

During public hearings, the Commission heard concern about the loss of academic skills and knowledge that can occur over the summer months if pupils do not have opportunities to practice skills learned during the school year, particularly for economically disadvantaged pupils and pupils residing in urban districts with high concentrations of poverty.

Under current law, school districts can choose to offer summer classes, but are not required to do so. School districts receive funding for summer school programs by including in their membership count pupils who attended summer school in the summer prior to the start of the school year. Under current law, 48,600 minutes (810 hours) of summer school instruction is equal to one FTE pupil. Districts can include summer school FTEs in their membership for general aid purposes, and can count 40% of their FTE summer school enrollment in the three-year rolling average pupil count for revenue limits. School districts can also receive certain categorical aids for pupils attending summer school, such as transportation aid and special education aid.

Additionally, a summer school grant was created for Milwaukee Public Schools under 2017 Act 59. Under the program, MPS is eligible to receive \$1.4 million GPR annually to develop, redesign, or implement a summer school program.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Recommend expanding the summer school grant program to other districts, allowing any district to apply for a competitive grant under the program to develop, redesign, or implement a summer school program.

ALT 1	2019-20	2020-21
GPR	\$3,600,000	\$3,600,000

2. Recommend creating a new grant program to support year-round schooling pilot programs. Allow districts to apply for grants to implement year-round schooling at one or more schools in the district. Provide \$3 million GPR for the grants beginning in 2020-21.

ALT 2	2019-20	2020-21
GPR	\$0	\$3,000,000