Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☐ Updated	Corrected Sup	plemental		
LRB Number 23-0639/1	Introduction Number AB	-0040		
Description reading readiness assessments and making a	n appropriation			
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Rev	rease Existing venues crease Existing venues \textstyle{1} Increase Costs - possible to absorate agency's budget \textstyle{1} Yes \textstyle{2} Decrease Costs			
Permissive Mandatory Per	crease Revenue Counties C rmissive Mandatory School V	s /illage		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS 20.255 (1) (f)				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DPI 2/17/2023

LRB Number	23-0639/1	Introduction Number	AB-0040	Estimate Type	Original	
Description						
reading readiness assessments and making an appropriation						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, school boards and independent charter schools must annually assess pupils enrolled in four-year-old kindergarten to second grade for reading readiness using an assessment of literacy fundamentals selected by the school board or independent charter school.

The selected reading readiness assessment must evaluate whether a pupil possesses phonemic awareness and letter sound knowledge. Current law does not provide a timeline for completing the assessment. Current law also requires a school board or independent charter school to provide interventions or remedial reading services to a pupil if the reading readiness assessment indicates that the pupil is at risk of reading difficulty. Current law requires school boards and independent charter schools to report the results of a pupil's reading readiness assessment to the pupil's parent or guardian but does not require school boards and independent charter schools to report reading readiness assessment results to the Department of Public Instruction or the legislature.

This bill requires school boards and independent charter schools to 1) assess pupils in four-year-old kindergarten to second grade for reading readiness, as required under current law, by November 15 of each school year and 2) submit to DPI the number of pupils identified as at risk of reading difficulty based on the results of the reading readiness assessment by January 1 of each school year. Under the bill DPI must submit the information it receives from school boards and independent charter schools to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature by no later than April 1.

The bill also provides onetime funding in the amount of \$500,000 to DPI to establish a system to track data that school boards and independent charter schools must submit to DPI. Finally, the bill authorizes DPI to promulgate rules related to the administration of the reading readiness assessment requirements.

State Impact

The bill provides a onetime \$500,000 GPR appropriation to DPI to establish a reporting system. Once the department has established the reporting system, the ongoing costs to maintain that system would be minimal – those costs would include data quality checks, ensuring the LEAs have actually submitted the data and publicly publishing the data each year.

Local Impact:

Indeterminate- This legislation could potentially place some added costs onto school districts to incorporate a Reading Readiness indicator into their Student Information Systems (SIS). Since the department does not have information on how many districts currently utilize this practice the costs are indeterminate.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications