Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original	Updated	Correc	cted	Suppleme	ental
LRB Number	19-4171/1	Introduct	ion Number	AB-0461	
Description timing of equalization	aid payments to school dist	ricts			
Fiscal Effect					
State: No State Fisca Indeterminate Increase Ex Appropriation Decrease Ex Appropriation Create New	kisting ∏Increa ons Rever Existing ∑Decre	ase Existing	Increase Cos absorb within Yes Decrease Co	agency's bud	
2. Decrease	Costs 3. Increadure Impermise Costs 4. Decrea	se Revenue ssive Mandatory ase Revenue ssive Mandatory	5.Types of Loca Units Affected Towns Counties School Districts		Cities
Fund Sources Affecting GPR FED		SEG 🔲 SEGS	Affected Ch. 20 /	Appropriation	S
Agency/Prepared B	Зу	Authorized Signa	ature		Date
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DPI 10/2/2019

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Description								
timing of equalization aid payments to school districts								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, the department (DPI) pays equalization aid to school districts for each school year in the following four installments: 15 percent in September, 25 percent in December, 25 percent in March, and 35 percent in June.

This bill increases the percentage of equalization aid distributed in September by 2 points each school year, and decreases the percentage of equalization aid distributed in June by 2 points each school year, until the 2023-24 school year, at which time the amount of equalization aid distributed in both September and June will be 25 percent. The result is that equalization aid will be paid to school districts in four equal installments beginning in the 2023-24 school year.

Local Impact: Indeterminate, but potential for reduced short-term borrowing costs for some school districts.

Under the bill, the total general/equalization aid eligibility would not be impacted, but the distribution of it throughout the school year would change. School districts would receive more of their aid in the September payment, and less of their aid in the June payment. Some districts rely more on short-term borrowing than others (e.g., districts that receive little or no state general aid may choose to short term borrow to manage cash flow until they receive revenues from their property tax levy – a good share of which is distributed to school districts in August, after the school year has ended). To the extent that the bill reduces the need for short-term borrowing, districts may save on costs associated with short-term borrowing. The amount of those savings would vary from district to district and cannot be projected by the department.

State Impact: Indeterminate, but potential for loss of revenue from interest earnings.

As general/equalization aid payments are phased into an equal, quarterly installments schedule, as proposed in the bill, the state's general fund would be subject to changes in cash balances/cash flow, compared to current law. The state appropriation for general/equalization aid is \$4.7 billion in FY20, and \$4.9 billion FY21; a change of two percentage points would create a not insignificant swing in the state's general fund, and would very likely impact the interest earnings on fund balance. The department is not able to estimate the impact on the interest earnings related to the state's general fund.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications