

From: Aberle, Jerry F
Sent: Wednesday, September 25, 2013 8:45 AM
To: Darnall, Tamara
Subject: FW: ECF

Hello Tammy:

I have been in communication with Lezlie Larsen and she indicated that you favored questions about the proposed extra ordinary cost fund rules prior to the hearing. I have several questions:

- 1) It indicates the committee is only going to meet once a year. Why only once?
- 2) Page 4 of the proposed rules indicate a high cost student is costing twice the amount of state aid. How did DOE arrive at this amount?
- 3) Page 10—"School district has outstanding deficiencies which have not been corrected....." If a district is reviewed in March, they may very well have outstanding deficiencies still in April or May? Would they be ineligible? Maybe just more clarification would help me.
- 4) Page 12—10% for supplemental aid? How was 10% decided on? There is probably good rationale, I am just not aware of it.
- 5) If there are funds left over from the high cost student or program section, can they be used in the supplemental aid category if those funds are not sufficient to cover the costs of the applications for supplemental aid?

On the proposed forms:

High Cost Student Application: The question is asked "Is student open enrolled?" Will being open enrolled be a factor in deciding whether funding is granted?

High Cost Program: The question is asked, "Does the district participate in a cooperative project?" Does that mean does the district belong to a Cooperative such as NESC? Why would that be a pertinent question?

Is ECF funding needed because of the greater than average amount of services needed for your students with special needs? Is there an average amount schools can compare to?

IS ECF funding needed due to higher than average costs to provide special education or special education related services? I don't know how a district can answer this question.

Tammy, I am not proposing these questions to be difficult, but just to have a better understanding. It is hard to support or not support something without having a good understanding.

Thanks for your help.

Jerry Aberle
 NESC/ESA 1
 PO Box 327
 Hayti, SD 57241

Office Phone: 605.783.3607
 Cell Phone: 605.237.2782
 Fax: 605.783.3259

From: Rob Monson <rob.monson@sasd.org>
Date: September 5, 2013, 3:45:20 PM CDT
To: "'Schopp, Melody '" <Melody.Schopp@state.sd.us>
Subject: FW: Secretary's retreat

Here is a follow up to the previous one.

From: Arlt, Angela [<mailto:Angela.Arlt@k12.sd.us>]
Sent: Thursday, September 5, 2013 2:50 PM
To: sasd.org, rob.monson
Subject: FW: Secretary's retreat

Please read below. More on the ECF. Thanks.

Angela Arlt
Lennox School District 41-4
Business Manager
305 W. 5th Ave
P.O. Box 38
Lennox, SD 57039
605-647-2203 Ext. 4202
Fax: 605-647-2201

From: Karel, Janet
Sent: Thursday, September 05, 2013 2:39 PM
To: Arlt, Angela
Subject: RE: Secretary's retreat

Angela-

Here's my question, you may want to rephrase it.

Dr. Swartos and I have been discussing the changes to the ECF and how it will affect school districts with little fund balance and high costs that aren't truly "extraordinary". I sat on that ECF summer review board and this was discussed at the table, but many of the school administrators who agreed to serve on that Board never attended a meeting. My feeling was the finance people simply want to balance a budget with little regard as to how it affects students or schools and the Department of Ed wanted to bring the fund back into what they perceived the law intended. When aid is distributed on averages there will always be highs and lows and those schools that fall on the high side are going to have a short fall with no apparent revenue source. The state shifted more of the burden to the school district by increasing the levy .152, which was never discussed by the review board. The intent was to have ECF fund only extraordinary students/programs, not excess. The effect is supposed to secure the ECF fund. I think the increase fund balance allowable and definition of extraordinary will actually increase those schools applying for assistance and have the opposite effect. I have a real concern for how this will affect many schools and what plan the state has to better meet the growing special education costs and the ever increasing numbers. Lack of funds isn't a valid reason to deny service, so what is the plan? Where do schools who have "excess costs" turn?

Janet E. Karel
Business Manager
McCook Central School District
605-425-2264

Cornbelt Educational Cooperative

715 East 14th Street

Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104-5151

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September 26, 2013

Dear State Board of Education Members:

We are writing this letter to express our questions, comments, and concerns in regard to the proposed Extraordinary Cost Fund (ECF) changes that will be considered at the October 1, 2013 South Dakota Board of Education Hearing. We represent the Cornbelt Educational Cooperative and its nine member districts.

1. One concern is only having one ECF meeting per year, a change from meeting two times a year in previous years. When will this once a year meeting be held? With only being able to apply to the ECF once per year will it create "cash flow" issues for some districts?
2. If schools with excess costs cannot get the funding and they are already levying at the max for special education, where do they get the money from?
3. We have gone from a percentage to a flat amount (not to exceed 5.5 million). When we reach that flat number, does everything get prorated? School districts do not have the flexibility to provide 85% of a service to a student because of financial constraints.
4. Changing the reserve component from 5% to 10% will make the number of eligible school districts much larger and "thin the pot." Shouldn't the cost to educate a student or run a program be looked at as "extraordinary" as it relates to your local school district's budget and the district's ability to absorb that cost? In a small district one student can use up 10% of a fund balance very quickly. However, in a larger district it will take a lot more of those students to impact a 10% fund balance. Is there any consideration paid to the impact in relation to the budget as a whole?
5. In the proposed language, page 6, the changes made to "supplemental aid" (38c), do the proposed changes basically define what they want to get rid of as the purpose for the fund (excess)? Is this saying that they allocate up to 10% of the ECF for situations of excess cost and once that 10% is met, it all gets prorated?
6. On page 11, regarding 24:05:33:01:09, they changed it so you no longer have to levy and expend the maximum amount. You just have to levy the maximum amount. What is the purpose of removing this requirement?

Thank you for taking the time to consider our questions, comments, and concerns.


Dean Kueter, Director
Cornbelt Educational Coop


Supt. Jason Bailey
Bridgewater-Emery

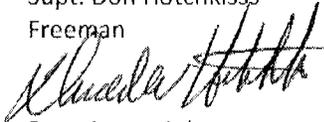

Supt. Larry Nebelsick
Canistota

Supt. Don Hotchkiss
Freeman


Supt. Jim Bridge
Hanson

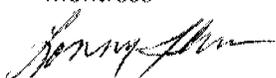

Supt. Terry Winegar
Marion


Supt. Dr. Daniel Swartos
McCook Central


Supt. Lonny Johnson
Montrose


Supt. Keith Buckridge
Parker


Supt. Jennifer Lowery
Tea Area



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September 27, 2013

Mr. Jerry Aberle
Director
Northeast Educational Services Cooperative/ESA 1
PO Box 327
Hayti, SD 57241

Dear Mr. Aberle:

This letter is in response to the questions you had sent in an email dated September 25, 2013, in regard to the proposed Extraordinary Cost Fund (ECF) changes to be considered at the October 1, 2013 South Dakota Board of Education Public Hearing. Below are the questions and our response to each.

- 1) It indicates the committee is only going to meet once a year. Why only once?

Response: Since we are asking for more information on the applications and the review process will be more intense we thought it would be better for all involved to have this be an annual process.

- 2) Page 4 of the proposed rules indicate a high cost student is costing twice the amount of state aid. How did DOE arrive at this amount?

Response: DOE and the summer workgroup looked at different states and the federal ECF program as models. The state that seemed to stand out was Georgia. However, in Georgia they use 3X the amount. It was felt that this was too much and the workgroup decided on 2X.

- 3) Page 10—"School district has outstanding deficiencies which have not been corrected....." If a district is reviewed in March, they may very well have outstanding deficiencies still in April or May? Would they be ineligible? Maybe just more clarification would help me.

Response: What this is referring to are districts that have a corrective action plan in place, but are refusing or not making any progress to complete the corrective action plan. If a district is working to complete the corrective action plan they would be eligible for funding.

- 4) Page 12---10% for supplemental aid? How was 10% decided on? There is probably good rationale, I am just not aware of it.

Response: An analysis was done over the past 5 years of the number and total dollar amount of applications that fell below \$50,000. The highest year was in FY2009 at \$372,361.

The spreadsheet used for analysis is enclosed with this letter.

- 5) If there are funds left over from the high cost student or program section, can they be used in the supplemental aid category if those funds are not sufficient to cover the costs of the applications for supplemental aid?

Response: No.

On the proposed forms:

High Cost Student Application: The question is asked "Is student open enrolled?" Will being open enrolled be a factor in deciding whether funding is granted?

Response: Not at this time. It is for informational purposes.

High Cost Program: The question is asked, "Does the district participate in a cooperative project?" Does that mean does the district belong to a Cooperative such as NESD? Why would that be a pertinent question?

Response: It is for informational purposes.

Is ECF funding needed because of the greater than average amount of services needed for your students with special needs? Is there an average amount schools can compare to?

Response: Not at this time because we haven't had the information available. However, this process will provide us with better data going forward regarding our high cost students.

Is ECF funding needed due to higher than average costs to provide special education or special education related services? I don't know how a district can answer this question.

Response: DOE annually provides districts with average costs for each disability level and uses this data to do the tri-annual adjustments for funding purposes.

Thank you for taking the time to review the proposed rules. I hope that this letter provides the answers you are looking for. Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'DM', is written over a horizontal line that extends across the page. The signature is positioned above the typed name.

Tamara Darnall, Director
Division of Finance and Management
South Dakota Department of Education

Enclosures (1)

Applications to Extraordinary Cost Fund

		Tri-Annual Adjust.	ARRA	ARRA		Tri-Annual Adjust.
		2008-2009 School Year	2009-2010 School Year	2010-2011 School Year	2011-12 School Year	2012-13 School Year
		TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2009	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2010	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2011	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2012	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2013
11001	Andes Central 11-1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,259	\$ -	\$ -
4001	Avon 04-1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,798
49001	Baltic 49-1	\$ 81,903	\$ -	\$ 149,072	\$ 245,844	\$ 79,245
61002	Beresford 61-2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,312	\$ 83,633	\$ -
4002	Bon Homme 04-2	\$ 95,030	\$ -	\$ 196,730	\$ 165,821	\$ 119,895
26005	Bonesteel-Fairfax 26-5	\$ 64,216	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
26002	Burke 26-2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,762	\$ -
43001	Canistota 43-1	\$ 75,019	\$ 101,718	\$ 144,465	\$ 139,532	\$ 100,014
41001	Canton 41-1	\$ 116,482	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 163,050	\$ 85,484
28001	Castlewood 28-1	\$ 137,363	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7001	Chamberlain 07-1	\$ 371,148	\$ 338,424	\$ 349,028	\$ 251,372	\$ 162,940
39001	Chester 39-1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,126	\$ -	\$ -
50005	Colman-Egan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,444	\$ 80,662	\$ 60,687
16001	Custer 16-1	\$ 271,345	\$ 121,358	\$ 430,526	\$ -	\$ -
38002	De Smet 38-2	\$ 21,269	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
49003	Deil Rapids 49-3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,960	\$ 149,833	\$ 133,426
5006	Deubrook 05-6	\$ 87,487	\$ -	\$ 32,625	\$ 43,171	\$ 51,051
51001	Douglas 51-1	\$ -	\$ 35,896	\$ 68,237	\$ -	\$ -
23001	Edgemont 23-1	\$ 38,310	\$ 34,357	\$ -	\$ 28,365	\$ 36,721
61007	Elk Point-Jefferson 61-7	\$ 22,698	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,799	\$ 42,077
5003	Elkton 05-3	\$ 101,936	\$ 72,184	\$ 111,368	\$ 146,659	\$ 82,896
30002	Emery 30-2	\$ 33,391	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
28002	Estelline 28-2	\$ 914	\$ 2,562	\$ 27,662	\$ 66,916	\$ 109,352
50003	Flandreau 50-3	\$ 129,112	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14001	Florence 14-1	\$ 240,789	\$ 167,901	\$ 199,334	\$ 223,331	\$ 182,841
33001	Freeman 33-1	\$ 244,817	\$ 175,511	\$ 365,063	\$ 191,847	\$ 195,880
63001	Gayville-Volin 63-1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,320	\$ 114,084	\$ 61,390
25003	Grant-Deuel 25-3	\$ 85,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
28003	Hamlin 28-3	\$ 240,408	\$ 110,110	\$ 152,308	\$ 146,477	\$ 57,967
30001	Hanson 30-1	\$ 65,635	\$ 52,774	\$ 36,215	\$ 10,270	\$ 8,850
14002	Henry 14-2	\$ 52,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,980
10001	Herreid 10-1	\$ 73,060	\$ 88,740	\$ 149,523	\$ 69,571	\$ 15,555
38003	Lake Preston 38-3	\$ 38,145	\$ 15,783	\$ 111,195	\$ 99,165	\$ 111,412
40001	Lead-Deadwood 40-1	\$ 135,326	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,235	\$ 63,580
41004	Lennox 41-4	\$ 37,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
39002	Madison Central 39-2	\$ 50,991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
43007	McCook Central 43-7	\$ 117,713	\$ 111,559	\$ 158,389	\$ 225,758	\$ 125,556
33002	Menno 33-2	\$ 38,519	\$ -	\$ 65,772	\$ -	\$ 39,750
25004	Milbank 25-4	\$ 64,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
43002	Montrose 43-2	\$ 20,956	\$ -	\$ 52,995	\$ 35,746	\$ 70,535
17003	Mt. Vernon 17-3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,016	\$ 60,397
9002	Newell 09-2	\$ 10,034	\$ -	\$ 49,460	\$ -	\$ -
60004	Parker 60-4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,352	\$ 36,165	\$ -
4003	Scotland 04-3	\$ 53,720	\$ -	\$ 50,305	\$ 66,362	\$ 57,195
5005	Sioux Valley 05-5	\$ 147,215	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,364	\$ 91,842

09/26/2013

ECF funding history.xlsx

Applications to Extraordinary Cost Fund

		Tri-Annual Adjust.	ARRA	ARRA		Tri-Annual Adjust.
		2008-2009 School Year	2009-2010 School Year	2010-2011 School Year	2011-12 School Year	2012-13 School Year
		TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2009	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2010	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2011	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2012	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2013
15003	Smee 15-3	\$ 118,452	\$ 187,558	\$ 226,218	\$ 515,447	\$ 339,469
57001	Stanley County 57-1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,402	\$ -
54006	Summit 54-6	\$ 28,197	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
41005	Tea Area 41-5	\$ 194,344	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 159,283
49006	Tri-Valley 49-6	\$ 177,849	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184,725
14005	Waverly 14-5	\$ 12,771	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
49007	West Central 49-7	\$ 113,838	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
47001	White River 47-1	\$ 24,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
12003	Willow Lake 12-3	\$ 45,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
54007	Wilmot 54-7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,160	\$ 89,612
TOTAL		\$ 4,080,484	\$ 1,616,435	\$ 3,418,263	\$ 3,680,819	\$ 3,114,405
# application < \$50,000		14	4	8	9	6
Total of applications < \$50,000		\$372,361	\$88,598	\$228,720	\$243,261	\$186,933



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September 27, 2013

Cornbelt Educational Cooperative
715 East 14th Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57104-5151

Dear Cornbelt Educational Cooperative Members:

This letter is in response to the questions you had sent in an letter dated September 26, 2013, in regard to the proposed Extraordinary Cost Fund (ECF) changes to be considered at the October 1, 2013 South Dakota Board of Education Public Hearing. Below are the questions and our response to each.

- 1) One concern is only having one ECF meeting per year, a change from meeting two times a year in previous years. When will this once a year meeting be held? With only being able to apply to the ECF once per year will it create "cash flow" issues for some districts?

Response: Since we are asking for more information on the applications and the review process will be more intense we thought it would be better for all involved to have this be an annual process.

Our initial plan was to have the application process in March and the meeting in April. However, after listening to some concerns about districts being able to accurately project expenditures through the end of the year, we are now considering having the application process in April and the meeting in May so that payment would be made with the May State Aid payment.

We do not feel this should cause significant "cash flow" issues for some districts as they have the ability to "borrow" from other funds and can "repay" those funds once they receive the payment.

The timing of the meeting is not in the proposed rules and we are open to discussion with the school districts on the best time for this meeting.

- 2) If schools with excess costs cannot get the funding and they are already levying at the max for special education, where do they get the money from?

Response: Under the current rules, districts are not guaranteed funding from the ECF. In fact, with the changes in SB15, more money is guaranteed to be available to pay for extraordinary costs than in the past. Previously, only 5.75% of the State Aid to Special

Education was earmarked to be set aside, and that was only after all other obligations had been met. So this means that only around \$2.4 million was earmarked. Luckily, in the past there has been enough funding available to fund the requests above this amount. However, that would not always be the case.

The FY2014 appropriation is \$4,000,000, which is more than has ever been expended for ECF since 2009, and from 2009 through 2012 the funding allocations were not increased. A tri-annual adjustment was made in 2013 which allowed the disability funding amounts to be more reflective of actual costs to serve each disability. A 3% increase in each disability allocation is provided for special education funding in FY2014. In addition, the set-aside amount for ECF will be reviewed tri-annually at the same time the adjustments are made to the funding per disability level and may increase if there is a need.

The enclosed document shows the history of the amount of funding available under the 5.75% previously in statute, the amount of funds requested from ECF, and the amount of funding granted through ECF.

School districts will continue to have this funding available. We are simply asking for more documentation to support the requests for funding.

- 3) We have gone from a percentage to a flat amount (not to exceed \$5.5 million). When we reach the flat number, does everything get prorated? School districts do not have the flexibility to provide 85% of a service to a student because of financial constraints.

Response: Just like it is under current rules, it would be up to the ECF Board to determine how to fund the applications if the requests are greater than the funding available. The proposed rules do provide a priority mechanism, giving priority to those districts that are requesting funds under the High Cost Student application. In addition, 10%, or \$400,000, is set aside to fund Supplemental Aid requests.

Regarding the opening sentence to this question, please see the response to question 2.

- 4) Changing the reserve component from 5% to 10% will make the number of eligible school districts much larger and "thin the pot". Shouldn't the cost to educate a student or run a program be looked at as "extraordinary" as it relates to your local school district's budget and the district's ability to absorb that cost? In a small district one student can use up to 10% of a fund balance very quickly. However, in a large district it will take a lot more of those students to impact a 10% fund balance. Is there any consideration paid to the impact in relation to the budget as a whole?

Response: The 10% reserve component is in statute and is not a part of the proposed rules.

- 5) In the proposed language, page 6, the changes made to "supplemental aid" (38c), do the proposed changes basically define what they want to get rid of as the purpose for the fund (excess)? Is this saying that they allocate up to 10% of the ECF for situations of excess cost and once the 10% is met, it all gets prorated?

Response: DOE recognizes the reality that some districts will have smaller amounts of deficits but the significant share of the ECF will be directed towards extraordinary programs or students.

To support this, an analysis was done over the past 5 years of the number and total dollar amount of applications that fell below \$50,000. The highest year was in FY2009 at \$372,361. If the requests under this category exceed the \$400,000 set aside, then the ECF Board may decide to prorate the requests.

The spreadsheet used for analysis is enclosed with this letter.

6) On page 11, regarding 24:05:33,01:09, they changed it so you no longer have to levy and expend the maximum amount. You just have to levy the maximum amount. What is the purpose of removing the requirement?

Response: That language was repetitive so this was a clean up. If districts are levying at the maximum and do not have enough funds to cover their extraordinary costs, they are obviously expending their full amount raised by the levy.

Thank you for taking the time to review the proposed rules. I hope that this letter provides the answers you are looking for. Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have further questions.

Sincerely,



Tamara Darnall, Director
Division of Finance and Management
South Dakota Department of Education

Enclosures (2)

Applications to Extraordinary Cost Fund

		Tri-Annual Adjust.	ARRA	ARRA		Tri-Annual Adjust.
		2008-2009 School Year	2009-2010 School Year	2010-2011 School Year	2011-12 School Year	2012-13 School Year
		TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2009	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2010	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2011	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2012	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2013
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23001	Edgemont 23-1	\$ 38,310	\$ 34,357	\$ -	\$ 28,365	\$ 36,721
61007	Elk Point-Jefferson 61-7	\$ 22,698	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,799	\$ 42,077
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28002	Estelline 28-2	\$ 914	\$ 2,562	\$ 27,662	\$ 66,916	\$ 109,352
50003	Flandreau 50-3	\$ 129,112	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14001	Florence 14-1	\$ 240,789	\$ 167,901	\$ 199,334	\$ 223,331	\$ 182,841
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14002	Henry 14-2	\$ 52,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,980
10001	Herreid 10-1	\$ 73,060	\$ 88,740	\$ 149,523	\$ 69,571	\$ 15,555
38003	Lake Preston 38-3	\$ 38,145	\$ 15,783	\$ 111,195	\$ 99,165	\$ 111,412
40001	Lead-Deadwood 40-1	\$ 135,326	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,235	\$ 63,580
41004	Lennox 41-4	\$ 37,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
39002	Madison Central 39-2	\$ 50,991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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25004	Milbank 25-4	\$ 64,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
43002	Montrose 43-2	\$ 20,956	\$ -	\$ 52,995	\$ 35,746	\$ 70,535
17003	Mt. Vernon 17-3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,016	\$ 60,397
9002	Newell 09-2	\$ 10,034	\$ -	\$ 49,460	\$ -	\$ -
60004	Parker 60-4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,352	\$ 36,165	\$ -
4003	Scotland 04-3	\$ 53,720	\$ -	\$ 50,305	\$ 66,362	\$ 57,195
5005	Sioux Valley 05-5	\$ 147,215	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,364	\$ 91,842

Applications to Extraordinary Cost Fund

		Tri-Annual Adjust.	ARRA	ARRA		Tri-Annual Adjust.
		2008-2009 School Year	2009-2010 School Year	2010-2011 School Year	2011-12 School Year	2012-13 School Year
		TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2009	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2010	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2011	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2012	TOTAL Approved Funding for FY2013
15003	Smee 15-3	\$ 118,452	\$ 187,558	\$ 226,218	\$ 515,447	\$ 339,469
57001	Stanley County 57-1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,402	\$ -
54006	Summit 54-6	\$ 28,197	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
41005	Tea Arca 41-5	\$ 194,344	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 159,283
49006	Tri-Valley 49-6	\$ 177,849	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184,725
14005	Waverly 14-5	\$ 12,771	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
49007	West Central 49-7	\$ 113,838	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
47001	White River 47-1	\$ 24,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
12003	Willow Lake 12-3	\$ 45,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
54007	Wilmot 54-7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,160	\$ 89,612
	TOTAL	\$ 4,080,484	\$ 1,616,435	\$ 3,418,263	\$ 3,680,819	\$ 3,114,405
# application < \$50,000		14	4	8	9	6
Total of applications < \$50,000		\$372,361	\$88,598	\$228,720	\$243,261	\$186,933

History of 5.75% of Appropriation, Funds Requested, and Fund Expended

Extraordinary Cost Fund:	5.75% of Appropriation	Funds Requested	Funds Expended	# of Requests
School Year 1996-97 (2%)	\$781,723	\$784,686	\$385,034	17
School Year 1997-98 (4%)	\$1,425,438	\$862,208	\$282,167	15
School Year 1998-99 (5.75%)	\$2,210,318	\$1,378,894	\$888,883	34
School Year 1999-2000 (5.75%)	\$2,103,426	\$1,845,580	\$1,070,152	26
School Year 2000-2001 (5.75%)	\$2,157,510	\$2,270,995	\$1,576,076	34
School Year 2001-2002 (5.75%)	\$2,142,059	\$2,185,426	\$2,106,289	37
School Year 2002-2003 (5.75%)	\$2,142,059	\$2,091,491	\$1,941,096	31
School Year 2003-2004 (5.75%)	\$2,373,645	\$3,462,720	\$2,801,874	47
School Year 2004-2005 (5.75%)	\$2,449,895	\$3,354,256	\$3,308,128	46
School Year 2005-2006 (5.75%)	\$2,478,645	\$3,281,009	\$3,233,607	38
School Year 2006-2007 (5.75%)	\$2,478,645	\$4,615,344	\$4,584,110	47
School Year 2007-2008 (5.75%)	\$2,478,645	\$4,750,130	\$4,381,806	41
School Year 2008-2009 (5.75%)	\$2,594,824	\$4,117,389	\$4,080,484	42
School Year 2009-2010 (5.75%)	\$2,690,744	\$1,622,712	\$1,616,435	15
School Year 2010-2011 (5.75%)	\$2,457,101	\$3,522,592	\$3,418,263	28
School Year 2011-2012 (5.75%)	\$2,622,759	\$3,927,980	\$3,680,819	31
School Year 2012-2013 (5.75%)	\$2,622,759	\$3,531,357	\$3,143,205	32

From: Arseneault, Sandy [SD] [<mailto:sandy.arseneault@sdea.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 25, 2013 10:06 AM
To: Leingang, Carla
Subject: Subcommittee recommendation

Recommendation:

~~(6) "Student Growth," A change in student achievement between two or more points in time based on the development of student learning objectives which~~

~~— (a) uses district, school, or teacher-developed assessments and~~

~~— (b) uses state assessment results, if applicable.~~

Below is a possible suggestion for resolving the definitions in 6 and 8:

(6) "Student Growth," A change in student achievement between two or more points in time.

(8) "Student Learning Objectives," target goals of student growth, which

(a) are written by a teacher and approved by an evaluator

(b) reflect a rigorous, yet realistic expectation of student growth that can be achieved during the instructional period.

(c) include district, school, or teacher-developed assessment and state assessments, where applicable.

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Woodmansey, Susan

From: Koppang, Tami
Sent: Friday, September 27, 2013 2:11 PM
To: Woodmansey, Susan
Subject: ECF

Hey Susan,

Just wanted to follow up on the ECF workshop...thanks for clarifying all of our questions, I think that certainly helped calm a lot of nerves out there☺

Just wanted to put in writing that some of us would really like to have consideration to moving the March timeframe for doing the Application process to at least May.

Mange Takki (many thanks)

Tami Koppang

Tami Koppang, Business Manager

Lake Preston Public School

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"It's moments that make life valuable" grandson Isaiah

Woodmansey, Susan

From: Chicoine, Terri
Sent: Monday, September 30, 2013 9:47 AM
To: Woodmansey, Susan
Subject: ECF

Hi Susan,
Thanks for the information session last week. It was very helpful. I would be in favor of moving the once a year request to a later monthMay, so as to be more accurate in our information provided.
Thanks again,
Terri

Terri Chicoine
Business Manager
Elk Point-Jefferson School District
p 605-356-5960 f 605-356-5953

Woodmansey, Susan

From: Gerry Kaufman <gkaufman@asbsd.org>
Sent: Monday, September 30, 2013 11:33 AM
To: Woodmansey, Susan
Subject: ARSD 24:05:33.01:14

Susan –

As I indicated over the phone, I was wondering about the inter-relationship between the proposed rule ARSD 24:05:33.01:14 (“Repayment of funds in excess of allowable fund balance”) and SDCL 13-37-44 (which relates to the reduction in state aid for special education if the special education fund balance exceeds 10% of its special education expenditures and the school has received extraordinary cost fund money). Are the regulation and the statute compatible or could there be unintended consequences, conflict or confusion between the two?

Thanks.

Gerry

Gerry Kaufman
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Dear Secretary Schopp,

ASBSD has reviewed the administrative rules proposed before the State Board of Education and respectfully requests consideration of the following recommendations.

(2) ARSD 24:05:33.01 – Extraordinary Costs, Proposed changes:

p. 9. ARSD 24:05:33.01:06 - says a school may apply for extraordinary cost funds based on high cost student, high cost program, or supplemental aide, but cannot apply for both a high cost program and supplemental aid. It appears but does not specifically state that a school may apply for high cost student and high cost program, or high cost student and supplemental aid, extraordinary cost funds at the same time.

- Recommendation: It could be clearer by changing the proposed language to: *“In addition to applying for funds based on a high school student, high school program, or supplemental aid, a school may apply for both a high cost student and high cost program extraordinary cost funds, or may apply for both a high cost student and supplemental aid, but a school may not apply for extraordinary cost funds for both a high cost program and supplemental aid;*

p. 11. ARSD 24:05:33.01:10 – *the new regulation proposed related to time frame during which extraordinary cost funds may be used needs clarification. The word “may” indicates the funds could be used for something else, and if so, what else could/would it be?*

- Recommendation: *“Extraordinary cost funds ~~may~~ shall be used solely to fund special education expenditures referenced in this chapter which occurred in the fiscal year in effect when the district submits its application.”*

p. 13. ARSD 24:05:33.01:13 – *reconsideration by secretary after initial decision by secretary to deny application for extraordinary funds, secretary decision is final. This new regulation has the secretary being the sole decision-maker on the original application and also reviews an “appeal” by a school (request for reconsideration) of the secretary’s own prior decision. An appeal should be heard by a third party other than the Secretary who has already made the decision to deny a request.*

- Recommendation -*An alternative to the Secretary being the decision-maker in a request for reconsideration could possibly be the school having the right to request the State Board of Education to reconsider the denial and be the final decision-maker.*

ARSD 24:08 PROFESSIONAL TEACHER ETHICS

p. 15. ARSD 24:08.01:01 – *Definitions. Repeals ARSD 24:08:01:01(13) “Noncertified educator” as deleting it removes paraprofessionals (teacher aides, special ed aides, etc.) from being subject to the Code of Ethics. As the school facility and school buses possibly could be considered “an educational setting” which is in the current definition, arguably the scope of the Code of Ethics extends also to secretaries, custodians, bus drivers, etc., and that may not be a bad thing for schools, students, parents and the public.*

- *Recommendation – do not repeal 24:08:01:01(13)*

p. 21. ARSD 24:56:01:03 – School District Consortium Agreements - Decision of the Secretary – the regulation says the Secretary must issue a decision on the proposed agreement by July 1 (which is the deadline date identified in SDCL 13-6-97). The proposed agreement must be to the Secretary by February 1st which means no response is necessary for 5 months from the initial request.

- *Recommendation - recommend that the Secretary's decision be issued within 30 days after receipt of the proposed agreement, as schools are addressing staffing needs and the next fiscal year budget in March, April and May and need to know prior to June 30 if the proposed agreement has been approved by the Secretary. [As SDCL 13-6-97, the statute which serves as the legal authority for the regulation, states the agreement has to be approved each year before July 1, having the regulation state the deadline for the Secretary's decision on the proposed agreement being within 30 days of receipt of the application would be before the July 1 deadline set by statute].*

ARSD 24:56:02 WHOLE GRADE SHARING AGREEMENTS

p. 22. ARSD 24:56:02:01 – Decision of the Secretary – The regulation says the Secretary must issue a decision on the proposed agreement by July 1. SDCL 13-15-30, -31 and -32 do not contain a "Secretary must render a decision prior to July 1" type of clause as found in SDCL 13- 6-97 (which deals with consortium agreements). What would be the rationale for there being a 5 month window of time during which a school has to wait for the Secretary's decision on a whole grade sharing application? As the proposed agreement must be to the Secretary by February 1st,

- *Recommendation - suggest the time frame for the Secretary's decision to be within 30 days after receipt of the proposed agreement, as schools are addressing staffing needs and the next fiscal year budget in March, April and May and need to know as soon as possible if the schools' proposed agreement for grade sharing has been approved by the Secretary.*

ARSD 24:57 TEACHER PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EVALUATIONS [all new]

p. 24. ARSD 24:57:01 - Definitions – There is no definition of "evaluation". Several definitions exist within 24:08 Code of Ethics, but these are proposed for repeal. It would seem some form of definition of evaluation should be transferred into 24:57:01

- *Recommendation - Using what is currently in the Code of Ethics for a teacher (24:08:01:01(8) which is being repealed) as a starting point, a definition could be "a process to assess objectively the performance of a teacher."*