Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplem	ental			
LRB Number 23-4196/1	Introduction Numb	er SB-060 :	5			
Description applications for full-time open enrollment						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations	ease Existing absorb	e Costs - May be p within agency's bu Yes se Costs				
Permissive Mandatory Permi 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decre	se Revenue Units Aff	village Others Others	Cities			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature		Date			
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DPI 11/7/2023

LRB Number 23-4196/1	Introduction Number	SB-0605	Estimate Type	Original		
Description						
applications for full-time open enrollment						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, the full-time public school open enrollment program (OEP) allows pupils to attend a public school in a school district other than the pupil's resident school district (i.e., a nonresident school district). The standard OEP application procedure requires a pupil's parent to apply to a nonresident school district during the spring semester immediately preceding the school year in which the pupil wishes to attend the nonresident school district. Current law does allow for alternative applications to OEP for specific reasons specified in state law.

This bill creates another allowable reason for a family to use the alternative application procedure under the OEP, for pupils who have a parent who is employed as a teacher in the nonresident school district to which the application is made. The application procedure created in the bill would be available at any time during the school year, and if a pupil is accepted under the procedure, the pupil may immediately begin attending public school in the nonresident school district (as is the case for existing alternative applications).

The bill includes additional provisions for the proposed new alternative application:

- 1. If the pupil's parent is no longer employed by the nonresident school board as a teacher or an administrator, the nonresident school board may require the pupil to reapply using the standard or existing alternative OEP application procedure.
- 2. The space limitations determined by the nonresident school board that apply in the OEP under current law would not apply to the proposed new alternative applications.
- 3. The bill adds whether a pupil's parent is employed as a teacher by the nonresident school district to the criteria that a nonresident school district may use to accept or reject OEP applications.
- 4. Applications submitted under the proposed new alternative application procedure would not count towards the current law limitation on the number of nonresident school districts to which a student may apply (three school districts, virtual charter schools excepted).

A pupil participating in the OEP is counted by their school district of residence for purposes of revenue limit authority and state general aid calculations. However, state aid is transferred from the school district of residence to the school district in which the pupil is enrolled; the full time OE transfer payment is \$8,616 for the 2023-24 school year (\$13,470 for pupils with an individual education program in place). In other words, the school district of residence generates the revenue authority on behalf of the pupil who is open-enrolled to a different school district, but incurs an expense on behalf of the pupil, in the form of the aid transfer between school districts.

Local impact: the bill would have a variable impact on school districts, depending on whether the proposed new alternative application translates into additional pupils utilizing the OEP. The use of the proposed new alternative application cannot accurately be projected by district; thus, the impact on individual school districts is indeterminate.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications