

Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

Original
 Updated
 Corrected
 Supplemental

LRB Number 23-4122/1	Introduction Number AB-1001
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Description
 school safety grants for public and private schools and making an appropriation

Fiscal Effect

State:

- No State Fiscal Effect
- Indeterminate
 - Increase Existing Appropriations
 - Decrease Existing Appropriations
 - Create New Appropriations
- Increase Existing Revenues
- Decrease Existing Revenues
- Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget
 - Yes
 - No
- Decrease Costs

Local:

- No Local Government Costs
 - Indeterminate
 - 1. Increase Costs 3. Increase Revenue
 - Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory
 - 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease Revenue
 - Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory
- 5. Types of Local Government Units Affected**
- Towns Village Cities
 - Counties Others 0
 - School Districts WTCS Districts

Fund Sources Affected **Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations**

GPR
 FED
 PRO
 PRS
 SEG
 SEGS
 20.505 (4) (dw)

Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DPI 1/26/2024

LRB Number	23-4122/1	Introduction Number	AB-1001	Estimate Type	Original
Description school safety grants for public and private schools and making an appropriation					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill creates a new competitive grant program for public and private K-12 schools, to be administered by the Department of Administration (DOA). Under the bill, grants would be awarded to schools to improve the safety of school buildings and to provide security training to school personnel.

The bill requires DOA to delegate the administration of the grant program to Cooperative Educational Service Agency 6 (CESA 6). In administering the program, CESA 6 would be required to give preference to applicants (schools) that have not received a school safety grant from the Department of Justice (Office of School Safety).

The bill provides \$30,000,000 GPR for these grants in 2023-24 (FY24). Because the proposed grant program would be funded from a biennial (two-year) appropriation, any uncommitted budget authority remaining in the appropriation at the end of FY24 would automatically carry over into the subsequent fiscal year and could be awarded to schools during the 2024-25 school year (FY25).

The grant program sunsets on July 1, 2025. Any uncommitted budget authority remaining in the appropriation at the end of FY25 would thus lapse to the state's general fund.

State impact: the bill appropriates \$30,000,000 GPR for use in FY24 and FY25. The actual impact on the state's general fund will depend on the amount of grants awarded; DPI is not in a position to predict potential grant awards under the proposed grant program.

Because the bill requires DOA to contract with CESA 6 to administer the program, the cost associated with running the grant program would presumably be borne by CESA 6. DPI is not in a position to project either the costs to CESA 6 of administering the grant program, or of additional costs borne by DOA associated with establishing a contract with CESA 6 to administer the proposed grant program.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications