



## Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DPI 7/30/2015

LRB Number	<b>15-2579/1</b>	Introduction Number	<b>AB-0295</b>	Estimate Type	<b>Original</b>
<b>Description</b> Increasing school district revenue limits					

### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Beginning in the 2015–16 school year, this bill increases the limit on the per pupil revenue amount a school district may receive by the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers between the preceding March 31 and the second preceding March 31, U.S. city average, if positive. Under current law, beginning in the 2015–16 school year, there is no adjustment to a school district's per pupil revenue limit.

Local: According to data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics averaging the Consumer Price Index for all consumers in U.S. cities from March 2014 and March 2015, the percentage change is negative (-0.1 percent), resulting in a per pupil revenue limit adjustment of zero in the 2015-16 school year. Because the revenue limit increase for school years that follow will be pegged to future changes in economic performance, which cannot be projected at this time, the fiscal effect on school districts as a result of this bill is overall indeterminate.

State: Unless the state commits additional general equalization aids to make up for any potential increases in the per pupil revenue limit, the fiscal impact to the state would be zero, because the additional revenue authority for school districts would be taken on by local taxpayers. Because it is not known to what extent the state will commit general equalization aids for school districts in future budgets, the fiscal impact of this bill is overall indeterminate.

### Long-Range Fiscal Implications