

Fiscal Note

BILL # SB 1452

TITLE: Arizona empowerment scholarship accounts; revisions

SPONSOR: Boyer

STATUS: As Amended by House WM

PREPARED BY: Patrick Moran

REVISED

Explanation of Revision

Our prior analysis did not address the portion of the House Ways and Means Committee amendment that eliminates the Senate Engrossed provision allowing a household to receive assistance from both an Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA) and a Student Tuition Organization (STO) scholarship at the same time. The amendment continues current law which permits participation in only 1 of the programs. We have revised our analysis to reflect this change. In addition, we released our earlier Fiscal Note prior to completing our new estimate of FY 2022 Classroom Site Fund (CSF) distributions. Since the bill requires CSF distributions to defray the cost of ESAs, we have also updated our analysis for this new information.

Description

The bill would expand eligibility for the Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA) program to include children eligible for Free and Reduced-Price lunches (FRPL) and children of veterans. It would also modify the financing of ESAs and make several other miscellaneous changes to the program.

Estimated Impact

We estimate that in comparison with current law the bill would result in K-12 Basic State Aid General Fund formula savings of \$(9.4) million in FY 2022, \$(7.1) million in FY 2023, and \$(7.2) million in FY 2024. These estimates are speculative due to uncertainty about the rate of students switching from public schools into the ESA program as well as ESA participation among private school children who never attended a public school.

The impact after FY 2024 is even more speculative. Under our assumptions, the cost of the bill would grow by \$1 million to \$2 million annually starting in FY 2025 as the cumulative number of newly eligible private school kindergartners grows over time. The likelihood of these estimates depends on how the private school market responds to potential enrollment increases.

The main provisions of the bill increasing General Fund costs are as follows:

- Expanding eligibility for the ESA program among current public school students to include children that are FRPL-eligible or are children of veterans. We estimate that these changes would make approximately 726,000 public school students eligible for the ESA program, which represents a net increase of 470,000 in comparison to current law. We estimate that under the current law ESA financing formula, each district student that switches to the ESA program generates an average state cost of \$473, while students switching from charter schools generate an average savings of \$(757). We assume that the ESA participation rate among newly eligible public school students would be 3.83% based on participation rates among students currently eligible for an ESA and that the private school system would incur 3.9% annual enrollment growth as a result of public school switchers. The corresponding ESA enrollment increase from this provision would be 1,800 in FY 2022, 3,600 in FY 2023, and 5,400 in FY 2024. Under those assumptions, we estimate the cost of the newly eligible recipients would be \$1.0 million in FY 2022, \$1.9 million in FY 2023 and, \$2.9 million in FY 2024.
- Expanding eligibility for the ESA program among private school kindergartners to include children eligible for Free-and Reduced Price Lunches (FPRL). Based on federal data from the National Center for Education Statistics, we assume that approximately 21% of private school kindergartners may be FRPL-eligible, which we estimate

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would result in increases over time in ESA eligibility among private school students who never attended a public school. Over the course of 3 years, we project 20% of newly eligible private school kindergartners would sign up for an ESA, as many private school kindergartners may opt to instead continue receiving scholarships from a School Tuition Organization (STO). The corresponding ESA enrollment increase from this provision would be 27 in FY 2022, 80 in FY 2023, and 187 in FY 2024, which would generate state costs of \$0.1 million in FY 2022, \$0.4 million in FY 2023, and \$0.9 million in FY 2024.

- Expanding eligibility for the ESA program among private school students that are children of veterans. Like children of parents who are on active duty members of the armed forces or that were killed while on active duty, children of veterans would not be subject to the requirement to attend a public school prior to enrolling in the ESA program. As a result, over the course of 3 years, we project 20% of children of veterans that are already enrolled or planning to enroll in private school would participate in the ESA program, as many private school children of veterans may opt to instead continue receiving a scholarship from a STO). Assuming that 5.6% of private school children have veteran parents based on data from the National Center for Veterans Statistics and Analysis, this provision would result in an estimated enrollment increase in the ESA program of 99 in FY 2022, 197 in FY 2023, and 395 in FY 2024. We estimate such children would generate state costs of \$0.7 million in FY 2022, \$1.3 million in FY 2023, and \$2.6 million in FY 2024.

In total, the above provisions would increase ADE's Basic State Aid formula expenses by \$1.7 million in FY 2022, \$3.6 million in FY 2023, and \$6.4 million in FY 2024, and would increase ESA program enrollment by 1,926 in FY 2022, 3,877 in FY 2023, and 5,982 in FY 2024. Those costs would be offset by including ESA recipients in distributions of the Classroom Site Fund (CSF). This provision would result in General Fund savings because the bill stipulates that CSF distributions would "count toward," rather than being in addition to, the amount that ADE is required to pay to ESA recipients. We estimate that CSF distributions to ESA accounts under the bill would generate savings of \$(11.1) million in FY 2022, \$(10.7) million in FY 2023, and \$(13.6) million in FY 2024. The resulting net fiscal impact of the bill would therefore be a General Fund savings of \$(9.4) million in FY 2022, \$(7.1) million in FY 2023, and \$(7.2) million in FY 2024.

The Department of Education (ADE) estimates the bill would result in additional ESA expenditures of \$73.5 million to \$132.9 million in comparison with current law, assuming that there would be 12,122 to 21,930 additional enrollees in the program. ADE did not attempt, however, to calculate the Basic State Aid savings associated with reduced public school enrollment or the impact of the CSF distributions to ESA accounts, which would lower the net impact of the bill.

ADE further estimates that the bill would generate administrative expenses of \$2.2 million to \$4.0 million annually to fund additional staff that the agency would use to process an increased number of applications to the program and manage a higher ongoing number of recipients. We concur that increases in ESA caseloads under the bill would increase workload for ADE staff, but the exact magnitude of the workload increase would depend on the actual participation rate of newly eligible ESA recipients, which is highly uncertain.

Analysis

Background: Cost of an ESA

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-2402C, students eligible for an ESA receive an allocation equal to 90% of the following components of the Basic State Aid (BSA) formula:

- Base Support Level funding that the student would have received in their Local Education Agency (LEA) of origin.
- Charter Additional Assistance (CAA) funding.

Because the ESA formula differs from the BSA formula for both school districts and charter schools, students switching from a district or a charter school into the ESA program generate a fiscal impact on ADE's BSA formula costs. In *Table 1* below we provide our estimates of the total cost difference for students previously enrolled in a district or charter school in comparison to the ESA program. Our analysis focuses on the cost of non-disabled students because children with a disability are already eligible for the ESA program pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-2401.

We estimate that each non-disabled child that would shift their enrollment to the ESA program from a public school would generate \$473 of state costs if the child was previously enrolled in a school district, except that students switching

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Table 1

Estimated Per Pupil Funding for Non-Disabled Students Under BSA Formula and ESA Formula for Districts and Charters

	Districts (BSA)	Districts (ESA)	Difference	Charters (BSA)	Charters (ESA)	Difference
Base Level	\$5,593	\$5,034	(\$559)	\$5,582	\$5,024	(\$558)
Additional Assistance	\$495	\$1,810	\$1,315	\$1,986	\$1,787	(\$199)
Transportation	<u>\$283</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$283)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total	\$6,371	\$6,844	\$473	\$7,568	\$6,811	(\$757)

to an ESA from non-state aid districts effectively generate a state cost of \$6,844 since their BSA costs would otherwise be funded with property tax dollars. Each student previously enrolled in a charter school would generate a state savings of \$(757).

Besides the cost of students switching from LEAs into the ESA program, there are additional costs for students that never enrolled or intended to enroll in a public school and subsequently receive an ESA. In that circumstance, the cost of the ESA is the full estimated cost of the award, as there are no offsetting savings for lower public school enrollment. Under current law, ESA recipients are generally required to have attended a public school for the first 100 days of the prior school year unless the child has a parent that is a member of the armed forces and is on active duty or was killed in the line of duty or the child is eligible to enroll in kindergarten or a preschool program for children with disabilities.

Eligibility Expansion – Current Public School Students

The bill would expand eligibility for the ESA program to include the following new groups:

- Children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches (FRPL). These children are from families with incomes of 185% or less of the Federal Poverty Level, or \$48,470 in annual income for a family of 4. Based on data from ADE, we estimate that there were 595,924 students enrolled in Arizona public schools that were FRPL-eligible during the 2019-2020 school year.
- Children of veterans. The National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics estimates that Arizona's veteran population will reach 493,453 in FY 2022, or approximately 8.7% of Arizona's adult population. The share of veterans among adults most likely to have school-age children, who we assume would be adults ages 30-49, is 102,767, or approximately 5.6% of Arizona's adult population in that age range for FY 2022. Assuming that veterans are equally likely to have children in comparison with non-veteran adults aged 30-49, we estimate that children of veterans represent 5.6% of Arizona's public school population, or approximately 63,100 students.

The net increase in eligibility would be lower because some children of veterans would also become newly eligible as a result of being eligible for FRPL. The Urban Institute estimates that 26% of veteran families are low-income or in poverty, which would suggest that the net increase in eligibility after accounting for FRPL would be approximately 47,000.

In total, we therefore estimate that up to 643,000 current Arizona public school students would meet one of the new eligibility categories. The actual number of newly eligible would be lower because some students meeting the new eligibility criteria are already eligible for an ESA under current law. We estimate that approximately 256,000 current public school students are already eligible for the ESA program, including:

- 148,000 students with disabilities
- 75,000 students that attend a school with a D or F letter grade rating from the State Board of Education
- 33,000 students in all other eligibility categories, including current or former foster children, children of active duty military, residents of a reservation, or siblings of current recipients.

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Of the 256,000 currently eligible, we estimate that 173,000, or about 67.6%, would also be eligible for an ESA under the bill's new eligibility criteria based on ADE public school enrollment data. As a result, the "net" increase in eligibility as a result of the bill, in comparison to the 643,000 "gross" estimate of students meeting the new criteria, would be 470,000 ($643,000 - 173,000 = 470,000$). The total number of students eligible for an ESA would therefore rise to approximately 726,000. ($256,000$ currently eligible + $470,000$ net increase in eligible students = $726,000$).

ADE similarly estimates 596,000 current public school children would be eligible for an ESA on the basis of their FRPL-eligibility. The agency did not, however, attempt to estimate how many FRPL-eligible children are already eligible for an ESA under existing eligibility criteria. ADE also did not attempt to estimate the impact from expanding eligibility to children of veterans.

The ESA participation rate among newly eligible students is highly uncertain. If the participation rate were to reach the estimated 3.83% participation rate among currently eligible populations (10,208 ESA population at beginning of FY 2021/266,208 total eligible across public schools and private schools = 3.83%), there would be a long-run increase in ESA enrollment of approximately 18,000 among current public school students ($3.83\% \times 470,000 = 18,000$). The actual long-run participation rate could be higher as a result of other changes included in the bill that will likely facilitate greater utilization of the ESA program, including a reduction in the amount of days required to be in a public school from 100 under current law to 30 under the bill.

Participation could be lower than 3.83%, on the other hand, given that the average value of the ESA award would be lower for newly eligible recipients in comparison with currently eligible groups, primarily because the majority of currently eligible recipients are students with disabilities that receive higher funding under the BSA formula. Based on ESA data from ADE, the average ESA award for current recipients is approximately \$14,200, while newly eligible recipients would receive an average of approximately \$6,800. As a result, newly eligible recipients may face net out-of-pocket private school expenses that are higher than current recipients, which may result in a higher share of newly eligible current public school students opting to remain in a public school.

There would also likely be constraints on growth in the ESA program in the short run based on current capacity in the private school system. According to the Private School Universe Survey administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Arizona's private schools had enrollment of 45,673 during the 2017-2018 school year. A shift of up to 18,000 public school students to the private school system under the bill would therefore represent a 39% increase in the number of private school students currently served in Arizona. We think private schools would likely face challenges in absorbing that level of enrollment growth in the short run. The challenges could include establishing new facilities to serve additional students, staffing constraints, and limits on availability of institution-based financial aid.

Given the above constraints, we assume that the bill would result in 1,800 public school students switching to Arizona private schools annually (which equates to a 3.9% increase in private school enrollment). *Table 2* below shows the estimated net impact on Basic State Aid formula expenses, which we estimate to be an increase of \$958,800 in FY 2022, \$1,917,700 in FY 2023, and \$2,876,600 in FY 2024. These costs are before factoring in the effects of Classroom Site Fund distributions to ESA accounts, which we examine separately.

ADE estimates that ESA participation under the bill could increase by 12,122 to 21,930 recipients annually, which represents an assumed 3.68% participation rate among the department's estimate of total eligible students across all categories ranging from 595,924 to 862,627. The department estimates the new enrollees would be associated with \$73.5 million to \$132.9 million in expenses based on the current average cost of an ESA for non-disabled students, but did not attempt to estimate what the net fiscal impact on BSA expenses would be after accounting for public school enrollment declines.

ADE further estimates that serving additional ESA enrollees would require the department to hire 32 to 58 additional administrative staff at a cost of \$2.2 million to \$4.0 million. The estimate assumes that the department would maintain its current staffing ratio of approximately 1 staff person for every 375 recipients. The department states that the estimates do not account for additional workload associated with the bill's requirement that new applications be processed in 30 days instead of the current law requirement of 45 days. We concur with the department that any ESA

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caseload increase resulting from the bill would increase workload for existing staff. The exact magnitude of the workload increase would depend on the timing of the caseload increase, which we anticipate would occur incrementally over the course of several years.

	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
District Shift to ESA (State Aid)	1,347	2,694	4,041
District Shift to ESA (Non-State Aid)	87	175	262
Charter Shift to ESA	366	731	1,097
<i>Total Shifts to ESA</i>	1,800	3,600	5,400
District Fiscal Impact (State Aid)	\$636,700	\$1,273,400	\$1,910,100
District Fiscal Impact (Non-State Aid)	\$598,800	\$1,197,600	\$1,796,500
Charter Fiscal Impact	<u>(\$276,700)</u>	<u>(\$553,300)</u>	<u>(\$830,000)</u>
Total	\$958,800	\$1,917,700	\$2,876,600

Eligibility Expansion – FRPL- Eligible Private School Kindergartners

The bill would also expand eligibility to incoming kindergartners that are FRPL-eligible. Since kindergartners have not yet enrolled in a public school, this provision could expand ESA eligibility among families with kindergartners that plan to send their children to a private school regardless of the child's eligibility for an ESA. As a result, ESA eligibility among the 45,673 existing private school students would increase over time as each new incoming cohort of kindergartners enters the private school system.

According to the NCES Private School Universe Survey, there were 3,296 kindergartners enrolled in Arizona private schools during the 2017-2018 school year. NCES also reports that nationwide approximately 21% of private school children are from families that are poor or near-poor, which NCES defines as any family with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Assuming the share of private school students eligible for FRPL is comparable in Arizona, approximately 690 private school kindergartners would be eligible for an ESA under the bill (21% X 3,296 = 690). The net increase in eligibility would be lower, however, because some FRPL-eligible private school kindergartners are likely eligible for an ESA under existing eligibility criteria. Assuming that 22.7% of such children, or 157 children, are already eligible for an ESA under existing criteria (same estimated eligibility rate as public school population) would reduce the net increase in eligibility to 533.

The newly eligible 533 private school kindergartners would have a strong financial incentive to participate in the ESA program. Families with private school kindergartners would receive an average \$3,422 ESA award during the kindergarten year and \$6,844 each year thereafter that the family would otherwise have to finance out-of-pocket or through other sources. Participation may still be limited, however, if such families are already participating in the School Tuition Organization (STO) scholarship program (children are prohibited from participating in the ESA and STO program simultaneously) or due to lack of awareness or information about the ESA program. As a result, we assume 5% participation in the FY 2022 kindergarten cohort (27 students), 10% participation in the FY 2023 cohort (53 students) and 20% participation in the FY 2023 cohort (107 students). These participation rates are the same as our estimates for prior year proposals to expand ESA eligibility among kindergartners.

Table 3 below provides our estimates of the kindergarten eligibility expansion. Given that private school kindergartners did not previously attend a public school, their cost is the full estimated cost of the ESA without offsetting public school enrollment savings. In the kindergarten year the ESA cost is assumed to be half of the average ESA amount (\$3,422) of a student switching from a school district (kindergartners are counted as 0.5 ADM in the Basic State Aid formula) and \$6,844 each year thereafter. The resulting estimated BSA cost increase is \$91,200 in FY 2022, \$364,800 in FY 2023, and \$912,000 in FY 2024. These costs are before accounting for Classroom Site Fund distributions to ESA accounts, which are examined separately.

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	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
Private School Kindergartners	27	53	107
Previous Private School Kindergarten Cohorts	<u>0</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>80</u>
<i>Total</i>	27	80	187
New Private School Kindergartners Cost	\$91,200	\$182,400	\$364,800
Previous Private School Kindergarten Cohorts Cost	<u>0</u>	<u>182,400</u>	<u>547,200</u>
Basic State Aid Cost Increase	\$91,200	\$364,800	\$912,000

Eligibility Expansion –Children of Veterans

The bill expands eligibility for ESAs to children of veterans of the armed forces. Like children of armed services members on active duty or killed while on active duty, children of veterans would not be required to attend a public school prior to enrolling in the ESA program. As a result, children of veterans who are either already enrolled in a private school or otherwise planning to attend a private school would become eligible for an ESA under the bill. The state cost for each child would be equivalent to the full cost of the ESA (\$3,422 for kindergartners, \$6,844 for grades 1-12) without any offsetting savings for declines in public school enrollment.

Assuming children of veterans represent 5.6% of private school enrollment (same as public school assumption), an estimated 2,558 current private school children would be eligible for an ESA under the bill (5.6% X 45,673 = 2,558). The net increase in eligibility would be lower, however, because some children of veterans are likely eligible for an ESA under existing eligibility criteria. Assuming that 22.7% of such children are already eligible for an ESA under existing criteria (same estimated eligibility rate as public school population) would reduce the net increase in eligibility to 1,977.

Veteran families with children already enrolled in private school would have a strong financial incentive to participate in the ESA program – the ESA program would provide an average of \$6,844 in funding for tuition and other expenses that the family would otherwise have to finance out-of-pocket or identify other funding sources. Like private school kindergartners, however, participation may still be limited to the extent that such children are already receiving a STO scholarship or lack awareness of their eligibility for an ESA. As a result, we assume that the participation rate of the 1,977 newly eligible private school children would grow from 5% in FY 2022 to 10% in FY 2023 and 20% in FY 2024, the same participation rate we assume for FRPL-Eligible private school kindergartners.

Table 5 below provides our estimates of the eligibility expansion for children of veterans. The fiscal impact would be \$650,500 in FY 2022, \$1,300,900 in FY 2023, and \$2,601,900 in FY 2024 and each year thereafter. These costs are before accounting for Classroom Site Fund distributions to ESA accounts, which are examined separately.

	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
Children of Veterans - Kindergarten	8	15	30
Children of Veterans - Grades 1-12	<u>91</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>365</u>
<i>Total</i>	99	197	395
Children of Veterans Kindergarten - Fiscal Impact	\$26,000	\$52,000	\$104,100
Children of Veterans Grades 1-12 Fiscal Impact	<u>624,500</u>	<u>1,248,900</u>	<u>2,497,800</u>
	\$650,500	\$1,300,900	\$2,601,900

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ESA Financing Changes – Classroom Site Fund

The bill would permit ESA recipients to receive per pupil distributions from the Classroom Site Fund (CSF). ESA recipients would be included in the weighted student counts used to calculate the per pupil amount based on what the student's Group A weighted count would have been if they had instead attended their district or charter of origin. The bill further stipulates that the CSF per pupil distribution for ESA recipients would "count toward" the ESA formula allocation to which the student is entitled from ADE, meaning that the CSF distributions would reduce the General Fund cost of the ESA on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The Classroom Site Fund per pupil amount for FY 2022 is \$733. That amount was based on estimated available CSF revenues of \$977,025,600 in FY 2022 in comparison with an estimated 1,333,720 weighted pupils. We estimate that ESA recipients in FY 2022 would generate weighted student counts of 13,175 if those recipients received the average Group A weight allocated to districts and charters of approximately 1.22. If the 13,175 additional weighted pupils from ESA recipients had been included in the FY 2022 Classroom Site Fund calculation, we estimate the Classroom Site Fund amount would have been \$725 instead of \$733.

In *Table 5* below, we estimate the level of General Fund savings for both current ESA recipients and new recipients under the bill based on the revised \$725 per pupil funding level for FY 2022, and per pupil allocations of \$549 in FY 2023 and \$569 in FY 2024. The lower amounts for FY 2023 and FY 2024 account for one-time cash balances in the CSF for FY 2022 that served to substantially increase the per pupil funding level for that year. Under those assumptions, the CSF distribution would reduce the General Fund cost of ESA awards by \$(11,126,100) in FY 2022, \$(10,706,000) in FY 2023, \$(13,551,600) in FY 2024.

Table 5			
SB 1452 General Fund savings from Classroom Site Fund Offset for ESA Awards			
	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
Existing ESA Recipients	\$(9,441,200)	\$(8,136,500)	\$(9,456,100)
Charter Students Shift to ESAs	(323,400)	(489,700)	(761,400)
District Students Shifting to ESAs	(1,268,700)	(1,921,500)	(2,987,200)
Private School Kindergarten (FRPL)	(11,800)	(35,600)	(92,500)
Private School Children of Veterans	<u>(81,000)</u>	<u>(122,700)</u>	<u>(254,400)</u>
	\$(11,126,100)	\$(10,706,000)	\$(13,551,600)

Long-Run Impacts

Our short-run 3-year estimates are speculative, especially due to the challenges of forecasting ESA enrollment due to shifts from public schools and the participation rate of private school kindergartners. The post-FY 2024 estimates are even more speculative. We think that the full cost of the bill would likely not materialize until several years after the 3-year forecast primarily because the participation rate of newly eligible private school kindergartners cannot be known until each grade cohort of private schoolers has had the opportunity to apply for an ESA under the expanded kindergarten eligibility criteria. If the actual participation rates are consistent with our assumptions, we estimate the cost of the bill would grow by \$1 million to \$2 million annually in the long run based on the cost of each new kindergarten cohort.

Summary

Table 6 below provides a consolidated summary of fiscal impacts associated with the bill, showing the net effects of eligibility expansions after accounting for the bill's ESA Classroom Site Fund distributions.

Local Government Impact

The bill would reduce the amount of Classroom Site Fund monies that would otherwise have been distributed to school districts and charter schools under current law. The net revenue reduction for districts (including non-state aid districts) and charters is estimated to be \$(11,126,100) in FY 2022, \$(10,706,000) in FY 2023, and \$(13,551,600) in FY 2024. Districts and charter schools would also receive less BSA formula funding if public school enrollment is lower as a result of the bill.

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Table 6

SB 1452 Fiscal Impact Summary

Current Public School Students - Fiscal Impact of Eligibility Expansion

	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
District/Charter Switchers ESA Cost	\$958,800	\$1,917,700	\$2,876,600
District/Charter Switchers ESA Enrollment	1,800	3,600	5,400

Private Kindergarten FRPL-Eligible Students - Fiscal Impact of Eligibility Expansion

	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
Private Kindergarten FRPL-Eligible ESA Cost	\$91,200	\$364,800	\$912,000
Private Kindergarten FRPL-Eligible ESA Enrollment	27	80	187

Private School Children of Veterans - Fiscal Impact of Eligibility Expansion

	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
Private School Children of Veterans ESA Cost	\$650,500	\$1,300,900	\$2,601,900
Private School Children of Veterans ESA Enrollment	99	197	395

Eligibility Expansions ESA Cost Total	\$1,700,500	\$3,583,400	\$6,390,500
Eligibility Expansions ESA Enrollment Total	1,926	3,877	5,982

ESA Classroom Site Fund Distributions

	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>
Classroom Site Fund Distribution	\$(11,126,100)	\$(10,706,000)	\$(13,551,600)

GRAND TOTAL ALL FISCAL IMPACTS	\$(9,425,600)	\$(7,122,600)	\$(7,161,100)
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