PREPARED BY: DATE PREPARED: PHONE: Sandy Sostad February 03, 2016 471-0054

LB 1049

Revision: 00

FISCAL NOTE

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE OF FISCAL IMPACT - STATE AGENCIES (See narrative for political subdivision estimates)								
	FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18					
_	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE				
GENERAL FUNDS								
CASH FUNDS								
FEDERAL FUNDS								
OTHER FUNDS								
TOTAL FUNDS								

Any Fiscal Notes received from state agencies and political subdivisions are attached following the Legislative Fiscal Analyst Estimate.

LB 1049 defines virtual schools. The bill provides that virtual schools and virtual school programs must: be offered for credit; use distance learning technologies, primarily internet-based methods, to deliver instruction; involve asynchronous instruction; require students to demonstrate competency and to progress toward the next grade level and matriculate from kindergarten through high school graduation; and, require completion of state assessment tests. A virtual student is defined to be a student who is enrolled in a virtual school and who is not enrolled in any other public school district. The bill provides for virtual students to be included in average daily membership and fall membership which are used to determine formula students for purposes of computing state aid to schools through the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act (TEEOSA).

There are no virtual schools or virtual school educational programs currently provided by public schools. Many public schools provide asynchronous instruction to resident and non-resident students. Resident and tuitioned students in asynchronous programs are already included as formula students for state aid purposes, so the bill will not have any fiscal impact in terms of increased state aid if these students are considered to be virtual students.

The bill will impact the calculation of state aid if virtual schools are created by school districts and the schools enroll exempt (home-school) students, or students who have been educated in private schools but opt to participate in virtual schools. Since the number of exempt school students in the state is currently about 2% of public school students and it is anticipated that a small number of students educated by non-public schools will enroll in virtual schools, the bill may only have a minimal impact in terms of increased formula students for state aid purposes. An increase in formula students may result in an increase in state aid for a district depending upon how an increase in formula students affects basic funding for a district and whether a district qualifies for equalization aid.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-STATE BUDGET DIVISION: REVIEW OF AGENCY & POLT. SUB. RESPONSES							
LB: 1049	AM:	AGENCY/POLT. Nebraska Department of Education					
REVIEWED BY: James Van Bruggen			DATE: 1/25/16	PHONE: 471-4179			
COMMENTS: No basis to disagree with the Department of Education.							

LB ⁽¹⁾	1049						FISCAL NOTE	
State Agency OR Political Subdivision Name: (2)			. (2) D	Dept. of Education				
Prepare	ed by: (3)	Bryce Wilson/Jen Ute	mark D	ate Prepared: (4)	1/21/16	Phone: (402-471-4320	
		ESTIMATE PRO	OVIDED BY	STATE AGEN	CY OR POLITIC	CAL SUBDIVIS	ION	
		<u>EXPENDITU</u>	<u>FY 2016-1</u> RES	REVENUE	<u>EXPENI</u>	<u>FY 203</u> DITURES	-18 REVENUE	
GENEF	RAL FUNI	DS						
CASH I	FUNDS							
FEDER	AL FUNI	os —						
ОТНЕ	R FUNDS							
TOTAL	L FUNDS							
Explana	ation of Es	stimate:						
	arly to	qualization aid is determine due to					impact would be from these virtua	
			EAKDOWN	BY MAJOR OBJ	ECTS OF EXP	ENDITURE		
Persona	al Services	S:	NUMBEL	R OF POSITION	S 201	16-17	2017-18	
	POSIT	ION TITLE	16-17	<u>17-18</u>	-	<u>DITURES</u>	EXPENDITURES	
Benefit	s							
Operati	ing							
Travel.								
Capital	outlay							
_	=	nents						
TO	TAL							