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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #520

Private School Choice Program Expansion (DPI -- Choice, Charter, and Open Enrollment)

[LFB 2015-17 Budget Summary: Page 346, #1-4, 6, 7, 9, and 10]

CURRENT LAW

Under the Milwaukee, Racine, and statewide private school choice programs, the state pays a statutorily-determined maximum per pupil amount for children from eligible families to attend participating private schools. In 2014-15, the maximum payment for a K-8 pupil is \$7,210 and for a 9-12 pupil is \$7,856. In subsequent years, these amounts will be adjusted by any increase in the per pupil adjustment under revenue limits and change, if positive, in categorical aid funding per pupil. State payments are made from two GPR sum sufficient appropriations established for this purpose.

The estimated cost to the state of the payments from the Milwaukee choice program appropriation is partially offset by a reduction (after consideration of aid paid to the City of Milwaukee to defray the choice levy) in the general school aids otherwise paid to the Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) by an amount equal to 32% of the total cost of the program in 2014-15. The aid reduction will decrease by 3.2 percentage points each year until it is phased out in 2024-25. Under revenue limits, MPS may levy property taxes to make up for the amount of general aid lost due to this reduction (less the amount of high poverty aid paid to MPS). No other school district's general aid is directly affected by the choice programs.

Participation in the statewide program is limited to 1,000 pupils in 2014-15 and in each year thereafter, with related statutory provisions governing the allocation of seats among the 25 private schools that received the greatest number of applications. Also, no more than 1% of the pupil membership of a school district may attend schools participating in the statewide choice program. There is no limit on the number of pupils who can participate in the Milwaukee and Racine programs.

Students qualify for participation in the choice programs based on their family income at the time of initial participation. For the Milwaukee and Racine programs, pupils with a family income that does not exceed 300% of the federal poverty level, or \$71,637 for a family of four in 2014-15, are eligible to participate. For the statewide program, pupils with a family income that does not exceed 185% of the federal poverty level, or \$44,177 for a family of four in 2014-15, are eligible to participate. Family income for a family in which the pupil's parents or guardians are married is reduced by \$7,000 before applying these limits. Additionally, prior year attendance criteria apply to pupils participating in the Racine program. To be eligible to participate in the Racine program, a pupil must meet one of the following criteria: (a) have been enrolled in the Racine Unified School District (RUSD) in the prior year; (b) not have been enrolled in school in the prior year; (c) have been enrolled in the Racine program in the prior year; or (d) be enrolling in kindergarten, first grade, or ninth grade in a school participating in the Racine program in the current year. There are no similar prior year attendance criteria for the Milwaukee or the statewide programs.

GOVERNOR

Provide \$7,082,200 in 2015-16 and \$14,425,200 in 2016-17 over the base year funding of \$190,483,300 for the Milwaukee private school choice program to reflect changes in pupil participation under current law. This would reflect an increase in pupil participation from 25,905 pupils in 2014-15 to an estimated 26,905 pupils in 2015-16 and 27,905 pupils in 2016-17. The aid reduction for MPS would decrease by \$4,055,800 in 2015-16 and \$8,498,100 in 2016-17 from the base choice reduction of \$60,954,700 as a result of the current law phase-down of the MPS aid reduction, and the net general fund fiscal effect for the Milwaukee program would be increased expenditures of \$11,138,000 in 2015-16 and \$22,923,300 in 2016-17.

Reduce funding for the Racine and statewide private school choice programs by \$2,144,100 annually from base year funding of \$21,978,800 to reflect actual expenditures from 2014-15.

For all pupils in the Milwaukee private school choice program and incoming pupils in the Racine and statewide choice programs, set the maximum per pupil payment equal to \$7,210 for a pupil in grades K-8 and \$7,856 for a pupil in grades 9-12 in 2015-16 and 2016-17, with annual increases beginning in 2017-18 and each year thereafter equal to the maximum payment in the previous school year plus the revenue limit per pupil adjustment, if positive, provided to school districts in the current year plus the change in total categorical aid funding per pupil, if positive, from the prior year to the current year.

Establish a procedure under which pupils in the Racine or statewide programs who begin participating in the programs in the 2015-16 school year or later would be funded from the general school aids appropriation [s. 20.255(2)(ac)]. Specify that, for an incoming choice pupil, DPI must pay to the private school in which the pupil is enrolled an amount from the general school aids appropriation determined as follows:

- a. Calculate the equalization aid per pupil for each of the school districts in which an

incoming choice pupil resides. (For the purposes of this calculation, a district's equalization aid payment would be the amount after the reduction for the independent "2r" charter school program, but before the reduction for the incoming choice pupils.)

b. Multiply each district's equalization aid per pupil by the number of incoming choice pupils residing in the district.

c. Add all of the amounts determined under "b."

d. Divide the statewide total amount under "c." by the statewide total number of incoming choice pupils.

Specify that, for the purpose of calculating equalization aid beginning in the 2016-17 aid year, a school district's pupil membership would include the number of incoming choice pupils residing in the district who are attending a school participating in the Racine or statewide choice programs in the current school year and who did not participate in those programs before the 2015-16 school year, as reported to DPI by those schools. A district's enrollment for revenue limit purposes would not include these choice pupils.

Specify that the amount of general aid that a school district is eligible to be paid would be reduced by an amount equal to the district's general aid per pupil multiplied by the number of incoming choice pupils residing in the district, plus the total amount paid in the previous school year for incoming choice pupils who resided in the school district while attending summer school at a choice school during the summer of the previous year. Specify that districts would not be able to levy property taxes under revenue limits to offset this aid reduction.

Require DPI to calculate the per pupil payment amount for incoming choice pupils each year by October 15, using the most accurate data available. Specify that any adjustments to that calculation would be made by increasing or decreasing the payment to a choice school made in September of the following school year.

Delete current law that limits participation in the statewide private school choice program to 1,000 pupils in each school year, and that limits participation in the statewide choice program in any school district to one percent of the district's total enrollment. Specify that a pupil would be eligible to begin participating in the statewide private school choice program in the 2015-16 school year or any year thereafter if the pupil was: (a) enrolled in a public school in his or her district of residence in the previous school year; (b) not enrolled in school in the previous school year; (c) was enrolled in a private school under the Racine or statewide private school choice programs in the previous school year; or (d) is enrolling in kindergarten, first grade, or ninth grade in the current year.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. The Milwaukee private school choice program was created in 1989 Act 336. The program was open to pupils in the City with a family income less than 175% of the federal poverty level, with participation limited to no more than 1% of MPS enrollment. Private schools in the

choice program were required to be nonsectarian and located in the City of Milwaukee. The program expanded in 1995 Act 27, which allowed sectarian schools to participate in the program and increased the participation limit to 15% of MPS enrollment. The program was expanded again under 2011 Act 32, which deleted the enrollment limit on the program, raised the income threshold to 300% of the federal poverty level, and deleted the geographic requirement for schools in the program.

2. 2011 Act 32 also created a process under which a private school choice program could be created in eligible school districts other than MPS. Under that act, pupils in a district were eligible to participate in a choice program substantially similar to the Milwaukee program if the district was located, in whole or in part, in a city of the second class and met criteria related to value and cost per pupil and free and reduced-price lunch enrollment. RUSD was the only district to meet these criteria. Pupils began participating in the Racine private school choice program in the 2011-12 school year.

3. 2013 Act 20 created a statewide private school choice program, with enrollment limited to 500 pupils in 2013-14 and 1,000 pupils in 2014-15 and thereafter, and no more than 1% of any district's total enrollment in either year. The program also limited participation to the 25 private schools that received the greatest number of pupil applications in 2013-14 and 2014-15, with schools that participated in 2013-14 guaranteed the same number of slots in 2014-15. The income threshold for the statewide program was set at 185% of the federal poverty level.

4. Among the arguments cited by proponents of expanding the choice program are:

- Parents have the best interests of their child at heart and know better the needs of their child, and thus are able to choose the appropriate school from among the available options.

- Choice schools have greater flexibility to innovate, and competition from private schools spurs innovation at public schools, which are at risk of losing pupils to the private schools.

- A series of reports by the School Choice Demonstration Project (SCDP) examined numerous aspects of the Milwaukee choice program (including testing and attainment), with researchers concluding that the results ranged from neutral with respect to the differences between choice and MPS to a positive benefit from the choice program.

- The choice program is a less expensive way of providing education to eligible students than the public school system.

5. Among the arguments cited by opponents of expanding the choice program are:

- To the extent that taxpayer funding for the choice program constrains the amount of funding available for public schools, the choice program weakens the system of public education that the state is constitutionally required to provide.

- Choice schools are not subject to the same statutory requirements and accountability measures as public schools.

- The results of pupil testing in the choice program do not show a level of improvement relative to public schools that would justify program expansion.

- For pupils currently attending a private school, the choice program potentially provides state funding to support an activity that is already occurring.

6. The bill does not propose changes to the funding mechanism for the Milwaukee private school choice program. For the Racine and statewide programs, only payments for continuing pupils, defined as those pupils who attended a private school under the Racine or statewide programs prior to the 2015-16 school year, would continue to be paid out of the appropriation for the programs. In each year of the biennium, the cost would equal approximately \$19.8 million for these programs. This appropriation would fund an estimated 1,700 pupils attending private schools under the Racine program and 1,000 pupils attending private schools under the statewide program.

7. DPI estimates that enrollment in the Racine private school choice program will increase to approximately 2,200 pupils in 2015-16 and 2,700 pupils in 2016-17 under current law. However, under the bill, additional funding is not provided for pupils who would begin participating in the Racine program in the 2015-16 school year or later because payments for these pupils would be made from the appropriation for equalization aid.

8. The bill would expand the statewide private school choice program by eliminating the enrollment limits that apply under current law, with payments for incoming pupils fully offset by a reduction in the general aid that would otherwise be paid to their school districts of residence. It is not known how many schools and pupils would choose to participate in the expanded program. DPI indicates that 98 private schools have applied to participate in the statewide program in 2015-16, and although the number of pupil applications for the upcoming school year is not yet known, approximately 2,900 new pupils applied to participate in the statewide program in 2014-15, approximately 500 of whom received slots in the program. However, it is possible that a greater number of private schools or pupils could choose to apply to participate in future years if the enrollment limits were eliminated. On the other hand, some provisions of the bill may limit the number of private schools and pupils who would choose to participate in the expanded program.

9. Under the bill, the number of private schools that would choose to participate in the Racine or statewide programs could be affected by the change made to the per pupil payment amount for incoming pupils. Equalization aid eligibility per pupil would form the basis for determining the per pupil payment for these pupils, and the exact amount would vary in each year depending on each district's aid eligibility and number of resident pupils participating in a choice program. As an example, the statewide average equalization aid eligibility per pupil, excluding MPS, equaled \$4,859 in 2014-15. While the per pupil payment in each year could be higher or lower than that amount, it is very likely that the amount would be less than the per pupil payment under current law, with the exact amount unknown until after the October 15 equalization aid calculation each year. It is possible that fewer private schools may choose to participate in the choice program, given the possibility of a lower per pupil payment amount and the uncertainty regarding the payment amount until after the start of the school year.

10. Another factor that could limit participation in the statewide choice program under the bill is the addition of prior year attendance criteria to determine a pupil's eligibility for the program. Under the bill, to be eligible to participate in the statewide program, a pupil would be required to meet one of the following criteria: (a) have been enrolled in a public school in his or her district of residence in the prior year; (b) not have been enrolled in school in the prior year; (c) have been enrolled in a private school under the Racine or statewide private school choice programs in the prior year; or (d) be enrolling in kindergarten, first grade, or ninth grade. These criteria are equivalent to prior year attendance requirements that apply only to the Racine program under current law, and would have the effect of limiting the number of current private school pupils who would be eligible to participate in the expanded statewide program.

11. A number of options can be considered by the Committee if it chooses to further expand the choice program. The Committee could choose to limit the number of pupils who could participate in the statewide choice program in each year, or make changes to the prior year attendance criteria. Additionally, alternative per pupil payment amounts could be considered, as well as other potential funding mechanisms.

Pupil Participation Limit

12. The fiscal effect of the expansion of the statewide choice program, whether to the state or to the districts of residence of choice pupils, is directly linked to the number of pupils who would participate in each year. Under the bill, the statutory limitations on the statewide choice program would be eliminated, and it is unknown how many pupils would choose to participate. It may be preferable to consider options that would result in a more gradual and predictable program expansion.

13. Under one approach, the Committee could choose to increase the enrollment limit for the statewide program by 1,000 pupils in each year. The total enrollment limit would equal 2,000 pupils in 2015-16 and 3,000 pupils in 2016-17. Under this approach, some method of allocating pupils would be required. For example, the Committee could choose to increase the number of private schools that could participate from 25 private schools, as under current law, to 50 private schools. [Alternative A2]

14. In addition to maintaining a statewide enrollment cap, the Committee could also choose to retain the current limitation on statewide choice program participation to 1% of any school district's prior year enrollment, or increase or eliminate this limit. The current 1% cap can limit the loss of students from a school district. However, it could complicate administration of the program, and no such limit applies under the Milwaukee or Racine programs. [Alternative A3]

Prior Year Attendance Requirements

15. The prior year attendance criteria are intended to address concerns that a large proportion of choice program pupils had previously attended a private school. DPI indicates that, over the two years of the statewide choice program, 73.3% of participants had attended a private school in the school year prior to their participation in the choice program. However, some argue that the intent of the choice programs is to provide additional educational opportunities for pupils

whose families would not otherwise have had the financial resources to pay private school tuition.

16. Concerns have been raised about the effective date of the prior year attendance criteria. Applications for the 2015-16 statewide choice program were accepted from February through April, 2015. DPI is required to fill the allotted number of slots in each school randomly, with preference given to pupils who attended the school under a choice program previously and siblings of those pupils. The eligibility criteria in the bill would apply beginning in the 2015-16 school year. Some pupils may have been allotted a slot during the application period who would not meet the eligibility criteria under the bill and would no longer qualify for participation in the program. Therefore, it may be preferable to delay implementation of the prior year attendance criteria until the 2016-17 school year. [Alternative B2]

17. One could argue that families who meet the income eligibility threshold but previously sent their children to a private school may be benefiting from a private scholarship or making financial sacrifices to pay tuition, and should not be excluded from the publicly funded private education made available to other families with a comparable income level. Therefore, the Committee could also choose to delete the prior year attendance requirements for the statewide program. This approach would allow pupils who attended a private school in the previous school year to qualify for participation in the choice programs regardless of their grade, if they met the income eligibility threshold and other requirements. [Alternative B3]

18. If the Committee chooses to eliminate the prior year attendance requirements proposed under the bill for the statewide program, it may also wish to consider eliminating the current law prior year attendance requirements for the Racine program. This would have the effect of creating greater uniformity between the two programs. [Alternative B4]

Per Pupil Payment Amounts

19. Under the bill, per pupil payments for all pupils in the Milwaukee program and continuing pupils in the Racine and statewide programs would differ from payments for incoming pupils in the Racine and statewide programs. While the amount of the per pupil payment for incoming Racine and statewide program pupils in each year is unknown, some have expressed concern that the payments would likely be lower than the current payment amount, and therefore could discourage private schools from participating in the program. Therefore, it may be preferable to consider alternative per pupil payment amounts.

20. A number of different methods have been used to set the per pupil payment for the choice programs. From the start of the program until the 1999-01 budget act, the maximum payment was equal to the average equalization aid per pupil received by MPS. In subsequent years, the payment was modified to equal the amount paid per pupil in the previous year plus the revenue limit per pupil adjustment provided to school districts in that school year and, later, was indexed by the percentage increase in the general school aids appropriation in each year. The per pupil payment was first set in statute in 2009 Act 28, with payments equal to \$6,442 for pupils in all grades. The current per pupil payment amounts were established under 2013 Act 20, with a higher payment amount specified for pupils in grades 9-12 to reflect that the cost of education at the high school level is generally higher than at lower grades.

21. The Committee could consider maintaining the same per pupil payments for all choice program pupils equivalent to those proposed in the bill for pupils attending the Milwaukee program and continuing pupils attending the statewide or Racine programs. Under this approach, payments for all pupils would equal \$7,210 for a K-8 pupil and \$7,856 for a 9-12 pupil in both years of the biennium. Beginning in 2017-18, these amounts would be adjusted by any increase in the per pupil adjustment under revenue limits and change, if positive, in categorical aid funding per pupil [Alternative C2]

22. The Committee could also choose to maintain current law, which specifies that beginning in 2015-16, annual increases in the per pupil payments under the choice programs will equal the revenue limit per pupil adjustment, if positive, provided to school districts in the current year plus the change in total categorical aid funding per pupil, if positive, from the prior year to the current year. Under the current law indexing mechanism, the payment amounts would remain unchanged in 2015-16 and increase by an estimated \$170 per pupil in 2016-17 under the revenue limit and categorical aid provisions of the bill. [Alternative C3]

Funding Mechanisms

23. Under the bill, the resident school district of an incoming Racine or statewide choice program pupil would count that pupil in its membership for general aids, and on a statewide basis, an amount of state aid equal to the choice payments would be reduced from the aid otherwise paid to resident districts. As a result, there would be no net state fiscal effect attributable to incoming pupils in the Racine or statewide programs, but instead there would be a net reduction in general school aids for pupils' school districts of residence. In other words, the bill would fully offset the cost of incoming pupils who would participate in the statewide or Racine programs using school district general aids.

24. Some have expressed concern that the approach under the bill would decrease the amount of funding available to public schools. School districts would not be able to count choice pupils for purposes of revenue limits, and would not be allowed to backfill any aid reduction with levy. As a result, there would be a reduction in resources for public schools. In addition, the change in the funding source for incoming pupils in the programs would not be accompanied by an increase in the general school aids appropriation. Therefore, some view the proposal as using funding that was appropriated for public education to fund private schools, thereby decreasing the total amount of general aid that would be distributed to public schools.

25. As written, the bill would have a larger effect on school districts where choice program pupils reside in the 2015-16 school year than in subsequent years. The bill specifies that an amount equal to the district's equalization aid per pupil would be deducted from the district of residence of each incoming Racine or statewide program choice pupil beginning in 2015-16. However, school districts would not begin counting incoming choice pupils in their membership for general aid purposes until 2016-17. Therefore, in 2015-16, payments for incoming Racine and statewide pupils would be funded through an aid reduction to their school districts of residence, but districts would not receive general aid for those pupils until the following year. The impact on school districts would depend on the number of incoming pupils who would participate in the Racine and statewide programs in 2015-16.

26. Changes would be needed to the bill to ensure that the aid reductions to choice pupils' districts of residence are equal to the payments that would be made to private schools from the general school aids appropriation. Under the bill, the equalization aid per pupil from pupils' school districts of residence would be used to calculate the choice payment amount, but the bill specifies that the aid reduction would be calculated based on the district's general aid per pupil. While equalization aid and general aid are equal to the same amount for most school districts, they can differ for districts receiving general aid funding other than equalization aid, including integration and special adjustment aid. Additionally, the bill specifies that the summer school payment for incoming Racine or statewide pupils would be made out of the general school aids appropriation, but does not specify that school districts could count choice pupils attending summer school in their summer school membership for aid purposes. Therefore, it may be preferable to specify a similar treatment for choice pupils attending summer school as for pupils attending during the academic year. [Alternative D2]

27. The Committee could choose to consider general aid reductions equal to a percentage of the total cost of each of the choice programs similar to the aid reduction that currently applies to the Milwaukee program. General aid to resident school districts could be reduced by 28.8% in 2015-16 and 25.6% in 2016-17 of the per pupil payment for all pupils attending under the Milwaukee choice program, and incoming pupils who would begin attending under the Racine or statewide programs in 2015-16 or later. Districts would be allowed to backfill this aid reduction with levy as under current law for MPS [Alternative D3]

28. The Committee could also consider an approach similar to the funding mechanism for the open enrollment program under current law. For incoming pupils in the Racine or statewide programs, the pupil's school district of residence would count the pupil in its membership for revenue limits and general aids, and therefore would receive revenue limit authority and general aid as though the pupil were enrolled in that district. The district's equalization aid or other state aid would be decreased by an amount equal to the per pupil amount paid by the state to choice schools attributable to pupils residing in the district. A district would not be able to increase its property tax levy to compensate for the aid loss, but would receive revenue limit authority based on the number of incoming choice pupils from that district. [Alternative D4]

29. If school districts count choice pupils in their membership for revenue limit purposes, property taxes could be affected in those districts if those pupils would have otherwise attended a private school. A three-year rolling average of a school district's public enrollment is used to calculate the district's revenue limit. Therefore, after three years, the school district of residence for a choice pupil who began participating in the program in 2015-16 or later would have full revenue limit authority for that pupil. The effect on property tax levies across the state would vary depending on the school districts of residence of incoming choice pupils and whether those pupils would have otherwise attended a public school. In 2014-15, the statewide average revenue limit per pupil equals \$10,200.

30. The Committee could also choose to maintain current law, under which payments for Racine and statewide choice pupils are made out of a sum-sufficient GPR appropriation, and no reduction is made to the general aid of pupils' districts of residence. The additional funding that

would be required to fully fund the program would depend on the decisions made by the Committee regarding the other aspects of the proposal. At the current per pupil payment amount, each increase in participation of 1,000 pupils would increase the total cost of the program by approximately \$7.3 million. [Alternative D5]

ALTERNATIVES

A. Pupil Participation Limits

A1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to eliminate enrollment limits for the statewide choice program. Under this approach, enrollment in the statewide program would not be limited to a specified number of pupils or to a percentage of a district's enrollment, and there would also be no limit on the number of private schools that could participate in the program.

A2. Increase enrollment limit for the statewide program by 1,000 pupils in each year, and limit participation in each year to the 50 private schools that received the greatest number of applications. Under this approach, the enrollment limit would equal 2,000 pupils in 2015-16 and 3,000 pupils in 2016-17. Delete the current limit of 1% of any school district's prior year enrollment.

A3. Establish enrollment limits as under A2 and additionally, retain the current limit of 1% of any school district's prior year enrollment.

A4. Delete provision. Under this alternative, participation in the choice program in 2015-16 and 2016-17 would be limited to no more than 1,000 pupils and no more than 1% of any school district's total enrollment.

B. Prior Year Attendance Requirements

B1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to establish prior year attendance criteria for pupils in the statewide choice program beginning in 2015-16.

B2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to delay implementation of the prior year attendance criteria proposed in the bill until the 2016-17 school year.

B3. Delete provision. No prior year attendance criteria would apply to pupils in the statewide program.

B4. Delete provision, and also eliminate the prior year attendance requirements for the Racine program under current law beginning in 2016-17.

C. Per-Pupil Payment Amounts

C1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to use equalization aid eligibility per pupil to form the basis for determining the per pupil payment for incoming pupils in the Racine and statewide choice programs.

C2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to specify that per pupil payments for all pupils attending the Milwaukee, Racine, and statewide choice programs would equal \$7,210 for a K-8 pupil and \$7,856 for a 9-12 pupil in both years of the biennium, with increases in future years tied to increases in the per pupil adjustment under revenue limits and increases in categorical aid funding per pupil.

C3. Delete provision. Under this alternative, per pupil payments for all choice program pupils will increase in each year by any increase in the per pupil adjustment under revenue limits and change, if positive, in categorical aid funding per pupil beginning in 2015-16.

D. Funding Mechanisms

D1. Approve the Governor's recommendation, under which an amount of state aid equal to total choice payments for incoming pupils would be reduced from the aid otherwise paid to the resident districts of incoming pupils in the Racine and statewide choice programs.

D2. Modify the Governor's proposal to specify that the equalization aid (rather than general aid) paid to each resident school district would be reduced by an amount equal to the district's equalization aid per pupil multiplied by the number of incoming choice pupils residing in the district plus the amount paid in the previous year for choice pupils residing in the district who attended summer school. Additionally, specify that incoming pupils in the Racine and statewide program could be counted in the summer school membership of their district of residence in a manner consistent with current law procedures for counting public school pupils.

D3. Delete the Governor's proposal, and, instead, reduce general aid to resident school districts by 28.8% in 2015-16 and 25.6% in 2016-17 for incoming pupils who would begin attending under the Racine or statewide programs in 2015-16 or later. Payments to choice schools would be made directly from an existing state GPR appropriation.

D4. Delete the Governor's proposal and, instead, allow choice pupils' school district of residence to count pupils in its membership for revenue limits and general aids, and decrease the district's equalization aid or other school aid by an amount equal to the per pupil payment amount, for incoming pupils in the Racine and statewide programs. Payments to choice schools would be made directly from an existing state GPR appropriation.

D5. Delete provision. This alternative would maintain current law, under which payments for the Racine and statewide programs are made out of a sum-sufficient GPR appropriation, and no reduction is made to the general aid of pupils' school districts of residence attributable to the Racine or statewide programs.

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