

Fiscal Estimate - 2021 Session

Original
 Updated
 Corrected
 Supplemental

LRB Number 21-2131/1	Introduction Number SB-109
Description full-time open enrollment to attend a fully virtual program offered by a nonresident school district during the 2021-22 school year	
Fiscal Effect State: <input type="checkbox"/> No State Fiscal Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Appropriations <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Appropriations <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Create New Appropriations <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs	
Local: <input type="checkbox"/> No Local Government Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Revenue 5. Types of Local Government Units Affected <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input type="checkbox"/> Towns <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Cities 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Revenue <input type="checkbox"/> Counties <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School Districts <input type="checkbox"/> WTCS Districts	
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEGS	
Agency/Prepared By DPI/ Erin Fath (608) 266-2804	Authorized Signature Robert A Soldner (608) 267-9124
Date 2/22/2021	

Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DPI 2/22/2021

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Description full-time open enrollment to attend a fully virtual program offered by a nonresident school district during the 2021-22 school year					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill makes changes, for the 2021-22 school year, to provisions of the public school open enrollment program, with respect to virtual education options, specifically:

1. Allows a pupil to attend a fully virtual option offered by a nonresident school board or a charter school located in a nonresident school district (for the 2021-22 school year only).
2. Defines a "fully virtual option" as an option offered by a school board or a charter school under which a pupil receives all of his or her instruction through the Internet and the pupil and the instructional staff member providing the instruction are geographically remote from each other.
3. Specifies that a fully virtual option is located in the school district governed by the school board that offers the option of the school district in which the charter school offering the option is located.

Under current law, a pupil may attend a public school in a nonresident school district under the full-time open enrollment program, but current law does not specify where a virtual program (other than a virtual charter school) is located for purposes of the full-time open enrollment program.

Under current law a school district or charter school seeking to offer virtual options to its resident and open-enrolled students in the 2021-22 school year may offer programming with virtual and in-person instructional aspects to an entire school or grade level through innovative instructional design, as allowed under DPI administrative rule PI 8, to both resident and open-enrolled students. This is considered a hybrid model and allowed under the law.

It is also possible under the law for resident and open-enrolled students to have completely virtual instruction, but open-enrolled students have to be physically present within the school district's boundaries when class is in session.

A school district may also opt to provide a completely virtual option for resident students, but cannot accept non-resident students through open enrollment into this option unless they operate or participate in a virtual charter school (under Johnson v. Burmaster).

The provisions of the bill could impact the number of students who open enroll into a non-resident school district, which would impact open enrollment transfer payments among school districts. It is not possible to project by how much open enrollment participation among school districts might change as a result of the bill; therefore, the fiscal impact is indeterminate.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

The bill impacts open enrollment provision for the 2021-22 school district only.