

**The League of Women Voters of Wisconsin opposes 2025 WI AB602 SB600 - Relating to: participating in the federal tax credit program for contributions to scholarship granting organizations.**

<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2025/proposals/sb600>

WI 2025 AB 602/SB 600 represent a regressive tax structure that benefits some rather than all school children in WI, and will increase inequity in funding, opportunity and access by supporting private voucher schools. These bills would further compound the current constitutional violation of funding two separate, unequal school/education systems in WI, and stand directly in opposition to LWVWI positions on education.

The LWVWI strives to promote educational equity and access to educational opportunities for each child through non-discriminatory policies and an equitable state aids formula while retaining substantial program and personnel responsibilities in the local district. Additionally, an educational aids formula which primarily equalizes funds raised at similar taxing rates and, secondarily, equalizes spending per student. Finally, LWVWI supports a system of financing which ensures that a child's opportunity for a good education is not limited by the fiscal ability of the local district and that the state will assume a significant amount of educational financing.

Additionally, the U.S. House tax plan cuts charitable giving tax incentives for donors to most nonprofit groups while roughly tripling the incentive available to donors to groups that fund private K-12 school vouchers. The LWVWI does not support a private school voucher system. Because state income taxes largely piggyback on federal law, the bill would also potentially reduce state tax revenue by \$459 million over the next 10 years as currently drafted, or by \$1.1 billion over the next 10 years if it is extended beyond its four-year expiration date.

<https://itep.org/house-tax-bill-enlists-the-wealthy-to-spread-private-school-vouchers/>

There would also be a disproportionate impact on public school funding, negatively impacting students who would not have equal access to these additional private resources. For these reasons, the League of Women Voters of Wisconsin oppose 2025 AB 602/SB 600.

**The League of Women Voters of Wisconsin oppose 2025 WI AB 792/SB 781 Relating to: excluding costs funded by referenda from shared costs for the purpose of determining general equalization aids for school districts. (FE)**

<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2025/proposals/ab792>

Current law allows additional operating or debt service costs from referendums to be aided in the equalization aid formula for public school districts. Due to a trend in decreasing school funding by the WI Legislature, raising the levy limits through referendum have become one of the primary and only tools districts can use to raise essential funds. Removing these additions from the equalization aid calculation would be detrimental to school funding formulas resulting in further erosion of essential resources for a constitutional high quality, free and uniform public education.

State funding for public schools has been declining since 2011. In the 2025 Budget Act 15, the Joint Finance Committee held state generalized aid constant, where 71% of public school districts saw a decrease or no increase in state general aid. Additionally, the Joint Finance Committee pushed the \$325 per pupil annual increase to local property tax payers rather than funding with state revenue. Further, districts planned budgets around 42 percent special education reimbursement the first year of the biennium, and the actual reimbursement rate was determined to be 35 percent, a 7 percent decrease in promised aid. These factors together have placed additional pressure on local property tax payers, and raising the levy limits through referendum have become one of the only tools districts can use to raise essential funds. If additional operating or debt service costs from referendums were removed from the equalization aid formula calculation, districts would see a substantial decrease in aid.

The LWVWI supports education funding policy that promotes educational equity and access to educational opportunities for each child through non-discriminatory policies and an equitable state aids formula while retaining substantial program and personnel responsibilities in the local district. The LWVWI further support of a system of financing that ensures that a child's opportunity for a good education is not limited by the fiscal ability of the local school district; an education aids formula that provides that the state will assume a significant amount of educational financing, include the costs of building and debt service in the formula and provide increased state payments for children with special needs. Finally, the LWVWI supports a fair and flexible tax system necessary for responsive government, using the following criteria in evaluating taxation proposals and/or reform measures: equity, including the ability to pay and benefits received; consistency with social and economic goals of the community and the LWV; efficiency of administration, including computation, payment and collection methods, and public understanding; adequacy of revenue, including ability to adjust to changes in economic conditions.

WI Statutes 66.0602(4)(a): A political subdivision may exceed the levy increase limit under sub. (2) if its governing body adopts a resolution to that effect and if the resolution is approved in a referendum. WI Statutes 121.91(3).a) If a school board wishes to exceed the limit under sub. (2m) otherwise applicable to the school district in any school year, it shall promptly adopt a resolution supporting inclusion in the final school district budget of an amount equal to the proposed excess revenue. <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/121/vii/91/3>

Article X, section 3 of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a free, uniform basic education to all children in the state. Funding for school district operations comes primarily from state aid and property taxes levied by each district, but also from federal aid and miscellaneous fees, sales, and interest earnings. A school district can exceed its revenue limit if it obtains voter approval at a referendum.

<https://legis.wisconsin.gov/lrb/media/iqppoiji/2025100-public-education-in-wisconsin.pdf>

**2025 WI AB 792/SB 781** would further erode funding for public education on an already stressed system, funding two separate and unequal education systems, and decrease resources and access to high quality education for public education available to all students. For these reasons, the League of Women Voters of Wisconsin oppose 2025 AB 792/SB 781.