

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 3043H.03T  
 Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed HCS for SB 718  
 Subject: Holidays and Observances; Mental Health; Education, Higher; Education, Elementary And Secondary  
 Type: Original  
 Date: June 13, 2022

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

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
General Revenue*	(\$9,115,367 to Unknown greater than \$23,978,776)	(\$9,458,100 to Unknown greater than \$24,326,475)	(\$9,863,734 to Unknown greater than \$24,732,712)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(\$9,115,367 to Unknown greater than \$23,978,776)</b>	<b>(\$9,458,100 to Unknown greater than \$24,326,475)</b>	<b>(\$9,863,734 to Unknown greater than \$24,732,712)</b>

\*According to the DHEWD, the existing program (Dual Credit Scholarship Act) has not been appropriated. Adding dual enrollment to the program and removing the current 50% would cost approximately an additional \$9 million annual limit (still subject to appropriation).

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Medical Preceptor	\$0	Up to or could exceed \$16,155	Up to or could exceed \$16,155
Colleges and Universities*	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
Workforce Diploma Program Fund**	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>

\*Unknown income from increased enrollment is assumed to exceed \$250,000 annually.

\*\*Transfers and distributions net to \$0.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
General Revenue	2 to 3 FTE	3 to 4 FTE	3 to 4 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>2 to 3 FTE</b>	<b>3 to 4 FTE</b>	<b>3 to 4 FTE</b>

- Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.
- Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>

### FISCAL ANALYSIS

#### ASSUMPTION

#### §135.690 – Preceptorship tax credit

Officials from the **Office of Administration – Budget & Planning (B&P)** assume the proposal would create a tax credit for any community-based faculty preceptor who serves as the community-based faculty preceptor for a medical student core preceptorship or a physician assistant student core preceptorship. The credit is equal to \$1,000 for each preceptorship, up to a maximum of \$3,000 per tax year if he or she completes up to three preceptorship rotations and did not receive any direct compensation for the preceptorships. The cumulative amount of tax credits awarded under this section shall not exceed \$200,000 per year.

The Department of Health and Senior Services is authorized to exceed the \$200,000 program cap in any amount not to exceed the amount of funds remaining in the Medical Preceptor Fund. This would result in an unknown negative impact on TSR if the program cap is exceeded.

Effective January 1, 2023, funding for the tax credit program shall be generated from a license fee increase of \$7 per license for physicians and surgeons and from a license fee increase of \$3 per license for physician assistants. This money would be deposited into the Medical Preceptor Fund. At the end of every tax year, an amount equal to the dollar amount of all tax credits claimed under this section shall be transferred from the Medical Preceptor Fund to GR. Any excess money shall remain in the fund.

This proposal will lead to an increase in total state revenues, as additional fees are collected and deposited in the Medical Preceptor Fund. Concurrently, general and total state revenues will decrease as tax credits are redeemed. The net impact to TSR could be positive or negative in a given year, depending on fees collected and credits redeemed. While general revenue collections will decrease, these losses are to be offset by a transfer from the Medical Preceptor Fund; such a transfer will be subject to appropriation.

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI)** state there are approximately 30,095 active physicians licensed in Missouri. A seven dollar (\$7) fee increase would generate approximately \$210,665. Furthermore, there are approximately 1,830 active assistant physicians licensed in Missouri. A three dollar (\$3) fee increase would generate approximately \$5,490. DCI estimates a total of \$216,155 would be generated as a result of the fee increase(s).

No more than 200 preceptorship tax credits shall be authorized by the Division of Professional Registration in a calendar year. The cumulative amount of tax credits awarded shall not exceed \$200,000.

It is estimated that the collection of fee increase(s) will begin at annual renewal in **November 2023**. Appropriation will not be received until July 2024.

If the number of licenses largely vary from the number estimated above, the licensure fee(s) will be adjusted accordingly.

The DCI believes the costs of this bill can be absorbed within its current appropriations; however, should the cost be more than anticipated, the department would request an increase to their FTE and/or appropriations as appropriate through the budget process. DHSS will administer and distribute the funds for this tax credit.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact for this agency.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** state the proposed legislation would allow community-based faculty preceptors who serve as a community-based faculty preceptor for a medical student core preceptorship or a physician assistant student core preceptorship to receive a tax credit. The tax credit can be in an amount equal to one thousand dollars for each preceptorship, up to a maximum of three thousand dollars per tax year, if he or she completes up to three preceptorship rotations during the tax year and did not receive any direct compensation for the preceptorships.

The number of eligible preceptorship tax credits would be limited to 200 per year; however the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) could receive more than 200 requests to be processed. The tax credit program would be funded by a license fee increase of seven dollars per license for physicians and surgeons and three dollars per license for physician assistants by the division of professional registration in the department of commerce and insurance. All funds collected from the license fee increase would be deposited to the medical preceptor fund annually. Any balance in the fund would carry-over to the next year and would not be transferred into general revenue.

The medical schools would verify the preceptor hours, whereas the department would develop and implement a process to verify the preceptor hours, create forms and letters, promulgate the Rules, and establish an application or attestation and ways to submit those to the department, and the actual tax credit form provided to the preceptor who will submit it to the Department of Revenue.

There is no anticipated actual loss of revenue, as the loss of revenue due to the tax credit will be offset by the Medical Preceptor Fund. DHSS does not have an estimate for the total amount of additional revenue generated by the license fee increases, but assumes that it will exceed the \$200,000 in reduced revenue collections.

Section 135.690.3(2) establishes the Medical Preceptor Fund and states that the fund will be “used solely by the division for the administration of the tax credit program...” with “the division” defined as the division of professional registration in the department of commerce and insurance. As the proposed legislation provides the division the authority to utilize the funds for administration of the program, the department does not assume that the funds will be used to offset staffing costs within the department to administer its responsibilities related to the program. The DHSS, therefore, presumes additional general revenue will be needed to fund one FTE that will be needed to meet the statutory requirements placed on the department.

The minimum staffing DHSS estimates that will be needed to administer the new grant program is one (1) FTE. The FTE will be required to develop, implement and manage the program as required by the legislation. The position should be classified as an Accountant with expertise in Missouri and federal tax codes and requirements. The average annual salary of an Accountant in the Division of Community and Public Health is \$51,828 per year as of March 1, 2022.

**Oversight** will include the DHSS costs (FTE). Costs for the FTE required by the DHSS will be put against the General Revenue Fund as this proposed legislation states the funds in the Medical Preceptor Fund may be used by the “division” (Division of Professional Registration) for the administration of the tax credit program created.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume beginning January 1, 2023, any community-based faculty preceptor who serves as the community-based faculty preceptor for a medical student core preceptorship or a physician assistant student core preceptorship (and serves without direct compensation) shall be allowed a credit in an amount equal to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each preceptorship, up to a maximum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per tax year (for three students). No more than 200 preceptorship tax credits (\$200,000) shall be authorized annually. DOR notes the first tax returns reporting this tax credit will be filed starting January 1, 2024 (FY 2024).

The Department reached out to the University of Missouri’s Medical School in 2020, to determine if any of their medical students participate in such a program. They stated they have 250 certified physicians registered to serve as a community-based faculty preceptor and that the University does not provide any compensation for these duties. They have 25 first year students, 25 third year students and 25 fourth year students participate in the Rural Track program at the University. Those 75 students meet the definition outlined in the bill. Each of the 25 first year and 25 fourth year students work with 1 each community-based faculty preceptor. The 25 third year students each work with at least 3 community-based faculty preceptors each. Therefore, at least the 125 physicians a year that are working with the University Medical School could potentially qualify for this tax credit.

DOR notes that the University is not the only medical school in Missouri that has such a program. Therefore, DOR assumes the full \$200,000 in tax credits may be utilized annually. This credit is not refundable, and cannot be sold, transferred or assigned.

This proposal also creates funding for the administration of the tax credit. An additional license fee of \$7.00 per physician and surgeon and an additional license fee of \$3.00 per physician assistant is to be assessed starting January 1, 2023. These fees are to be transferred into the Medical Preceptor Fund. The DOR checked with the Department of Commerce and Insurance, who informed DOR that there are 29,080 active physicians and 1,613 assistant physicians. Therefore, this fund could result in \$203,560 in physician fees and \$4,839 in assistant physician fees being collected annually. The Department of Commerce and Insurance noted that the annual license fees are paid by the physicians and assistant physicians in November. The state would expect to receive the fees starting in Fiscal Year 2024 (November 2023) annually.

This proposal states that the money received into the Medical Preceptor Fund is to cover the administration costs of the tax credit. Additionally, this proposal states that the money collected at the end of each tax year is to be transferred from the Medical Preceptor Fund to General Revenue in an amount equal to the total dollar amount of credits claimed. DOR assumes that based on the possible usage of the program the entire \$200,000 would need to be transferred to

General Revenue to cover the tax credit program.

This proposal allows that if the Medical Preceptor Fund collects more money than the \$200,000 cap on the tax credit, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, Division of Professional Registration can allow additional preceptorship credits to be claimed.

This proposal requires the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Division of Professional Registration to administer the tax credit including determining who is eligible for the credit.

This is a new tax credit that will need to be added to the MO-TC form as well as into the individual income tax filing system. The estimated cost of this credit is \$3,596.

This legislation will result in a maximum increase of 200 tax credits redeemed and an unknown, but minimal increase errors/correspondences generated. The Department anticipates being able to absorb this increase. If the increase is significant or if multiple bills pass that increase the number of tax credits redeemed, the Department will request FTE through the appropriations process based on the following:

- 1 FTE Associate Customer Service Rep for every 6,000 credits redeemed
- 1 FTE Associate Customer Service Rep for every 7,600 errors/correspondence generated

**Oversight** notes the Missouri Department of Revenue assumes the responsibilities of the tax credit program created under this proposed legislation can be absorbed with existing resources. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary.

**Oversight** notes Tax Year 2023 tax returns will not be filed claiming the credit until after January 1, 2024 (Fiscal Year 2024).

**Oversight** notes, if the total amount of tax credits claimed in any given year is less than the amount readily available in the Medical Preceptor Fund, the excess amount(s) shall remain in the Medical Preceptor Fund.

**Oversight** notes there are currently six medical schools in Missouri. The potential 125 tax credit applicants, as provided by the DOR, only represent the credits potentially awarded for applicants of one school. Given there are 5 other medical schools, and potential for more physician or assistants physicians in other schools who could potentially apply for this tax credit, it is probable that Medical Preceptor Fund will be able to issue up to maximum amount and exhausting all the funds collected annually. This bill specifically notes that the application for such a tax credits will be handled on first-come - first-served basis. The current projection shows, after paying all administrative costs, this fund will be able to provide tax credit for about 111 to 120 applicants in FY 2024 & FY 2025 respectively (at \$1,000 per applicant).

**Oversight** will report a revenue gain to the Medical Preceptor Fund by an amount “Up to \$216,155” beginning in Fiscal Year 2024. Oversight will report a cost to the General Revenue Fund by the amount(s) reported as administrative costs for the Department of Health and Senior Services totaling \$104,514 in FY 2024 & \$95,213 in FY 2024 for (1) FTE. Oversight will report a revenue reduction to the Medical Preceptor Fund by an amount up to the difference between the revenue gain and the cost(s); the amount that would be transferred to GR to reimburse GR for the tax credit(s) awarded.

**Oversight** notes if the total amount of tax credits claimed in any given year is less than the amount readily available in the Medical Preceptor Fund, the excess amount(s) shall remain in the Medical Preceptor Fund.

§167.908 - Workforce development in elementary and secondary education

Officials from the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD)** did not address these provisions in their TAFP response to this legislation. However, in response to a previous version of this proposal, DHEWD assumed the provisions of this section would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

As part of the response to the previous version, **Oversight** obtained from **DHEWD** a statement indicating this year’s language lists DESE specifically at the beginning of §169.703. Per their understanding, DESE would be in charge of ICAP and FAFSA.

In response to a similar provision in HB 101 (2021), officials from **DHEWD** stated §167.908 would require the department to establish a procedure for providing the means and capability for high school students enrolled in career and technical education programs described under section 170.029 to complete an application for aid through the United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration pursuant to the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. The department shall work with school districts that deliver career and technical education programs to educate students on the value of the aid that is available to them through the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. The bill also sets certain performance measures the department must meet. The application process for these funds is part of the local work development board processes that already exist. No new state costs will be required and the federal funding is part of an annual allocation to each state from the US Department of Labor. No new increase in FTE are required at this time.

Officials from **DESE** did not provide a response in their final TAFP fiscal note response for this section. However, in response to similar legislation (HB 2171), officials from the DESE assumed this section of the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Upon further inquiry by **Oversight**, DESE stated it would need to add the requirements for school districts to the District Assurance Checklist but would not require additional funds or FTE. The requirement for ensuring FAFSA and ICAP participation/completion are a responsibility of the school that the student attends.

**Oversight** notes the agencies listed above stated they did not anticipate a fiscal impact on their respective organizations. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies for these sections of the proposal.

Based on DESE's response, **Oversight** will show a range of impact to school districts and charter schools of \$0 (costs can be absorbed) to an unknown cost for ensuring FAFSA and ICAP participation/completion.

**Oversight** received no responses from school districts related to the fiscal impact of this proposal. Oversight has presented this fiscal note on the best current information available.

§170.018 - Computer science course

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** assume this legislation would require updates to the June Core Data/MOSIS cycle to accommodate the bill's requirements:

Adding a field to the MOSIS collection for Computer Science course description:  
\$10,000 (one-time); \$3,000 maintenance (annual)

Adding a field to the MOSIS collection for Computer Science applicable standards: \$10,000 (one-time); \$3,000 maintenance (annual).

DESE projects programming for the annual report to be published to cost \$25,000 (one-time cost) for a total cost of \$45,000 (\$10,000 + \$10,000 + \$25,000) and an ongoing cost of \$6,000 (\$3,000 + \$3,000).

The legislation also requires the department to add 1.0 FTE Computer Science Supervisor/Director (\$55,200).

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the costs provided by DESE for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation (SB 659), officials from the **High Point R-III School District** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** assumes this proposal requires each school to offer at least one computer science course. Oversight is uncertain how many schools currently offer computer science courses. Oversight assumes there could be costs for those school districts that are not currently offering a computer science course; therefore, Oversight will show an unknown cost to school districts beginning in FY 2024.

§170.036 - Computer science task force

Officials from **DESE** state the proposed legislation does not indicate who is responsible for any costs associated with the Computer Science Education Task Force. If DESE is financially responsible, the Department estimates a total of four meetings per year for the 13 member task force. This cost would cover a two year time span, for a total meeting cost of \$84,740.

**Oversight** will show the costs for two Task Force meetings at \$42,370 each as estimated by DESE beginning in FY 2023. Oversight assumes the Task Force is dissolved at the end of FY 2024.

In addition, **Oversight** will show a potential unknown cost for on-going evaluation and implementation of task force findings. Oversight assumes this cost would be dependent on the findings and recommendations of the task force.

**Oversight** notes, per the [Tennessee Computer Science State Education Plan](#), task force recommendations included regional trainings (\$30,713), grants to educators (\$300,000) and K-8 computer science standards and trainings (\$84,000). Based on these estimates, Oversight will show a range of impact of \$0 (cost of implementing task force finding can be absorbed with existing appropriations) to an unknown cost that could exceed \$250,000.

Officials from the **Office of the Governor (GOV)** state this bill adds to the governor's current load of appointment duties. Individually, additional requirements should not fiscally impact the Office of the Governor. However, the cumulative impact of additional appointment duties across all enacted legislation may require additional resources for the Office of the Governor.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Oversight assumes the GOV would not need additional resources for this single proposal. However, if other proposals also pass that require GOV appointments, Oversight assumes the GOV could request additional funding through the appropriations process.

Officials from the **Missouri Senate** anticipate a negative fiscal impact to reimburse 2 senators for travel to Computer Science Education Task Force meetings. It will cost approximately \$255.78 per meeting.

**Oversight** assumes the General Assembly could absorb the cost of the Task Force meetings within the current appropriation levels and will not reflect a fiscal impact.

Officials from the **Missouri House of Representatives** state the House will absorb any reasonable expenses of its members serving on the task force. As a result, the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

§173.831 – Workforce diploma program

Officials from **DESE** assume they may require 1.0 FTE at a minimum at the supervisor level (\$43,344 annually) in order to publish the request for qualifications, review the applicants against the statutory requirements, collect data, run reports, and make payments.

As of 2017, there are 453,226 Missourians 21 years of age or older who have not received a high school diploma. It is estimated that approximately 1 percent (4,532) to 3 percent (13,597) of these individuals may participate in this program.

DESE estimates that approximately half of the individuals that would participate in the program may earn their high school diploma each year which would result in a cost between \$2,266,000 (2,266 students earn a diploma) and \$6,799,000 (6,799 students earn a diploma) per year.

DESE also estimates that each student participating in the program would earn at least one full unit of high school credit each year resulting in an additional amount of \$2,266,000 (4,532 students earn at least one full unit of high school credit) and \$6,799,000 (13,597 students earn at least one full unit of high school credit) per year.

If 10 percent of graduates also earned an industry recognized credential at an average of \$500, the Department estimates an additional cost of \$113,300 (2,266 x 10% x \$500) to \$339,950 (6,799 x 10% x \$500).

If 50 percent of graduates also earned an employability skills certificate, the Department estimates an additional cost of \$283,250 (2,266 x 50% x \$200) to \$849,875 (6,799 x 50% x \$250).

\$2,266,000 - \$6,799,000 for high school diploma achievements  
\$283,250 - \$849,875 for employability skills certificate achievements  
\$113,300 - \$339,950 for industry recognized credential achievements  
\$2,266,000 - \$6,799,000 for ½ unit of high school credit achievements  
\$4,928,550 - \$14,787,825

Because this provision is subject to appropriation, DESE will show a range of \$0 (no money appropriated for the program) to \$14,862,909 starting in FY23.

**Oversight** will show a range of impact of \$0 (not appropriated) to the costs as estimated by DESE as a transfer from General Revenue to the Workforce Diploma Program Fund.

**Oversight** will show the costs as estimated by DESE to the Workforce Diploma Program Fund for reimbursements to program providers. Oversight assumes funds will be used within the year they were received.

**Oversight** assumes DESE is required to issue a request for interested program providers before September 1, 2022. Program providers must be approved by October annually and students may start enrolling in November annually. Oversight assumes DESE could request and approve

program providers any time before September 2022 and after the effective date of this proposal August 28, 2022. Therefore, Oversight will show cost beginning in FY 2023.

Officials from the **B&P** state this section of the bill creates the Workforce Diploma Program. This program is subject to appropriation. To the extent appropriations are made for this new program, general revenue expenditures may increase.

§173.1200 - Public institutions of higher education identification cards

In response to a similar proposal (HB 304), officials from **State Technical College of Missouri** stated this proposal would have a negative fiscal impact on the College. Their current student ID printer will not allow information to be printed on the back of the ID card.

**Oversight** assumes this provision requires public institutions of higher education that issue pupil identification cards to have printed on the card a specific number that routes calls and text messages to the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline.

Oversight further assumes the provision could result in one-time additional costs for equipment or supplies. Oversight will show a range of impact of \$0 (any additional cost is minimal and can be absorbed with existing resources) to an unknown cost.

§§ 60.545, 173.2500 and 173.2505 – Dual credit and dual enrollment courses

Officials from the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD)** state in general, the proposed legislation would revise several provisions in §§173.2500 and 173.2505, which established a program for the review of dual credit providers and a scholarship for students enrolled in dual credit coursework. Those revisions would expand the dual credit scholarship contained in §173.2505 to include dual enrollment students and revise the award structure of the program.

The only change to §173.2500 would be to add definitions of approved dual enrollment providers and dual enrollment courses. These changes are designed to open the scholarship program to include dual enrollment courses. In §173.2505, additional changes are proposed to expand the program consistent with the definitional changes in §173.2500. In addition, the proposal removes existing limits to the program awards, including that the program would only cover 50 percent of the actual tuition and fee costs and that the total annual award cannot exceed \$500.

The existing dual credit program requires students to meet financial need requirements in order to be eligible. Those requirements include:

- Being eligible for the federal free or reduced lunch (FRL) program,
- Residing in a foster home, be a ward of the state or be homeless, or

- Eligibility of the family for means-tested federal public assistance, such as SNAP, WIC, etc., or living in federally subsidized public housing.

Since the data available to DHEWD is limited for FRL, this estimate is based on that data. It is assumed the other eligibility criteria would not substantively change the cost of the program.

According to data collected by DHEWD for the 2019-2020 academic year, 33,954 high school students were enrolled in dual credit coursework generating 205,913 credit hours. For that same time period, DHEWD data indicate 7,252 students were enrolled in dual enrollment coursework generating 57,978 credit hours. Data from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education indicates that 61.36 % of students enrolled during the 2020-2021 academic year were eligible for the FRL program. It is assumed students participating in the program and the number of credit hours they would generate would mirror this FRL enrollment rate. Based on the credit hour and the FRL rates listed above, it is estimated that the eligible dual credit hours would total 126,348 ( $205,913 \times 61.36\%$ ) and the eligible dual enrollment hours would total 35,575 ( $57,978 \times 61.36\%$ ).

Since this program has never been funded, this estimate includes the estimated cost for the program as it currently exists as well as the cost for the changes contained in this proposal. Based on data available to DHEWD, the estimated dual credit tuition and fee cost per credit hours is \$75 per credit hour. Based on that, the total dual credit cost would be estimated to be \$9,476,100 ( $126,348 \times \$75$ ). Since the existing program limits awards to 50 percent of the total cost, the cost for that component is estimated to be \$4,738,050 ( $\$9,476,100 \times 50\%$ ). Using the same assumption, the cost to remove the 50 percent limit would be \$4,738,050. Data is not available to estimate the impact of removing the \$500 limit but it is assumed the cost of that change would be covered within the removal of the 50 percent limit.

For dual enrollment, the DHEWD does not collect specific tuition and fee information so it is assumed the average rate for those courses is \$110 per credit hour. Based on that assumption, it is estimated that the expansion of the program to include dual enrollment coursework would cost \$3,913,250 ( $35,575 \times \$110$ ).

Based on these assumptions, the projected total cost to fund the program including the proposed changes would be \$13,389,350 (\$4,738,050 for the existing program; \$4,738,050 for the removal of the 50 percent limit; \$3,913,250 to add dual enrollment coursework). Assuming a five percent annual increase in tuition and fee costs, the total cost of the program would be \$14,058,818 for FY 2024 and \$14,761,758 for FY 2025. Since neither the existing statute nor this proposal require the General Assembly to appropriate funds to the program, this estimated costs range from zero to the amount listed above.

In addition, in order to develop the administrative system needed to operate the program, substantial ITSD work will be required. ITSD would need to develop a system adequate to administer this program, including systems to collect needed student information and share data with secondary schools and postsecondary institutions. The estimated cost for system

development, as provided by ITSD, would be \$211,459. This estimate includes expanding existing applications to support a new program; FAMOUS-DHE; FAMOUS-PSI; FAMOUS-HS, the Student Portal and adding 10 new reports and a new upload process. Ongoing support costs would be \$43,349 for FY 2024 and \$44,433 for FY 2025.

Finally, due to the complexity of gathering and tracking the enrollment status of more than 40,000 high schools students as well as working with more than 600 high schools and 90 postsecondary institutions, one additional FTE (Program Specialist \$46,385 annually) would be needed to administer this program addition. To note, the department has requested three FTE in its FY 2023 budget request for the Grants and Scholarship team. If approved by the General Assembly, the additional FTEs for the ten student financial aid programs administered by DHEWD, which serve of 64,000 students, would be sufficient to cover the need for this proposal.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight cannot assume DHEWD's request for 3 additional FTE in its budget request will be granted. In addition, Oversight notes the existing program (dual credits) have not been appropriated and will not include those costs for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **B&P** state this section of the bill expands eligibility for Dual Credit and Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program. This program is subject to appropriation. To the extent appropriations are made for the expanded program, general revenue expenditures may increase. In response to similar legislation (HB 2731), officials from the **University of Central Missouri (UCM)** stated this proposal:

- Would not have a negative fiscal impact on UCM as funding will be drawn from state appropriations and donations.
- A positive fiscal impact to UCM is expected as tuition and fees will be covered and guaranteed by the state. This will also lessen the need for tuition waivers to students on Free and Reduced Lunch which their dual credit program currently provides.
- Increased demand for dual credit/dual enrollment classes at UCM is expected as the university's tuition is considered mid-ranged, when compared to competitors', and would help the scholarship cover more credits.
- Demand for Admissions' dual credit scholarship might increase as more students could potentially qualify.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Oversight assumes this proposal may have a positive fiscal impact on Colleges and Universities as it may increase enrollment. Oversight will range the impact from \$0 to Unknown to Colleges and Universities. It is further assumed that any positive impact could exceed \$250,000 annually.

§513.430 - Assets in educational savings plans

Officials from the **DOR** assume this proposal adds to the list of property that is exemption from attachment. Any money accruing to and deposited in individual savings accounts or individual deposits accounts.

This bill would create a new exemption from attachment during collections and will impact DOR's collections function; it may also impact taxpayer bankruptcy proceedings in which DOR will be involved. DOR is unable to estimate an impact from this provision, as they are unable to calculate the number of collections cases they will have in which these types of accounts are involved.

**Oversight** inquired DOR regarding the number of cases currently open with DOR. The following is a list of those cases (this also includes cases where the DOR has not filed a claim or the claim is estimated):

Chapter 7	746
Chapter 11	118
Chapter 12	11
Chapter 13	<u>7,904</u>
Total	8,779

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 to unknown loss in the collection of debt owed to the DOR from bankruptcy cases for this proposal.

#### Bill as a whole

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office, Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission, the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, the Department of Public Safety, Divisions of: Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Capitol Police, Fire Safety, Director's Office, Missouri Gaming Commission, Missouri Highway Patrol, Missouri National Guard, Missouri Veterans Commission and State Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Social Services, the Missouri Department of Agriculture, the Missouri Department of Conservation, the Missouri Ethics Commission, the Missouri Department of Transportation, the MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System, the Office of Administration, the Office of the State Public Defender, the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund, the University of Missouri System, the University of Central Missouri, the Office of the State Auditor, the Office of the State Treasurer, the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan and the Office of the State Courts Administrator** 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 in the fiscal note for these agencies.

### Rule Promulgation

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

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** note 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 office can sustain with its 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** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other schools and colleges and universities were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A listing of political subdivisions included in the Missouri Legislative Information System (MOLIS) database is available upon request.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
<u>Revenue Reduction – Preceptorship Tax Credit</u> (§135.690) p. 4-8	\$0	(\$200,000)	(\$200,000)
<u>Revenue Gain/Transfer In – Reimbursement For Tax Credit From Medical Preceptor Fund</u> (§135.690) p. 4-8	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000
<u>Cost – DHSS</u> (§135.690) p. 5-6			
Personnel Services	\$0	(\$52,346)	(\$52,870)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	(\$31,599)	(\$31,789)
Equipment & Expense	\$0	(\$20,828)	(\$10,554)
<u>Total Cost – DHSS</u>	\$0	(\$104,773)	(\$95,213)
FTE Change – DHSS	0 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs - DESE</u> (§170.018) p. 8-9			
Personal Service	(\$46,000)	(\$55,752)	(\$56,310)
Fringe Benefits	(\$27,196)	(\$32,836)	(\$33,039)
Expense & Equipment	(\$15,858)	(\$8,288)	(\$8,494)
<u>Total Costs</u>	(\$89,054)	(\$96,876)	(\$97,843)
FTE Change – DESE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs - DESE - updates to the June Core Data/MOSIS cycle</u> (§170.018) p. 8-9	(\$45,000)	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
<u>Costs - DESE - task force meetings</u> (§170.036) p. 9	(\$42,370)	(\$42,370)	\$0
<u>Costs - DESE- on-going evaluation and implementation of task force findings</u> (§170.036) p. 9	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u> <u>(continued)</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
<u>Costs - DESE - establish and administer the Workforce Diploma Program – (§173.831) p. 10-11</u>	\$0 or ...	\$0 or ...	\$0 or ...
Personal Service	(\$36,120)	(\$43,777)	(\$44,215)
Fringe Benefits	(\$23,606)	(\$28,485)	(\$28,644)
Equipment and Expense	(\$15,858)	(\$8,288)	(\$8,494)
<u>Total Costs – DESE</u>	(\$75,584)	(\$80,550)	(\$81,353)
FTE Change – DESE	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE
<u>Transfer Out - DESE - to the Workforce Diploma Program Fund (§173.831) p. 10-11</u>	\$0 to (Unknown) Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825)	\$0 to (Unknown) Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825)	\$0 to (Unknown) Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825)
<u>Costs – DHEWD (§§173.2500 and 173.2505) p. 12-13</u>			
Personal service	(\$38,654)	(\$47,313)	(\$48,259)
Fringe benefits	(\$25,288)	(\$30,656)	(\$30,973)
Equipment and expense	(\$12,242)	(\$2,897)	(\$2,955)
Removal of 50% limit	(\$4,738,050)	(\$4,974,953)	(\$5,223,700)
Dual enrollment	(\$3,913,250)	(\$4,108,913)	(\$4,314,358)
<u>Total Costs – DHEWD</u>	(\$8,727,484)	(\$9,164,732)	(\$9,620,245)
FTE Change – DHEWD	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
ITSD system upgrades and on-going costs (§§173.2500 & 173.2505) p. 12-13	(\$211,459)	(\$43,349)	(\$44,433)
<u>Loss – DOR – of collection proceeds from bankruptcy cases (§513.430) p. 11</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b><u>(\$9,115,367 to Unknown greater than \$23,978,776)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$9,458,100 to Unknown greater than \$24,326,475)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$9,863,734 to Unknown greater than \$24,732,712)</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the General Revenue Fund	2 to 3 FTE	3 to 4 FTE	3 to 4 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>MEDICAL PRECEPTOR FUND</b>			
<u>Revenue Gain</u> – Increase In License Fee For Physicians, Surgeons, and Physician Assistants (§135.690) p. 4-8	\$0	Up to \$216,155	Up to \$216,155
<u>Revenue Reduction/Transfer Out</u> – Reimbursement To GR For Cost Of Tax Credits (§135.690) p. 4-8	\$0	Up to (\$200,000)	Up to (\$200,000)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON MEDICAL PRECEPTOR FUND</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>Up to or could exceed \$16,155</b>	<b>Up to or could exceed \$16,155</b>
<b>COLLEGE &amp; UNIVERSITY FUNDS</b>			
<u>Income</u> – Colleges and Universities (§§173.2500 and 173.2505) – increase in tuition fees and revenues p. 12-13	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Cost</u> – supplies and equipment to print cards to adhere to (§173.1200) p. 11	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0	\$0
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON COLLEGE &amp; UNIVERSITY FUNDS</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to Unknown</b>	<b>\$0 to Unknown</b>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025

<b>WORKFORCE DIPLOMA PROGRAM FUND</b>			
<u>Transfer In</u> - from General Revenue – (§173.831) p. 10-11	\$0 to Unknown Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825	\$0 to Unknown Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825	\$0 to Unknown Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825
<u>Income</u> - from gifts and bequests – (§173.831) p. 6-7	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Costs</u> - DESE - reimbursements to program providers for qualifying student milestones - (§173.831) p. 10-11	\$0 to (Unknown Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825)	\$0 to (Unknown Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825)	\$0 to (Unknown Could exceed \$4,928,550 to \$14,787,825)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE WORKFORCE DIPLOMA PROGRAM FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0 or Unknown</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 or Unknown</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 or Unknown</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>SCHOOL DISTRICTS &amp; CHARTER SCHOOLS</b>			
<u>Costs</u> - for ensuring FAFSA and ICAP participation/completion (§§167.903 and 167.908) p.7-8	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> - to offer computer science course (§170.018) p. 8-9	\$0	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<b>SCHOOL DISTRICTS &amp; CHARTER SCHOOLS</b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>(Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>(Unknown)</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

There could be less payments available to creditors from small businesses which try to collect from small businesses which have set up educational saving plans as a part of their asset protection plan in bankruptcy proceedings (§513.430)

### FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act creates and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education and higher education.

#### MEDICAL PRECEPTORSHIP TAX CREDIT (Section 135.690)

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for serving as a community-based faculty preceptor for a medical student core preceptorship or a physician assistant student core preceptorship, as such terms are defined in the act. The tax credit shall be equal to \$1,000 for each preceptorship, but not to exceed \$3,000 in any tax year. Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable or transferable, and shall not be carried forward or backward to any other tax year. The total amount of tax credits authorized in a given year shall not exceed \$200,000. Additional tax credits may be authorized provided in amount not to exceed the excess funds available in the Medical Preceptor Fund, as created by the act.

Beginning January 1, 2023, the Division of Professional Registration of the Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance shall increase the license fees for physicians and surgeons by \$7 and for physician assistants by \$3, with such revenues to be deposited in the Medical Preceptor Fund. At the end of each tax year, an amount equal to the total dollar amount of tax credits claimed during the tax year shall be transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

#### DUAL CREDIT DUAL ENROLLMENT COURSES (Sections 160.545, 173.2500, and 173.2505)

Currently, the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development reimburses the cost of tuition and fees for any dual credit or dual enrollment course. This act repeals this provision. This act creates provisions regarding dual enrollment courses. A dual enrollment course is a postsecondary course of instruction delivered by an approved higher education institution in which a secondary school student is concurrently enrolled in a Missouri high school and an approved higher education institution.

The act renames the "Dual Credit Scholarship Act" as the "Dual Credit and Dual Enrollment Scholarship Act." In order to receive a dual enrollment scholarship, a student must meet current law requirements and be enrolled in a dual enrollment course offered by an approved higher education institution.

Under current law, a dual credit scholarship shall reimburse each eligible student for up to fifty percent of the tuition and cost paid by the student to enroll in a dual credit course. Current law

also limits the amount of the scholarship per student to \$500 annually for all dual credit courses taken by such student. This act provides that each eligible student shall be offered a dual credit or dual enrollment scholarship equal to the tuition and fees paid by the student to enroll in the dual credit or dual enrollment course. The act also repeals the \$500 limitation. Finally, the act renames the Dual Credit Scholarship Fund as the Dual Credit and Dual Enrollment Scholarship Fund.

#### CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AID (Section 167.908)

This act requires the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development to establish a procedure for providing the means and capability for high school students enrolled in certain career and technical education programs to complete an application for aid through the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor under the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

#### COMPUTER SCIENCE COURSES (Sections 170.018 and 170.036)

This act modifies the definition of "computer science course" by including any elementary, middle, or high school course that embeds computer science content within other subjects. This act requires, for all school years on or after July 1, 2023, certain coursework and instruction in computer science and computational thinking in public and charter high schools, middle schools, and elementary schools. Courses and instruction offered under this act must meet certain standards established by the State Board of Education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

This act requires school districts to submit to the Department certain information related to its computer science courses and demographic enrollment information for such courses. Such information shall be posted on the Department's website by September 30th of each school year. On or before June 30th annually, the Department shall publish a list of computer science course codes and names with a course description and shall indicate which courses meet or exceed the Department's computer science performance standards.

The Department shall appoint a computer science advisor to implement these provisions of the act.

Beginning July 1, 2023, computer science courses successfully completed and counted toward state graduation requirements shall be equivalent to one science or practical arts credit for the purpose of satisfying admission requirements at any public institution of higher education in the state.

This act establishes the "Computer Science Education Task Force". The Task Force shall develop a strategic plan for expanding a statewide computer science education program, as described in the act.

The Task Force shall hold its first meeting within three months of the effective date of the act and shall present a summary of its activities and recommendations for legislation to the General Assembly before June 30, 2023. The Task Force shall dissolve on June 30, 2024.

## WORKFORCE DIPLOMA PROGRAM (Section 173.831)

This act establishes the "Workforce Diploma Program" within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to assist students in obtaining a high school diploma and in developing employability and career and technical skills through campus-based, blended, or online modalities.

Before September 1, 2022, and annually each year after, the Department shall issue a request for qualifications for interested program providers to become approved providers to participate in the program. Each approved program provider shall meet qualifications set forth in the act, including having at least two years of experience in providing adult dropout recovery services. The Department shall announce approved program providers prior to October 16th each year, and approved program providers shall begin enrolling students before November 15th each year. Approved program providers shall maintain approval without reapplying annually unless the provider has been removed pursuant to this act.

All approved program providers shall comply with requirements set by the Department to ensure an accurate accounting of a student's accumulated credits, an accurate accounting of credits necessary to complete a high school diploma, and any coursework to be aligned with the academic performance standards of this state.

Subject to appropriations, the Department shall set and pay approved program providers for meeting certain milestones. However, no approved program provider shall receive funding for a student if such provider already receives federal or state funding or private tuition for such student. Additionally, no approved program provider shall charge student fees of any kind, including textbook fees, tuition fees, lab fees, or participation fees, unless the student chooses to obtain additional education offered by the provider that is not included in the program. In order to receive payments, approved program providers shall be required to submit monthly invoices to the Department before the eleventh calendar day of each month for the milestones met by students in the previous month. The Department shall pay approved program providers in the order in which invoices are submitted until all available funds are exhausted.

The Department shall also provide a written update to approved program providers by the last day of each month, which shall include the aggregate total dollars that have been paid to the providers, and the estimated number of enrollments still available for the program year. Prior to July 16th of each year, each approved program provider shall report certain information set forth in the act to the Department for each individual participating student, on a student-by-student basis, including the total number of students who have been funded through the program, the total number of credits earned, the total number of employability skills certifications issued, the total number of industry-recognized credentials earned, stackable credentials, and technical skill assessments, the total number of graduates, the average costs per graduate, and the graduation rate.

Additionally, prior to September 16th of each year, each approved program provider shall conduct and submit to the Department the aggregate results of a survey of each individual participating student, on a student-by-student basis, who graduated from the program of the provider. This act provides that the survey shall be conducted in the year after the student's graduation year and the following 4 consecutive years. The survey shall include certain data collection elements as provided in the act, including employment status, wage, access to employer-sponsored health care, and postsecondary enrollment status.

The Department shall review data from each approved program provider, at the end of the second fiscal year of the program, to ensure that each provider is achieving minimum program performance standards. Any provider failing to meet such standards shall be placed on probationary status for the remainder of the fiscal year. If a provider fails to meet the standards for two consecutive years, such provider shall be removed from the approved program provider list.

Additionally, this act provides that no approved program provider shall discriminate against a student on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexuality, gender, or age.

If an approved program provider determines that a student would be better served by participating in a different program, the provider may refer the student to the state's adult basic education services.

Further, the act creates the "Workforce Diploma Program Fund" in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of grants, gifts, donations, bequests, and moneys appropriated for purposes of the program.

Finally, the program shall sunset on August 28, 2028, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

#### SUICIDE AND CRISIS LIFELINE INFORMATION (Section 173.1200)

Beginning July 1, 2023, this act requires a public school or charter school with pupils in grades seven to twelve, as well as a public institution of higher education, that issues pupil or student identification cards to print the 3-digit dialing code that directs calls and routes text messages to the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, 988.

#### ADVANCED PLACEMENT EXAMINATION CREDIT (Section 173.1352)

This act creates provisions relating to advanced placement examinations.

Each institution, which includes in-state public community college, college, or university that offers postsecondary freshman-level courses shall adopt and implement a policy to grant undergraduate course credit to entering freshman students for each advanced placement examination where a student achieves a score of 3 or higher for any similarly correlated course offered by the institution.

## BANKRUPTCY EXEMPTIONS (Section 513.430)

The act also provides bankruptcy protection for the Missouri Education Savings Program and the Missouri Higher Education Deposit Program. The act limits the protection to proceedings filed or on appeal after January 1, 2022, and only for designated beneficiaries that are lineal descendants of the account owner. The act provides for circumstances that are not subject to the bankruptcy protection.

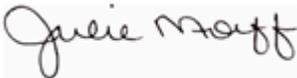
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office  
Department of Commerce and Insurance  
Department of Economic Development  
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations  
Department of Revenue  
Department of Public Safety –  
    Alcohol and Tobacco Control  
    Capitol Police  
    Director's Office  
    Fire Safety  
    Missouri Gaming Commission  
    Missouri National Guard  
    Missouri Highway Patrol  
    Missouri Veterans Commission  
    State Emergency Management Agency  
Department of Social Services  
Missouri Department of Agriculture  
Missouri Department of Conservation  
Missouri Ethics Commission  
Missouri Department of Transportation  
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System  
Office of Administration  
Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission  
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning

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Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Office of the Secretary of State  
University of Missouri System  
Missouri Senate  
Missouri House of Representatives  
Office of the Governor  
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan  
Office of the State Auditor  
Office of the State Treasurer  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
High Point R-III School District  
University of Central Missouri  
State Technical College of Missouri  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules



Julie Morff  
Director  
June 13, 2022



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
June 13, 2022