Senator Darling
Representative Nygren
Representative Felzkowski

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Omnibus Motion

Motion:

Move to modify the Governor's recommendations as follows:

1. **Revenue Limit Adjustment for Energy Efficiency Measures (Paper #492).** Modify the Governor's recommendation by prohibiting districts from adopting a resolution to utilize the adjustment between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2018.

2. **Low Revenue Adjustment Under Revenue Limits (Paper #490).** Increase the low revenue adjustment under revenue limits from the current law $9,100 per pupil to $9,300 per pupil in 2017-18, $9,400 per pupil in 2018-19, $9,500 per pupil in 2019-20, $9,600 per pupil in 2020-21, $9,700 per pupil in 2021-22, and $9,800 per pupil in 2022-23 and each year thereafter. It is estimated that statewide revenue limit authority would increase by $5.1 million in 2017-18 and $18.1 million in 2018-19 compared to the bill. Under the low revenue adjustment, if the base revenue per pupil for a district is below a statutorily-specified amount, a district may increase its revenue to that amount. The low revenue adjustment amount in 2016-17 is $9,100 per pupil. Under current law, that amount will remain at $9,100 per pupil in subsequent years.

3. **Scheduling of School District Referenda.** Limit school district referenda to exceed revenue limits or issue bonds to being held only on regularly-scheduled election days (spring primary or election or partisan primary or general election) or on the 2nd Tuesday of November in odd-numbered years. Specify that districts would be restricted to holding referenda on two dates per year. Specify that, for a school district that has experienced a natural disaster, including a fire, that causes the school district's costs to increase, a district could call a special referendum to be held within the six-month period immediately following the natural disaster, provided the special referendum would be held not sooner than 70 days after the adoption of the initial resolution. Specify that a referendum held after a natural disaster would not count towards the two-date limit or be limited to the dates specified above. Specify that these provisions would apply to school board resolutions to exceed revenue limits or issue bonds that are adopted after January 1, 2018.

4. **Per Pupil Aid Funding Increase (Paper #490).** Approve the Governor's recommendation, as reestimated based on statewide enrollment projections by -$672,300 GPR in 2017-18 and by -$2,767,700 GPR in 2018-19, to provide $167,187,200 GPR in 2017-18 and $338,105,600 GPR in 2018-19 in per pupil aid. Provide that the payment would increase from $250 per pupil in 2016-17 to $450 per pupil in 2017-18 and $654 per pupil in 2018-19. Specify that the payment would be $630 per pupil in 2019-20 and annually thereafter. (As under the Governor's

recommendation, $24 per pupil would be one-time funding in 2018-19.)

5. **Per Pupil Aid Funding Increase -- School District Certifications (Paper #491).** Delete the Governor's recommendations relating to school district certifications on the distribution of per pupil aid to schools in the district as well as employees paying at least 12% of employee health care coverage plan costs. Instead, require districts to report annually to DOA regarding employee health care, including health care plan design, premium contributions, self-insurance contributions, deductibles, copays, coinsurance, and other methods by which employees contribute to health care costs. Require DOA to report this information annually to the Joint Finance Committee and the appropriate standing committees of the Legislature.

6. **Sparsity Aid (Paper #500).** Delete the Governor's recommendation to increase sparsity aid from $300 to $400 per pupil and to provide $100 per pupil for districts with between 745 and 1,000 and a population density of fewer than 10 pupils per square mile. Instead, specify that any district that qualified for sparsity aid in one year but did not qualify the following year would receive 50% of its prior year award in the year in which it became ineligible for sparsity aid and provide $150,000 GPR annually for these payments. To reflect these changes, reduce funding under the bill by $9,138,900 GPR in 2017-18 and $9,034,200 GPR in 2018-19.

7. **High Cost Transportation Aid (Paper #501).** Modify the Governor's recommendation to create a stop-gap measure requested in errata submitted by the Administration that would provide any district that qualified for high cost transportation aid in one year but did not qualify the following year with aid equal to 50% of its prior year award in the year in which it became ineligible. Specify that the sum of all payments under this 50% of the prior year provision could not exceed $200,000, and that the state superintendent could prorate these payments if necessary. Additionally, expand the program so that it would apply to transportation costs above 145% of the statewide average, rather than 150% as under current law.

8. **Special Education Transitions Incentive Grant (Paper #502).** Modify the Governor's recommendation to approve a technical correction that would allow DPI to award grants in the 2017-18 school year and later. Additionally, allow independent "2x" charter schools to qualify for funding under the program.

9. **Special Education Transition Readiness Grant (Paper #503).** Modify the Governor's recommendation to include a corrective amendment requested by DOA that would create statutory language defining the program. Under the program, DPI would be required to award grants of not less than $25,000 nor more than $100,000 to school districts and independent charter schools. Provide that these grants would fund special education workforce transition support services, including pupil transportation, professional development for school personnel, and employing adequate school personnel. Require DPI to develop rules to implement and administer the program.

10. **High Cost Special Education Aid Program.** Provide $739,000 GPR in 2017-18 and $853,800 GPR in 2018-19 in the appropriation for high cost special education aid. Specify that under the program, school districts could qualify for reimbursement of 90% of eligible prior year costs above $30,000, rather than 70% as under current law. Specify that this change would first

apply to aid paid in the 2017-18 school year.

11. Milwaukee Performance Funding (Paper #504). Delete $1,954,600 GPR in 2018-19 for eligible schools placed in a performance category of "significantly exceeds expectations" or "exceeds expectations" on the school accountability report published by DPI. Allow school performance improvement grants funded from the remaining $3,690,600 GPR in 2018-19 to be awarded to any school, including a public school, independent charter school, or private choice school, located in a school district that received an overall rating of "Fails to Meet Expectations," in addition to schools located within the boundaries of Milwaukee Public Schools. Specify that to qualify for a grant, a school would be required to meet the following criteria: (a) develops a written school improvement plan to improve pupil performance in math and reading; and (b) if the school received funds under this program in the previous year, the school's overall accountability score improved from its score two years prior to the previous year. As under the Governor, prohibit DPI from awarding funds before DOA approves the calculation of the per pupil amount. Require a school board to distribute performance funds to the administrator of the school that earned the award.

Additionally, approve an errata request by the Administration that would specify that for a private choice school, only those pupils attending the school under a choice program would be counted for the purpose of calculating and distributing funding.

12. Milwaukee Public Schools Summer School Grant Program (Paper # 505). Delete $1,400,000 GPR for summer school grants in 2017-18, so that grants would be available in 2018-19 and future years. Delete the Governor's provisions and instead, specify that grants could be awarded to Milwaukee Public Schools, or any school district that was placed in the lowest performance category of "fails to meet expectations" on the school accountability report published by DPI in the previous year. Grants would be awarded to districts on a competitive basis. Provide that grants could be used by eligible school districts to do any of the following to increase pupil attendance, improve low-performing schools, improve academic achievement, or expose pupils to innovative learning activities: (a) develop a summer school program; (b) redesign a summer school program; and (c) implement a summer school program. Require DPI to promulgate rules to implement this grant program.

13. School Mental Health Aid. Specify that private schools participating in a private school choice program could also qualify for aid under the program. Specify that private schools would be subject to the same reporting and other requirements as public schools.

14. Community and School Mental Health Collaboration Grants (Paper # 506). Increase funding by $750,000 GPR beginning in 2018-19, from the $2,500,000 GPR provided under the bill for community and mental health collaboration grants.

Additionally, delete language under the bill requiring DPI to develop, implement, and administer the mental health collaborative grants.

Instead, require DPI to establish and administer a competitive program to award grants to school boards and independent charter school operators for the purpose of collaborating with

community mental health agencies to provide mental health services to pupils. Specify that school boards and independent charter school operators could apply for a grant individually or as a consortium of school boards, charter schools, or both. Specify that a cooperative educational service agency (CESA) would be considered a consortium of school boards.

Require DPI to establish by rule the criteria that will be used to award grants, including the following: (a) that the applicant require providers and contractors who participate in its school-based mental health services program to bill the Medical Assistance program and health insurance, as applicable, for any goods and services provided under the program; (b) that the applicant has sought or will seek out community funding or foundation grants to cover at least some of the expenses of the program that are not paid by the Medical Assistance program or health insurance; and (c) additional application criteria, which may include that the proposed school mental health services program includes collaboration with counties, providers, or community groups, considers the needs of pupils and families, and includes a referral or intake process, a continuum of therapeutic services, consultation with school staff, and access to services regardless of income.

Require the State Superintendent to establish an advisory committee to make recommendations to DPI about the criteria used to award grants under administrative rule. Require that the committee include the following: (a) a current or retired school administrator; (b) an individual who holds a teaching or pupil services license issued by DPI; (c) a provider of mental health services or a representative of an association that represents mental health service providers; (d) a family member of a pupil who is receiving or who may receive mental health services; and (e) a representative of a school board or independent charter school. Specify that the advisory committee would terminate upon the publication of the permanent rules, unless the State Superintendent elects to maintain the committee after the permanent rules are published.

Require DPI to award at least $3,250,000 in grants each school year, beginning in the 2018-19 school year. Require DPI to promulgate rules to implement and administer the program. Permit DPI to promulgate emergency rules, including establishing criteria to award grants. Specify that DPI would not be required to prepare a statement of scope for such rules. Such emergency rules would remain in effect until July 1, 2019, or the date on which permanent rules take effect, whichever is sooner. DPI would not be required to provide evidence that promulgating a rule as an emergency rule is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or welfare and is not required to provide a finding of emergency for such a rule.

15. Special Education -- Private School Fiscal Agent. Delete the Governor's recommendation to require a fiscal agent be designated to receive federal funding for special education services provided by private schools.

16. Personal Electronic Computing Device Grants. Provide $9,187,500 GPR beginning in 2018-19 in a new appropriation for grants for personal electronic computing devices. Specify that the following entities would be eligible for grants under the program: (a) a school board; (b) an operator of a charter school; (c) the governing body of a private school; and (d) a tribal school. Provide that grants would be equal to $125 per ninth grade pupil, defined as the number of ninth grade pupils included in the school district's membership in the prior school year for a public school and as the number of ninth grade pupils attending the school in the current year for an independent

charter, private, or tribal school. Require applicants to demonstrate to the satisfaction of DPI that they would provide equal matching funds as a condition of receiving a grant. If funding in any year is insufficient, require DPI to prorate grant payments among the eligible applicants.

Specify that grants awarded under the program could be used only for the following purposes: (a) to purchase personal electronic computing devices; (b) to purchase software for personal electronic devices; (c) to purchase curriculum, including any related educational content or materials, a portion or all of which includes content that may be accessed on a personal electronic computing device; or (d) to train professional staff on how to effectively incorporate personal electronic devices into a classroom and into a high school curriculum. Define "personal electronic computing device" as an electronic computing device that meets all of the following criteria: (a) is mobile; (b) is assignable to an individual pupil to be used solely by that pupil; and (c) may be used to access the Internet.

Provide that grants could be awarded beginning in the 2018-19 school year and ending in the 2022-23 school year. No funds could be encumbered from the appropriation after June 30, 2023.

17. **Shared Services Aid Program.** Provide $2,000,000 GPR beginning in 2018-19 in a new continuing appropriation for a pilot program that would provide categorical aid funding for districts that share the services of certain administrative positions. Specify that two or more school districts could qualify for aid based on the following amounts for each position shared, with no limit to the number of positions that could be shared: (a) for a district administrator, $40,000; (b) for a human resources director, information technology coordinator, or business manager, $22,500; (c) for any other non-faculty administrative position, excluding principals and assistant principals, $17,500.

Aid would be paid in full for the first three school years of the plan, with a 50% payment in year four, and no payment in the fifth year. Provide that if, before the beginning of the fourth year of a shared services plan, each school district that is participating enters into a whole grade sharing agreement under another bill provision, then each district would receive 100% of the aid payments for the fourth and fifth years of the plan. Require DPI to make its first payments under this provision by January 1, 2019.

Require each applicant school board to pass a resolution approving participation in this program and to jointly submit a shared services plan to DPI by July 1, 2018. Specify that the plan include all of the following: (a) the position or positions that districts intend to share; (b) the position or positions that will be eliminated in each district; (c) the salary and fringe benefit costs of the positions under (a) and (b); and (d) information demonstrating that the plan will result in a net reduction in filled administrative positions. Provide that a school district could enter into an agreement with a unit of government other than a school district under this provision, but the unit of government could not receive aid under this provision. Require DPI to review and approve applications in the order in which applications are received and approve applications until all moneys appropriated under the appropriation for this program are encumbered. Specify that if a school district participating in a plan hires an additional individual to staff a position covered under the plan without eliminating the current incumbent, DPI would be required to withdraw all of the school districts party to the plan from the program and withdrawn school districts could not receive

any additional aid under the program. Provide that if a school district employee holds more than one position in each district covered by a plan, each district could receive aid for only one of the positions, but that the aid would be based on the highest aid amount that applies to any of those positions.

Require DPI by February 1, 2019, to report to the Joint Committee on Finance all of the following: (a) the number of school boards that jointly applied for this aid and submitted a plan to participate; (b) the number of shared services plans approved by DPI and the name of each school district participating in each plan; (c) the number of administrative personnel positions to be shared under a plan; (d) the amount of funding encumbered to date; and (e) the total anticipated reduction in salary and fringe benefit costs by each participating school district and by all such districts.

18. Whole Grade Sharing Aid Program. Provide $750,000 GPR beginning in 2018-19 for districts that participate in a whole grade sharing agreement. Under current law, two or more school districts can enter into a whole grade sharing agreement to consolidate pupils in a particular grade level by offering that grade in only one of the participating districts. Under the new aid program, provide aid equal to $150 per pupil enrolled in a grade included in a whole grade sharing agreement in the first four years of the agreement and 50% of the first year's aid in the fifth year. No moneys would be received under the program beginning in the six year of the agreement.

Specify that for purposes of determining the number of years an agreement has been in effect, the aid payment schedule described above applies to an original whole grade sharing agreement. Provide that if an agreement is extended or renewed, the additional school years would be considered to be part of the original whole grade sharing agreement. Require DPI to consider a whole grade sharing agreement between school boards that contains substantially similar terms to an expired agreement, including that the same grades are subject to both agreements, to be an extension of the expired agreement. Provide that if before the fifth school year of a whole grade sharing agreement, two or more school boards participating in the agreement adopt resolutions starting the current law school district consolidation process, then the districts would receive a fifth and sixth year of full aid under this provision. Specify that aid payments would be prorated if the appropriation is insufficient to pay the aid entitlement in full.

Require DPI by February 1, 2019, to report to the Joint Committee on Finance all of the following: (a) the number of school boards that applied for this aid for the 2018-19 school year; (b) the number of school boards that are approved to receive this aid in 2018-19; (c) for each school board approved to receive aid, the name of the board, the number of grades and specific grades subject to the agreement; and (d) as of January 1, 2019, how much of the aid entitlement for 2018-19 has been encumbered and how much has been expended.

19. Consolidation Aid. Create a new GPR sum sufficient appropriation that would provide categorical aid funding for two or more school districts that consolidate into one district. Specify that districts could qualify for aid equal to $150 per pupil attending school in the consolidated district for the first five years after the consolidation. In the sixth year, districts would qualify for 50% of the amount received in the fifth year after the consolidation. In the seventh year, districts would qualify for 25% of the amount received in the fifth year after the consolidation.

Provide that this aid would be received by districts where the consolidation takes effect beginning July 1, 2019, or thereafter, and that current consolidation aid provisions relating to higher cost ceilings and guarantees under the equalization aid formula, as well as related revenue limit adjustments, would not apply to those consolidations. Specify that districts that consolidated prior to that date would continue to receive additional equalization aid and the related revenue limit adjustment as under current law. Current law special adjustment aid provisions would continue to apply to all consolidated school districts (the consolidated district's state general school aids cannot be less that the total aggregate state general school aids received by the consolidating school districts in the school year prior to the consolidation).

20. Rural School Teacher Talent Pilot Program. Provide $500,000 GPR annually for a rural school teacher talent program for grants to cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs) to coordinate with universities and colleges to provide practicums, student-teacher placement, and internships for undergraduate college students in rural school districts. Specify that grant moneys may be used to expand an existing program or create a new program, but not to maintain an existing program. Provide that grant moneys may be used to cover the CESA's cost to coordinate the program and to provide mileage reimbursement and stipends to participating undergraduates.

21. Robotics League Participation Grants. Provide $250,000 GPR annually for robotics league participation grants, which would continue one-time funding provided in 2016-17. Require that DPI notify governing bodies of private schools that applications will be accepted, as well as the currently required notice to school boards, operators of independent charter schools, and administrators of home-based private educational program.

22. Racine and Statewide Private School Choice Programs--Current Law Reestimate. Further increase the appropriation by $6,170,200 GPR in 2017-18 and $9,523,200 GPR in 2018-19 compared to the bill to reflect updated enrollment estimates for the statewide program, and increase the associated aid reductions by $5,976,400 in 2017-18 and $11,473,100 in 2018-19.

23. Statewide Private School Choice Program -- Prior Year Attendance Requirement. Approve an errata requested by the administration that would specify that the provision allowing a pupil to enter the program if he or she attended a school in another state in the prior year would also apply to the Racine private school choice program.

24. Statewide Private School Choice Program -- Additional Prior Year Attendance Criterion. Create an additional prior year attendance criterion that would allow a pupil who applied to attend a private school under the statewide private school choice program in any year but was placed on a waiting list as a result of school district enrollment limits, to enter the program regardless of grade level at the time of entry.

(Under current law, prior year attendance requirements apply to pupils in the statewide choice program. To be eligible for the program, a pupil must meet one of the following requirements: (a) was enrolled in a public school in his or her district of residence in the previous school year; (b) was 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. Another provision of the bill would also allow a pupil to enter the program if he or she attended school in another state in the previous school year.)

As a result of this provision, it is estimated that an additional 100 pupils could participate in the program in 2018-19 relative to the estimates in the bill. Therefore, increase the appropriation for the Racine and statewide choice programs by $794,500 GPR in that year. This amount would be fully offset by aid reductions and a corresponding revenue limit increase for the pupils' school districts of residence.

25. **Statewide Private School Choice Program -- Expand Income Eligibility.** Specify that a pupil could participate in the statewide choice program with a family income of less than 220% of the federal poverty level, rather than 185% as under current law, beginning in the 2018-19 school year. As a result of this provision, it is estimated that an additional 550 incoming pupils could participate in the program in 2018-19 relative to the estimates in the bill. In 2017-18, DPI indicates that the current 185% limit is $44,955 for a family of four, and is $51,955 if the pupil's parents are married.

As a result, increase the appropriation for the statewide and Racine choice programs by $4,400,000 GPR in 2018-19. This amount would be fully offset by aid reductions and a corresponding revenue limit increase for the pupils' school districts of residence, and therefore would not result in a net GPR cost.

26. **Private School Choice Programs -- Income Verification.** Specify that if a pupil attended a private school under the Milwaukee, Racine, or statewide choice programs in the prior school year and applies to attend a private school under another choice program in the immediately following school year, the pupil's family income would not need to be verified. Provide that this provision would first apply to pupils who attend in 2018-19.

Increase the appropriation for the statewide choice program by an estimated $794,500 GPR in 2018-19, which would be fully offset by an aid reduction and corresponding revenue limit increase to those pupils' school districts of residence.

27. **Racine and Statewide Private School Choice Programs -- Eliminate Prior Year Attendance Criteria for Schools With Combined Governing Body.** For the Racine and statewide private school choice programs, specify that if a private school that does not participate in a private school choice program enters into an agreement to be subject to the same governing body as a private school that participated in the Racine or statewide private school choice program in the previous school year, the prior year attendance criteria would not apply in the first two school years in which the schools are subject to the same governing body. (Under current law, to be eligible for the statewide or Racine choice program, a pupil must meet one of the following requirements: (a) was enrolled in a public school in his or her district of residence in the previous school year; (b) was 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.)

This provision would have the effect of allowing private school pupils enrolled in the private school to enter a choice program regardless of the pupil's grade level if the pupil meets income and other requirements. It is estimated that expenditures under the statewide choice program would increase by $6,356,000 GPR in 2018-19, which would be fully offset by an aid reduction and corresponding revenue limit increase to those pupils' school district of residence.

28. Private School Choice Programs--Prorate Summer School Payment. Delete current law requiring that a pupil must attend at least 15 days of summer instruction to be eligible for a summer school payment. Specify that if a pupil attending a private school under a private school choice program attends summer school for at least 15 days, the summer school payment would be equal to 5% of the per pupil payment made for the child in the previous school year. If the pupil attended summer school for less than 15 days, the payment would be equal to 5% of the per pupil payment in the previous school year multiplied by the number of days the pupil received summer instruction divided by 15. Specify that this provision would first apply to payments for pupils who attend summer school during the summer of 2018.

29. Private School Choice Programs -- Position Authority. Provide $60,400 GPR and 1.0 GPR position in 2017-18 and $79,600 GPR in 2018-19 to fund an education specialist to administer the Milwaukee, Racine, and statewide private school programs and the independent charter school program.

30. Independent Charter School Program Reestimate. Based on reestimated enrollment, decrease the GPR appropriation for the independent charter school program, as well as the associated aid reductions, by $3,362,000 GPR in 2017-18 and $3,448,800 GPR in 2018-19 compared to the bill, resulting in no change in net GPR expenditures.

31. Independent Charter School Program -- Summer School Funding. Specify that independent charter school operators would receive payment for summer school pupils in a manner similar to schools in the private school choice programs, beginning with pupils attending summer school in the summer of 2018. Specify that a school would be eligible to receive a summer school payment for a pupil if the school offers a minimum of 19 summer days of instruction and each day of summer instruction is comprised of at least 270 minutes of instruction. Require each independent charter school, by October 1, to file a report with DPI stating its summer daily attendance for each day of summer school. Specify that schools offering summer school would receive an amount equal to 5% of the per pupil payment from the immediately preceding school term if the pupil attends at least 15 days of summer instruction. Specify that the payment would be prorated based on the number of days attended if the pupil attends fewer than 15 days. Require DPI to include the entire summer school payment with the November payment installment, but specify that the summer payment would be made in a separate check.

32. Union High School Charter Preference. Specify that a charter school established under contract with a union high school (UHS) district may give preference in enrollment to pupils who were enrolled during the previous year in a charter school operating under a cooperative agreement with the charter school established under contract with the union high school district. (Under current law, if the capacity of a charter school is insufficient to accept all pupils who apply, the charter school must accept pupils at random. A charter school must, however, give preference to

pupils who were enrolled in the charter school in the previous school year, and to siblings of pupils who are enrolled in the charter school. Charter schools are allowed by law to give preference in enrollment to the children of the charter school's founders, governing board members, and full-time employees, but the total number of such children given preference can be no more than 10% of the charter school's total enrollment.)

33. **Independent Charter School Authorizers.** Specify that the Director of the Office of Educational Opportunity (OEO), any UW Chancellor (in addition to the UW-Milwaukee and UW-Parkside Chancellors under current law), and any technical college district board (in addition to the Milwaukee and Gateway Boards under current law) could contract with a person to operate an independent charter school. Delete the current law provision restricting the districts in which the OEO Director may authorize a charter school. Delete the current law provisions restricting the location of schools authorized by the Gateway Technical College District Board, the districts in which pupils must reside to attend a school authorized by Gateway, and the programming that must be provided by a school authorized by Gateway.

Provide that the current law funding mechanism for the charter schools previously established by the Chancellors of UW-Milwaukee or UW-Parkside would remain unchanged. (Under this funding mechanism, the district of residence does not count the charter pupils for revenue limits or general aid, and general aid payments for all districts in the state are reduced proportionately in an amount equaling total charter school payments.) Specify that this funding mechanism would also apply to any new charter schools established by the Chancellors of UW-Milwaukee and UW-Parkside. (As under current law, this funding mechanism would continue to apply to schools authorized by the Milwaukee Area Technical College District Board, should it choose to do so.) Provide that the current law funding mechanism for charter schools established by the Director of the OEO and the Gateway Board would also apply to any charter school established by any other Chancellor or any technical college district board other than Milwaukee. (Under this funding mechanism, the district of residence counts the charter pupils for revenue limits and general aid, and general aid for that district is reduced in an amount equal to charter school payments for resident pupils).

Delete the provisions under which the Board of Regents may not exercise control over a private gift or grant received by the OEO Director and under which the OEO Director may use a gift or grant at his or her sole discretion in the absence of any specific direction as to its use. Delete the provision under which the OEO Director may invest a gift or grant of moneys.

(Under current law, the Director of the OEO may contract for the establishment of charter schools located only in school districts with membership over 25,000 pupils (currently Milwaukee and Madison). The Gateway Technical College District Board may authorize charter schools located only in the district. Only pupils who reside within the boundaries of the district or in a county adjacent to the district may attend these charter schools. The Board may authorize charter schools only if the school operates high school grades only and provides a curriculum focused on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, or occupational education and training.)

34. **Open Enrollment Aid Transfer Amount -- Regular Education.** Specify that the aid transfer amount for a non-special education pupil would be increased by an additional $100 per year

each year from 2017-18 through 2020-21 above any increase provided under the current law indexing mechanism. Under current law, the aid transfer amount under open enrollment in a given year is equal to the sum of the aid transfer amount in the previous year plus the per pupil revenue limit adjustment for the current year, if positive, plus the change in the amount of statewide categorical aid per pupil between the previous year and the current year, if positive. The aid transfer amount for a regular education pupil in 2016-17 was $6,748.

35. Virtual Charter School Funding Study. Require DPI to prepare a report comparing the amount paid by the state for pupils attending a virtual charter school through the open enrollment program to the actual educational costs of pupils attending those virtual charter schools. Require DPI to submit the report to the Joint Finance Committee and the appropriate standing committees of the Legislature no later than January 1, 2019.

36. Choice, Charter, and Open Enrollment Payment Indexing Mechanism (Paper #517). Approve the Governor's recommendation to specify that the current law appropriation for payments under the special needs scholarship program and the appropriations for school performance grants and summer school grants created under the bill be excluded from the calculation of statewide categorical aid per pupil for the purpose of the indexing mechanism. In addition, exclude the appropriation for personal electronic computing devices created under this motion and the current law appropriations for payments to independent charter schools authorized by the Office of Educational Opportunity from the calculation of statewide categorical aid for the purpose of indexing payments. (Under this provision, if the OEO charters any schools, payments would still increase based on the amount resulting from the indexing mechanism, but the OEO appropriation would not be included for the purpose of determining that amount.)

Also, as a result of the categorical aid changes under the motion, reestimate the payment increase for the private school choice and independent charter school programs to be $207 per pupil in 2017-18 and $220 per pupil in 2018-19. (Under current law, payments for these programs are annually adjusted by the per pupil revenue limit adjustment for the current year, if positive, plus the change in the amount of statewide categorical aid per pupil between the previous year and the current year, if positive. Under the bill, it is estimated that these payments would increase by $217 per pupil in both 2017-18 and 2018-19.)

As a result of the changes in the per pupil payments, reestimate that the appropriations for the private school choice and independent charter school programs would decrease, in total, by $426,300 in 2017-18 and $326,000 in 2018-19. Under the funding mechanisms for these programs, the associated aid reductions and levy would decrease, in total, by $193,900 in 2017-18 and $156,400 in 2018-19. The net general fund fiscal effect would be decreased expenditures of $232,400 in 2017-18 and $169,600 in 2018-19.

37. Opportunity Schools Partnership Program.

Creation of an OSPP. Specify that if a unified school district that encompasses a city with a population greater than 75,000 and at least two villages meets the criteria needed to qualify for the creation of an OSPP, the school district would have 120 days to demonstrate compliance with a prohibition on school boards directly or indirectly delegating decisions about benefits. (Under

current law, the following must occur for a district to qualify for the creation of an OSPP: (a) the district was assigned to the lowest performance category on two school district accountability reports in the most recent consecutive years; (b) the district has a pupil membership of over 15,000; and (c) the district received intradistrict transfer aid in the two school years in which the district was assigned the lowest performance category on the school district accountability reports.) Specify that compliance would be certified by the Department of Administration (DOA). During this time, the Governor, Mayor, and County Executive would compile a list of candidates for Commissioner of the OSPP, as under current law.

If the district receives the certification from DOA, the creation of the OSPP would be delayed for one year. If the district again meets the criteria for the creation of an OSPP in the following school year (the district is assigned to the lowest performance category on the school accountability report, receives intradistrict transfer aid, and meets the membership criteria), the OSPP would be created in that year following the timeline under current law.

If the district does not receive the certification from DOA, the OSPP would be created following the timeline as under current law.

School District Creation. If a unified school district that encompasses a city with a population greater than 75,000 and at least two villages meets the criteria needed to qualify for the creation of an OSPP, require the State Superintendent, no later than November 30, to notify the clerk of each village board located in the district as soon as he or she determines under an annual requirement that a district qualifies as an eligible school district, in addition to notifying the Governor, the appropriate County Executive, and the appropriate Mayor as under current law.

Within 60 days after the receipt of the letter, allow the boards of each village located in the school district to vote on a resolution either affirming or denying the village's intent to create a new school district. Specify that this vote could occur regardless of whether the district demonstrates compliance with the prohibition described above. If a board adopts a resolution that approves the creation of a new district, require the resolution to identify the following information: (a) the territory of the new school district, which must correspond with village boundaries but may incorporate more than one village; (b) the name of the new school district; (c) the type of school district and the grades to be taught by the new school district; and (d) the proposed effective date of the school district creation, either July 1 of the following year or July 1 of the second following year.

If one or more villages adopt a resolution to create one or more new school districts, require the School District Boundary Appeals Board (SDBAB) to determine the allocation of assets and liabilities for the new district or districts within 180 days following the receipt of the letter identifying the district as an eligible school district for an OSPP. Specify that the allocation of assets and liabilities must be determined as under current law, which provides for apportionment based on the ratio of all taxable property in the territory to be transferred to the equalized valuation of all taxable property of the detaching school district. Require the SDBAB to hold a public hearing on the proposed reorganization prior to the determination.

Require that a binding referendum would be held in November on the Tuesday following the

first Monday of the month for each proposed school district. Specify that the referendum must be approved by the majority of voters residing in a proposed school district for the creation of the school district to occur.

If a resolution is approved for the creation of a school district, require the village board or boards of the villages included in the newly created school district, to adopt a resolution specifying the number of school board members, the terms of initial members of the school board, and the method of election of school board members within 60 days following the referendum. Specify that the school board election must occur at the spring election following the referendum.

The school district creation would be effective on the date specified in the resolution adopted by the village boards, either the July 1 immediately following the election of the school board members or July 1 of the following year.

If the district demonstrates compliance with the prohibition on delegating decisions about benefits, as described above, but meets the criteria for the creation of an OSPP in the immediately following school year, require each village board that voted against the creation of a new district in the previous year to adopt a resolution containing a question for a referendum relating to the creation of a new district. Require the resolution to be adopted within 60 days following the receipt of the letter identifying the school district as an eligible school district. Require the resolution to include the following information: (a) the territory of the new school district, which must correspond with village boundaries but may incorporate more than one village; (b) the name of the new school district; (c) the type of school district and the grades to be taught by the new school district; and (d) the proposed effective date of the school district creation, either July 1 of the following year or July 1 of the second following year. Specify that the timeline described above would apply.

Study of Proposed School District Creation. Require DPI to contract with an entity to conduct a study of the effect of reorganizing a school district that meets the following criteria in the 2015-16 and 2016-17 school years: (a) is assigned to the lowest performance category on the annual accountability reports; and (b) received intradistrict transfer aid. The study would consider the effect of creating one or more new school districts that consist of one or more villages located within the eligible school district. Require DPI to issue a request for proposal for the study within 30 days after the effective date of the bill.

Specify that the contract must require the entity to evaluate at least all of the following: (a) the estimated general and categorical school aid that the existing school district and new district or districts would be eligible to receive following the reorganization; (b) the impact the reorganization would have on the amount of property taxes paid by residents of the existing school district and the new district or districts; (c) an inventory of school buildings located in the existing school district; and (d) the assets and liabilities of the existing school district. Require that the entity publish a report no later than 120 days after the contract is awarded. Require that the report is submitted to DPI, and that DPI distributes the report to the village board of each village located in the existing school district as well as the school board of the eligible school district.

Provide $75,000 GPR in 2017-18 in a new biennial appropriation under DPI for the study.

38. Early College Credit Program. Delay creation of the early college credit program and restoration of the part-time open enrollment program until 2018-19 and as a result, delete $1,150,300 GPR in 2017-18. Modify the tuition amounts so that for a pupil attending a UW College under the program, tuition could not exceed 50% of the amount that would be charged to a resident undergraduate student per credit. For a pupil attending a private college or university, tuition could not exceed one-third of the amount charged to a resident undergraduate student attending UW-Madison per credit. Specify that technical colleges would not be included in the program, but would continue to operate under the current law youth options program. Additionally, specify that a pupil attending a private school could participate in the program.

39. Mental Health Training Grants. Delete $200,000 GPR annually to reflect funding provided in 2017 Act 31. In addition, modify the provision so that it would amend Act 31 so that Act 31 would reference the three evidence-based strategies identified in the Governor's provision.

40. Eliminate Expiration Dates for Teaching and Administrator Licenses. Specify that provisional three-year licenses would be granted for new educators, administrators, and pupil services professionals, with a lifetime license granted after the completion of six semesters of successful experience, as certified by the school boards where the person worked. Modify the funding and position authority in the bill by 5.0 PR positions and $359,700 PR in 2017-18 and $610,600 PR in 2018-19 to reflect DPI estimates of workload reductions under the proposal. Continue to require DPI to conduct the background checks on behalf of MPS, independent charter schools, and other school districts, as under current law. Require that DPI issue a provisional three-year license to current holders of initial licenses, who could obtain a life-time license after completion of six semesters of successful service. Specify that provisional three-year licenses could be renewed if the holder does not complete six semesters of experience within three years.

41. School Leadership Loan Program. Create a new, continuing appropriation under the Higher Education Aids Board (HEAB) for the school leadership loan program and provide $500,000 GPR in 2017-18. To be eligible for a loan through the program, a student would have to meet all of the following criteria: (a) be enrolled in a school leadership program at a UW institution that permits students to earn degrees in less time than a traditional school leadership program and includes a required mentorship or apprenticeship component; (b) be nominated by a superintendent of a school district; and (c) be selected by the Board of HEAB in a competitive application process. Loan recipients may have 25% of the loan forgiven for each year that the recipient is employed in a school leadership position in a K-12 school in this state and has received a rating of proficient or distinguished on the educator effectiveness system or the equivalent in a school that does not use the educator effectiveness system. Loan recipients who do not qualify for loan forgiveness must repay their loans at an interest rate of 5%.

Reduce the appropriation for the minority teacher loan program and the teacher loan program under HEAB by $125,000 GPR each in 2017-18 and 2018-19. Base level funding for the minority teacher loan program is $259,500 and base level funding for the teacher loan program is $272,200. Specify that in preparing its agency budget request for the 2019-21 biennial budget, HEAB should use an amount $125,000 more than the amount in the appropriation schedule in 2018-19 for the minority teacher loan and teacher loan program appropriations.

42. **Teacher Development Program.** Modify the Governor's recommendation by specifying that a private school or independent charter school could apply for a grant under the program, rather than only a school district as under the bill. Additionally, specify that an eligible program could be developed in partnership with any educator preparation program approved by DPI and headquartered in Wisconsin. Delete the requirement that an individual hold a bachelor's degree to enter a program receiving a grant. Require the school board, governing body of a private school, or charter management organization to permit an individual who does not hold a bachelor's degree to enroll in a teacher development program developed and implemented under the grant program.

43. **Teaching License Based on Reciprocity.** Adopt the Governor's recommendation that previously had been removed as a non-fiscal policy item. (The Governor's proposal would delete current law requiring that an individual has received an offer of employment from a school in Wisconsin to be eligible for a teaching or administrator license based on reciprocity.)

44. **Faculty Teaching in Public High Schools.** Adopt the Governor's recommendation that previously had been removed as a non-fiscal policy item. Additionally, specify that the faculty member would be required to successfully complete a background check. (The Governor's proposal would allow a faculty member of an institution of higher education to teach in a public high school, including a charter school operating only high school grades, without a license or permit from DPI.)

45. **Alternative Teacher Preparation Program.** Require DPI to grant an initial teaching license to an individual who meets the following requirements: (a) possesses a bachelor's degree; (b) has successfully completed an alternative teacher certification program operated by an alternative preparation program provider that is a non-profit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, that operates in at least five states and has been in operation for at least ten years, and that requires the candidate to pass a subject area exam and the pedagogy exam known as the Professional Teaching Knowledge exam to receive a certificate under the program; and (c) successfully completes a background check. Specify that this license would authorize an individual to teach the subject and educational levels for which the individual successfully completed this program.

46. **Substitute Teacher Permit for Individual with Associate's Degree.** Require the State Superintendent to grant a substitute teacher permit to an individual with a two year degree or its equivalent and substitute teacher training.

47. **Online Teacher Reciprocity.** Specify that an individual who is located in another state but teaches an online course through a virtual charter school or public school district located in Wisconsin, and who holds a license or permit to teach that subject and level in the state in which he or she is located, would be appropriately licensed to teach that subject and level in Wisconsin.

48. **Teacher Licensure Rulemaking Process.** Require DPI to submit a rule to the Legislature by January 1, 2018, revising PI 34, which contains provisions related to teacher licensure. Specify that the rule could not reduce the standard of quality for obtaining a teacher license. Require the rule to simplify the licensure system as much as practicable, including at least all of the following: (a) simplify the grade levels licensees can teach and create broad field subject licenses; (b) enable school districts to increase the number of teachers by offering internships and

residency opportunities; (c) simplify out-of-state licensure reciprocity; (d) expand pathways for existing licensees to fill positions in geographic areas or subject areas that are in need of educational personnel; and (e) create a permit that allows a person enrolled in an educator preparation program to work in a school district as part of an internship, residency program, or equivalent program.

49. Junior Reserve Officer's Training Corps Teaching License. Require DPI to grant a license to an individual to provide instruction to pupils enrolled in a Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program offered in the high school grades if the individual satisfies the following criteria: (a) possesses a bachelor's degree; (b) successfully completed a JROTC instructor certification program; and (c) fulfills current law requirements related to criminal convictions and background checks for educators. Specify that the license under this provision would authorize the individual to teach the courses for which the individual successfully completed the JROTC instructor certification process.

50. School and School District Accountability Reports. Adopt the Governor's recommendation that previously had been removed as a non-fiscal policy item. (The Governor's proposal would require the school and school district accountability reports published annually by DPI to include the following information for school districts and for each high school in the district: (a) the number and percentage of pupils participating in the early college credit program; (b) the number and percentage of pupils participating in a youth apprenticeship; (c) the number of community service hours provided by pupils; (d) the number of advanced placement courses offered and the number of advanced placement credits earned by pupils; and (e) the number of pupils earning industry-recognized credentials through a technical education program established by a school board.)

51. Wisconsin Reading Corps. Provide $300,000 GPR in 2017-18 and $700,000 GPR in 2018-19 on a one-time basis for the Wisconsin Reading Corps to provide one-on-one tutoring. Require matching private funds equal to $250,000 in each year.

52. College Possible. Provide $500,000 GPR annually for College Possible to work with college students and high school pupils in Milwaukee. Require matching private funds equal to 20% of the grant amount in each year.

53. Information Technology Education. Provide $875,000 GPR in 2017-18 and in 2018-19 for a contract with a single provider of information technology education for public school pupils in grades 6-12, technical college students, and library patrons. Require that the program provide instruction on information technology skills and competencies in areas requested by employers and allow participating pupils and educators to secure broad-based industry recognized information technology certifications. Require the program to operate in 225 sites, including 16 public libraries. Specify that the funding be awarded as a competitive grant following a request for proposal process. Require that the selected provider demonstrate that it has successfully offered an information technology instructional program in schools in Wisconsin and develop an instructional program that includes all of the following: (a) a research-based and skill-development-based information technology curriculum; (b) online access to the curriculum; (c) instructional software for classroom and student use; (d) coding curriculum and material that are aligned to the computer science advanced placement exam and grants a certificate upon successful completion of the curriculum and

passage of an AP exam; (e) certifications of skills and competencies in a broad base of information technology-related skill areas, including applications used most often in business; (f) professional development and co-teaching for faculty including but not limited to computer science; (g) deployment and program support, including but not limited to integration with current curriculum standards; (h) methods for students to earn college credit; and (i) a demonstrated track record with schools within the state of Wisconsin. Require that DPI give preference to an entity that demonstrates that it has successfully provided high-quality information technology instructional programming and educational opportunities to pupils in Wisconsin. Specify that a school district would not be eligible for a career and technical education incentive grant for a pupil who receives a certification from the provider as a result of that certification.

54. **Lifesaving Skills Instruction in Virtual Schools.** Specify that a virtual school would not be required to provide any statutorily-required lifesaving skills instruction in a manner that requires the pupils receiving the instruction and the instructional staff providing the instruction to be together in the same geographic location. Specify that a virtual school could provide all of the required lifesaving skill instruction through means of the internet.

Under current law, each school board, charter school operator, and private school governing body operating any grade from 7 to 12 is required to offer instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and cardiocerebral resuscitation (CCR) in any health education course offered to pupils enrolled in those grades. The instruction must incorporate the psychomotor skills necessary to perform CPR and CCR.

55. **Public Library System Aid.** Delete current law requiring DPI to include in its biennial budget submission a request for public library system aid equal to 13% of the prior year operating expenditures from local and county sources.

56. **Civics Assessment Requirement for High School Graduation.** Increase the score that an individual must achieve on a civics assessment in order to graduate from high school from 60 points to 65 points.

57. **Fabrication Laboratory Technical Assistance Grants.** Require that services provided under a grant award include in-school coaching and ongoing professional development for district personnel, in addition to the development of curricula for fabrication laboratories. (Prior Committee action created a temporary program for making fabrication laboratory technical assistance grants under the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation.)

58. **Funding for Medical Assistance Benefits.** Increase funding for medical assistance (MA) benefits by $610,000 ($250,000 GPR and $360,000 FED), beginning in 2018-19, to reflect an estimate of the cost of providing MA reimbursement for clinical consultations involving mental health practitioners and school personnel concerning students up to age 21. These clinical consultations were added as a new benefit to the MA program during previous Finance Committee action (Motion 256, Item 22).

		2017-18				2018-19			
	GPR Funding and Position Changes	GPR	Aid Reduction	Net GPR	Positions	GPR	Aid Reduction	Net GPR	Positions
4	Per Pupil Aid Funding Increase	-$672,300	$0	-$672,300	0.00	-$2,767,700	$0	-$2,767,700	0.00
6	Sparsity Aid	-9,138,900	0	-9,138,900	0.00	-9,034,200	0	-9,034,200	0.00
10	High Cost Special Education	739,000	0	739,000	0.00	853,800	0	853,800	0.00
11	Milwaukee Performance Funding	0	0	0	0.00	-1,954,600	0	-1,954,600	0.00
12	Milwaukee Public Schools Summer School Grants	-1,400,000	0	-1,400,000	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
14	Community & School Mental Health Collaboration Grants	0	0	0	0.00	750,000	0	750,000	0.00
16	Personal Electronic Computing Device Grants	0	0	0	0.00	9,187,500	0	9,187,500	0.00
17	Shared Services Aid Program	0	0	0	0.00	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0.00
18	Whole Grade Sharing Aid Program	0	0	0	0.00	750,000	0	750,000	0.00
20	Rural School Teacher Talent Pilot Program	500,000	0	500,000	0.00	500,000	0	500,000	0.00
21	Robotics League Participation Grants	250,000	0	250,000	0.00	250,000	0	250,000	0.00
22	Racine and Statewide Private School Choice Program	6,170,200	5,976,400	193,800	0.00	9,523,200	11,473,100	-1,949,900	0.00
24	Statewide Priv. School Choice Prog. -- Add'l Prior Year Attendance Criterion	0	0	0	0.00	794,500	794,500	0	0.00
25	Statewide Priv. School Choice Prog.--Expand Income Elig.	0	0	0	0.00	4,400,000	4,400,000	0	0.00
26	Private School Choice Programs -- Income Verification	0	0	0	0.00	794,500	794,500	0	0.00
27	Prior Year Attendance Criteria for Schools with Combined Governing Body	0	0	0	0.00	6,356,000	6,356,000	0	0.00
29	Private School Choice Programs -- Position Authority	60,400	0	60,400	1.00	79,600	0	79,600	1.00
30	Independent Charter School Reestimate	-3,362,000	-3,362,000	0	0.00	-3,448,800	-3,448,800	0	0.00
36	Choice, Charter & Open Enrollment Indexing Mechanisms	-426,300	-193,900	-232,400	0.00	-326,000	-156,400	-169,600	0.00
37	Opportunity Schools Partnership Program	75,000	0	75,000	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
38	Early College Credit Program	-1,150,300	0	-1,150,300	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
39	Mental Health Training Grants	-200,000	0	-200,000	0.00	-200,000	0	-200,000	0.00
51	Wisconsin Reading Corps	300,000	0	300,000	0.00	700,000	0	700,000	0.00
52	College Possible	500,000	0	500,000	0.00	500,000	0	500,000	0.00
53	Information Technology Education	875,000	0	875,000	0.00	875,000	0	875,000	0.00
	GPR Total	-$6,880,200	$2,420,500	-$9,300,700	1.00	$20,582,800	$20,212,900	$369,900	0.00

	PR Funding and Position Changes	PR	PR Positions	PR	PR Positions
40	Eliminate Expiration Dates Teaching & Administrator Lic.	359,700	5.00	610,600	5.00

	Higher Educational Aids Board	GPR	GPR
41	School Leadership Loan Program	$250,000	-$250,000

	Department of Health Services	GPR	FED	Total	GPR	FED	Total
58	Funding for Medical Assistance Benefits	$0	$0	$0	$250,000	$360,000	$610,000

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