

CS for SB 560 (by Senate Staff)

- An "eligible student" would only receive in an education scholarship account the amount of state funding that the student would normally qualify for at the local school district. No federal or local property tax dollars would be affected.
- The bill has financial qualifications:
 - If the household annual income of a family of 4 is equal to or less than \$44,955, the scholarship amount is equal to 90% of the amount of State Aid funding the student would generate;
 - If the household annual income of a family of 4 is more than \$44,955 but less than \$89,910, the scholarship amount is equal to 60% of the amount of State Aid funding the student would generate.

*These income amounts are based on free and reduced-price lunch qualifications for the 2016-17 school year. These are set by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- Priority status would be given to those who make equal to or less than the amount to qualify for free and reduced-price lunch (which is \$44,955 for a family of 4) and homeless students. The definition of "homeless" is taken from Title 10, Section 600.
- Based on an assumption that 7,000 students would be eligible, and half would qualify for the 90% amount and half would qualify for the 60% amount (using the average per-pupil expenditure for FY2016 of \$3,058):
 - \$9,632,000 would follow the 3,500 students eligible for the 90% amount (with each student receiving \$2,752),
 - The remaining 10%, or \$1,071,000, would return to the State Aid funding formula to be distributed to all 515 districts in the state;
 - \$6,422,500 would follow the 3,500 students eligible for the 60% amount (with each student receiving \$1,835),
 - The remaining 40%, or \$4,280,500, would return to the State Aid funding formula to be distributed to all 515 districts in the state.