

CHAPTER 126C

EDUCATION FUNDING

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126C.01 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subs 1 and 2, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 3. **Referendum market value.** "Referendum market value" means the market value of all taxable property, excluding property classified as class 2, noncommercial 4c(1), or 4c(4) under section 273.13. The portion of class 2a property consisting of the house, garage, and surrounding one acre of land of an agricultural homestead is included in referendum market value. Any class of property, or any portion of a class of property, that is included in the definition of referendum market value and that has a class rate of less than one percent under section 273.13 shall have a referendum market value equal to its net tax capacity multiplied by 100.

[For text of subs 4 to 9, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

[For text of subd 11, see M.S.2000]

History: 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 8

126C.05 DEFINITION OF PUPIL UNITS.

Subdivision 1. **Pupil unit.** Pupil units for each Minnesota resident pupil in average daily membership enrolled in the district of residence, in another district under sections 123A.05 to 123A.08, 124D.03, 124D.06, 124D.07, 124D.08, or 124D.68; in a charter school under section 124D.10; or for whom the resident district pays tuition under section 123A.18, 123A.22, 123A.30, 123A.32, 123A.44, 123A.488, 123B.88, subdivision 4, 124D.04, 124D.05, 125A.03 to 125A.24, 125A.51, or 125A.65, shall be counted according to this subdivision.

(a) A prekindergarten pupil with a disability who is enrolled in a program approved by the commissioner and has an individual education plan is counted as the ratio of the number of hours of assessment and education service to 825 times 1.25 with a minimum average daily membership of 0.28, but not more than 1.25 pupil units.

(b) A prekindergarten pupil who is assessed but determined not to be handicapped is counted as the ratio of the number of hours of assessment service to 825 times 1.25.

(c) A kindergarten pupil with a disability who is enrolled in a program approved by the commissioner is counted as the ratio of the number of hours of assessment and education services required in the fiscal year by the pupil's individual education program plan to 875, but not more than one.

(d) A kindergarten pupil who is not included in paragraph (c) is counted as .557 of a pupil unit for fiscal year 2000 and thereafter.

(e) A pupil who is in any of grades 1 to 3 is counted as 1.115 pupil units for fiscal year 2000 and thereafter.

(f) A pupil who is any of grades 4 to 6 is counted as 1.06 pupil units for fiscal year 1995 and thereafter.

(g) A pupil who is in any of grades 7 to 12 is counted as 1.3 pupil units.

(h) A pupil who is in the post-secondary enrollment options program is counted as 1.3 pupil units.

[For text of subs 2 to 14, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 15. **Learning year pupil units.** (a) When a pupil is enrolled in a learning year program under section 124D.128, an area learning center under sections 123A.05 and 123A.06, an alternative program approved by the commissioner, or a contract alternative program under section 124D.68, subdivision 3, paragraph (d), or subdivision 3a, for more than 1,020 hours in a school year for a secondary student, more than 935 hours in a school year for an elementary student, or more than 425 hours in a school year for a kindergarten student without a disability, that pupil may be counted as more than one pupil in average daily membership. The amount in excess of one pupil must be determined by the ratio of the number of hours of instruction provided to that pupil in excess of: (i) the greater of 1,020 hours or the number of hours required for a full-time secondary pupil in the district to 1,020 for a secondary pupil; (ii) the greater of 935 hours or the number of hours required for a full-time elementary pupil in the district to 935 for an elementary pupil in grades 1 through 6; and (iii) the greater of 425 hours or the number of hours required for a full-time kindergarten student without a disability in the district to 425 for a kindergarten student without a disability. Hours that occur after the close of the instructional year in June shall be attributable to the following fiscal year. A kindergarten student must not be counted as more than 1.2 pupils in average daily membership under this subdivision.

(b)(i) To receive general education revenue for a pupil in an alternative program that has an independent study component, a district must meet the requirements in this paragraph. The district must develop, for the pupil, a continual learning plan consistent with section 124D.128, subdivision 3. Each school district that has a state-approved public alternative program must reserve revenue in an amount equal to at least 90 percent of the district average general education revenue per pupil unit less compensatory revenue per pupil unit times the number of pupil units generated by students attending a state-approved public alternative program. The amount of reserved revenue available under this subdivision may only be spent for program costs associated with the state-approved public alternative program. Compensatory revenue must be allocated according to section 126C.15, subdivision 2.

(ii) General education revenue for a pupil in an approved alternative program without an independent study component must be prorated for a pupil participating for less than a full year, or its equivalent. The district must develop a continual learning plan for the pupil, consistent with section 124D.128, subdivision 3. Each school district that has a state-approved public alternative program must reserve revenue in an amount equal to at least 90 percent of the district average general education revenue per pupil unit less compensatory revenue per pupil unit times the number of pupil units generated by students attending a state-approved public alternative program. The amount of reserved revenue available under this subdivision may only be spent for program costs associated with the state-approved public alternative program. Compensatory revenue must be allocated according to section 126C.15, subdivision 2.

(iii) General education revenue for a pupil in an approved alternative program that has an independent study component must be paid for each hour of teacher contact time and each hour of independent study time completed toward a credit or graduation standards necessary for graduation. Average daily membership for a pupil shall equal the number of hours of teacher contact time and independent study time divided by 1,020.

(iv) For an alternative program having an independent study component, the commissioner shall require a description of the courses in the program, the kinds of independent study involved, the expected learning outcomes of the courses, and the means of measuring student performance against the expected outcomes.

[For text of subs 16 and 17, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 18. Pupil adjustment for closed charter schools and contracted alternative programs. For a charter school or contracted alternative program operating during the prior school year but ceasing operations before the end of the current school year, prior year pupil data used in computing revenues for the current school year shall be prorated based on the number of days of student instruction in the current school year to 170.

History: 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 14; art 2 s 56,57

126C.10 GENERAL EDUCATION REVENUE.

Subdivision 1. General education revenue. (a) For fiscal year 2002, the general education revenue for each district equals the sum of the district's basic revenue, basic skills revenue, training and experience revenue, secondary sparsity revenue, elementary sparsity revenue, transportation sparsity revenue, total operating capital revenue, equity revenue, transition revenue, and supplemental revenue.

(b) For fiscal year 2003 and later, the general education revenue for each district equals the sum of the district's basic revenue, basic skills revenue, training and experience revenue, secondary sparsity revenue, elementary sparsity revenue, transportation sparsity revenue, total operating capital revenue, and equity revenue.

Subd. 2. Basic revenue. The basic revenue for each district equals the formula allowance times the adjusted marginal cost pupil units for the school year. The formula allowance for fiscal year 2001 is \$3,964. The formula allowance for fiscal year 2002 is \$4,068. The formula allowance for fiscal year 2003 and subsequent years is \$4,601.

[For text of subd 3, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 4. Basic skills revenue. (a) For fiscal year 2002, a school district's basic skills revenue equals the sum of:

- (1) compensatory revenue under subdivision 3; plus
- (2) limited English proficiency revenue according to section 124D.65, subdivision 5; plus
- (3) \$190 times the limited English proficiency pupil units according to section 126C.05, subdivision 17; plus
- (4) \$22.50 times the number of adjusted marginal cost pupil units in kindergarten to grade 8.

(b) For fiscal year 2003, a school district's basic skills revenue equals the sum of:

- (1) compensatory revenue under subdivision 3; plus
- (2) limited English proficiency revenue under section 124D.65, subdivision 5; plus
- (3) \$190 times the limited English proficiency pupil units under section 126C.05, subdivision 17.

[For text of subs 5 to 8, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 9. Supplemental revenue. (a) A district's supplemental revenue allowance for fiscal year 2002 equals the district's supplemental revenue allowance for fiscal year 2001.

(b) A district's supplemental revenue equals the supplemental revenue allowance, if any, times its adjusted marginal cost pupil units for that year.

[For text of subs 10 and 11, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 30; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

Subd. 13. **Total operating capital revenue.** (a) For fiscal year 2000 and thereafter, total operating capital revenue for a district equals the amount determined under paragraph (b) or (c), plus \$73 times the adjusted marginal cost pupil units for the school year. The revenue must be placed in a reserved account in the general fund and may only be used according to paragraph (d) or subdivision 14.

(b) For fiscal years 2000 and later, capital revenue for a district equals \$100 times the district's maintenance cost index times its adjusted marginal cost pupil units for the school year.

(c) For fiscal years 2000 and later, the revenue for a district that operates a program under section 124D.128, is increased by an amount equal to \$30 times the number of marginal cost pupil units served at the site where the program is implemented.

(d) For fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the district must reserve an amount equal to \$5 per adjusted marginal cost pupil unit for telecommunication access costs. Reserve revenue under this paragraph must first be used to pay for ongoing or recurring telecommunication access costs, including access to data and video connections, including Internet access. Any revenue remaining after covering all ongoing or recurring access costs may be used for computer hardware or equipment.

[For text of subs 14 to 22, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 23. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

Subd. 24. **Equity revenue.** (a) A school district qualifies for equity revenue if:

(1) the school district's adjusted marginal cost pupil unit amount of basic revenue, supplemental revenue, transition revenue, and referendum revenue is less than the value of the school district at or immediately above the 95th percentile of school districts in its equity region for those revenue categories; and

(2) the school district's administrative offices are not located in a city of the first class on July 1, 1999.

(b) Equity revenue for a qualifying district that receives referendum revenue under section 126C.17, subdivision 4, equals the product of (1) the district's adjusted marginal cost pupil units for that year; times (2) the sum of (i) \$10, plus (ii) \$55, times the school district's equity index computed under subdivision 27.

(c) Equity revenue for a qualifying district that does not receive referendum revenue under section 126C.17, subdivision 4, equals the product of the district's adjusted marginal cost pupil units for that year times \$10.

Subd. 25. **Regional equity gap.** The regional equity gap equals the difference between the value of the school district at or immediately above the fifth percentile of adjusted general revenue per adjusted marginal cost pupil unit and the value of the school district at or immediately above the 95th percentile of adjusted general revenue per adjusted marginal cost pupil unit.

[For text of subs 26 to 28, see M.S.2000]

History: 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 9,10; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 15-21,55 subd 2

NOTE: Subdivisions 9, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, and 22, are repealed by Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, section 30, paragraph (a), effective for revenue for fiscal year 2003. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, section 30, paragraph (a).

126C.12 LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT REVENUE AMOUNT AND USE.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) "Classroom teacher" means a public employee licensed by the board of teaching who is authorized to teach all subjects to children in any grade in kindergarten through grade 6 and whose duties are full-time regular classroom instruction, excluding a teacher for whom federal aids are received or for whom categorical aids are received under section 125A.76 or who is an itinerant teacher or provides instruction outside of the regular classroom. Except as provided in section

122A.68, subdivision 6, classroom teacher does not include supervisory and support personnel defined in section 122A.15. A classroom teacher whose duties are less than full-time instruction must be included as an equivalent only for the number of hours of instruction in kindergarten through grade 3.

(b) "Class size" means the districtwide ratio at each grade level of the number of full-time students in kindergarten through grade 3 served at least 40 percent of the time in regular classrooms to the number of full-time classroom teachers in kindergarten through grade 3, determined as of October 1 of each school year.

Subd. 3. **Instruction contact time.** Instruction may be provided by a classroom teacher or by a team of classroom teachers, or by a teacher resident supervised by a classroom teacher. The district must maximize classroom teacher to learner average instructional contact time in the core subjects of reading and mathematics.

Subd. 4. **Revenue use.** (a) Revenue must be used to reduce and maintain the district's average class size in kindergarten through grade 3 to a level of 17 to 1 on average in each of the respective grades.

(b) A district must not increase the districtwide class sizes in other grades as a result of reducing class sizes in kindergarten through grade 3. Revenue may not be used to provide instructor preparation. A district may use a portion of the revenue reserved under this section to employ up to the same number of full-time equivalent education assistants or aides as the district employed during the 1992-1993 school year under Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 124.331, subdivision 2, through fiscal year 2002. Beginning in fiscal year 2003, class size reduction revenue may only be reserved to employ classroom teachers contributing to lower class sizes in kindergarten through grade 3.

Subd. 5. **Additional revenue use.** If the board of a district determines that the district has achieved and is maintaining the class sizes specified in subdivision 4, the board may use the revenue to reduce class size in grades 4, 5, and 6, provide all-day, everyday kindergarten, prepare and use individualized learning plans, improve program offerings, purchase instructional material, services, or technology, or provide staff development needed for reduced class sizes.

Subd. 6. **Annual report.** By December 1 of each year, districts receiving revenue under subdivision 1 shall make available to the public a report on the amount of revenue the district has received and the use of the revenue. This report shall be in the form and manner determined by the commissioner and shall include the district average class sizes in kindergarten through grade 6 as of October 1 of the current school year and the class sizes for each site serving kindergarten through grade 6 students in the district. A copy of the report shall be filed with the commissioner by December 15.

History: 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 22-26

126C.126 REALLOCATING GENERAL EDUCATION REVENUE FOR ALL-DAY KINDERGARTEN.

In order to provide additional revenue for an optional all-day kindergarten program, a district may reallocate general education revenue attributable to 12th grade students who have graduated early under section 120B.07.

History: 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 27

126C.13 GENERAL EDUCATION LEVY AND AID.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 30]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 30]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 30]

Subd. 4. **General education aid.** A district's general education aid is the sum of the following amounts:

- (1) general education revenue;
- (2) shared time aid according to section 126C.01, subdivision 7; and

(3) referendum aid according to section 126C.17.

[For text of subd 5, see M.S.2000]

History: 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 11

NOTE: The amendment to subdivision 4 by Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, section 11, is effective for fiscal year 2003 and thereafter. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, section 11, the effective date.

126C.15 BASIC SKILLS REVENUE; COMPENSATORY EDUCATION REVENUE.

Subdivision 1. **Use of the revenue.** The basic skills revenue under section 126C.10, subdivision 4, and the portion of the transition revenue adjustment under section 126C.10, subdivision 20, attributable to the compensatory transition allowance under section 126C.10, subdivision 19, paragraph (b), must be reserved and used to meet the educational needs of pupils who enroll under-prepared to learn and whose progress toward meeting state or local content or performance standards is below the level that is appropriate for learners of their age. Any of the following may be provided to meet these learners' needs:

- (1) direct instructional services under the assurance of mastery program according to section 124D.66;
- (2) remedial instruction in reading, language arts, mathematics, other content areas, or study skills to improve the achievement level of these learners;
- (3) additional teachers and teacher aides to provide more individualized instruction to these learners through individual tutoring, lower instructor-to-learner ratios, or team teaching;
- (4) a longer school day or week during the regular school year or through a summer program that may be offered directly by the site or under a performance-based contract with a community-based organization;
- (5) comprehensive and ongoing staff development consistent with district and site plans according to section 122A.60, for teachers, teacher aides, principals, and other personnel to improve their ability to identify the needs of these learners and provide appropriate remediation, intervention, accommodations, or modifications;
- (6) instructional materials and technology appropriate for meeting the individual needs of these learners;
- (7) programs to reduce truancy, encourage completion of high school, enhance self-concept, provide health services, provide nutrition services, provide a safe and secure learning environment, provide coordination for pupils receiving services from other governmental agencies, provide psychological services to determine the level of social, emotional, cognitive, and intellectual development, and provide counseling services, guidance services, and social work services;
- (8) bilingual programs, bicultural programs, and programs for learners of limited English proficiency;
- (9) all day kindergarten;
- (10) extended school day and extended school year programs; and
- (11) substantial parent involvement in developing and implementing remedial education or intervention plans for a learner, including learning contracts between the school, the learner, and the parent that establish achievement goals and responsibilities of the learner and the learner's parent or guardian.

Subd. 2. Building allocation. (a) A district must allocate its compensatory revenue to each school building in the district where the children who have generated the revenue are served.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a district may allocate up to five percent of the amount of compensatory revenue that the district received during the previous fiscal year to school sites according to a plan adopted by the school board.

(c) For the purposes of this section and section 126C.05, subdivision 3, "building" means education site as defined in section 123B.04, subdivision 1.

(d) If the pupil is served at a site other than one owned and operated by the district, the revenue shall be paid to the district and used for services for pupils who generate the revenue.

[For text of subs 3 and 4, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 5. **Annual expenditure report.** Each year a district that receives basic skills revenue must submit a report identifying the expenditures it incurred to meet the needs of eligible learners under subdivision 1. The report must conform to uniform financial and reporting standards established for this purpose. Using valid and reliable data and measurement criteria, the report also must determine whether increased expenditures raised student achievement levels.

History: *1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 82; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 28-30,42*

126C.16 REFERENDUM AND DESEGREGATION REVENUE CONVERSION.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

[For text of subd 3, see M.S.2000]

126C.17 REFERENDUM REVENUE.

Subdivision 1. **Referendum allowance.** (a) For fiscal year 2002, a district's referendum revenue allowance equals the sum of the allowance under section 126C.16, subdivision 2, plus any additional allowance per resident marginal cost pupil unit authorized under subdivision 9 for fiscal year 2002.

(b) For fiscal year 2003 and later, a district's initial referendum revenue allowance equals the sum of the allowance under section 126C.16, subdivision 2, plus any additional allowance per resident marginal cost pupil unit authorized under subdivision 9 before May 1, 2001, for fiscal year 2002 and later, plus the referendum conversion allowance approved under subdivision 13, minus \$415. For districts with more than one referendum authority, the reduction must be computed separately for each authority. The reduction must be applied first to the referendum conversion allowance and next to the authority with the earliest expiration date. A district's initial referendum revenue allowance may not be less than zero.

(c) For fiscal year 2003 and later, a district's referendum revenue allowance equals the initial referendum allowance plus any additional allowance per resident marginal cost pupil unit authorized under subdivision 9 after April 30, 2001, for fiscal year 2003 and later.

Subd. 2. **Referendum allowance limit.** (a) Notwithstanding subdivision 1, for fiscal year 2002, a district's referendum allowance must not exceed the greater of:

(1) the district's referendum allowance for fiscal year 1994;

(2) 25 percent of the formula allowance; or

(3) for a newly reorganized district created after July 1, 1994, the sum of the referendum revenue authority for the reorganizing districts for the fiscal year preceding the reorganization, divided by the sum of the resident marginal cost pupil units of the reorganizing districts for the fiscal year preceding the reorganization.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision 1, for fiscal year 2003 and later fiscal years, a district's referendum allowance must not exceed the greater of:

(1) the sum of a district's referendum allowance for fiscal year 1994 times 1.162 plus its referendum conversion allowance for fiscal year 2003, minus \$415;

(2) 18.2 percent of the formula allowance;

(3) for a newly reorganized district created on July 1, 2002, the referendum revenue authority for each reorganizing district in the year preceding reorganization divided by its resident marginal cost pupil units for the year preceding reorganization, minus \$415; or

(4) for a newly reorganized district created after July 1, 2002, the referendum revenue authority for each reorganizing district in the year preceding reorganization divided by its resident marginal cost pupil units for the year preceding reorganization.

[For text of subs 3 and 4, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 5. **Referendum equalization revenue.** (a) For fiscal year 2003 and later, a district's referendum equalization revenue equals the sum of the first tier referendum equalization revenue and the second tier referendum equalization revenue.

(b) A district's first tier referendum equalization revenue equals the district's first tier referendum equalization allowance times the district's resident marginal cost pupil units for that year.

(c) A district's first tier referendum equalization allowance equals the lesser of the district's referendum allowance under subdivision 1 or \$126.

(d) A district's second tier referendum equalization revenue equals the district's second tier referendum equalization allowance times the district's resident marginal cost pupil units for that year.

(e) A district's second tier referendum equalization allowance equals the lesser of the district's referendum allowance under subdivision 1 or 18.2 percent of the formula allowance, minus the district's first tier referendum equalization allowance.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (e), the second tier referendum allowance for a district qualifying for secondary sparsity revenue under section 126C.10, subdivision 7, or elementary sparsity revenue under section 126C.10, subdivision 8, equals the district's referendum allowance under subdivision 1 minus the district's first tier referendum equalization allowance.

Subd. 6. **Referendum equalization levy.** A district's referendum equalization levy equals the district's referendum equalization revenue times the lesser of one or the ratio of the district's referendum market value per resident marginal cost pupil unit to \$476,000.

Subd. 7. **Referendum equalization aid.** (a) A district's referendum equalization aid equals the difference between its referendum equalization revenue and levy.

(b) If a district's actual levy for first or second tier referendum equalization revenue is less than its maximum levy limit for that tier, aid shall be proportionately reduced.

Subd. 7a. **Referendum tax base replacement aid.** For each school district that had a referendum allowance for fiscal year 2002 exceeding \$415, for each separately authorized referendum levy, the commissioner of revenue, in consultation with the commissioner of children, families, and learning, shall certify the amount of the referendum levy in taxes payable year 2001 attributable to the portion of the referendum allowance exceeding \$415 levied against property classified as class 2 4c(1), or 4c(4), under section 273.13, excluding the portion of the tax paid by the portion of class 2a property consisting of the house, garage, and surrounding one acre of land. The resulting amount must be used to reduce the district's referendum levy amount otherwise determined, and must be paid to the district each year that the referendum authority remains in effect. The aid payable under this subdivision must be subtracted from the district's referendum equalization aid under subdivision 7. The referendum equalization aid after the subtraction must not be less than zero.

For the purposes of this subdivision, the referendum levy with the latest year of expiration is assumed to be at the highest level of equalization, and the referendum levy with the earliest year of expiration is assumed to be at the lowest level of equalization.

Subd. 8. **Unequalized referendum levy.** Each year, a district may levy an amount equal to the difference between its total referendum revenue according to subdivision 4 and its referendum equalization revenue according to subdivision 5.

Subd. 9. **Referendum revenue.** (a) The revenue authorized by section 126C.10, subdivision 1, may be increased in the amount approved by the voters of the district at

a referendum called for the purpose. The referendum may be called by the board or shall be called by the board upon written petition of qualified voters of the district. The referendum must be conducted one or two calendar years before the increased levy authority, if approved, first becomes payable. Only one election to approve an increase may be held in a calendar year. Unless the referendum is conducted by mail under paragraph (g), the referendum must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The ballot must state the maximum amount of the increased revenue per resident marginal cost pupil unit, the estimated referendum tax rate as a percentage of referendum market value in the first year it is to be levied, and that the revenue must be used to finance school operations. The ballot may state a schedule, determined by the board, of increased revenue per resident marginal cost pupil unit that differs from year to year over the number of years for which the increased revenue is authorized. If the ballot contains a schedule showing different amounts, it must also indicate the estimated referendum tax rate as a percent of referendum market value for the amount specified for the first year and for the maximum amount specified in the schedule. The ballot may state that existing referendum levy authority is expiring. In this case, the ballot may also compare the proposed levy authority to the existing expiring levy authority, and express the proposed increase as the amount, if any, over the expiring referendum levy authority. The ballot must designate the specific number of years, not to exceed ten, for which the referendum authorization applies. The notice required under section 275.60 may be modified to read, in cases of renewing existing levies:

“BY VOTING “YES“ ON THIS BALLOT QUESTION, YOU MAY BE VOTING FOR A PROPERTY TAX INCREASE.”

The ballot may contain a textual portion with the information required in this subdivision and a question stating substantially the following:

“Shall the increase in the revenue proposed by (petition to) the board of, School District No. ..., be approved?”

If approved, an amount equal to the approved revenue per resident marginal cost pupil unit times the resident marginal cost pupil units for the school year beginning in the year after the levy is certified shall be authorized for certification for the number of years approved, if applicable, or until revoked or reduced by the voters of the district at a subsequent referendum.

(b) The board must prepare and deliver by first class mail at least 15 days but no more than 30 days before the day of the referendum to each taxpayer a notice of the referendum and the proposed revenue increase. The board need not mail more than one notice to any taxpayer. For the purpose of giving mailed notice under this subdivision, owners must be those shown to be owners on the records of the county auditor or, in any county where tax statements are mailed by the county treasurer, on the records of the county treasurer. Every property owner whose name does not appear on the records of the county auditor or the county treasurer is deemed to have waived this mailed notice unless the owner has requested in writing that the county auditor or county treasurer, as the case may be, include the name on the records for this purpose. The notice must project the anticipated amount of tax increase in annual dollars and annual percentage for typical residential homesteads, agricultural homesteads, apartments, and commercial-industrial property within the school district.

The notice for a referendum may state that an existing referendum levy is expiring and project the anticipated amount of increase over the existing referendum levy in the first year, if any, in annual dollars and annual percentage for typical residential homesteads, agricultural homesteads, apartments, and commercial-industrial property within the district.

The notice must include the following statement: “Passage of this referendum will result in an increase in your property taxes.” However, in cases of renewing existing levies, the notice may include the following statement: “Passage of this referendum may result in an increase in your property taxes.”

(c) A referendum on the question of revoking or reducing the increased revenue amount authorized pursuant to paragraph (a) may be called by the board and shall be

called by the board upon the written petition of qualified voters of the district. A referendum to revoke or reduce the levy amount must be based upon the dollar amount, local tax rate, or amount per resident marginal cost pupil unit, that was stated to be the basis for the initial authorization. Revenue approved by the voters of the district pursuant to paragraph (a) must be received at least once before it is subject to a referendum on its revocation or reduction for subsequent years. Only one revocation or reduction referendum may be held to revoke or reduce referendum revenue for any specific year and for years thereafter.

(d) A petition authorized by paragraph (a) or (c) is effective if signed by a number of qualified voters in excess of 15 percent of the registered voters of the district on the day the petition is filed with the board. A referendum invoked by petition must be held on the date specified in paragraph (a).

(e) The approval of 50 percent plus one of those voting on the question is required to pass a referendum authorized by this subdivision.

(f) At least 15 days before the day of the referendum, the district must submit a copy of the notice required under paragraph (b) to the commissioner and to the county auditor of each county in which the district is located. Within 15 days after the results of the referendum have been certified by the board, or in the case of a recount, the certification of the results of the recount by the canvassing board, the district must notify the commissioner of the results of the referendum.

Subd. 10. School referendum levy; market value. A school referendum levy must be levied against the referendum market value of all taxable property as defined in section 126C.01, subdivision 3. Any referendum levy amount subject to the requirements of this subdivision must be certified separately to the county auditor under section 275.07.

Subd. 11. Referendum date. (a) Except for a referendum held under paragraph (b), any referendum under this section held on a day other than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November must be conducted by mail in accordance with section 204B.46. Notwithstanding subdivision 9, paragraph (b), to the contrary, in the case of a referendum conducted by mail under this paragraph, the notice required by subdivision 9, paragraph (b), must be prepared and delivered by first-class mail at least 20 days before the referendum.

(b) In addition to the referenda allowed in subdivision 9, clause (a), the commissioner may grant authority to a district to hold a referendum on a different day if the district is in statutory operating debt and has an approved plan or has received an extension from the department to file a plan to eliminate the statutory operating debt.

(c) The commissioner must approve, deny, or modify each district's request for a referendum levy on a different day within 60 days of receiving the request from a district.

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

Subd. 13. Referendum conversion allowance. A school district that received supplemental or transition revenue in fiscal year 2002 may convert its supplemental revenue conversion allowance and transition revenue conversion allowance to additional referendum allowance under subdivision 1 for fiscal year 2003 and thereafter. A majority of the school board must approve the conversion at a public meeting before November 1, 2001. For a district with other referendum authority, the referendum conversion allowance approved by the board continues until the portion of the district's other referendum authority with the earliest expiration date after June 30, 2006, expires. For a district with no other referendum authority, the referendum conversion allowance approved by the board continues until June 30, 2012.

History: 1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 12-19; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 31-34

NOTE: The amendment to subdivision 2 by Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, section 13, is effective for fiscal year 2003 and thereafter. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, section 13, the effective date.

NOTE: The amendments to subdivisions 5, 7, and 8, by Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, sections 14, 16, and 18, are effective for taxes payable in 2002 and revenue in fiscal year 2003, and thereafter. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, sections 14, 16, and 18, the effective dates.

NOTE: Subdivision 6 was also amended by Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 2, section 15, to read as follows:

“Subd. 6. [Referendum equalization levy.] (a) For fiscal year 2003 and later, a district’s referendum equalization levy equals the sum of the first tier referendum equalization levy and the second tier referendum equalization levy.

(b) A district’s first tier referendum equalization levy equals the district’s first tier referendum equalization revenue times the lesser of one or the ratio of the district’s referendum market value per resident marginal cost pupil unit to \$476,000.

(c) A district’s second tier referendum equalization levy equals the district’s second tier referendum equalization revenue times the lesser of one or the ratio of the district’s referendum market value per resident marginal cost pupil unit to \$270,000.”

126C.18 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.21 DEDUCTIONS FROM GENERAL EDUCATION AID.

[For text of subs 1 to 3, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 4. **Taconite deductions.** (1) Notwithstanding any provisions of any other law to the contrary, the adjusted net tax capacity used in calculating general education aid may include only that property that is currently taxable in the district.

(2) For districts that received payments under sections 298.018; 298.34 to 298.39; 298.391 to 298.396; and 298.405, or any law imposing a tax upon severed mineral values; the general education aid must be reduced in the final adjustment payment by the difference between the dollar amount of the payments received pursuant to those sections in the fiscal year to which the final adjustment is attributable and the amount that was calculated, pursuant to section 126C.48, subdivision 8, as a reduction of the levy attributable to the fiscal year to which the final adjustment is attributable. If the final adjustment of a district’s general education aid for a fiscal year is a negative amount because of this clause, the next fiscal year’s general education aid to that district must be reduced by this negative amount in the following manner: there must be withheld from each scheduled general education aid payment due the district in such fiscal year, 15 percent of the total negative amount, until the total negative amount has been withheld. The amount reduced from general education aid pursuant to this clause must be recognized as revenue in the fiscal year to which the final adjustment payment is attributable.

History: 1Sp2001 c 5 art 6 s 2

NOTE: The amendment to subdivision 4 by Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 6, section 2, is effective for aids payable in the 2002-2003 school year. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 6, section 2, the effective date.

126C.22 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.23 ALLOCATION OF GENERAL EDUCATION REVENUE.

[For text of subs 1 to 4, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 5. **Data reporting.** Each district must report to the commissioner the actual amount of general education and referendum revenue initially allocated to each building under subdivision 2 and the amount of any reallocations under subdivision 3 by January 30 of the next fiscal year.

History: 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 35

126C.30 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 96; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.31 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 96; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.32 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 96; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.33 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 96; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.34 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 96; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.35 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 96; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.36 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 96; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.40 CAPITAL LEVIES:

Subdivision 1. **To lease building or land.** (a) When a district finds it economically advantageous to rent or lease a building or land for any instructional purposes or for school storage or furniture repair, and it determines that the operating capital revenue authorized under section 126C.10, subdivision 13, is insufficient for this purpose, it may apply to the commissioner for permission to make an additional capital expenditure levy for this purpose. An application for permission to levy under this subdivision must contain financial justification for the proposed levy, the terms and conditions of the proposed lease, and a description of the space to be leased and its proposed use.

(b) The criteria for approval of applications to levy under this subdivision must include: the reasonableness of the price, the appropriateness of the space to the proposed activity, the feasibility of transporting pupils to the leased building or land, conformity of the lease to the laws and rules of the state of Minnesota, and the appropriateness of the proposed lease to the space needs and the financial condition of the district. The commissioner must not authorize a levy under this subdivision in an amount greater than the cost to the district of renting or leasing a building or land for approved purposes. The proceeds of this levy must not be used for custodial or other maintenance services. A district may not levy under this subdivision for the purpose of leasing or renting a district-owned building or site to itself.

(c) For agreements finalized after July 1, 1997, a district may not levy under this subdivision for the purpose of leasing: (1) a newly constructed building used primarily for regular kindergarten, elementary, or secondary instruction; or (2) a newly constructed building addition or additions used primarily for regular kindergarten, elementary, or secondary instruction that contains more than 20 percent of the square footage of the previously existing building.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), a district may levy under this subdivision for the purpose of leasing or renting a district-owned building or site to itself only if the amount is needed by the district to make payments required by a lease purchase agreement, installment purchase agreement, or other deferred payments agreement authorized by law, and the levy meets the requirements of paragraph (c). A levy authorized for a district by the commissioner under this paragraph may be in the amount needed by the district to make payments required by a lease purchase agreement, installment purchase agreement, or other deferred payments agreement authorized by law, provided that any agreement include a provision giving the school districts the right to terminate the agreement annually without penalty.

(e) The total levy under this subdivision for a district for any year must not exceed \$100 times the resident pupil units for the fiscal year to which the levy is attributable.

(f) For agreements for which a review and comment have been submitted to the department of children, families, and learning after April 1, 1998, the term "instructional purpose" as used in this subdivision excludes expenditures on stadiums.

(g) The commissioner of children, families, and learning may authorize a school district to exceed the limit in paragraph (e) if the school district petitions the commissioner for approval. The commissioner shall grant approval to a school district to exceed the limit in paragraph (e) for not more than five years if the district meets the following criteria:

(1) the school district has been experiencing pupil enrollment growth in the preceding five years;

(2) the purpose of the increased levy is in the long-term public interest;

(3) the purpose of the increased levy promotes collocation of government services; and

(4) the purpose of the increased levy is in the long-term interest of the district by avoiding over construction of school facilities.

(h) A school district that is a member of an intermediate school district may include in its authority under this section the costs associated with leases of administrative and classroom space for intermediate school district programs. This authority must

not exceed \$25 times the adjusted marginal cost pupil units of the member districts. This authority is in addition to any other authority authorized under this section.

[For text of subs 2 to 6, see M.S.2000]

History: *1Sp2001 c 6 art 4 s 15*

126C.41 BENEFITS LEVIES.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 2. Retired employee health benefits. A district may levy an amount up to the amount the district is required by the collective bargaining agreement in effect on March 30, 1992, to pay for health insurance or unreimbursed medical expenses for licensed and nonlicensed employees who have terminated services in the employing district and withdrawn from active teaching service or other active service, as applicable, before July 1, 1992. The total amount of the levy each year may not exceed \$600,000.

Subd. 3. Retirement levies. (a) In 1991 and each year thereafter, a district to which this subdivision applies may levy an additional amount required for contributions to the Minneapolis employees retirement fund as a result of the maximum dollar amount limitation on state contributions to the fund imposed under section 422A.101, subdivision 3. The additional levy must not exceed the most recent amount certified by the board of the Minneapolis employees retirement fund as the district's share of the contribution requirement in excess of the maximum state contribution under section 422A.101, subdivision 3.

(b) For taxes payable in 1994 and thereafter, special school district No. 1, Minneapolis, and independent school district No. 625, St. Paul, may levy for the increase in the employer retirement fund contributions, under Laws 1992, chapter 598, article 5, section 1.

(c) If the employer retirement fund contributions under section 354A.12, subdivision 2a, are increased for fiscal year 1994 or later fiscal years, special school district No. 1, Minneapolis, and independent school district No. 625, St. Paul, may levy in payable 1994 or later an amount equal to the amount derived by applying the net increase in the employer retirement fund contribution rate of the respective teacher retirement fund association between fiscal year 1993 and the fiscal year beginning in the year after the levy is certified to the total covered payroll of the applicable teacher retirement fund association. If an applicable school district levies under this paragraph, they may not levy under paragraph (b).

(d) In addition to the levy authorized under paragraph (c), special school district No. 1, Minneapolis, may also levy payable in 1997 or later an amount equal to the contributions under section 423A.02, subdivision 3, and may also levy in payable 1994 or later an amount equal to the state aid contribution under section 354A.12, subdivision 3b. Independent school district No. 625, St. Paul, may levy payable in 1997 or later an amount equal to the supplemental contributions under section 423A.02, subdivision 3.

[For text of subd 4, see M.S.2000]

History: *1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 36,37*

126C.42 OPERATING DEBT LEVIES.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

[For text of subd 4, see M.S.2000]

126C.43 LEVIES; STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS.

[For text of subs 1 and 2, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 3. **Tax levy for judgment.** A district may levy the amounts necessary to pay judgments against the district under section 123B.25 that became final after the date the district certified its proposed levy in the previous year. With the approval of the commissioner, a district may spread this levy over a period not to exceed three years.

[For text of subs 4 to 6, see M.S.2000]

History: 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 38

126C.455 SWIMMING POOL LEVY.

Each year, a school district with its home office located in a county that has (i) a population density of ten or fewer persons per square mile according to the 2000 census of population; (ii) an international border; and (iii) more than one school district within its boundaries, may levy for the net operational costs of a swimming pool. The levy may not exceed the net actual costs of operation of the swimming pool for the previous year. Net actual costs are defined as operating costs less any operating revenues and less any payments from other local governmental units.

History: 1Sp2001 c 5 art 3 s 7

126C.47 [Repealed, 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 1]

126C.48 LEVY PROCEDURE.

[For text of subs 1 to 7, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 8. **Tacnite payment and other reductions.** (1) Reductions in levies pursuant to sections 126C.48, subdivision 1, and 273.138, must be made prior to the reductions in clause (2).

(2) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, districts which received payments pursuant to sections 298.018; 298.34 to 298.39; 298.391 to 298.396; 298.405; and any law imposing a tax upon severed mineral values; must not include a portion of these aids in their permissible levies pursuant to those sections, but instead must reduce the permissible levies authorized by this chapter and chapters 120B, 122A, 123A, 123B, 124A, 124D, 125A, and 127A by the greater of the following:

(a) an amount equal to 50 percent of the total dollar amount of the payments received pursuant to those sections in the previous fiscal year; or

(b) an amount equal to the total dollar amount of the payments received pursuant to those sections in the previous fiscal year less the product of the same dollar amount of payments or revenue times five percent.

(3) The amount of any increased levy authorized by referendum pursuant to section 126C.17, subdivision 9, shall not be reduced pursuant to this subdivision. The amount of any levy authorized by section 126C.43, to make payments for bonds issued and for interest thereon, shall not be reduced pursuant to this subdivision.

(4) Before computing the reduction pursuant to this subdivision of the health and safety levy authorized by sections 123B.57 and 126C.40, subdivision 5, the commissioner shall ascertain from each affected school district the amount it proposes to levy under each section or subdivision. The reduction shall be computed on the basis of the amount so ascertained.

(5) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any amounts received by districts in any fiscal year pursuant to sections 298.018; 298.34 to 298.39; 298.391 to 298.396; 298.405; or any law imposing a tax on severed mineral values; and not deducted from general education aid pursuant to section 126C.21, subdivision 4, clause (2), and not applied to reduce levies pursuant to this subdivision shall be paid by the district to the St. Louis county auditor in the following amount by March 15 of each year, the amount

required to be subtracted from the previous fiscal year's general education aid pursuant to section 126C.21, subdivision 4, which is in excess of the general education aid earned for that fiscal year. The county auditor shall deposit any amounts received pursuant to this clause in the St. Louis county treasury for purposes of paying the taconite homestead credit as provided in section 273.135.

History: *1Sp2001 c 5 art 6 s 3*

126C.63 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subs 1 to 7, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 8. **Maximum effort debt service levy.** "Maximum effort debt service levy" means the lesser of:

(1) a levy in whichever of the following amounts is applicable:

(a) in any district receiving a debt service loan for a debt service levy payable in 2002 and thereafter, or granted a capital loan after January 1, 2001, a levy in total dollar amount computed at a rate of 30 percent of adjusted net tax capacity for taxes payable in 2002 and thereafter;

(b) in any district receiving a debt service loan for a debt service levy payable in 1991 and thereafter, or granted a capital loan after January 1, 1990, a levy in a total dollar amount computed at a rate of 24 percent of adjusted net tax capacity for taxes payable in 1991 and thereafter;

(c) in any district granted a debt service loan after July 31, 1981, or granted a capital loan which is approved after July 31, 1981, a levy in a total dollar amount computed as a tax rate of 21.92 percent on the adjusted net tax capacity for taxes payable in 1991 and thereafter; or

(2) a levy in any district for which a capital loan was approved prior to August 1, 1981, a levy in a total dollar amount equal to the sum of the amount of the required debt service levy and an amount which when levied annually will in the opinion of the commissioner be sufficient to retire the remaining interest and principal on any outstanding loans from the state within 30 years of the original date when the capital loan was granted.

The board in any district affected by the provisions of clause (2) may elect instead to determine the amount of its levy according to the provisions of clause (1). If a district's capital loan is not paid within 30 years because it elects to determine the amount of its levy according to the provisions of clause (2), the liability of the district for the amount of the difference between the amount it levied under clause (2) and the amount it would have levied under clause (1), and for interest on the amount of that difference, must not be satisfied and discharged pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1988, or an earlier edition of Minnesota Statutes if applicable, section 124.43, subdivision 4.

[For text of subs 9 to 13, see M.S.2000]

History: *1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 20; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 2; art 4 s 16*

126C.69 CAPITAL LOANS.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 2. **Capital loans eligibility.** Beginning July 1, 1999, a district is not eligible for a capital loan unless the district's estimated net debt tax rate as computed by the commissioner after debt service equalization aid would be more than 30 percent of adjusted net tax capacity. The estimate must assume a 20-year maturity schedule for new debt.

Subd. 3. **District request for review and comment.** A district or a joint powers district that intends to apply for a capital loan must submit a proposal to the commissioner for review and comment according to section 123B.71 by July 1 of an odd-numbered year. The commissioner shall prepare a review and comment on the proposed facility, regardless of the amount of the capital expenditure required to construct the facility. In addition to the information provided under section 123B.71, subdivision 9, the commissioner shall require that predesign packages comparable to

those required under section 16B.335 be prepared by the applicant school district. The predesign packages must be sufficient to define the scope, cost, and schedule of the project and must demonstrate that the project has been analyzed according to appropriate space needs standards and also consider the following criteria in determining whether to make a positive review and comment.

(a) To grant a positive review and comment the commissioner shall determine that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) the facilities are needed for pupils for whom no adequate facilities exist or will exist;

(2) there is evidence to indicate that the facilities will have a useful public purpose for at least the term of the bonds;

(3) no form of cooperation with another district would provide the necessary facilities;

(4) the facilities are comparable in size and quality to facilities recently constructed in other districts that have similar enrollments;

(5) the facilities are comparable in size and quality to facilities recently constructed in other districts that are financed without a capital loan;

(6) the district is projected to have adequate funds in its general operating budget to support a quality education for its students for at least the next five years;

(7) the current facility poses a threat to the life, health, and safety of pupils, and cannot reasonably be brought into compliance with fire, health, or life safety codes;

(8) the district has made a good faith effort, as evidenced by its maintenance expenditures, to adequately maintain the existing facility during the previous ten years and to comply with fire, health, and life safety codes and state and federal requirements for handicapped accessibility;

(9) the district has made a good faith effort to encourage integration of social service programs within the new facility;

(10) evaluations by boards of adjacent districts have been received; and

(11) the proposal includes a comprehensive technology plan that assures information access for the students, parents, and community.

(b) The commissioner may grant a negative review and comment if:

(1) the state demographer has examined the population of the communities to be served by the facility and determined that the communities have not grown during the previous five years;

(2) the state demographer determines that the economic and population bases of the communities to be served by the facility are not likely to grow or to remain at a level sufficient, during the next ten years, to ensure use of the entire facility;

(3) the need for facilities could be met within the district or adjacent districts at a comparable cost by leasing, repairing, remodeling, or sharing existing facilities or by using temporary facilities;

(4) the district plans do not include cooperation and collaboration with health and human services agencies and other political subdivisions; or

(5) if the application is for new construction, an existing facility that would meet the district's needs could be purchased at a comparable cost from any other source within the area.

[For text of subs 4 to 8, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 9. **Loan amount limits.** (a) A loan must not be recommended for approval for a district exceeding an amount computed as follows:

(1) the amount requested by the district under subdivision 6;

(2) plus the aggregate principal amount of general obligation bonds of the district outstanding on June 30 of the year following the year the application was received, not exceeding the limitation on net debt of the district in section 475.53, subdivision 4, or 450 percent of its adjusted net tax capacity as most recently determined, whichever is less;

(3) less the maximum net debt permissible for the district on December 1 of the year the application is received, under the limitation in section 475.53, subdivision 4, or 450 percent of its adjusted net tax capacity as most recently determined, whichever is less;

(4) less any amount by which the amount voted exceeds the total cost of the facilities for which the loan is granted.

(b) The loan may be approved in an amount computed as provided in paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (3), subject to later reduction according to paragraph (a), clause (4).

[For text of subds 10 and 11, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 12. **Contract.** (a) Each capital loan must be evidenced by a contract between the district and the state acting through the commissioner. The contract must obligate the state to reimburse the district, from the maximum effort school loan fund, for eligible capital expenses for construction of the facility for which the loan is granted, an amount computed as provided in subdivision 9. The commissioner must receive from the district a certified resolution of the board estimating the costs of construction and reciting that contracts for construction of the facilities for which the loan is granted have been awarded, that bonds of the district have been issued and sold in the amount necessary to pay all estimated costs of construction in excess of the amount of the loan, and that all work, when completed, meets or exceeds standards established in the State Building Code. The contract must obligate the district to repay the loan out of the excesses of its maximum effort debt service levy over its required debt service levy, including interest at a rate equal to the weighted average annual rate payable on Minnesota state school loan bonds issued or reissued for the project.

(b) The district must each year, as long as it is indebted to the state, levy for debt service (i) the amount of its maximum effort debt service levy or (ii) the amount of its required debt service levy, whichever is greater, except as the required debt service levy may be reduced by a loan under section 126C.68. The district shall remit payments to the commissioner according to section 126C.71.

(c) The commissioner shall supervise the collection of outstanding accounts due the fund and may, by notice to the proper county auditor, require the maximum levy to be made as required in this subdivision. Interest on capital loans must be paid on December 15 of the year after the year the loan is granted and annually in later years. By September 30, the commissioner shall notify the county auditor of each county containing taxable property situated within the district of the amount of the maximum effort debt service levy of the district for that year. The county auditor or auditors shall extend upon the tax rolls an ad valorem tax upon all taxable property within the district in the aggregate amount so certified.

[For text of subds 13 and 14, see M.S.2000]

Subd. 15. **Bond sale limitations.** (a) A district having an outstanding state loan must not issue and sell any bonds on the public market, except to refund state loans, unless it agrees to make the maximum effort debt service levy in each later year at the higher rate provided in section 126C.63, subdivision 8, and unless it schedules the maturities of the bonds according to section 475.54, subdivision 2. A district that refunds bonds at a lower interest rate may continue to make the maximum effort debt service levy in each later year at the current rate provided in section 126C.63, subdivision 8, if the district can demonstrate to the commissioner's satisfaction that the district's repayments of the state loan will not be reduced below the previous year's level. The district must report each sale to the commissioner.

(b) For a capital loan issued prior to July 1, 2001, after the district's capital loan has been outstanding for 30 years, the district must not issue bonds on the public market except to refund the loan.

(c) For a capital loan issued on or after July 1, 2001, after the district's capital loan has been outstanding for 20 years, the district must not issue bonds on the public market except to refund the loan.

History: *1Sp2001 c 5 art 2 s 21-25; 1Sp2001 c 6 art 1 s 55 subd 2; art 4 s 17,18*