

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 1373-10  
Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SS No. 2 for SCS for HCS for HB 604  
Subject: Elementary and Secondary Education; Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Teachers  
Type: Original  
Date: June 27, 2019

---

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2024)</b>
General Revenue	(\$204,033 to Could exceed \$23,289,989)	(\$8,516,169 to Could exceed \$31,813,883)	(\$8,517,755 to Could exceed \$32,210,901)	(\$8,523,627 to Could exceed \$33,454,818)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	(\$204,033 to Could exceed \$23,289,989)	(\$8,516,169 to Could exceed \$31,813,883)	(\$8,517,755 to Could exceed \$32,210,901)	(\$8,523,627 to Could exceed \$33,454,818)

Numbers within parentheses: ( ) indicate costs or losses.  
This fiscal note contains 48 pages.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2024)</b>
School Turnaround Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Intervention Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
School Recognition and Reward Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State School Moneys Fund* (0616)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Criminal Records System Fund (0671)	\$71,148 to Could exceed \$241,384	\$71,148 to Could exceed \$241,384		\$71,148 to Could exceed \$241,384
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>\$71,148 to Could exceed \$241,384</b>	<b>\$71,148 to Could exceed \$241,384</b>		<b>\$71,148 to Could exceed \$241,384</b>

\*Transfers in and distributions net to zero.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2024)</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2024)</b>
General Revenue	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE	1 to Could Exceed 7 FTE

☒ Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$100,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2024)</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Unknown Could exceed \$100,000 to (Could exceed \$942,847)</b>	<b>Could exceed \$8,502,213 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Could exceed \$8,502,213 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Could exceed \$8,502,213 to (Unknown)</b>

## **FISCAL ANALYSIS**

### **ASSUMPTION**

#### **Section 160.410 Free and Reduced Price Lunch Preference for Charter School Admissions**

Officials from **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** assume this provision allows charter schools to grant admission preference to students who will be eligible for free and reduced lunch. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes this proposal could allow Charter Schools to give preference for admission to students who are eligible for free and reduced lunch. Oversight assumes this could shift costs and funding from school districts to charter schools, but would not result in a net impact.

#### **Section 160.545 A+ Dual Credit and Dual Enrollment**

Officials from **Department of Higher Education (DHE)** assume this bill proposes to revise the student eligibility requirements for the A+ scholarship and extend A+ eligibility to include dual credit and dual enrollment courses.

Paragraph (1) of Subsection 8 reduces the number of years from three to two that a student must attend a designated high school in order to be eligible for the postsecondary scholarship. In addition, the revised provision would no longer require the eligible student to graduate from an A+ designated high school. While these changes would have the effect of expanding the pool of eligible students, and thus the cost of the program, accurate data regarding the extent of that change is not available. Consequently, this cost estimate does not include these provisions.

Paragraph (3) of Subsection 8 would potentially require schools to check student grade point average (GPA) before each semester. Currently some institutions only check student GPA once per academic year. As such, this change could impact eligibility, both positively and negatively, for some students. It is assumed the positive and negative impacts would offset and there would be no fiscal impact from this change.

Subsection 9 requires the DHE to establish a procedure to reimburse students for costs associated with enrollment in dual credit and dual enrollment coursework offered by any institution of higher education. Dual credit coursework is defined by the DHE as college-level coursework delivered within a high school classroom taught by a high school faculty member that results in both high school and college credit. Dual enrollment is coursework delivered by a college or university and taught by regular college faculty that results in both high school and college credit. Dual enrollment courses may be delivered within the high school or on the college campus.

### ASSUMPTION (continued)

The only limitation on institutional eligibility for dual credit and dual enrollment reimbursement relates to private two-year institutions and religious institutions. Consequently, it is assumed dual credit and dual enrollment coursework delivered by any public or four-year independent (non-profit) higher education institution would be eligible for reimbursement. Although the proposed provision does not limit the reimbursement to higher education institutions located in Missouri, it is assumed reimbursable coursework would be limited to that delivered by institutions domiciled within Missouri.

The primary eligibility criteria for A+ reimbursement that would be applicable to dual credit and dual enrollment students is a 2.5 cumulative grade point average and an attendance rate of 95 percent. The other eligibility provisions applied to college level coursework would not be appropriate to apply to high school students. Since most high schools already require dual credit and dual enrollment students to meet at least a 2.5 GPA requirement, that provision would have no impact. It is assumed students taking these courses are higher achieving students and, as a consequence, the attendance requirement would have limited or no impact on eligibility.

The most recent year for which **dual credit** data are available is the 2015-2016 academic year. In that year, 49,743 students completed 242,074 credit hours from dual credit coursework. Based on data collected by the MDHE, the average per credit hour cost of dual credit coursework is approximately \$75 per credit hour. Using that cost basis and assuming full funding for all eligible students, this component of the proposal would cost approximately **\$18,155,550** (242,074 X \$75) in the first year of implementation.

The following are the major assumptions underlying this estimate.

- Because the majority of these credit hours are earned at postsecondary institutions that are not currently eligible to participate in the A+ program (68%) and this level of dual credit participation already exists, it is assumed there would be no cost overlap with the current program that would reduce this figure.
- While it would be expected that reimbursement of the costs for dual credit coursework would increase the number of credit hours produced, it is not possible to accurately estimate that cost increase. Some of this increase could represent a shift from taking coursework at A+ institutions, where the program already covers the tuition and fee costs, to taking the coursework as dual credit making a reliable estimate of the increase even more difficult.
- It is important to note that the data used in this calculation only include credit hours for completed coursework rather than all coursework for which high school students enrolled. Although some additional students may be eligible for reimbursement, depending on payment policies, no adjustment has been made to reflect this issue.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

- Since the average credit hour rate has been relatively stable for the past several years, it is assumed this estimated cost per credit hour would not change substantially during the period covered by this fiscal note.

The most recent year for which **dual enrollment** data are available is the 2016-2017 academic year. In that year, 14,761 high school students completed 41,316 credit hours at public two- and four-year institutions. Approximately 89 percent of those hours were for enrollment in coursework at public community colleges. As with the dual credit calculation, it is assumed the GPA and attendance requirements will have little to no effect on the eligibility of students taking dual enrollment coursework for the proposed program. The 2017-2018 average tuition calculation for the Higher Education Student Funding Act was \$234 for public four-year institutions and State Technical College. Students enrolled in dual enrollment coursework at these institutions completed 4,737 credit hours. Based on the HESFA tuition average, this would result in a cost of \$1,108,458 ( $\$234 \times 4,737$ ). Students enrolled in dual enrollment coursework at public community colleges completed 36,579 credit hours. Since we do not have the necessary data to calculate an average tuition cost for these courses, a \$100 credit hour rate is assumed for this calculation. This results in a cost of \$3,657,940 ( $\$100 \times 36,376$ ) for this component. Total estimated cost for the reimbursement of tuition for dual enrollment coursework is **\$4,766,398** before any adjustments are made.

The following are the major assumptions underlying this estimate.

- Since approximately 11 percent of public high school graduates receive an A+ payment in the year following high school graduation, it is assumed that 89 percent of these credit hours would not overlap with the current program and would constitute additional cost for the program. This adjustment would reduce the cost for the first year of the dual enrollment component to **\$4,242,095** ( $\$4,766,398 \times 89\%$ ).
- While it would be expected that reimbursement of the costs for dual enrollment coursework would increase the number of credit hours produced, it is not possible to accurately estimate that cost increase.
- It is important to note that the data used in this calculation only include credit hours for completed coursework rather than all coursework for which high school students enrolled. Although some additional students may be eligible for reimbursement, depending on payment policies, no adjustment has been made to reflect this issue.
- Independent, non-public institutions provide dual enrollment coursework through a number of mechanisms to Missouri high school students. Since the data used in this calculation do not include credit hours generated by students enrolled at those institutions, this estimate likely underestimates the actual total cost. Since the MDHE does not collect dual enrollment data from this sector, it is not possible to estimate this

ASSUMPTION (continued)

- additional cost.
- Tuition costs at public four-year institutions and State Technical College have averaged less than two percent per year for the past several years. Average tuition costs at community colleges, based on A+ reimbursement rates for the past two years has been approximately five percent. The following table displays the related cost increments for the first three years of operation.

## Dual Enrollment

Fiscal Year	Public 4 Year * State Tech	Community Colleges	Total
FY 2020	\$986,528 (\$234 x 4,737 x 89%)	\$3,255,567 (\$100 x 36,376 x 89%)	\$4,242,095
FY 2021	\$994,329 (\$236 x 4,737 x 89%)	\$3,399,337 (\$105 x 36,376 x 89%)	\$4,393,666
FY 2022	\$1,007,607 (\$239 x 4,737 x 89%)	\$3,561,210 (\$110 x 36,376 x 89%)	\$4,568,817

Based on these assumptions, the total increased cost to the A+ program for the implementation of this proposal for the reimbursement of dual credit and dual enrollment costs (not including items below for related staff and expenses) would be as follows.

- FY 2020 - \$22,397,645
- FY 2021 - \$22,549,216
- FY 2022 - \$22,724,367

**Oversight** notes the following anticipated total program distributions:

Fiscal Year	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Dual Credit	\$18,155,550	\$18,155,550	\$18,155,550
Dual Enrollment	\$4,242,095	\$4,393,666	\$4,568,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,397,645</b>	<b>\$22,549,216</b>	<b>\$22,724,367</b>

**DHE** assumes, in addition to these direct costs for reimbursement, revisions to the current system for administering state student assistance programs (FAMOUS) would be necessary to incorporate this additional component into the A+ program. ITSD has estimated the cost of those

ASSUMPTION (continued)

revisions to be \$257,580 in the year of implementation. It is assumed any ongoing costs would be within the current maintenance cost for the FAMOUS system. Detailed information regarding the ITSD estimate is attached.

Given this proposal would substantially expand the program, including both additional scholarship recipients and the need for increased communication and data verification from the more than 600 A+ designated Missouri high schools, one additional staff FTE for a Research Associate I at \$35,000 annual salary and related costs for expense and equipment are included per OA guidelines and are required for adequate implementation and operation of this program.

**Oversight** notes ITSD assumes that every new IT project/system will be bid out because all their resources are at full capacity. For this proposal, ITSD assumes they will contract out the programming changes need to A+ FAMOUS system. ITSD estimates the project would take 3,434.40 hours at a contract rate of \$75 per hour for a total cost to the state of \$257,580. Oversight notes that an average salary for a current IT Specialist within ITSD is \$51,618, which totals roughly \$80,000 per year when fringe benefits are added. Assuming that all ITSD resources are at full capacity, Oversight assumes ITSD may (instead of contracting out the programming) hire an additional two (2) IT Specialists to perform the work required from this bill. Therefore, Oversight will range the fiscal impact from the cost of hiring two additional FTE IT Specialists (roughly \$160,000 per year) to contracting out the work (\$257,580).

**DHE** states this provision amends section 160.545 to allow the state to use A+ funds to pay for dual-credit courses for highschoolers who meet certain criteria. Subsection 9 states that highschoolers can be reimbursed for dual-enrollment courses if they meet the criteria established in subsection 8. Subsection 8 details the requirements to qualify for A+. One of those requirements is that the student have "graduated" from high school. Thus, the reference to subsection 8 in subsection 9 makes it impossible to implement subsection 9 because it is impossible for a highschool student enrolled in a dual-credit class to have graduated from high school.

**Oversight** is unsure if this provision can be implemented as written; therefore, Oversight will show a range of impact of \$0 (cannot be implemented) to could exceed the estimates provided above by DHE.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision allows for reimbursement of tuition costs and fees for any dual-credit or dual-enrollment course offered in high school in association with a higher education institution, vocational school, or technical school. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X,



ASSUMPTION (continued)

Section 18(e). B&P defers to DHE for an estimate of the fiscal impact.

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** assume the provision will have no fiscal impact on their organization. Since 2011, the Department of Higher Education has handled the payment portion of the A+ program.

In response to a similar proposal, officials from **Missouri State University** assumed there was no fiscal impact from this proposal.

In response to a similar proposal, officials from the **State Technical College of Missouri** assumed this could potentially have a negative fiscal impact if the result is a reduced amount of A+ available to full-time students.

In response to a similar proposal, officials from the **University of Missouri System** stated the precise fiscal impact on the university system is unable to be determined but is expected to be in excess of \$100,000.

In response to a similar proposal, officials from **Southeast Missouri State University** assumed there was a potential negative impact on Southeast Missouri State University of \$487,000 to \$1,900,000 based on assumptions that the number of dual credit or dual enrollment students taking courses from Southeast Missouri State University may decline and assumptions that take into account a possible decline in the percentage of dual credit/dual enrollment students that then enroll full-time as students at Southeast Missouri State University.

Section 160.2500

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision changes existing statute which states that public school districts shall not discriminate against "students or parents" on the basis of religion to specify that school districts shall not discriminate against "any person" based on religion. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes this provision states that a public school district shall not discriminate against any person on the basis of a religious viewpoint or religious expression. Oversight assumes the proposal will have no fiscal impact on school districts.

Section 161.700 Definition of Holocaust

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to the department.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision modifies the definition of "holocaust" by replacing "in Nazi concentration camps" with "by Nazi Germany and its collaborators". This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes this provision replaces the phrase "in Nazi concentration camps" from the definition of holocaust. Oversight notes the Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission is housed in DESE. DESE has stated that the provision would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note from this provision.

Sections 161.1080 - 161.1130 School Turnaround Program

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to the department.

Officials from the **Office of the State Treasurer** assume the provision will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Officials from **B&P** assume section 161.1090 requires DESE to establish a school turnaround program, subject to appropriation. Section 161.1105 requires DESE to award contracts to independent school turnaround experts. Section 161.1105.4 establishes the School Turnaround Fund in the State Treasury for payments to independent school turnaround experts and administrative expenses for the school turnaround program. Section 161.1110.5 establishes the School Intervention Fund in the State Treasury to distribute grants to schools to fund interventions identified in approved school turnaround plans.

Section 161.1120.2 requires DESE to establish a school recognition and reward program, subject to appropriation. Section 161.1120.3 establishes the School Recognition and Reward Fund in the State Treasury to distribute grants to schools for the program.

This proposal will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

In response to a similar proposal, SCS for HCS for HB 604 (2019), officials from the **Springfield Public Schools** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a previous version, HB 604 (2019) officials from the **Bakersfield R-IV School District** assumed an impact of approximately \$150,000.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

In response to a previous version, Perfected HCS for HB 604 (2019), officials from the **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** assumed the proposal would have no direct fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** assumes §161.1105.4 creates the School Turnaround Fund which consists of appropriations and gifts, contributions, grants, or bequests received from federal, private or other sources to be used for payments to independent school turnaround experts and administrative expenses. Oversight assumes that all money will be used by the Fund in the year in which it is received.

**Oversight** assumes §161.1110.5 creates the School Intervention Fund which consists of appropriations and gifts, contributions, grants, or bequests received from federal, private or other sources for purposes of distributing grants to local educational agencies to fund interventions. Oversight assumes that all money will be used by the Fund in the year in which it is received.

**Oversight** assumes §161.1120.3 creates the School Recognition and Reward Fund which consists of appropriations and gifts, contributions, grants, or bequests received from federal, private or other sources for the purpose of distributing grants to local educational agencies to reward eligible schools or teachers employed by eligible schools. Oversight assumes that all money will be used by the Fund in the year in which it is received.

**Oversight** assumes these funds would be funded by general revenue if appropriated by the state.

**Oversight** notes the School Turnaround Act is subject to appropriation; therefore, Oversight will range the potential impact from “\$0 to” estimated expenditures.

**Oversight** notes §161.1090.5 states DESE shall not designate any school as in need of intervention before September 1, 2020 (FY 2021). Therefore, Oversight will not reflect an impact for the School Turnaround Act in FY 2020.

**Oversight** notes §161.1100.1 states before August 30, 2020, DESE shall identify two or more approved independent school turnaround experts through an RFP process that a school in need of intervention may select from to partner with. Also, §161.1105 states DESE shall pay no more than fifty percent of the independent school turnaround expert’s professional fees during the time period the expert is providing services to the school (with remainder of the fee to be paid upon successfully helping a school turnaround within four years after a school is designated as needing intervention). Also, in that section, in negotiating the contract, DESE shall offer an average of

ASSUMPTION (continued)

\$650,000 for the entirety of the project.

**Oversight** will assume there could be two school turnaround experts under contract by FY 2021, each responsible for a school and each receiving \$108,333 (1/3 of 50% or 16.6%) on their contract within their first year, another \$108,333 within their second year and an additional \$108,333 within their third year (for a total of 50% over three years.) with the remaining 50% being paid in the fourth year. (Assumes the turnaround meets exit criteria under section 161.090)

Assuming two new turnaround experts are hired each year, **Oversight** notes this would total \$216,666 in FY 2021 (2 experts), \$433,333 in FY 2022 (4 experts), \$650,000 in FY 2023 (6 experts) and \$1,300,000 in FY 2024 (8 experts 2 of which are paid the final 50% of their contract). The number of experts and the number of projects does not appear to be limited in the Act, only limited by the appropriation awarded by the General Assembly.

Therefore, **Oversight** will range the fiscal impact from \$0 (no appropriation made) to a cost that could exceed the amounts as estimated above depending on the number of experts hired and the timing of the payments.

Sections 162.068, 162.203, 170.045 and 210.110 Sexual Misconduct

Officials from the **Department of Social Services** assume the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to the department. DESE assumes the training materials will be developed by the task force as established in section 210.1200.

**Oversight** notes §210.1200 created the Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Abuse of Children, from SB 843 (2018).

Officials from **B&P** assume these provisions require school districts or charter schools to disclose any violations of policy related to sexual misconduct on the part of former employees; increases sexual harassment training requirements for new and returning school board members; requires each school district to provide trauma-informed sexual abuse training to students in the sixth grade and above; and adds school personnel, contractors, and volunteers that establish relationships through a school or school activity to the definition of those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child. This proposal will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health, Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** and **Department of Health and Senior Services** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes that the responding state agencies have stated that these provisions would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary.

In response to a similar proposal, Perfected HCS for HB 739 (2019), officials from **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** assumed this would not have a major fiscal impact on the district.

In response to a similar proposal, Perfected HCS for HB 739 (2019), officials from **Springfield Public Schools** assumed this would cost \$130,000 for staff for training and human resource processes.

**Oversight** assumes this provision requires school districts to provide training on identifying the signs of sexual abuse to school board members beginning in FY 2020. In addition, school districts shall provide trauma-informed, developmentally-appropriate sexual abuse training to students in all grades not lower than the sixth grade beginning in FY 2021. Oversight will show an unknown cost to schools districts beginning in FY 2020.

Section 210.110

In response to a similar proposal, HB 1976 (2018), officials from the **Shell Knob School District #78** stated the proposal would likely result in an increased cost to the district to cover extra liability insurance.

In response to a similar proposal, HB 1976 (2018), officials from the **Kirksville R-III School District** assumed this proposal would have an unknown negative fiscal impact on Kirksville schools if the personnel time is during the class day.

In response to a similar proposal, HB 1976 (2018), officials from the **Summersville R2 School District** stated this proposal would have an unknown fiscal impact on their school district.

**Oversight** assumes the provision would have an unknown negative fiscal impact to school districts.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Intervention Powers and Apportionment - §162.081

Officials from **DESE** assume this section will result in programming costs to make necessary changes to the foundation formula calculation. DESE defers to OA-ITSD regarding the extent of those costs.

Officials from **OA-ITSD** assume modifications to the existing foundation formula application will need to be made to allow for this functionality. This will require one new screen, modifications to eight existing calculations and a new report. Estimations include project management and development/enhancement work for the application. OA-ITSD estimates this will require 2,000.16 hours at a rate of \$75 per hour for a cost of \$150,012 in FY 2020 with recurring costs for on-going support.

**Oversight** notes ITSD assumes that every new IT project/system will be bid out because all their resources are at full capacity. ITSD estimates the project would take 2,000 hours at a contract rate of \$75 per hour for a cost to the state of \$150,012 in FY 2020 with recurring costs for on-going cost of approximately \$30,000. Oversight notes that an average salary for a current IT Specialist within ITSD is \$51,618, which totals roughly \$80,000 per year when fringe benefits are added. Assuming that all ITSD resources are at full capacity, Oversight assumes ITSD may (instead of contracting out the programming) hire one (1) additional IT Specialists to perform the work required from this bill. Therefore, Oversight will range the fiscal impact from the cost of hiring one additional FTE IT Specialist (roughly \$80,000 per year) to contracting out the work (\$150,012 plus recurring support costs).

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision allows the State Board of Education to determine an equitable apportionment of state and federal aid for special administrative boards appointed to the operation of a part of a school district. The provision further specifies the allowable composition of the special administrative board's membership. This proposal will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes section 162.081 requires the state board of education is to determine an equitable apportionment of state and federal funds for the special administrative board. Oversight assumes this would result in a transfer of funds from the school district to the special administrative board and would not result in a fiscal impact to the local school districts as a whole.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Section 163.018 Early Childhood Education Contracts

Officials from **DESE** assumed there would be a fiscal impact; however, that impact is unknown. DESE does not know how many children districts or charter schools are currently serving in this age group. The new language would imply all of the services could be contracted out to another entity.

Based on experiences with Missouri Preschool Program grants, few districts chose to work with other entities. Of those that did chose to work with another entity, the partnership did not always last the duration of the grant.

**Oversight** notes that if school districts choose to participate, this could result in additional students being included in average daily attendance (ADA) numbers. This proposal has the potential to increase the call to the foundation formula. Based on the 17-18 formula payment per ADA (\$3,996), Oversight notes only an additional 26 children would potentially increase the call to the foundation formula by \$103,896 (26 \* \$3,996).

While the foundation formula was fully funded in FY 2018, **Oversight** is unable to predict whether it will be fully funded in future fiscal years. Oversight notes that if the foundation formula is not fully funded then this proposal may not result in a cost to General Revenue or the State School Moneys Fund. Therefore, Oversight assumes the range of fiscal impact is \$0 (no contracts with school districts or no increase in appropriation) to an unknown cost that could exceed \$100,000 (increased call to the foundation formula and increase in appropriation).

**Oversight** assumes this provision could result in a positive impact to school districts if they are currently contracting out and are now able to receive state aid for those students. However, Oversight notes that if the foundation formula is not fully funded then any cost would be incurred by the school districts rather than General Revenue. For purposes of this fiscal note, Oversight assumes school districts can currently contract out for early childhood education programs and the cost of contracting out is not a result of this proposal. Therefore, Oversight will show a range of potential fiscal impact to school districts of \$0 (no contracts or no appropriation) to an unknown increase in revenue (contracted and appropriated).

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision expands the calculation of average daily attendance to include early childhood students who attend an early childhood education program that is under contract with a school. This proposal will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri State Highway Patrol** assume the provision will have no fiscal impact on their organization. The Office of Early Childhood currently fingerprints applicants for early childhood education.

**Oversight** notes this provision requires staff members of any early childhood education program that is under contract with a district or charter school to undergo background checks. However, Oversight notes the Department of Public Safety - Missouri State Highway Patrol assumed there would be no fiscal impact. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note from this provision.

In response to a similar proposal, HB 594 (2019), officials from the **Springfield Public Schools** and **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** each assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Section 163.031 Financial Institution Taxes

Officials from **DESE** state, based on information received from the Department of Revenue, school districts received \$23,339,482 in distributions from the financial institution taxes due under Sections 148.030, 148.140, and 148.620 in FY 2019. When the corporate tax rate is reduced to 4 percent for tax years beginning January 1, 2020, the proportional tax reduction will result in a reduced rate for the financial institutions tax of 4.48 percent. DESE calculated a reduced distribution of the financial institutions tax of \$14,937,269. This legislation indicates that DESE would be responsible for the distribution of the difference to school districts under the appropriation provided for in section 163.031. DESE will include a negative impact to general revenue of \$8.4 million in FY 2021 going forward as the Department expects an additional call on the formula of that amount to make up the difference.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Information Technology (ITSD)**, on behalf of DESE, assume they would need to create a calculation process to compare two different numbers for prior year and current year then multiply it by the defined formula. ITSD will need to create two reports, a payment report and a payment transmittal transaction report, and potentially create a data entry screen if we cannot get a data file from DOR. There will be a slight change to the payment management system to create the payment. ITSD estimates this will cost \$89,100 (1,188 hours \* \$75 per hour).

**Oversight** notes ITSD assumes that every new IT project/system will be bid out because all their resources are at full capacity. ITSD estimates the project would take 1,188 hours at a contract



ASSUMPTION (continued)

rate of \$75 per hour for a total cost to the state of \$89,100. Oversight notes that an average salary for a current IT Specialist within ITSD is \$51,618, which totals roughly \$80,000 per year when fringe benefits are added. Assuming that all ITSD resources are at full capacity, Oversight assumes ITSD may (instead of contracting out the programming) hire an additional IT Specialist to perform the work required from this bill. Therefore, Oversight will range the fiscal impact from the cost of hiring an additional FTE IT Specialist (roughly \$80,000 per year) to contracting out the work (\$89,100).

Officials from **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume this proposed section states that, beginning with January 1, 2020, any school district that receives revenue from the tax authorized under 148.030, 148.140, 148.620, and 148.720 shall report the amount of revenue received to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). DESE shall then determine the amount of revenue each district would have received absent the provisions of Section 148.720 and remit the following amount to the school district no later than thirty days after the end of each calendar year: one and five thousand six hundred and twenty five ten thousandths (1.5625) minus the total of the revenue received by the district from the tax authorized under sections 148.030, 148.140, 148.620, and 148.720 during the same calendar year, and this payment shall be in addition to payments authorized under subsections 1, 2, and 7 of this section and shall be made from the annual appropriation to fund this section.

Methodology

DOR distributed \$23,339,482 to the school districts in the 2018 tax year. This amount was based off of the tax collections at a rate of 7.00%. Beginning January 1, 2020 the tax rate will be reduced from 7.00% to 4.48%, per SB 884 and SB 769(2018). Based on the amount distributed for the 2018 tax year, the DOR determined that in December 2020, the amount that will be distributed to the school districts will be \$14,937,268. The difference is \$8,402,213.

Distribution from tax collections at 7%	\$23,339,482
Distribution from tax collections at 4.48%	<u>\$14,937,269</u>
Difference	\$8,402,213

Officials from **B&P** assume section 163.031.8 requires school districts to report to DESE the revenue received from the tax authorized under Sections 148.030, 148.140, 148.620, and 148.720, RSMo. Sections 148.030, 148.140, and 148.620, RSMo, contain provisions related to franchise taxes on banking institutions, credit institutions, credit unions and savings and loan associations. Section 148.720, RSMo, contains a tax reduction to the previously cited statutes.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

DESE is required to determine and remit the amount school districts no longer receive due to the enactment of the tax reduction contained in Section 148.720, RSMo. The provision further specifies that this payment shall be in addition to foundation formula payments and shall be made from the annual foundation formula appropriation.

This proposal will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e). This will impact the budget of DESE. B&P defers to DESE for an estimated impact. The use of general revenue for this purpose would reduce funds available for other state priorities such as public safety, etc.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 475 (2019), officials from **Jefferson City Public Schools** stated the tax cuts for financial institutions last year, inadvertently reduced money to local school districts. The tax cut percentage was 36%. This provision shows the reduced amount and multiplies it by 1.5625 which will make the districts whole from this tax cut. JCPS estimates \$8,253,971 in lost revenue for all districts.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 475 (2019), officials from the **Springfield Public Schools** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 475 (2019), officials from the **Rockwood School District** assumed this would allow the district to retain the Financial Institution Tax collections that were reduced by SB 769 (2018) and becomes effective for the 2021-22 school year. This provision would benefit the Rockwood School District in the amount of \$197,719.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 475 (2019), officials from **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** assumed this would have minimal fiscal impact on the district.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 475 (2019), officials from **Parkway Schools** assumed the estimate of lost revenue from SB 769 (2018) to all schools is \$8,253,971.

Officials from the **Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration** assume the provision will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Travel Hardships §167.125

Officials from **DESE** state determining a cost for the transfer request is difficult and is dependent upon an unknown number of potential requests. Depending on the number of requests, there is potential for additional FTE to fulfill the required duties.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** assumes this provision establishes requirements for certain districts in Maries county for pupils to qualify for an assignment to another school district due to travel hardships.

Oversight notes the applicable school districts did not responded to Oversight's request for fiscal impact. Oversight is unable to determine the change in the number of travel hardship assignments granted under this provision.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision allows students residing in a specified area to apply for reassignment. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes this provision would result in a transfer of funds from one school district to another and would not result in a fiscal impact to the local school districts as a whole.

Sections 167.131 and 167.132 Tuition payments

Officials from the **DESE** assume there will be no increased costs for tuition.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision requires school districts not offering high school to pay for the tuition and transportation of students transferring to an accredited public high school outside of their district of residence. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes this provision limits the tuition payments to the lesser of the receiving district's set tuition or the state adequacy target (SAT) plus the ((average local tax effort above the SAT) per child). Oversight assumes this provision would cap the tuition rate the sending district would pay to the receiving district.

**Oversight** assumes there is some uncertainty regarding the language used in this section. The average local tax effort is calculated using ADA (the calculation of attendance hours) rather than on a per child basis. Also, local tax revenue does not appear to be defined in statute. Based on information from DESE's website local tax effort is "computed by adding the prior year tax revenue the district of domicile received from property taxes, Intangible (Financial Institution) taxes, M & M surtaxes, In Lieu of taxes, and city sales tax then dividing that sum by the prior year resident average daily attendance of the district of domicile." Oversight used this calculation in the example below.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

For Example:

The local tax effort for Riverview Gardens per ADA: \$2,495.59  
SAT: \$6,308

$$(\$2,495.59 - \$6,308) = - \$3,812.41$$

**Oversight** assumes, in effect, the local revenue above the SAT is \$0 in this example. Therefore, Riverview Gardens, as a sending district, would only be required to pay \$6,308 (or the SAT) for transferring students.

Using the Local Tax Effort information on DESE's website, Oversight estimates there are currently no districts that would have to pay more than they receive in basic state aid and local tax revenue per ADA. However, Oversight assumes it is possible that a district could have to pay more than it receives in state aid and local revenue per ADA depending on future local tax effort.

For example, Winona R-III received an estimated \$5,704 in state aid per ADA and \$1,244 in local tax revenue for a total of \$6,948 per ADA. Oversight assumes if the local tax revenue per ADA were to fall below \$604, the district would have to pay more than it receives in state aid and local tax revenue per ADA.

Transportation - §167.241

Officials from **DESE** assume transportation costs are unknown. In 2015-16 there were two unaccredited school districts in the state. If we use those as a specific example, the cost of transporting students to accredited districts was approximately \$1.2 million.

**Oversight** notes that in the 2015-2016 school year Normandy and Riverview Gardens were the two unaccredited school districts. Currently, no school district is classified as unaccredited. However, under this proposal, a student is eligible to transfer if their attendance center is located within an unaccredited district and has an annual performance report score consistent with a classification of unaccredited. This portion of the proposal would require the transfer student's sending district to pay for transportation costs to at least one designated receiving district. Oversight is unable to determine how many students would apply to transfer. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight will show a fiscal impact of \$0 (no unaccredited districts) to a cost that could exceed \$600,000 (half the 2015-2016 transportation figure provided by DESE).

Performance Data §167.890

**DESE** assumes the cost to collect this data is estimated at \$5,000 to \$10,000.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** assumes DESE can absorb the cost of this provision with existing resources.

Transient Data, Student Transfers and Eligible Districts §167.890, §167.895 and §167.898  
Officials from **DESE** assume determining a cost for the transfer requests is difficult and is dependent upon an unknown number of potential requests. If the number of requests remains below 10,000 DESE will require 1.0 FTE supervisor to fulfill the required duties. Each increment of 10,000 requests (exceeding the initial 10,000 requests) will require an additional FTE and significant data support structure.

**Oversight** assumes the number of transfers are unknown but assumes there could be costs to DESE to track transfer requests. Oversight will show a cost that could exceed one FTE supervisor (\$47,952) beginning in FY 2020 depending on the number of transfers.

**Oversight** assumes current statute requires districts that are not accredited to pay tuition and provide transportation for each resident pupil who attends an accredited school in another district in the same or adjoining county (section 167.131 RSMo.).

**Oversight** assumes this proposal (under section 167.895) would allow, if capacity exists, students to transfer within their district of residence if they are attending an attendance center that is located within an unaccredited district and the attendance center has a score consistent with a classification of unaccredited.

Officials from **B&P** assume section 167.890 requires DESE to maintain student performance data for all transient and transfer students enrolled in schools outside their resident district. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e). B&P defers to DESE for the cost to collect this data.

Officials from **B&P** assume section 167.895 specifies parameters for student transfers out of unaccredited districts. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

Officials from **B&P** assume section 167.898 requires accredited districts to report the number of available enrollment slots, and unaccredited districts to report the number of available enrollment slots in the district's accredited attendance centers. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** notes there are no districts currently classified as unaccredited; however, Oversight cannot predict the number of districts that maybe classified as unaccredited in the future.

Section 168.025 Teacher Externships

Officials from the **DESE** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Officials from the **Department of Economic Development (DED)** assume this legislation will require DED to hire 1 Economic Development Incentive Specialist III (\$51,108) to implement the program, to work toward creating the required definitions under 168.025 and to help DOR in administering the program from the DED side.

**Oversight** assumes DED could absorb these duties with existing staff.

**Oversight** notes this proposal allows DED and DESE to create rules for the program regarding requirements for teacher externships to be considered equivalent to credit hours of graduate-level courses for salary schedules. Section 163.172 outlines the minimum starting salary for a teacher of \$25,000 and for teachers with masters degrees the minimum is \$33,000. Should DED and DESE determine that externships be allowed to be substituted for graduate-level courses, it is possible that teachers may move up their district's salary schedule quicker. Oversight does not know what program parameters DED and DESE will develop, but will show this could have a \$0 (no change to salary schedules) to Unknown impact on the school districts for increased teacher salaries.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision defines teacher externships and further states that such externships will be considered for increases similar to graduate-level coursework on the school district salary schedule. This provision will have no direct impact on general and total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

In response to the similar proposal HCS for HB 462 (2019), officials at the **Raymore-Peculiar School District** assumed they have only had teachers participate in externships using the grant and that these externships are minimal time involvement. They noted that teachers can move laterally on the salary schedule for each 8 hours of graduate credit they have. Each 8 hours is worth about \$700. If the hours lead to an advanced degree, the increase in salary is \$2,500 annually per teacher.

In response to the similar proposal HCS for HB 462 (2019), officials at the **Columbia Public Schools** stated they have teachers that participate in externships in the local community and that those are done for 6-8 weeks in the summer months.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

In response to the similar proposal, HCS for HB 462 (2019), officials at the **Bellevue R-III School District** stated they can not afford to hire substitute teachers and pay a teacher, so they do not participate in externships.

In response to a similar proposal, HCS for HB 462 (2019), officials at the **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** do not have teachers that participate in externships.

Background Checks §168.133

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to DESE.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision requires school districts to conduct criminal background checks on all volunteers. To the extent that the provision results in increased criminal background checks, total state revenues will increase; however, this will not impact the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

Officials from **Department of Public Safety - Missouri State Highway Patrol (MHP)** stated, in 2018, public school districts submitted 694 criminal record checks on volunteers. These requests were submitted from 98 school districts of the 560 school districts within the state. Based on this, the CJIS Division estimates, an additional 3,234 record checks will be generated annually resulting in \$71,148 deposited into the Criminal History Record Fund.

694 records checks divided by 98 districts = an average of 7 submissions per district per year on volunteers.

462 districts not submitting x 7 volunteer submissions = 3,234 volunteers x \$22.00 = \$ 71,148

The cost for a state and federal fingerprint based criminal record check for a volunteer submission is \$31.25, per request. The state portion of the record check fee is \$20.00, and the federal portion is \$11.25. If the submitting agency chooses to utilize the state fingerprint services vendor, then an additional \$8.50 is charged by the vendor for this service. Thus, the fee breakdown per request is as follows:

State Fee: \$20.00

Federal Fee (volunteer): \$11.25

Total (state and federal Fee) \$31.25

Total (state, federal and vendor fee): \$39.75

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The total amount retained in the Criminal History Record fund after paying the FBI is \$22.00 per request. This equals \$20.00 for the state fee, pursuant to Section 43.530, and \$2.00 of the federal fee, pursuant to 28 CFR 20.31(e) (2) and the current fee schedule as posted in the Federal Register. The remaining amount of \$9.25 ( $\$31.25 - \$22.00 = \$9.25$ ) is passed on to the FBI.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 295 (2019), officials from the **Francis Howell School District** and **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** both stated that since they already perform background checks on volunteers, this proposal would have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

**Oversight** notes this provision requires a school district to perform background checks on screened volunteers which includes persons who mentor or tutor students. Oversight notes one of the requirements of the A+ program is to perform at least 50 hours of unpaid tutoring or mentoring. Oversight is uncertain if the A+ tutors would meet the definition of screened volunteer. Therefore, Oversight is uncertain if school districts would be required to perform background checks on A+ tutors. Oversight notes there were 7,738 first time, full-time degree seeking students enrolled in the A+ program in FY 2018. If school districts were required to perform background checks on these students, the cost is estimated at \$241,812 ( $7,738 * \$31.25$ ) plus \$101,062 ( $3,234 * \$31.25$  based on the numbers estimated by MHP) for a total of \$342,874.

Based on a brief review, **Oversight** notes some school districts pay for volunteer background checks while other school districts require the volunteer to pay for the background check.

**Oversight** notes if school districts were required to perform background checks on A+ tutors the Criminal Records System Fund would have an increase in income of \$170,236 plus \$71,148 (the amount estimated by the MHP) for a total of \$241,384.

**Oversight** will show a range of income to the Criminal Records System Fund of \$71,148 (background checks on A+ tutors not required) to \$241,384 (background checks on A+ tutors required).

**Oversight** will show a range of cost to the school districts of \$0 (volunteer pays for the background check) to \$101,062 (background checks on A+ tutors not required) to \$342,874 (background checks on A+ tutors required).

Section 168.221 Hearing Officer

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision specifies that should the special administrative board relinquish power to the district's elected board of education, such board may also appoint a



ASSUMPTION (continued)

hearing officer to conduct the hearing regarding a teacher's removal from permanent appointment. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes this provision is permissive and will have no fiscal impact.

Section 170.020 Social and Emotional Educational Pilot Program

Officials from the **DESE** estimate costs of approximately \$100,000 to develop the curriculum. The curriculum will need to address bullying, youth suicide prevention and awareness, trauma informed practices, etc. Extra precautions such as a crisis team and plan must be in place for students who, due to that curriculum, self report and seek counseling.

In addition, DESE will have to hire an adequate number of FTE, certified in mental and emotional health, distributed regionally throughout the state to provide accountability for program delivery. DESE estimates hiring 1.0 FTE supervisor to fulfill this requirement.

**Oversight** notes per the webpage on [School Counseling](#), DESE currently has staff “to work with schools to help ensure that each school has a fully implemented comprehensive school counseling program that supports the academic, career, and social/emotional development of all students through the delivery of counseling content.” Oversight assumes the existing staff do not meet the requirements of this provision. Oversight will show an impact as estimated by DESE.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision authorizes DESE to establish a voluntary pilot program to provide social and emotional health education in elementary schools. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

**Oversight** assumes there could be costs to school districts for course development, materials and teaching staff to implement this amendment. Oversight will show a range of impact to school districts from \$0 to an unknown cost beginning in FY 2021.

Section 171.031 Delayed Start

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to their organization.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision removes the option for schools to set an opening date more than 14 calendar days prior to the first Monday in September. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Article X, Section 18(e).

In response to a similar proposal, SCS HCS HB Nos. 161 & 401 (2019), officials from **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** assumed this provision would have a negative fiscal impact on the district in the amount of time spent in re-figuring and re-doing class and work schedules and resetting contracts.

In response to a similar proposal HB 401 (2019), officials from the **Francis-Howell School District** could not calculate a fiscal impact. However, they indicated the later start dates would make it impossible to complete the semester before Christmas Break, which creates a whole set of issues, academic and otherwise, that have to be dealt with.

In response to a similar proposal HB 401 (2019), officials from **Maries County R-1 School District** assumed this provision would have a direct impact on our district as we are one of many districts that begin school before this date. Changes to the school calendar could be detrimental to student learning.

In response to a similar proposal, officials from the **Springfield Public Schools** assumed this provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a similar proposal, HB 161 (2019), officials from **Kirksville R-III School District** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a similar proposal, HB 401 (2019), officials from the **Carondelet Learning Academy** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes this provision would set the opening day of school districts at no earlier than fourteen calendar days prior to the first Monday in September. Oversight assumes school districts that currently start before fourteen calendar days prior to the first Monday in September would be required to delay their start date. Oversight assumes there could be costs to delay a district's start date. Therefore, Oversight will show a range of no impact to an unknown cost to school districts.

Section 171.033 Alternative Instruction Methods

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to the department.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision allows districts to use alternative instruction plans approved by DESE to avoid make-up days. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P

ASSUMPTION (continued)

and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

In response to a similar proposal, Perfected HCS for HB Nos. 281 & 570, officials from the **Springfield Public Schools** and **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** each assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to a previous version, HB 281 (2019), officials from the **Francis Howell School District** assumed the provision would have no negative fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a previous version, HB 281 (2019), officials from the **Northeast Nodaway R-5 School District** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes that the responding organizations stated the provision would not have a direct fiscal impact on their respective organizations. However, Oversight assumes school districts could possibly save on transportation costs if they are allowed to implement alternative instructions plans including virtual learning methods. Oversight will show a range of \$0 to an unknown savings to school districts.

Section 171.033.6 Make-Up Days

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to the department.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 478 (2019), officials from **Osborn R-O School** assumed the provision would positively impact our budget and maintenance schedule for our small district. The areas of savings would be substitute pay, transportation, utilities/lighting/cooling.

In response to a similar proposal, SCS HCS HB Nos. 161 & 401 (2019), officials from the **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 478 (2019), officials from the **Springfield Public Schools** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes this proposal does not have an emergency clause (and the Governor has not signed the bill as of June 26<sup>th</sup>); therefore, Oversight will not reflect a fiscal impact in FY 2019.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Section 177.086 Construction of Facilities

Officials from the **DESE** assume the provision will result in no cost to their organization.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision raises the threshold for the bid advertising requirement for school district construction projects from projects costing more than \$15,000 to \$50,000. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

In response to a similar proposal, SB 206 (2019), officials from the **Francis Howell School District** assumed this provision would have a minimal positive fiscal impact for district, as we would have to publish bid notices less frequently.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 206 (2019), officials from the **Springfield Public Schools** assumed a minimal unknown savings and no cost to the district.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 206 (2019), officials from the **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** assumed this provision has the potential to have a positive fiscal impact on the district.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 206 (2019), officials from the **KIPP St. Louis Charter School** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** assumes there could be a savings to school districts that are no longer required to advertise in the newspaper for certain projects. Oversight will show a fiscal impact of \$0 (no qualifying projects) to an unknown savings.

§178.530 Agricultural Education Pilot Program

Officials from the **DESE** assume this provision will result in no cost to their organization.

**Oversight** notes DESE currently has an agricultural education staff and agricultural curriculum content per their webpage on [Agricultural Education](#). Based on DESE's response, Oversight assumes DESE can absorb the administration of this proposal with existing resources.

Officials from **B&P** assume this provision authorizes DESE to establish a voluntary pilot program to provide agricultural education in elementary schools. This provision will have no direct impact on B&P and will not impact total state revenues or the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

ASSUMPTION (continued)

In response to a similar proposal, SB 218 (2019), officials from the **Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District** assumed the provision would have a negative fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 218 (2019), officials from the **Lee's Summit R-7 School District** assumed the provision would cost over \$50,000 due to instructional resources and FTE support.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 218 (2019), officials from the **Francis Howell School District** and **Springfield Public Schools** assumed the provision would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes a school district selected to participate in the pilot program shall agree to implement and fully fund the agricultural education program. Oversight notes some school districts indicated costs for course development, materials and teaching staff to implement this proposal. Oversight will show a range of cost to school districts from \$0 to unknown beginning in FY 2021.

Bill As Whole

Officials from the **Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration, Department of Mental Health, Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Social Services** and **Office of the State Treasurer** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Officials from the **University of Central Missouri** and the **University of Missouri System** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for these entities.

Promulgate Rules

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** state many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the

ASSUMPTION (continued)

office can sustain with the core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

**Oversight** assumes the SOS could absorb the costs of printing and distributing regulations related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require the printing and distribution of regulations at substantial costs, the SOS could require additional resources.

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR)** assume this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

**Oversight** assumes JCAR will be able to administer any rules resulting from this proposal with existing resources.

**FISCAL IMPACT -  
State Government**Fully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)

FY 2020

FY 2021

FY 2022

**GENERAL  
REVENUE**Cost - DHE - A+  
expansion for dual  
credit & dual  
enrollment  
§160.545 p. 7\$0 or  
(Could exceed  
\$22,397,645)\$0 or  
(Could exceed  
\$22,549,216)\$0 or  
(Could exceed  
\$22,724,367)\$0 or  
(Could exceed  
\$23,073,410)Cost - DHE §160.545

\$0 or

\$0 or

\$0 or

\$0 or

Personal Service

(\$29,167)

(\$35,350)

(\$35,704)

(\$37,514)

Fringe Benefits

(\$19,397)

(\$23,383)

(\$23,491)

(\$24,814)

Equipment and

Expense

(\$10,717)

(\$4,478)

(\$4,516)

(\$4,752)

Total Cost - DHE p. 8

\$0 or (\$59,281)

\$0 or (\$63,211)

\$0 or (\$63,711)

\$0 or (\$67,080)

FTE Change - DHE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

Cost - DHE §160.545  
modifications to the  
A+ web application -  
ranged from ITSD  
estimate of contracting  
out (\$257,580 in FY  
2020) to hiring 2  
additional FTE p. 8  
FTE Change - ITSD\$0 or  
(\$133,263 to  
\$257,580)  
0 or 2 FTE\$0 to  
(\$161,262)  
0 or 2 FTE\$0 to  
(\$162,875)  
0 or 2 FTE\$0 to  
(\$171,133)  
0 or 2 FTETransfer Out - to the  
School Turnaround  
Fund §161.1105 p. 12

\$0

\$0 or (Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$216,666)\$0 or (Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$433,333)\$0 or (Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$1,300,000)Transfer Out - to the  
School Intervention  
Fund §161.1110 p. 11

\$0

\$0 or (Unknown)

\$0 or (Unknown)

\$0 or (Unknown)

**FISCAL IMPACT -  
State Government**Fully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)

FY 2020

FY 2021

FY 2022

**GENERAL  
REVENUE**Transfer Out - to the  
School Recognition  
and Reward Fund  
§161.1120 p. 11

\$0

\$0 or (Unknown)

\$0 or (Unknown)

\$0 or (Unknown)

Cost - DESE - ITSD -  
costs (ranged from  
contracting out  
programming  
(\$150,012) to hiring 1  
additional FTE IT  
Specialist) §162.081  
p. 14(\$150,012) to  
(\$66,632)(\$30,752) to  
(\$80,631)(\$31,521) to  
(\$81,437)(\$33,117) to  
(\$85,566)

FTE Change - ITSD

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

Transfer Out - to the  
State School Moneys  
Fund §163.018 p. 15\$0 or  
(Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$100,000)\$0 or  
(Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$100,000)\$0 or  
(Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$100,000)\$0 or  
(Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$100,000)Cost - DESE - ITSD -  
costs (ranged from  
contracting out  
programming  
(\$89,100) to hiring  
additional FTE IT  
Specialist) §163.031  
p. 17(\$89,100) to  
(\$66,632)\$0 to  
(\$80,631)\$0 to  
(\$81,437)\$0 to  
(\$85,566)

FTE Change - ITSD

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

Cost - distribution of  
Financial Inst. Taxes  
§163.031 p. 17

\$0

(\$8,402,213)

(\$8,402,213)

(\$8,402,213)



**FISCAL IMPACT -**  
**State Government**Fully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)

FY 2020

FY 2021

FY 2022

**GENERAL  
REVENUE**Cost - DESE -

§167.890, §167.895 -

§167.898 p. 21

Could exceed

Could exceed

Could exceed

Could exceed

Personal Service

(\$39,960)

(\$48,432)

(\$48,916)

(\$51,396)

Fringe Benefits

(\$22,686)

(\$27,369)

(\$27,517)

(\$29,044)

Equipment and

Expense

(\$8,123)

(\$7,403)

(\$7,588)

(\$7,856)

Total Cost - DESE

(\$70,769)

(\$83,204)

(\$84,021)

(\$88,297)

FTE Change - DESE

Could exceed  
1 FTECould exceed  
1 FTECould exceed  
1 FTECould exceed  
1 FTECost - DESE - p. 25  
curriculum

\$0 or

development §170.020

(\$100,000)

\$0

\$0

\$0

Cost - DESE §170.020  
p. 25

\$0 or

\$0 or

\$0 or

\$0 or

Personal Service

(\$39,960)

(\$48,432)

(\$48,916)

(\$51,396)

Fringe Benefits

(\$22,686)

(\$27,369)

(\$27,517)

(\$29,044)

Equipment and

Expense

(\$2,956)

(\$1,048)

(\$1,074)

(\$1,112)

Total Cost - DESE

\$0 or (\$65,602)

\$0 or (\$76,849)

\$0 or (\$77,507)

\$0 or (\$81,553)

FTE Change - DESE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

0 or 1 FTE

**ESTIMATED NET  
EFFECT ON  
GENERAL  
REVENUE**(\$204,033 to  
Could exceed  
\$23,289,989)(\$8,516,169 to  
Could exceed  
\$31,813,883)(\$8,517,755 to  
Could exceed  
\$32,210,901)(\$8,523,627 to  
Could exceed  
\$33,454,818)Estimated Net FTE  
Change for GR1 to Could  
Exceed 7 FTE1 to Could  
Exceed 7 FTE1 to Could  
Exceed 7 FTE1 to Could  
Exceed 8 FTE

**FISCAL IMPACT -  
State Government**

Continued

FY 2020

FY 2021

FY 2022

Fully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)**SCHOOL  
TURNAROUND  
FUND**Transfer In - from  
General Revenue  
§161.1105 p. 12

\$0

\$0 or Unknown,  
could exceed  
\$216,666\$0 or Unknown,  
could exceed  
\$433,332\$0 or Unknown,  
could exceed  
\$1,300,000Income - gifts,  
contributions,  
bequests, or grants  
§161.1105

\$0

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

Cost - payments to  
school turnaround  
experts and  
administration costs  
§161.1105

\$0

\$0 or (Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$216,666)\$0 or (Unknown,  
Could exceed  
\$433,332)\$0 or (Unknown,  
could exceed  
\$1,300,000)**ESTIMATED NET  
EFFECT ON THE  
SCHOOL  
TURNAROUND  
FUND**\$0\$0\$0\$0

**FISCAL IMPACT -**  
**State Government**

Continued

FY 2020

FY 2021

FY 2022

Fully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)**SCHOOL  
INTERVENTION  
FUND**Transfer In - from  
General Revenue  
§161.1110 p. 12

\$0

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

Income - gifts,  
contributions,  
bequests, or grants  
§161.1110

\$0

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

Cost - grants to local  
educational agencies  
§161.1110\$0\$0 or (Unknown)\$0 or (Unknown)\$0 or (Unknown)**ESTIMATED NET  
EFFECT ON THE  
SCHOOL  
INTERVENTION  
FUND****\$0****\$0****\$0****\$0**

**FISCAL IMPACT -**  
**State Government**

Continued

FY 2020

FY 2021

FY 2022

Fully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)**SCHOOL  
RECOGNITION  
AND REWARD  
FUND**Transfer In - from  
General Revenue  
§161.1120 p. 12

\$0

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

Income - gifts,  
contributions,  
bequests, or grants  
§161.1120

\$0

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

\$0 or Unknown

Cost - grants to local  
educational agencies  
§161.1120\$0\$0 or  
(Unknown)\$0 or  
(Unknown)\$0 or  
(Unknown)**ESTIMATED NET  
EFFECT ON THE  
SCHOOL  
RECOGNITION  
AND REWARD  
FUND**\$0\$0\$0\$0

**FISCAL IMPACT -**  
**State Government**

Continued

FY 2020

FY 2021

FY 2022

Fully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)**STATE SCHOOL  
MONEYS FUND**

<u>Transfer In</u> - from General Revenue Fund §163.018 p. 15	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000
---	---	---	---	---

<u>Transfer Out</u> - distribution to school districts §163.018 p. 15	\$0 or (Unknown, Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u> )	\$0 or (Unknown, Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u> )	\$0 or (Unknown, Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u> )	\$0 or (Unknown, Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u> )
--	---	---	---	---

**ESTIMATED NET  
EFFECT ON STATE  
SCHOOL MONEYS****\$0****\$0****\$0****\$0****CRIMINAL  
RECORDS  
SYSTEM FUND**

<u>Income</u> - MHP - increase in background check fees §168.133 p. 23-24	\$71,148 to Could exceed <u>\$241,384</u>	\$71,148 to Could exceed <u>\$241,384</u>	\$71,148 to Could exceed <u>\$241,384</u>	\$71,148 to Could exceed <u>\$241,384</u>
--	---	---	---	---

**ESTIMATED NET  
EFFECT ON THE  
CRIMINAL  
RECORDS  
SYSTEM FUND****\$71,148 to  
Could exceed  
\$241,384****\$71,148 to  
Could exceed  
\$241,384****\$71,148 to  
Could exceed  
\$241,384****\$71,148 to  
Could exceed  
\$241,384**

**FISCAL IMPACT -**  
**Local Government**

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Fully Implemented (FY 2024)
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>				
<u>Revenue</u> - grants from School Intervention Fund §161.1110 p. 11	\$0	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Revenue</u> - grants from School Recognition Fund §161.1120 p. 11	\$0	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Cost</u> - administration of School Turnaround Program §161.1080 to §161.1130 p. 11 - 12	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Cost</u> - sexual abuse training for school board members and students (§162.203) p. 13	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Transfer In</u> - from State School Moneys Fund §163.018 p. 15	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000	\$0 or Unknown, Could exceed \$100,000
<u>Revenue</u> - Financial Institution Taxes distribution §163.031 p. 17	\$0	\$8,402,213	\$8,402,213	\$8,402,213

FISCAL IMPACT -  
Local Government

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Fully Implemented (FY 2024)
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>				

Cost - to Public  
School Districts - for  
transportation of  
transfer students  
§167.241 p. 20

\$0 or (Could exceed	\$0 or (Could exceed	\$0 or (Could exceed	\$0 or (Could exceed
\$600,000)	\$600,000)	\$600,000)	\$600,000)

Cost - to Public  
Schools - for transfer  
students §167.125  
and §167.895 p.19

\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

Income - to Public  
Schools or Charter  
Schools - for transfer  
students §167.125  
and §167.895 p. 19

\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

Cost - Potential  
salary adjustments  
from credit earned  
on externships  
§168.025 p. 22

\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

Cost - to Public  
Schools and Charter  
Schools -  
background check  
fees §168.133 p. 24

\$0 to (\$101,062 to Could exceed	\$0 to (\$101,062 to Could exceed	\$0 to (\$101,062 to Could exceed	\$0 to (\$101,062 to Could exceed
\$342,874)	\$342,874)	\$342,874)	\$342,874)

FISCAL IMPACT -  
Local GovernmentFully  
Implemented  
(FY 2024)

FY 2019

FY 2020

FY 2021

**LOCAL  
POLITICAL  
SUBDIVISIONS**Cost - School  
Districts - social and  
emotional health  
education course  
development,  
materials and  
teaching staff -  
§170.020 p. 25

\$0

\$0 to (Unknown)

\$0 to (Unknown)

\$0 or (Unknown)

Cost - School  
Districts - delayed  
start date  
§171.031 p. 26

\$0

\$0 to (Unknown)

\$0 to  
(Unknown)\$0 to  
(Unknown)Savings -  
transportation  
savings from  
alternative methods  
of instruction  
§171.033 p. 27

\$0

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown

Savings - no longer  
required to advertise  
in the newspaper for  
certain projects  
§177.086 p. 28

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown



**FISCAL IMPACT -  
 Local Government**

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Fully Implemented (FY 2024)
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>				

Cost - School  
 Districts -  
 agricultural course  
 development,  
 materials and  
 teaching staff -  
 §178.530 p. 29

\$0      \$0 to (Unknown)    \$0 to (Unknown)    \$0 to (Unknown)

Cost - School  
 Districts - increase  
 in costs for  
 insurance §210.110  
 p. 13

(Unknown)      (Unknown)      (Unknown)      (Unknown)

**ESTIMATED NET  
 EFFECT ON  
 LOCAL  
 POLITICAL  
 SUBDIVISIONS**

**Unknown  
 Could exceed  
 \$100,000 to  
 (Could exceed  
 \$942,847**

**Could exceed  
 \$8,502,213 to  
 (Unknown**

**Could exceed  
 \$8,502,213 to  
 (Unknown)**

**Could exceed  
 \$8,502,213 to  
 (Unknown)**

**FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business**

Oversight assumes there could be a fiscal impact to small businesses as a result of this proposal.

**FISCAL DESCRIPTION**

**Section 160.410 Free and Reduced Lunch Preference**

This bill allows a charter school to also give preference for admission to students who will be eligible for the free and reduced price lunch program .

**Section 160.545 A+ Dual Credit and Dual Enrollment**

This bill modifies the A+ Schools program by adding a requirement that high schools in the

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

program shall demonstrate a commitment to ensure that all students earn credits towards any type of college degree while in high school.

The Department of Higher Education shall establish a procedure for the reimbursement of the cost of tuition and fees for any dualcredit or dual-enrollment course offered to a student in high school in association with a public community college or vocational or technical school.

This bill provides that the student must have attended a high school in the state for at least two years.

The department shall distribute reimbursements first to community college or vocational or technical school students, then to any dual-credit or dual-enrollment students, on the basis of financial need.

Section 160.2500 Religious Expression

This bill changes current language from "students or parents" to "any person" in regards to public schools and the prevention of discrimination on the basis of religion.

Section 161.700 Definition of Holocaust

Modifies the definition of "holocaust" by removing "in Nazi concentration camps" from the definition of "holocaust" and replacing with "by Nazi Germany and its collaborators".

Sections 161.1080 - 161.1130 School Turnaround Act

This bill establishes the "School Turnaround Act."

The bill states beginning September 1, 2020 and subject to appropriations, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall use an outcome-based measure to set criteria for the designation of schools in need of intervention and specifies a time line for the initial remedial year.

The bill specifies that before August 30, 2020, DESE must identify two or more approved independent school turnaround experts of which schools in need of intervention may partner.

The bill specifies that DESE shall award contracts to independent school turnaround experts and that governing boards shall not be required to pay independent school turnaround experts.

The bill also establishes the "School Turnaround Fund" for the payment of contracts.

### FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The bill specifies that DESE shall review school turnaround plans within 30 days of submission. Criteria for approval is specified in the bill as well as an appeal process.

The bill establishes the "School Intervention Fund," to fund interventions identified in approved school turnaround plans.

The bill specifies that a school in need of intervention that does not meet the exit criteria within three school years may petition DESE for an extension to continue school improvement efforts for up to two years.

The bill, requires that before November 30, 2021, DESE shall report to the Joint Committee on Education on the implementation of the School Turnaround Act.

### Sections 162.068, 162.203, 170.045 and 210.110 Sexual Misconduct

This bill requires full disclosure between school districts about a former employee when requested, specifically regarding any confirmed violation of a board policy related to abusive behavior toward a student. Additionally, any school, before offering employment, must contact the district or charter school that previously employed the prospective hire and request information.

The bill increases the training hours for initial school board members from 16 to 18 hours and 30 minutes, and further requires that the training include two hours and 30 minutes of sexual harassment training. Additionally, returning board members must take at least one hour of refresher training annually.

The bill defines "screened volunteer" and requires a criminal background check to be conducted on any screened volunteer before they are left alone with a student or have access to student records.

This bill defines "sexual harassment" and requires that schools provide age appropriate sexual harassment training to students in grades six and up. The training will be developed by DESE.

This bill adds school personnel, contractors, and volunteers that establish relationships through a school or school activity to the definition of those responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child for certain sections of statutes relating to child abuse as outlined in the bill

### Section 162.081 Intervention Powers

This bill allows the State Board of Education to lapse the corporate organization of all or part of

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

an unaccredited school district.

Section 163.018 Early Childhood Education Contracts

This bill allows children who attend early childhood education programs that are under contract with school districts or charter schools that have declared themselves as a local education agency to be included in the average daily attendance of the school district or charter school.

Section 163.031 Financial Institutions Taxes

The bill requires DESE to distribute additional funds, in conjunction with funds calculated and distributed under the foundation formula, to any school district that meets certain performance goals.

Section 167.125 Travel Hardship

This bill allows a student residing in an unincorporated area of Maries county to apply for a reassignment by the Commissioner.

A student will be eligible to apply to be reassigned by the Commissioner if the student has applied for enrollment in a public school in his or her district of residence, but was denied and that student lived at least 15 miles from the district and within five miles closer to another district.

Section 167.131 and 167.132 Tuition Payments

The board of education of each district in Missouri that does not maintain a high school offering work through grade 12 shall pay tuition as calculated by the receiving district as outlined in the bill, and provide transportation for each student resident therein who has completed the work of the highest grade offered in the schools of the district and who attends an accredited public high school.

Section 167.241 Transportation of Pupils

For transferring students, the district of residence is required to provide transportation only to school districts or approved charter schools designated by DESE.

Section 167.890 Transfers and Transient Student Data

DESE shall compile and maintain student performance data scores of all transient and transfer students enrolled in districts other than their resident districts and make the data available on the Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Personally identifiable information shall not be accessible on the database.

## FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

### Sections 167.895 Transfers

Any student may transfer to another public school in the student's district of residence if such student is enrolled and has attended, for the full semester immediately prior to requesting the transfer, an attendance center, as defined in the bill, that is located within an unaccredited district and that has an annual performance report score consistent with a classification of unaccredited. Any student who is eligible to transfer within his or her district but who is unable to do so due to a lack of capacity in the attendance centers in his or her district of residence may apply to DESE or its designee to transfer to:

- 1) An attendance center that is located within an accredited district that is located in the same or an adjoining county and that has an APR score consistent with a classification of accredited; or
- 2) An approved charter school located in another district in the same or an adjoining county.

These provisions contain an emergency clause

### Section 167.898 Eligible Districts

By July 15, 2019, and by January 1 annually, each district eligible to receive transfer students shall report to DESE the number of its available enrollment slots in accredited schools by grade level.

Each unaccredited district shall report the number of available enrollment slots in the district's accredited attendance centers. These provisions contain an emergency clause

### Section 168.025 Teacher Externships

This bill provides a definition for "teacher externship" and requires that the Department of Economic Development and DESE shall adopt requirements for teacher externships along with an equivalency schedule to allow externship hours to be considered for increases similar to graduate-level coursework on the salary schedule for districts before July 1, 2020.

### Section 168.133 Screened Volunteers

The bill defines "screened volunteer" and requires a criminal background check to be conducted on any screened volunteer before they are left alone with a student or have access to student records.

### 170.020 Social and Emotional Education Pilot Program

This bill requires DESE to establish a voluntary pilot program, beginning in the 2020-2021 school year, to provide for mental and emotional health education in elementary schools in the

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

state. The purpose of the program is to determine whether and how to implement an elementary mental and emotional health education program statewide.

Section 171.031 Delayed Start Date

Beginning with school year 2020-21, this bill modifies the law governing school start dates by removing the option that school districts may set an opening date more than 14 calendar days prior to the first Monday in September.

Section 171.033 Alternative Instruction Plans

Beginning with the 2020-21 school year, this bill also allows a district to use an alternative instruction plan approved by DESE for up to 36 hours due to inclement weather, as specified in the bill.

Section 171.033.6 Make-Up Days

This bill exempts school districts from the required number of days school districts are required to make up for days lost due to inclement weather for the 2018-2019 school year and expands definition of inclement weather to include excessive heat. The bill specifies that school districts would only be required to make up six days lost due to inclement weather, rather than six days plus half the number of days lost in excess of six days.

Section 177.086 Construction of Facilities

Currently, any school district authorizing the construction of facilities that may cost more than \$15,000 must advertise in a newspaper and comply with certain bidding requirements. This bill raises the expenditure to \$50,000.

Section 178.530 Agricultural Education Pilot Program

This bill authorizes DESE to develop a pilot program, beginning in the 2020-2021 school year, to provide for agricultural education in elementary schools in the state. The purpose of the program is to determine whether and how to implement an elementary agricultural education program statewide.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Office of the State Treasurer  
Department of Higher Education  
Department of Economic Development  
Department of Public Safety - Missouri State Highway Patrol  
Department of Social Services  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration  
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning  
Office of Administration - Information Technology  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Department of Revenue  
Springfield Public Schools  
Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District  
Jefferson City Public Schools  
Rockwood School District  
Parkway Schools  
Bakersfield R-IV School District  
Raymore-Peculiar School District  
Columbia Public Schools  
Bellevue R-II School District  
Francis Howell School District  
Osborn School  
KIPP St. Louis Charter School  
Shell Knob School District  
Maries County R-1 School  
Carondelet Learning Academy  
Kirksville R-III School District  
Northeast Nodaway R-5  
Summersville R2 School District  
Maries County R-1 School District  
Francis Howell School District  
Lee's Summit R-7 School District  
Missouri State University

L.R. No. 1373-10

Bill No. Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SS No.2 for SCS for HCS for HB 604

Page 48 of 48

June 27, 2019

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (continued)

State Technical College of Missouri  
University of Missouri System  
Southeast Missouri State University  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Office of the Secretary of State



Kyle Rieman  
Director  
June 27, 2019

Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
June 27, 2019