

Senator Erpenbach
Senator Johnson
Representative Goyke
Representative Neubauer

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Omnibus Motion

Motion:

Move to adopt the following items:

General School Aids and Revenue Limits

1. *General School Aid Base Funding Increase (Paper #496)*. Provide \$221,410,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$391,410,000 GPR in 2022-23 for general school aids.
2. *Buyback of Current Law General School Aid Payment Delay (Paper #497)*. Provide \$75,000,000 GPR in 2021-22 for general school aids and, beginning in the 2021-22 school year, delete the current law provisions under which the state annually pays that amount of aid on a delayed basis on the fourth Monday in July of the following school year. Specify that DPI should treat the general aid appropriation as if there were no buyback so as to distribute the correct amount of funding for 2021-22 through the general aid formula.
3. *Special Adjustment Aid (Paper #498)*. Specify that special adjustment aid would be calculated based on 90%, rather than 85% under current law, of a district's prior year general school aids payment for the distribution of general aid in 2021-22 and 2022-23 school years.
4. *Two-Thirds Funding of Partial School Revenues (LFB Summary, page 461, #5)*. Beginning in 2021-22, restore the requirement that that state fund two-thirds of K-12 partial school revenues and the associated statutory provisions that existed prior to its repeal in the 2003-05 biennial budget, as modified to reflect changes to K-12 funding provisions in the intervening time.

Define "partial school revenues" as the sum of state school aids, property taxes levied for school districts, and exempt property aid payments to school districts, less the following: (a) the amount of any revenue limit increase due to a school board's increasing the services that it provides by adding responsibility for providing a service transferred to it from another school board; (b) the amount of any revenue limit increase due to a school board increasing the services that it provides by adding responsibility for providing a service that is transferred to it from another governmental unit for a child with a disability or for a limited-English proficient pupil; (c) the amount of any revenue limit increase due to a district depositing funds into a specified capital improvement fund; (d) the amount of property taxes levied for community service activities; (e) an amount equal to the net general aid reduction to the Milwaukee Public Schools' aid entitlement related to the Milwaukee private school choice program; and (f) the amount by which the property tax levy for debt service on referenda-approved debt referendum exceeds \$490 million.

Define "state school aids" as the sum of the following: (a) the amounts appropriated under s. 20.255(2), which is the statutory subsection containing the aids for local educational programming, less the appropriations for high poverty aid, federal and program revenue aid appropriations, and the appropriations for the private school choice, independent charter school, and special needs scholarship programs, which are also under s. 20.255(2); (b) the general program operations appropriation for the program for the deaf and hard of hearing and the center for the blind and visually impaired; (c) the DOA appropriation for debt service costs for educational technology infrastructure financial assistance to school districts; (d) the amount, as determined by the DOA Secretary, in the DOA appropriation for telecommunications access for educational agencies allocated for payments to telecommunications providers under contracts with school districts and cooperative educational service agencies; and (e) the current law DPI appropriation for the Head Start supplement which would be transferred to the Department of Children and Families (DCF) under the bill.

Require the Departments of Public Instruction and Administration and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau to jointly certify, by May 15, 2022, and annually by May 15 thereafter, to the Joint Committee on Finance an estimate of the amount necessary to appropriate in the general school aids appropriation in the following school year to ensure that state school aids equal two-thirds of partial school revenues. Require the Joint Committee on Finance, by June 30, 2022, and biennially by June 30 thereafter, to determine the amount appropriated in the general school aids appropriation in following school year. Modify the general school aids appropriation from a sum certain appropriation to a sum sufficient equal to the amount determined by law in the 2021-22 fiscal year and biennially thereafter, and equal to the amount determined by Joint Finance in the 2022-23 fiscal year and biennially thereafter.

5. *Revenue Limit Per Pupil Adjustment (Paper #496)*. Set the per pupil adjustment under revenue limits at \$200 in 2021-22 and \$204 in 2022-23 and restore the pre-2009-10 inflationary adjustment beginning in 2023-24. Under the inflationary adjustment, the per pupil adjustment in 2023-24 would be the prior year per pupil amount (\$204) times the percentage change in the consumer price index.

6. *Low Revenue Adjustment (Paper #496)*. Set the low revenue adjustment amount under revenue limits at \$10,250 per pupil in 2021-22 and \$10,500 per pupil in 2022-23 and each year thereafter. Also, beginning in 2021-22, delete the statutory provisions generally restricting otherwise-eligible districts from any low revenue adjustment increases for three years after a failed operating referendum.

7. *Revenue Limit and Per Pupil Aid Enrollment for the 2020-21 School Year (Paper #499)*. Specify that for calculating a school district's revenue limit for the 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 school years, the number of pupils enrolled in the district in the 2020-21 school year is the sum of the following: (a) the greater of the number of pupils enrolled in the district's September enrollment count in the 2019-20 school year or in the 2020-21 school year; and (b) the greater of 40% of the district's summer enrollment in the 2019-20 school year or in the 2020-21 school year.

In addition, provide \$6,675,100 GPR in 2021-22 and \$6,640,200 GPR in 2022-23 and specify that for the calculation of per pupil aid for the 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 school years,

the number of pupils enrolled in the district in the 2020-21 school year is the sum of the following: (a) the greater of the number of pupils enrolled in the district's September enrollment count in the 2019-20 school year or in the 2020-21 school year; and (b) the greater of 40% of the district's summer enrollment in the 2019-20 school year or in the 2020-21 school year.

Categorical Aids

8. *Special Education (Paper #505)*. Provide \$296,694,600 GPR in 2021-22 and \$412,890,100 GPR in 2022-23 for special education categorical aid, and modify the appropriation from sum certain to be a sum sufficient appropriation paying 45% of eligible costs in 2021-22 and 50% in 2022-23 and annually thereafter. Base level funding is \$450,276,200, which DPI estimates will reimburse approximately 28.2% of eligible costs in 2020-21.

9. *High Cost Special Education Aid (Paper #505)*. Provide \$1,752,200 GPR in 2021-22 and \$7,804,900 GPR in 2022-23 for high cost special education aid. It is estimated that this funding would increase the proration rate to 40% in 2021-22 and 60% in 2022-23. Base level funding is \$9,353,800, which DPI estimates will reimburse approximately 31% of eligible costs in 2020-21.

10. *Special Education Transition Readiness Grant (Paper #505)*. Provide \$1,500,000 GPR in 2022-23 above base level funding of \$1,500,000 for competitive grants for special education workforce transition support services.

11. *County Children with Disabilities Education Board Aid (LFB Summary, page 465, #4)*. Specify that county children with disabilities education boards (CCDEBs) would be eligible to receive state aid on behalf of pupils with disabilities who are attending a school district under the full-time open enrollment program but are solely enrolled in a special education program provided by the CCDEB in the same manner as they receive state aid on behalf of pupils attending school in their district of residence who are solely enrolled in the CCDEB. Under current law, aid is calculated by determining the percentage of a district's shared costs that it would receive from state general aids if its membership included each pupil residing in the district who is fully enrolled in a CCDEB and the district's shared costs were increased by the costs of the CCDEB program for all pupils participating in the CCDEB program who are residents of the school district, and multiplying the costs of the CCDEB program by that percentage.

Additionally, specify that costs of the CCDEB program for pupils with disabilities who are attending a school district under the full-time open enrollment program but are solely enrolled in a special education program provided by the CCDEB would be excluded from the calculation of a school district's base revenue per member, in the same manner as for pupils attending school in their district of residence who are solely enrolled the CCDEB.

Fiscally independent CCDEBs, which fund the local share of their educational programs through the county property tax levy, receive state aid. The state provides aid for pupils enrolled solely in CCDEB-operated programs and for costs incurred by CCDEBs for pupils jointly enrolled in school district and CCDEB programs. There are three fiscally independent CCDEBs in the state, located in Brown, Calumet, and Walworth counties.

These provisions would have the effect of modifying current law so that for pupils who open enroll into another school district in order to attend a CCDEB, state aid for the CCDEB and the effect of the pupil's enrollment on the school district would be calculated as if the pupil was enrolled in their district of attendance.

12. *Per Pupil Aid (Paper #496)*. Provide \$31,177,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$29,652,000 GPR in 2022-23 above base level funding of \$616,973,000 for per pupil aid.

Increase the per pupil payment from \$742 in 2020-21 to \$750 in 2021-22 and each year thereafter.

Provide an additional \$75 per pupil payment for economically disadvantaged pupils, beginning in the 2021-22 school year. Define "economically disadvantaged pupil" as a pupil that satisfies either the income eligibility criteria for a free or reduced-price lunch under federal law or other measures of poverty, as determined by the Department. Specify that, in the 2021-22 and 2022-23 school years, each district be paid an amount equal to the district's enrollment multiplied by the district's rate of economically disadvantaged pupils in the 2019-20 school year multiplied by \$75. Define "rate of economically disadvantaged pupils" as the number of economically disadvantaged pupils enrolled in a district divided by the number of pupils enrolled in the district. Specify that, beginning in the 2023-24 school year, the rate of economically disadvantaged pupils for this calculation would be the figure from the previous school year, rather than from the 2019-20 school year.

13. *Supplemental Per Pupil Aid (Paper #506)*. Delete \$2,500,000 GPR annually and the appropriation and program statutes for supplemental per pupil aid.

14. *Per Pupil Aid -- Clarify Current Law (LFB Summary, page 466, #7)*. Delete obsolete statutory language relating to the delayed payment of per pupil aid for the 2015-16 school year. Also, change the cross-reference for the exclusions from per pupil aid enrollment to a current reference, rather than an outdated one.

15. *School Mental Health Aid (Paper #507)*. Provide \$22,500,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$24,000,000 GPR in 2022-23 above annual base level funding of \$6,000,000 for aid for school mental health programs.

Modify current law to include expenditures for any pupil services professional, rather than only social workers as under current law. Define pupil services professional as a school counselor, school social worker, school psychologist, or school nurse. Modify the program to specify that beginning in the 2021-22 school year, school districts, independent charter schools, and private schools participating in one of the private school choice programs would be eligible for reimbursement of any expenditures made to employ, hire, or retain pupil services professionals, rather than only 50% of the increase in expenditures to employ, hire, or retain school social workers. Specify that if funding in the appropriation is insufficient to pay the full amount of aid, payments would be prorated among the school districts, independent charter schools, and private schools that are eligible for aid.

Modify the name of the appropriation to be mental health programs and pupil wellness aid,

rather than aid for school mental health programs as under current law. Exclude the program from the indexing provision used to determine the per pupil payment increase for independent charter schools, private choice schools, and open enrollment pupils.

16. *School-Based Mental Health Services Collaboration Grant (Paper #507)*. Provide \$3,500,000 GPR annually above base level funding of \$6,500,000 for grants to school districts and independent charter schools for collaboration with community partners to provide mental health services to pupils. Additionally, modify current law to change the program purpose to collaborate with "community mental health agencies" to instead reference collaboration with "mental health providers."

17. *Bilingual Bicultural Aid (Paper #508)*. Provide \$9,745,500 GPR in 2021-22 and \$18,287,200 GPR in 2022-23 for aid for bilingual-bicultural programs. Base level funding for the program is equal to \$8,589,800 annually.

Modify the program to allow independent charter schools to qualify for aid, beginning in the 2022-23 school year. Additionally, modify the program to establish that aid would be paid to an eligible school district or independent charter school in the following amounts, beginning in the 2022-23 school year: (a) \$10,000, if there was at least one limited-English proficient (LEP) pupil enrolled in the school district or attending the charter school in the previous school year; (b) an additional \$500 for each LEP pupil over 20 pupils enrolled in the school district or attending the charter school in the previous school year. Require DPI to prorate payments if the amount in the appropriation is insufficient to fully fund payments under the program. Delete current law specifying the number of LEP pupils required for a school board to be eligible for aid, effective for the 2022-23 school year.

Specify that the current law payment determination would apply in the 2021-22 school year. Create a hold-harmless that would apply to a school board that received a payment in the 2021-22 school year. Under the hold-harmless, in the 2022-23 school year, the board would receive an amount equal to the greater of the following: (a) the amount calculated under the new methodology as described above; or (b) the amount received by the board in 2020-21. In the 2023-24 school year, the school board would receive the greater of the following: (a) the amount calculated using the new methodology; or (b) the amount under (a) plus 50% of the difference between that amount and the amount received by the board in 2020-21.

Specify that a school board that is required to establish a bilingual-bicultural education program is eligible for state aid only if the State Superintendent is satisfied that the school board maintained the bilingual-bicultural education program in accordance with the requirements in the statutes. Require that school districts include a summary of the costs incurred to operate the bilingual-bicultural program in the previous school year and the estimated budget for the program in the current school year in the annual report each school district operating a bilingual-bicultural education program is required to submit to the State Superintendent.

Require school boards and independent charter school operators to report to the State Superintendent the number of limited-English proficient pupils enrolled in the district or school in the previous school year and the classification of those pupils by language group annually, on or before August 15. Specify that current law requiring school districts to conduct a count of LEP

pupils, assess their language proficiency, and classify the pupils by language group, grade level, age, and English language proficiency annually on or before March 1 would also apply to independent charter schools, and specify that a school board or independent charter school operator would only be eligible for aid if this count is conducted. Specify that a school board or independent charter school operator is eligible for aid only if it submits the reports required under state law.

In the current annual report submitted by the State Superintendent to the Legislature, require that DPI report the number of LEP pupils in each language group enrolled in each school district and attending each independent charter school, and delete current law requiring that the Department include the per-pupil cost of the bilingual-bicultural education program for each school district, language group, and program type. Specify in statute that it is the policy of this state to provide support to school districts and independent charter schools for the added costs of educating LEP pupils.

18. *Capacity Building Grants for Bilingual Educators (Paper #508)*. Provide \$750,000 GPR in 2022-23 for a new grant program to provide funding for a school board or independent charter school operator to provide support and financial assistance to its staff and teachers in obtaining licensure or certification as bilingual teachers and teachers of English as a second language. School boards or independent charter school operators could apply for a grant, and DPI could award grants from the appropriation beginning in the 2022-23 school year in an amount determined by the Department. Specify that DPI could promulgate rules to implement and administer the program.

19. *Out-Of-School-Time Program Grants (LFB Summary, page 469, #12)*. Provide \$20,000,000 GPR in 2022-23 in a continuing appropriation for a new grant program to support high-quality after-school programs and other out-of-school-time programs that provide services to school-age children. Require DPI to award grants to school boards and organizations beginning in the 2022-23 school year. Require DPI to award grants of between \$80,000 and \$145,000, and specify that grants could continue for up to five school years. In each school year, require DPI to award not less than 30% of all grant moneys to out-of-school time programs that serve pupils in the elementary grades. Provide that DPI could promulgate rules to implement and administer the program.

20. *Energy Efficiency Grants (LFB Summary, page 470, #13)*. Provide \$10,000,000 GPR annually in a new biennial appropriation for grants to school districts for energy efficiency projects in school buildings beginning in the 2021-22 school year. Require DPI to give preference to projects that relate to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems in awarding grants for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 school years. Specify that DPI could promulgate rules to implement the program in consultation with the Office of Environmental Justice that would be created under the Department of Administration under the bill.

21. *Sparsity Aid (Paper #509)*. Provide \$9,922,100 GPR in 2020-21 and \$10,038,900 GPR in 2022-23 above base level funding of \$24,813,900 GPR for sparsity aid.

Additionally, modify the program in 2021-22 by creating an additional tier of aid eligibility that would provide \$100 per pupil to any district with an enrollment of more than 745 pupils and a population density of fewer than 10 pupils per square mile.

Additionally, modify the provision that exists under current law to allow a district that loses its eligibility as a result of an increase in its pupil population density to receive up to 50% of its prior year award. This would replace the current provision where any district that qualified for sparsity aid in one year but did not qualify the following year due to an increase in its enrollment is eligible to receive 50% of its prior year award. One district qualified for aid under this provision in 2020-21.

22. *Transfer Head Start Supplement to DCF (LFB Summary, page 471, #15)*. Transfer supplemental aid for Head Start programs to the Department of Children and Families beginning in 2021-22 with \$6,264,100 GPR of annual funding. As under current law, grants under the program would be awarded to federal Head Start sites to allow expansion of their programs to serve additional children. The federal Head Start program provides comprehensive educational, health, nutritional, social, and other services to economically disadvantaged preschool children and their families.

23. *School Breakfast Programs (Paper #510)*. Provide \$2,459,500 GPR in 2021-22 and \$2,559,500 GPR in 2022-23 over annual base level funding of \$2,510,500 for the school breakfast program. Under the program, participating agencies are eligible for reimbursements of 15.0 cents per meal served if funding is available. DPI estimates that payments will be prorated at approximately 7.9 cents per meal served in 2020-21. It is estimated that the additional funding would increase the state reimbursement rate to 15.0 cents per meal served.

Additionally, modify statutory language to allow independent charter schools, the state's Educational Services Program for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired, and residential care centers to be eligible for reimbursement. Specify that schools that ceased operations during the prior school year are not eligible for reimbursement for any breakfasts served during that year.

24. *Supplemental Nutrition Aid (Paper #510)*. Provide \$2,432,000 GPR annually in a new sum sufficient appropriation for reimbursing educational agencies for the cost of reduced-cost meals, so that those meals would be provided at no cost to eligible pupils, defined as pupils who meet the eligibility criteria for a reduced-price lunch.

Under the program, an educational agency would be eligible to receive an annual payment equal to the sum of the following: (a) the number of school lunches provided to pupils eligible for a reduced-price lunch multiplied by the difference between the reimbursement amount for a reduced-price lunch and a free lunch in the previous school year; (b) the number of school breakfasts provided to pupils eligible for a reduced-price breakfast multiplied by the difference between the reimbursement amount for a reduced-price breakfast and a free breakfast in the previous school year; and (c) the number of meal supplements provided to pupils eligible for a reduced-price meal supplement multiplied by the difference between the reimbursement amount for a reduced-price meal supplement and a free meal supplement in the previous school year. An educational agency would be defined as a school board, an operator of an independent charter school, a private school, a tribal school, an operator of a residential care center for children and youth, and the state's Educational Services Program for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired. To be eligible for reimbursement, the educational agency could not charge eligible pupils for school meals.

The basic cash reimbursement rates under the federal school lunch program in 2020-21 are \$3.51 for a free lunch and \$3.11 for a reduced-price lunch; \$1.89 for a free breakfast and \$1.59 for a reduced-price breakfast; and \$0.96 for a free snack and \$0.48 for a reduced-price snack. In the same year, a family of four qualifies for a free lunch with an annual income of less than \$34,060, and a reduced-price lunch with an income of between \$34,060 and \$48,470. In the 2019-20 school year, approximately 337,000 public school pupils in Wisconsin qualified for free meals, and 44,500 pupils qualified for reduced-price meals.

25. *High Cost Transportation Aid (Paper #511)*. Provide \$2,000,000 GPR annually above base level funding of \$13,500,000 for high cost transportation aid. It is estimated that this amount would fully fund payments to eligible districts in each year. Additionally, eliminate the \$200,000 cap for payments for school districts that qualified for aid in the previous year, but did not qualify in the current year, beginning with aid paid in 2021-22. Also, clarify that DPI can prorate payments if funding is insufficient to fully fund eligible expenses.

26. *Pupil Transportation Aid (LFB Summary, page 472, #19)*. Increase the reimbursement rate for pupils transported over 12 miles to and from school in the regular school year from \$365 to \$375 beginning in the 2021-22 school year. It is estimated that the current funding level would fully fund payments at the increased rate.

Additionally, delete a current law provision requiring DPI to prorate summer school transportation payments if a pupil attends less than 30 days during the summer session, beginning in the 2021-22 school year.

27. *Open Enrollment Transportation Aid (Paper #512)*. Provide \$645,700 GPR in 2021-22 and \$759,400 GPR in 2022-23 for open enrollment transportation aid.

28. *Computer Science Licensure Grant Program (LFB Summary, page 474, #22)*. Provide \$750,000 GPR in 2022-23 for a new program to award grants to school districts to provide assistance to eligible employees for the purpose of obtaining a license or permit that authorizes the eligible employee to teach computer science. An eligible employee would be defined as a school district employee who holds a license or permit to teach issued by DPI that does not authorize the employee to teach computer science.

Require DPI to give priority to applications submitted by a district that meet either of the following criteria: (a) at least 50% of the school district's membership is eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch; or (b) at least 40% of the school district's membership identifies as a minority group pupil according to a definition under current law that includes pupils who are black or African American, Hispanic, American Indian, an Alaskan native, or a person of Asian or Pacific Island origin, and who has reached the age of four on or before September 1 of the year he or she enters school.

Specify that DPI could promulgate rules to establish and administer the program. The appropriation would take effect on July 1, 2022.

29. *Early College Credit Program Transportation Aid (LFB Summary, page 474, #24)*. Provide \$10,000 GPR annually in a newly-created appropriation to reimburse parents and

guardians for the cost of transporting pupils under the early college credit program. Delete references to the early college credit program from the appropriation for aid for transportation for the open enrollment program, which is combined with aid for transportation for the early college credit program under current law.

30. *School Library Aids Reestimate (LFB Summary, page 475, #25)*. Reestimate school library aids by \$1,700,000 SEG in 2021-22 and \$4,700,000 SEG in 2022-23. Base level funding is \$40,300,000 annually. Revenues are from interest earned on the segregated common school fund, administered by the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.

31. *Grants to Replace Certain Race-Based Nicknames, Logos, Mascots, and Team Names (LFB Summary, page 475, #26)*. Provide \$200,000 PR for grants to school boards for the costs associated with adopting and implementing a nickname, logo, mascot, or team name that is not race-based. The State Superintendent could award a grant to a school board that adopts a resolution to terminate the use of a race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name that is associated with a federally recognized American Indian tribe or American Indians in general, regardless of whether the board has received an objection from a school district resident or an order to terminate the use of the nickname, logo, mascot, or team name from the Division of Hearings and Appeals. Specify that the amount of the grant could not exceed the greater of \$50,000 or the school board's actual costs to adopt and implement the new team name.

The program revenue would be from tribal gaming revenue transferred from DOA.

Choice, Charter and Open Enrollment

Under current law and the motion, the various per pupil aid payments would increase by \$675 per pupil in 2021-22 and a further \$400 per pupil in 2022-23 as a change to the prior year. The following four items are reestimates for those payments.

32. *Milwaukee Private School Choice Program Funding (LFB Summary, page 476, #1)*. Modify funding by \$18,967,500 GPR in 2021-22 and \$30,530,000 GPR in 2022-23 from the base year funding of \$250,323,300 for the Milwaukee private school choice program to reflect changes in pupil participation and per pupil payments under the bill.

Under the motion, the aid reduction for MPS would increase by \$1,820,900 in 2021-22 and \$1,953,900 in 2022-23 from the base choice reduction of \$32,041,400. The net general fund fiscal effect for the Milwaukee program would be increased expenditures of \$17,146,600 in 2021-22 and of \$28,576,000 in 2022-23.

33. *Racine and Statewide Private School Choice Program Funding (LFB Summary, page 477, #2)*. Provide \$12,150,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$21,682,800 GPR in 2022-23 over the base year funding of \$137,512,600 for the Racine and statewide private school choice programs to reflect changes in the bill.

Under the motion, the aid reduction for the programs would total \$155,069,100 in 2021-22 and \$183,206,100 in 2022-23 from the base choice aid reduction of \$126,501,800. The net general fund fiscal effect for the Racine and statewide programs under the motion would be increased

expenditures of \$675,000 in 2021-22 and \$967,500 in 2022-23 compared to the base.

34. *Special Needs Scholarship Program Funding (LFB Summary, page 482, #8)*. Provide an additional \$1,329,800 GPR in 2021-22 and \$3,332,500 GPR in 2022-23 above base level funding of \$17,084,900 for the special needs scholarship program to reflect changes in pupil participation and per pupil payments under the bill.

Under current law, the cost of payments for pupils attending a private school under the special needs scholarship program are fully offset through an aid reduction in the general school aids that would otherwise be paid to those pupils' school districts of residence and a corresponding revenue limit increase.

35. *Independent Charter School Program Funding (LFB Summary, page 484, #12)*. Provide \$6,075,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$9,728,800 GPR in 2022-23 as a reestimate of sum sufficient funding in the main appropriation for the independent charter school program. Adjust GPR lapses by -\$6,075,000 GPR-Lapse in 2021-22 and -\$9,728,800 GPR-Lapse in 2022-23.

Provide \$303,800 GPR in 2021-22 and \$537,500 GPR in 2022-23 as a reestimate of sum sufficient funding in the appropriation for independent charter schools authorized by the Office of Educational Opportunity (OEO) in the UW System. Adjust GPR lapses by -\$303,800 GPR-Lapse in 2021-22 and -\$537,500 GPR-Lapse in 2022-23.

36. *Payment to Independent Charter Schools Authorized by Tribal Colleges (LFB Summary, page 488, #15)*. Specify that the per pupil payment for independent charter schools authorized by tribal colleges would be equal to the per pupil payment for the other authorizers of independent charter schools, beginning in the 2021-22 school year.

Administrative and Other Funding

37. *Pupil Assessment (LFB Summary, page 494, #2)*. Reduce funding by \$2,000,000 GPR annually from annual base level funding of \$18,558,400 to reflect the current DPI estimate of moneys required for contract payments to vendors.

38. *General Educational Development Test Fee Payments (LFB Summary, page 494, #3)*. Provide \$400,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$900,000 GPR in 2022-23 in a new sum sufficient appropriation to subsidize testing fees for individuals taking the general educational development (GED) test beginning on January 1, 2022. Payments would be made to GED Testing Service LLC equal to \$30 for each eligible individual who takes a content area test given under the GED test at a testing site in Wisconsin that is approved by the State Superintendent. Define an eligible individual as one who meets the following criteria: (a) meets the eligibility requirements promulgated by DPI by rule for a high school equivalency diploma or certificate of general educational development; and (b) takes and receives a passing score on a practice test for the content area that is developed by GED Testing Service LLC. Specify that for each eligible individual, no more than one testing service fee could be paid for each content area test in a calendar year.

39. *Academic and Career Planning (LFB Summary, page 494, #4)*. Provide \$339,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$716,000 GPR in 2022-23 over annual base level funding of \$1,100,000 for the academic and career planning program that was created under the 2013-15 budget.

40. *Mental Health Training Program (Paper #507)*. Provide \$500,000 GPR annually for mental health training. Require DPI to provide training to school district staff and the instructional staff of independent charter schools regarding social and emotional learning, in addition to the other types of training required under current law.

41. *Delete Lapse of Teacher Licensing Fees (LFB Summary, page 495, #6)*. Specify that all program revenue received in the appropriation for teacher licensure would be credited to the appropriation for that purpose, rather than 90% of certain revenues as under current law. This would result in an estimated decrease of GPR-Earned equal to \$400,000 annually, and a corresponding PR increase.

Modify the appropriation to authorize the expenditure of all moneys received rather than the amounts in the schedule of appropriations as under current law.

42. *City Year Milwaukee (LFB Summary, page 495, #7)*. Provide \$380,000 GPR annually for a grant for City Year Milwaukee, and require the State Superintendent to award the funds annually to City Year, Inc.

City Year is a non-profit organization that places AmeriCorps members full-time in schools to partner with classroom teachers, tutor pupils one-on-one or in groups, organize school-wide events, and run after-school programs. The program targets pupils in 3rd through 9th grades who exhibit one or more warning signs of not completing high school. It is anticipated that the funding would allow the organization to expand to two additional schools.

43. *Recollection Wisconsin (LFB Summary, page 496, #8)*. Provide \$150,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$300,000 GPR in 2022-23 for Recollection Wisconsin, and require the State Superintendent to annually distribute the funding to Wisconsin Library Services, Inc (WiLs). Create an annual sum certain GPR appropriation for this purpose.

Recollection Wisconsin is a consortium administered by WiLs, a nonprofit organization of Wisconsin libraries and other organizations, with the Wisconsin Historical Society, UW-Milwaukee, UW-Madison, the Milwaukee Public Library, Marquette University, and DPI also serving as governing partners. Its purpose is to collect digital historical resources from Wisconsin libraries, archives, museums, and historical societies, and makes them publicly available.

44. *WISELearn (LFB Summary, page 496, #9)*. Reduce funding for WISELearn by \$150,000 GPR in 2021-22 and \$200,000 GPR in 2022-23. Base level funding for WISELearn is \$1,359,000.

45. *Fuel and Utilities Reestimate (LFB Summary, page 496, #10)*. Reduce funding by \$118,900 GPR in 2021-22 and \$120,200 GPR in 2022-23 to reflect estimated costs for fuel and utilities for the state residential schools. Base level funding is equal to \$548,500 annually.

46. *Digitize Paper GED Test Credentials (LFB Summary, page 496, #11)*. Provide \$145,000 GPR in 2021-22 to digitize paper records related to the General Educational Development (GED) test, including hard copy GED credentials from past test-takers. DPI is responsible for maintaining GED records, providing credential records to individuals who have taken the test, and responding to verification requests from employers or institutions of higher education. A corrective amendment is needed to create the biennial appropriation with this funding.

47. *Program Revenue Reestimates (LFB Summary, page 497, #14)*. Reestimate program revenue by \$5,428,300 PR in 2021-22 and \$5,415,200 PR in 2022-23. The reestimate includes \$958,600 annually in the appropriation for personnel licensure to reflect projected teacher license fee revenue; -\$30,300 in 2021-22 and -\$43,400 in 2022-23 in the appropriation for general educational development and high school graduation equivalency to reflect projected GED/HSED credential fee revenue; and \$4,500,000 annually in the appropriation for transfers from other state agencies for assistance to school districts.

48. *Public Library Aid (LFB Summary, page 497, #15)*. Provide \$2,500,000 SEG in 2021-22 and \$4,000,000 SEG in 2022-23 above base level funding of \$16,013,100 for public library system aid. The segregated revenue is provided from the state universal service fund, which receives its funding through assessments on annual gross operating revenues from intrastate telecommunications providers.

49. *Library Service Contracts (LFB Summary, page 497, #16)*. Provide \$12,900 SEG in 2021-22 and \$25,300 SEG in 2022-23 above base level funding of \$1,342,400 to fully fund the cost of statutorily-required library service contracts for resources of specialized library materials and other information.

DPI contracts with four service providers: (a) the Milwaukee Public Library; (b) the University of Wisconsin-Madison; (c) the Wisconsin Talking Book and Braille Library; and (d) the Cooperative Children's Book Center. DPI indicated in its agency request document that projected costs for each of the contracts will increase over the biennium due to general operating cost increases, and insufficient funding would result in a cap on the amount of material that can be requested from the Milwaukee Public Library and the UW-Madison library. The segregated revenue is provided from the state universal service fund, which receives its funding through assessments on annual gross operating revenues from intrastate telecommunications providers.

50. *Bullying Prevention Grants (LFB Summary, page 498, #17)*. Modify current law relating to the grant for bullying prevention to specify that, beginning in the 2021-22 school year, the grant must be awarded annually to the nonprofit organization that received the award in the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years. (The grant was awarded in those years to the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin.)

Funding is equal to \$150,000 GPR annually, and the grants are required to provide training and an online bullying prevention curriculum for pupils in grades kindergarten to eight.

Note:

[Change to Base: \$725,630,800 GPR, -\$17,362,700 GPR-Lapse, -\$400,000 GPR-REV, \$5,628,300 PR, \$400,000 PR-REV, and \$4,212,900 SEG in 2021-22, and \$1,002,507,500 GPR, -\$32,360,200 GPR-Lapse, -\$400,000 GPR-REV, \$5,615,200 PR, \$400,000 PR-REV, and \$8,725,300 SEG in 2022-23]

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BORN	Y	(N)	A
LOUDENBECK	Y	(N)	A
KATSMAN	Y	(N)	A
ZIMMERMAN	Y	(N)	A
RODRIGUEZ	Y	(N)	A
KURTZ	Y	(N)	A
GOYKE	(Y)	N	A
NEUBAUER	(Y)	N	A
MARKLEIN	Y	(N)	A
STROEBEL	Y	(N)	A
KOYENGA	Y	(N)	A
FELZKOWSKI	Y	(N)	A
BERNIER	Y	(N)	A
BALLWEG	(Y)	N	A
ERPENBACH	(Y)	N	A
JOHNSON	(Y)	N	A

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