Fiscal Estimate - 2003 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Sup	plemental		
LRB Number 03-2645/2	Introduction Number AB-3	9 5		
Subject				
Eliminate 180 school day requirement				
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Rev	rease Existing venues	/ be possible ncy's budget \B\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
Permissive Mandatory Perr 2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec Permissive Mandatory Perr	5.Types of Local Government Units Aff Towns Villa Towns Other Counties Other School WTG Missive Mandatory Missive Districts Dist	ige Cities ers CS		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR PRO PRO SEG SEGS				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DPI 6/26/2003

LRB Number 03-2645/2	Introduction Number	AB-395	Estimate Type	Original		
Subject						
Eliminate 180 school day requirement						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Currently, school must be held at least 180 days during the school term. In addition, each school board must schedule at least 437 hours of direct pupil instruction in kindergarten, at least 1,050 hours of direct pupil instruction in grades 1 to 6, and at least 1,137 hours of direct pupil instruction in grades 7 to 12.

2003 AB 395 keeps the requirement that school be held for the minimum required hours of instruction outlined above, but eliminates the requirement that school be held for at least 180 days. If the bill were enacted, PI 8.01 (2) (f) of the Administrative Code would need to be revised. It is assumed that the cost of doing so could be absorbed by the department.

The bill would give school boards flexibility in determining how to meet the hour requirements. For example, it is possible that schools could operate 4 days a week or take time off in the winter months to save on fuel and/or other operational expenses. The department does not have data that would indicate what savings, if any, would be realized by school districts if they chose to utilize these or other potential options.

While it is not possible to calculate the local fiscal impact of this proposed bill on school districts, it can be argued the bill would have no fiscal effect on local property tax levies. Under current law, operational expenses are one of many costs funded by school districts under their state-imposed revenue limits. Further, since nearly all school districts use their maximum allowable revenue limit authority each year, it could be assumed that any cost savings realized by a district due to a reduction in operational expenses would very likely be replaced by other district costs under existing revenue limits.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications