Fiscal Estimate - 2013 Session

	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	emental				
LRB	Number	13-2674/1		Introd	duction Nu	mber <i>i</i>	AB-032	9				
Description Attendance at a public school of pupils enrolled in home-based private educational programs												
Fiscal	Effect											
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Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations												
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DPI 10/2/2013

LRB Number 13-2	674/1	Introduction Number	AB-0329	Estimate Type	Original					
Description										
Attendance at a public school of pupils enrolled in home-based private educational programs										

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Current law requires a school board to allow a pupil enrolled in a home-based private educational program who meets the admission standards to attend up to two courses at a public school in the school district each semester if there is sufficient space in the classroom. The pupil is counted as 0.25 pupil for state aid purposes for each course he or she takes if the pupil is attending a public school outside his or her school district of residence.

This bill eliminates these provisions. The bill provides that a school district operating grades 9 to 12 must allow a pupil enrolled in a home-based private educational program who meets the standards for admission to high school, to take up to two courses each semester if the pupil resides in the school district and there is sufficient space in the classroom. The pupils are counted on a full-time equivalency basis for state aid purposes.

State:

Pupils who will no longer attend a non-resident school district under this program will result in a reduction in the FTE claimed by those districts for general equalization aid. This change will result in a redistribution of the general equalization aids statewide, but has no impact on the total amount of general equalization aid paid statewide. Thus, there is no state fiscal impact.

Local:

Each pupil attending classes in a non-resident school district under the current home-based educational program law allows a school district to claim an additional 0.25 FTE in general equalization aid, but counts as 0.00 FTE for revenue limit determination.

Pupils who will no longer attend a non-resident school district under this program will result in a reduction in the FTE claimed by those districts for general equalization aid. This change will result in a redistribution of the general equalization aids statewide, but has no impact on the total amount of general equalization aid paid statewide.

It is unknown how many pupils in home-based educational programs will be attending a non-resident school district under current law, thus the amount of aid that will be redistributed is indeterminate. There is no fiscal impact on local school district revenue limit authority.

In addition, it is possible that resident school districts could see an increase in home school FTE for aid purposes, to the extent that high school home school pupils would no longer attend schools in non-residential districts, but stay in the resident district. The overall effect of this is indeterminate.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications