


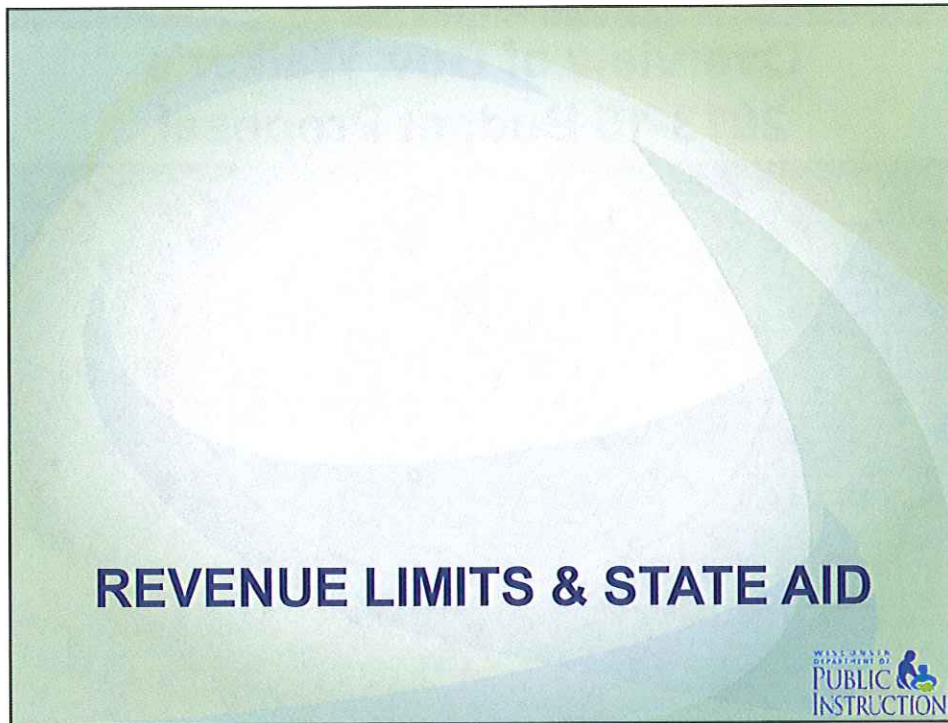
2013-15 State Budget Proposal
Big Picture: Overview & Allocations

Where does the \$1.7 Billion in new spending go?

Budget Area	Allocation	%
Medical Assistance	\$763million	45%
Income Tax Cut	\$343million	20%
K-12 Education	\$277 million	16%
Higher Education	\$186 million	11%
Transportation	\$126 million	7%

There is more than enough revenue to increase funding for public schools and implement school finance reform – *but this budget sets different priorities.*





2013-15 Funding Comparison

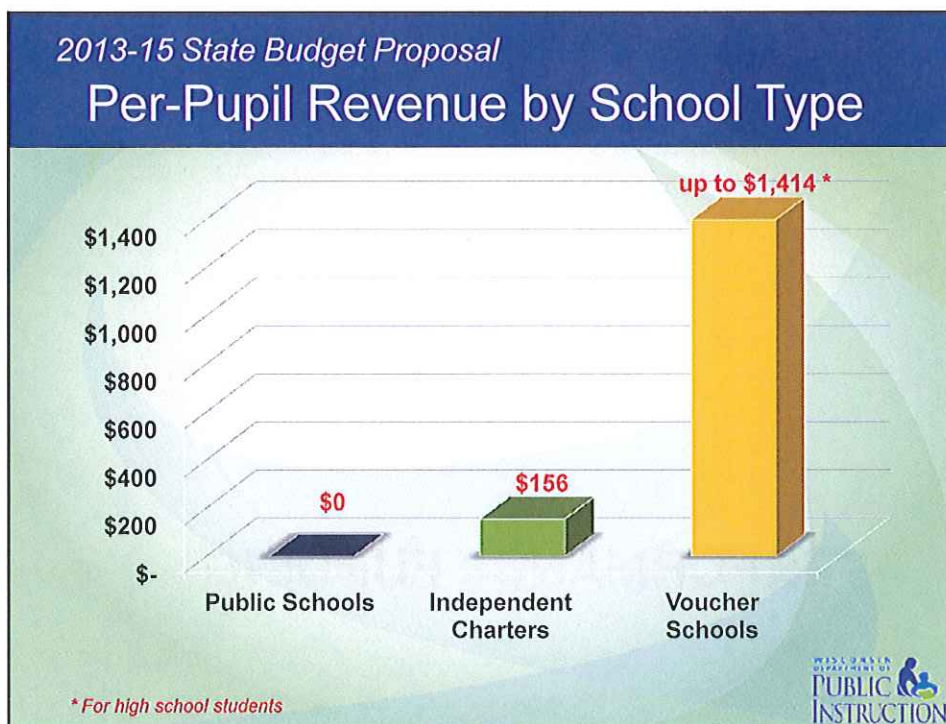
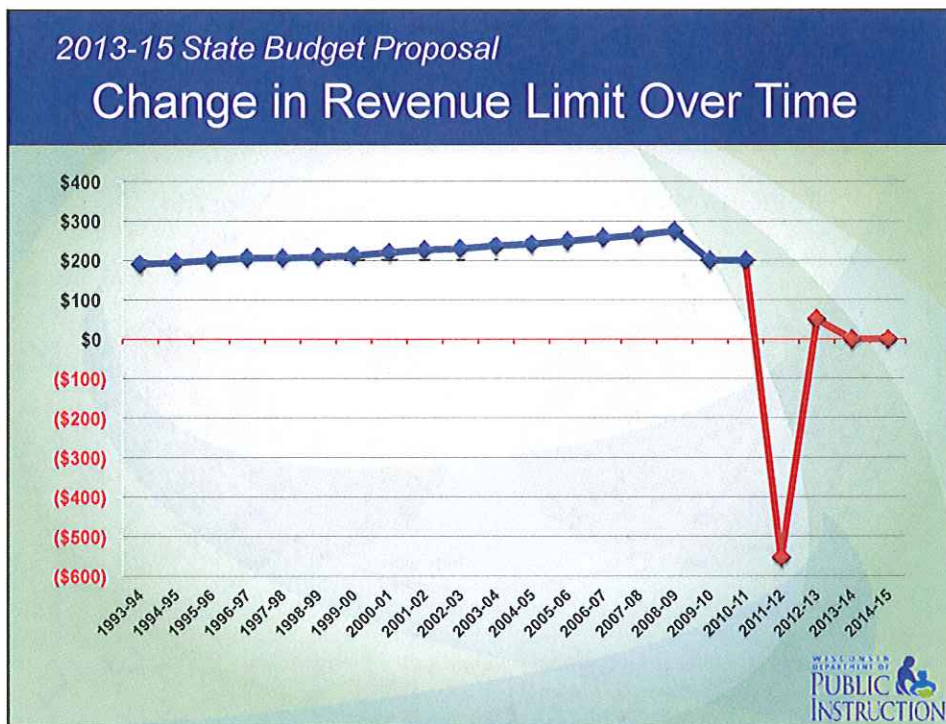
	Public Schools	Independent Charters	Voucher Schools
Enrollment	872,000	10,500 + 2,500 students over 2012-13 school year	30,000 + 5,000 students over 2012-13 school year
Revenue (How much schools can spend)			
Per-Pupil Increase	\$0/student	+ \$156/student	+ \$608/ K-8 student + \$1,414/ 9-12 student
State School Aid (How much the state pays)			
Total Increase	\$111 Million	\$23 Million	\$73 Million
Per-Pupil Increase	\$127/student	\$2,190/student	\$2,433/student

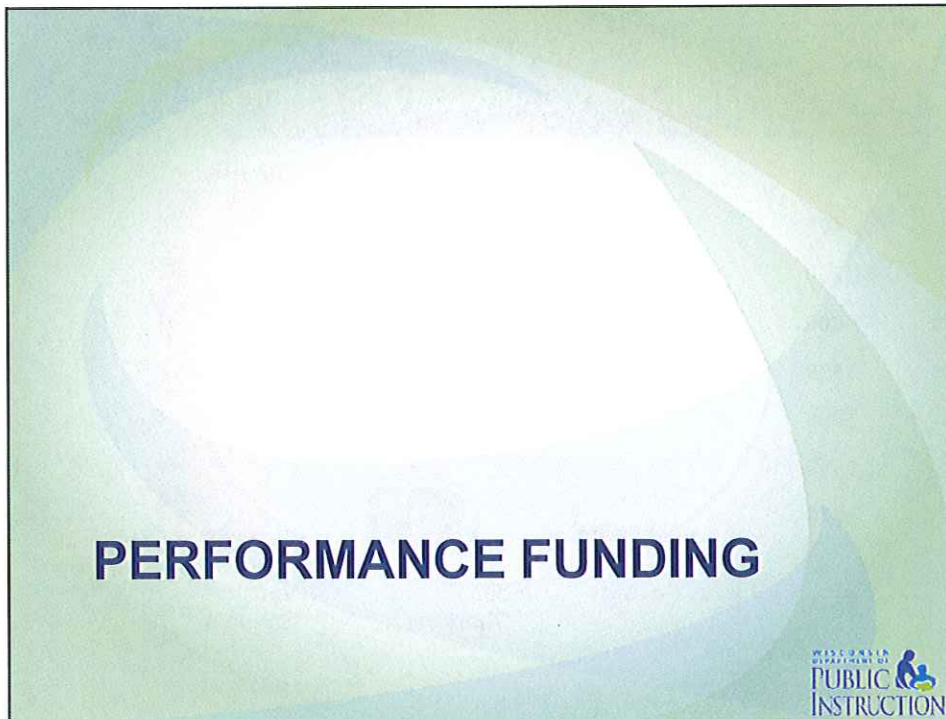
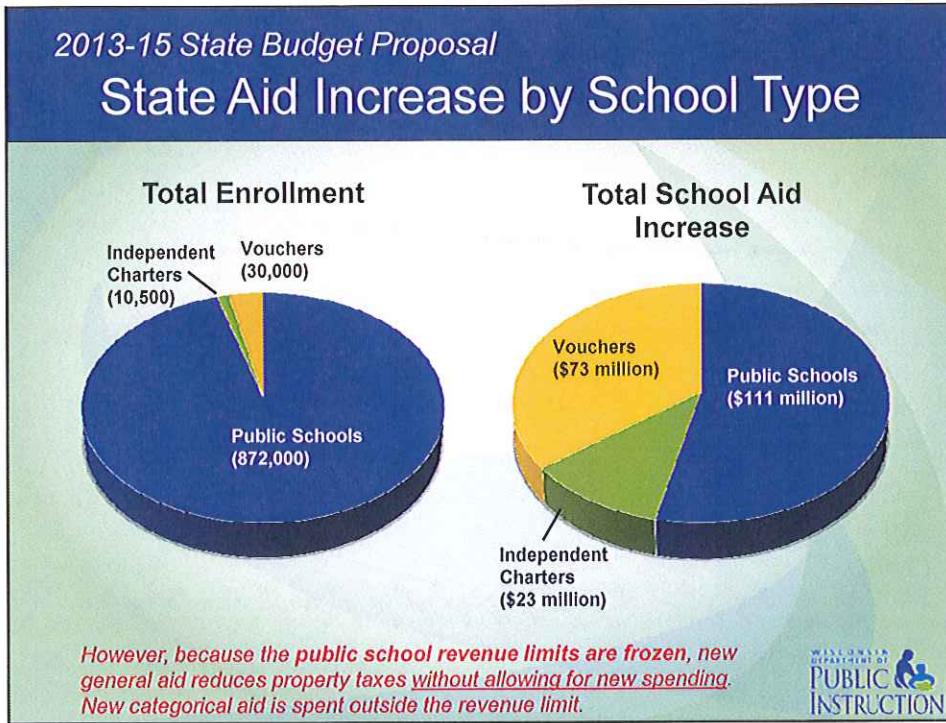
Because the revenue limit is frozen, the increase in general school aids will reduce local property taxes, not increase student spending.

There are no revenue limit restrictions for independent charter and voucher schools, so they can spend whatever is allocated.

Note: State school aids includes both general school aid and categorical aid. School can spend categorical aid outside the revenue limit. Despite proposing new programs, there is a net reduction in categorical in this budget.





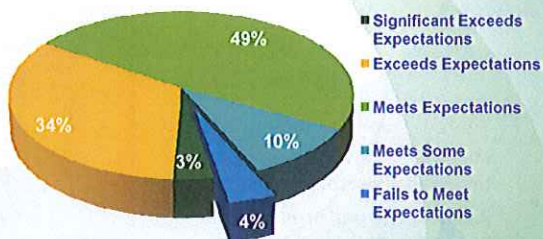


Wisconsin School Overview

Accountability Rating for Wisconsin Schools

Nearly 9 out of 10 (86%) rated schools meet expectations or better.*

Only 4% fail to meet expectations.



*Excludes schools that did not receive a rating.



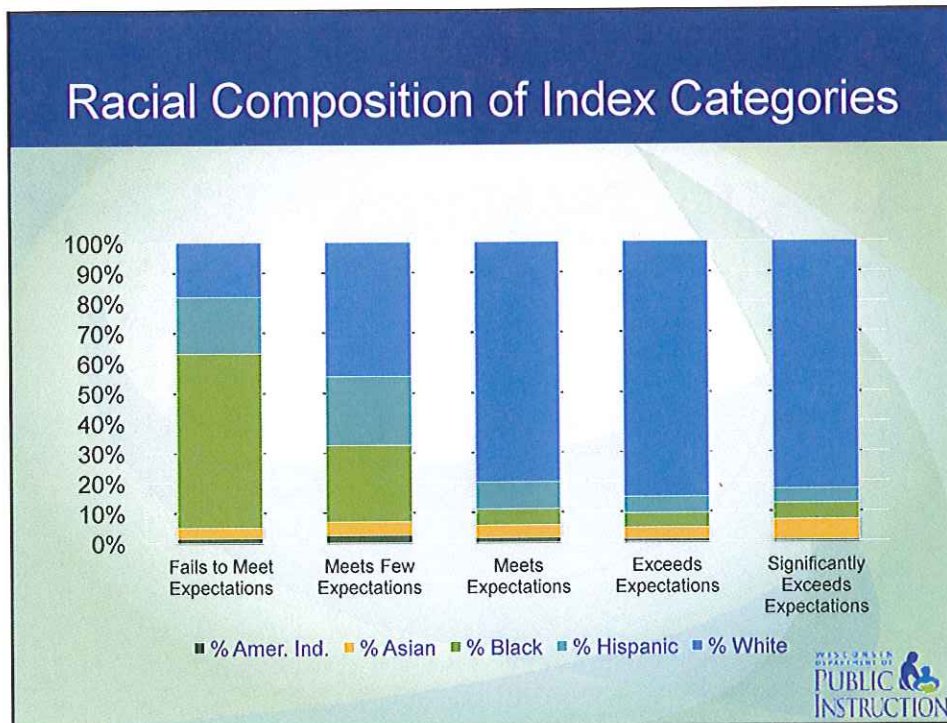
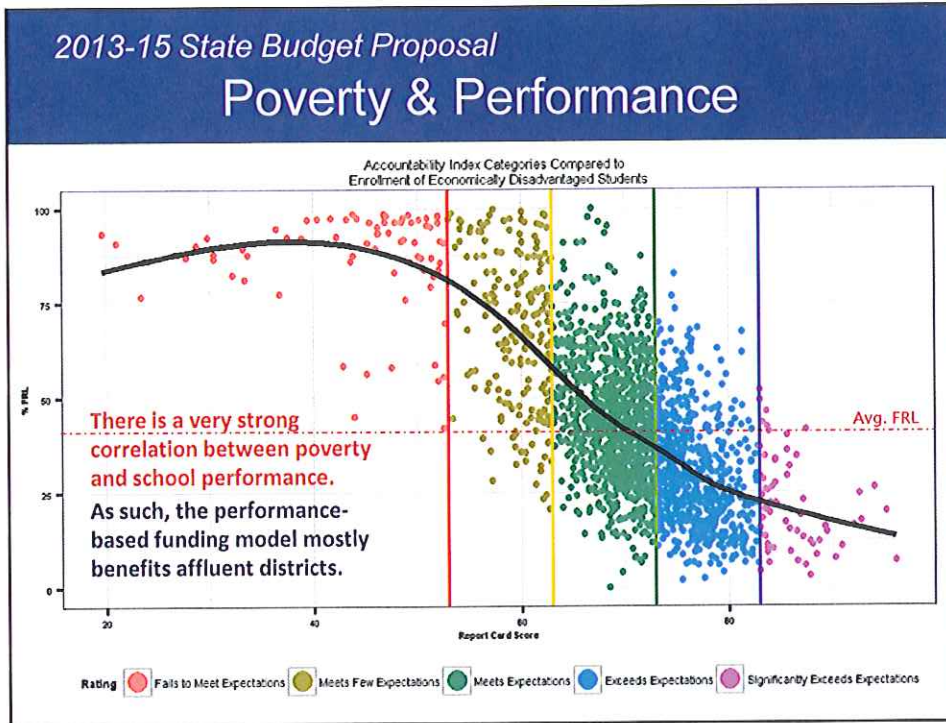
2013-15 State Budget Proposal

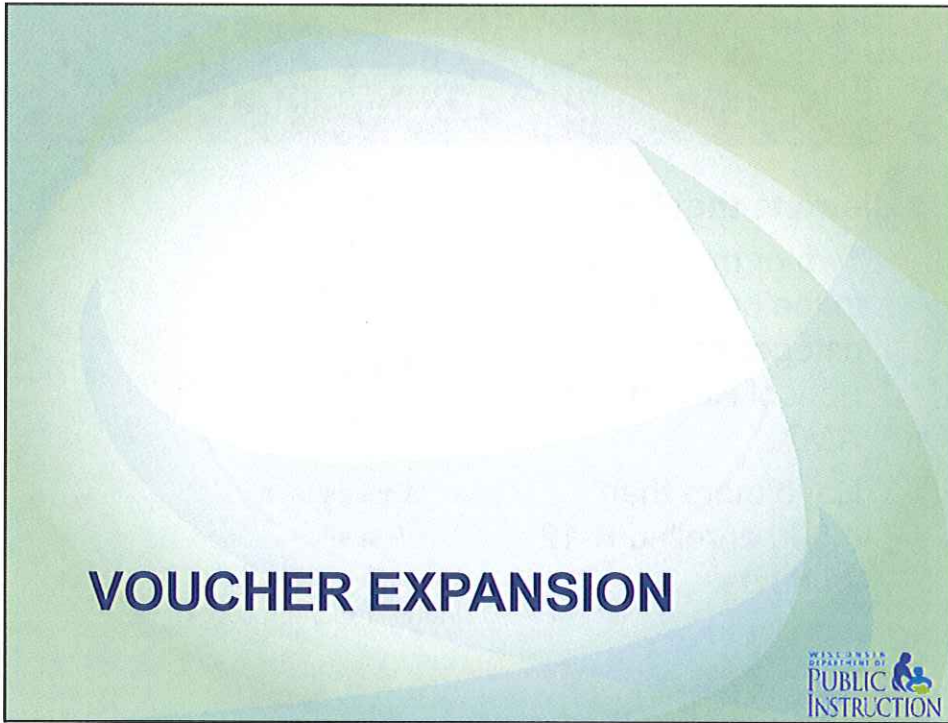
Performance Funding Criteria

	Total Allocation	# of Schools	# of Districts*	Total Enrollment
Top two categories	\$24 million	722 (34%)	287 (64%)	319,461 (37%)
Increase score by at least three points	\$30 million	*Unknown*	*Unknown*	*Unknown*
Bottom category	\$10 million competition	88 (4%)	20 (4%)	45,905 (5%)
Statewide Total	\$64 million	2,118	445	872,000

*Note: this includes both the 424 school districts and the 21 independent charter schools (which are considered an LEA under federal law).







2013-15 State Budget Proposal Statewide Special Needs Vouchers

New Funding Comparison

Category	Amount
Public School Special Education Aid	\$0
Special Education Vouchers	\$21,000,000
Local Cost for SpEd Vouchers	-\$21,000,000

Private Schools

- Students are not guaranteed services, and
- Families surrender their legal recourses under IDEA.

Public Schools

- 119,262 (13.7%) of all Wisconsin students receive special education services
- State reimbursement has dropped from 44% to 26% in the past two decades.
- **Special Ed vouchers are funded by a deduction in general aid.**
- **Public schools will have to meet maintenance of effort for SwD voucher students.**

Note: this budget provides no new special education categorical aid for public schools.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

2013-15 State Budget Proposal

Targeted Voucher Expansion Criteria


Districts that have:

- Two or more schools in the bottom two categories of the School Report Card; **AND**
- Have more than 4,000 enrolled K-12 students.

- Beloit
- Fond du Lac,
- Green Bay,
- Kenosha,
- Madison,
- Sheboygan,
- Superior,
- Waukesha, and
- West Allis

Would join Milwaukee & Racine in the Voucher program

New students must have a family income at or below 300% of the federal poverty level (about \$77,000 for a married family of four).




Milwaukee Parental Choice Program

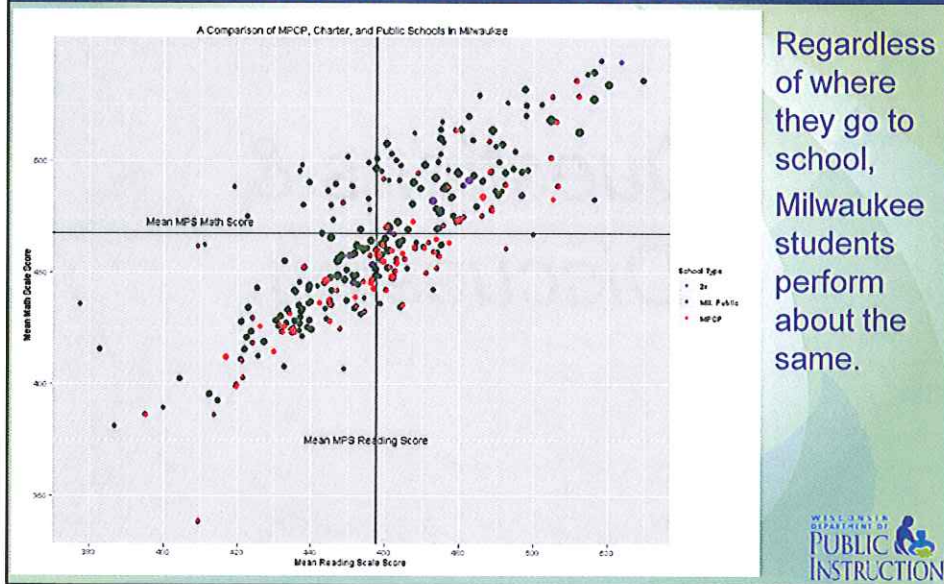
Year	# of Schools	# of Students	Full-time Equivalent	Per Pupil Payment	Total State Aid Payments
1990-91	7	341	337	\$2,446	\$733,800
2012-13	110	24,941	24,000	\$6,442	\$154,608,000
2014-15	Unknown	30,000 (estimated)		\$7,856*	\$227,659,900

- By 2014-15, Wisconsin will have spent over \$1.8 billion on vouchers.
- On average, over 80% of students in choice schools are voucher-funded.
- The state pays 68% of the cost, while districts levy for 38% of the cost.
- So, when is a private school really a public school?

* High school



Student Enrollment in Milwaukee Parental Choice Schools



Summary

- *The share of new revenue invested in education is much lower than what the state currently spends.*
- *This state budget freezes the public school revenue limit, but increases voucher and independent charter spending.*
- *Because of the frozen revenue limit, the small increase in general school aids will reduce property taxes, but won't enable schools to buy a pencil or hire a teacher.*
- *The proposed performance funding disproportionately directs aid toward affluent schools.*
- *Expanding vouchers will increase property taxes, while diverting scarce resources from public education.*
- *The report cards were not designed for high-stakes decision-making like voucher expansion or funding.*

