

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 4507H.04C  
 Bill No.: HCS for SCS for SB 982  
 Subject: Children and Minors; Children's Division; Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Department of Health and Senior Services  
 Type: Original  
 Date: April 26, 2022

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to youth services

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
General Revenue	(\$1,062,196 to \$13,062,214)	(\$360,571 to \$9,090,375)	(\$366,071 to \$9,097,669)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(\$1,062,196 to \$13,062,214)</b>	<b>(\$360,571 to \$9,090,375)</b>	<b>(\$366,071 to \$9,097,669)</b>

\* Range reflects the difference in appropriations for §210.715 (Family First Prevention Services Act – appropriation section 11.325) between the Perfected HCS for HB 3011 and SCS for HCS for HB 3011.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Federal Funds*	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$8,550,000)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$8,550,000)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$8,550,000)</b>

\* Income and expenses could exceed \$22 million in FY 2023, with unknown ongoing income and expenses and net to \$0.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
General Revenue	1 FTE to 3 FTE	1 FTE to 3 FTE	1 FTE to 3 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>1 FTE to 3 FTE</b>	<b>1 FTE to 3 FTE</b>	<b>1 FTE to 3 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>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to could exceed (\$6,888,675)</b>

### FISCAL ANALYSIS

#### ASSUMPTION

SEQ CHAPTER \h \r 1

Section 43.400 – Expands the definition of missing child

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, and the **Department of Social Services** each assume the provision 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 this provision.

Section 167.217 - Quality Assurance Report

Officials from **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** state, according to national standards, a quality assurance system contains multiple components, including but not limited to: Instructional Quality, Onsite Assessment, Coaching/Consultation/Technical Assistance, Program Structure (health, safety, policies & procedures), Parent and Community Engagement, Child Screening and Assessment, Staff Qualifications, and Professional Development. Each of these components are broken down below.

National data has shown, on average, a 25 percent participation rate in voluntary quality assurance systems. Based on this statistic, DESE is estimating approximately 894 programs will participate in this Quality Assurance Report Program.

555 school districts + 3,021 licensed providers = 3,576 \* 25% = 894 programs

Each program would need an annual onsite assessment of the quality of the program’s environment using a tool with rigorous validity and reliability standards. Assessments are approximately \$500 each.

Each program has on average 5 classrooms.  
 894 programs \* 5 classrooms = 4,470 classrooms

Each classroom would need coaching, consultation, and technical assistance to enhance teachers’ existing knowledge, develop or refine skills and strategies, and foster teacher self-reflection delivered through 12 virtual (1 hr each) and 6 on-site visits (4 hrs each).

\$50 rate/hr \* 12 virtual visits \* 1 hour = \$600  
 \$50 rate/hr \* 6 on-site visits \* 4 hours = \$1,200  
 \$1,800 coaching, consultation, and technical assistance per classroom  
 Average of 5 classrooms \* \$1,800 = \$9,000 per program

Because this program will be subject to appropriations, DESE will provide a range of potential impacts. The Quality Assurance Report Program may be funded through a mix of general revenue and federal grants. Therefore, DESE will show an impact range of \$0 - \$8.5 million for both general revenue and federal funding.

Programs	50	100	250	500	900
Cost	\$475,000	\$950,000	\$2,375,000	\$4,750,000	\$8,550,000

DESE estimates 1 supervisor FTE per 300 programs (3 FTE for 894 programs).

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** assume the provision will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes the high end of the cost provided by DESE assumed a 25% provider participation rate for school districts and licensed providers (3,576 total programs \* 25% = 894 participants) which DESE indicated was the national average for voluntary quality assurance programs. Currently, the pilot program has 6 cohort groups with 94 early learning programs.

Based on information obtained during the course of a Sunset Review, **Oversight** notes the QAR program is utilizing two funding sources. One source is General Revenue dollars and the other source of funds is the [Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five \(PDG B-5\)](#). DESE utilized two contracts with the Columbia Public Schools to administer the QAR program. One contract was for the utilization of General Revenue (GR) through Missouri Preschool Program (MPP) and the other contract was for the use of the PDG B-5 funds.

Funds were used to complete assessment visits and assessments using the rating scales from [Environment Rating Scales Institute](#) (ERSI) as well as professional development opportunities such as [Conscious Discipline](#) trainings and best practice trainings from [Child Care Aware](#).

Based on information provided by DESE, **Oversight** notes the following General Revenue expenditures for the QAR program:

Table 1: QAR General Revenue Actual/Planned Expenditures and Appropriations

	Actual Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Appropriation
FY 2018	\$0	\$59,713	\$59,713
FY 2019	\$57,922	\$57,922	\$59,713
FY 2020	\$36,706	\$310,122	\$319,713
FY 2021	\$112,743	\$116,122	\$119,713
FY 2022	N/A	N/A	\$119,713

In FY 18 the total appropriations were restricted. In FY 20 expenditures were lower as onsite assessments and consultations could not be completed because centers were closed and the appropriation was restricted due to COVID-19. In FY 21 the Governor held a reserve of \$3,591 (\$119,713 - \$3,591 = \$116,122).

In the course of the Sunset Review for the QAR program, Oversight requested copies of invoices submitted to DESE by the Columbia Public Schools for the QAR program funded through the PDG B-5 grant. Based on the invoices provided, Oversight notes the following expenditures by grant/calendar year:

- Grant Year 2019 (06/01/2019 to 12/30/2019) - \$1,136,889
- Grant Year 2020 (05/01/2020 to 12/30/2020) - \$629,840
- Grant Year 2021 (02/01/2021 to 12/30/2021) - \$354,289

**Oversight** assumes this proposal would cost approximately \$707,092 annually to maintain current services to existing cohort groups. Oversight notes this cost is a rough estimate based on a three year average of GR and PDG expenditures by fiscal year.

**Oversight** notes federal funds such as the PDG B-5 grant are currently being used to fund the QAR program and could potentially be used in future years depending on the availability of grant funds. Oversight notes, as of November 2021, there was over \$6,000,000 in unobligated PDG funds per the [PDG B-5 2021 Dashboard](#). In addition, Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) funds may be a potential source of funding for the QAR program.

**Oversight** assumes the removal of the pilot language could result in expanded participation although doesn't necessarily require it. Oversight will range the cost for General Revenue from \$0 (off-setting federal dollars) to \$8,550,000 annually depending on the level of participation.

In additional, Oversight will show a range of costs of \$0 (no federal funds used or no federal funds available) to \$8,550,000 annually depending on the level of participation.

#### Section 162.720 - Gifted Education

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

In response to a similar proposal, Perfected HCS HB 1750 (2022), officials from **Sikeston R-6 School District** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a similar proposal, HB 306 (2021), officials from the **High Point R-III School District** assumed the proposal would not fiscally impact their schools.

In response to a similar proposal, from 2021 (SB 151), officials from the **Fordland School District** stated this would require additional funding to establish a gifted program.

In response to a similar proposal from 2020 (SB 645), officials from the **Hurley R-I School District** stated gifted programs are very expensive to run and for small school districts, the financial impact of creating sections for 3 or 4 students could be massive at varying grade levels.

In response to a similar proposal from 2020 (SB 645), officials from the **Shell Knob School District** assumed this proposal has a negative fiscal impact.

In response to a similar proposal from 2020 (SB 645), officials from the **Fayette R-III** school district said the annual cost of this proposal is \$50,000, and would increase each year. It would be the cost to hire a gifted teacher plus any required assessments.

In response to a similar proposal from 2019, (HB 112), officials from the **Wellsville-Middletown R-1** School District assumed the proposal had the potential to have a substantial negative fiscal impact.

In response to a similar proposal from 2019, (HB 112), officials from the **Lee's Summit R-7 School District** assumed the proposal would be of no cost to the district because it has a state-approved program.

In response to a similar proposal from 2019, (HB 112), **Springfield Public Schools** assumed the cost to the district would be for additional professional development for non-certificated gifted teachers. The program already exists in the district but this change would create a mandate for districts. Additional cost above current expenditure is negligible.

**Oversight** notes, per information from DESE's 2019 Gifted Advisory Council (GAC) Biennial Report, 239 out of 528 Missouri school districts offered gifted programs in 2018, spending \$42,968,610 for these programs. Also, per the report, the state reimburses \$24,870,140 annually, which amount has remained static since 2006. Therefore, Oversight will assume the costs for this expansion will be borne by the school districts. DESE provided there were 37,475 identified students in Missouri, and that 5,199 identified students were unserved. However, the GAC reports and statistics from the National Center for Education Statistics show there are likely more unidentified unserved gifted students in Missouri.

**Oversight** estimates gifted spending is approximately \$1,325 per gifted student ( $\$42,968,610 / 32,276$ ). If there are 5,199 unserved identified gifted students with a cost of \$1,325 to educate, Oversight estimates **\$6,888,675** to provide gifted education to every unserved identified gifted student.

**Oversight** notes that the GAC reports show that districts with gifted programs identify gifted students at higher rates than districts without gifted programs. Oversight does not have sufficient data to firmly estimate a specific number of unidentified unserved gifted students, but will create an instructive estimate based on national statistics.

**Oversight** notes that in 2014, The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) found states identified 6.7% of their public school students as gifted. 6.7% of Missouri's 883,703 students is 59,208 gifted students. To match the NCES identified gifted student population average, Missouri would need to identify 11,335 ( $(.067 \times 883,703) - 5,199$  identified gifted students) more students as gifted. Furthermore, to provide gifted services to every currently identified and unidentified gifted student would cost \$21,907,684 ( $(11,335$  estimated unidentified gifted students +  $5,199$  identified gifted students) x \$1,325 cost per student).

Alternately, **Oversight** will estimate the cost of each district establishing a gifted program. If the 289 districts without a gifted program each hired one \$50,000 a year teacher to establish a gifted program, this provision would have a \$14,450,000 local net direct fiscal impact. Last, DESE recommends a maximum of 90 gifted students per full time teacher, which is a \$6,000,000 direct fiscal impact for 120 teachers, but is likely low because that would likely require some districts to share a teacher.

Section 167.227 Summer School

In response to a similar proposal, SB 661 (2022), officials from **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education** assumed there would be a fiscal impact; however, the department does not have available data to predict the increase in average daily attendance (ADA) by allowing students to attend more than one summer school.

**Oversight** notes, per section 163.011, "Full-time equivalent average daily attendance of summer school students" shall be computed by dividing the total number of hours, except for physical education hours that do not count as credit toward graduation for students in grades nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, attended by all summer school pupils by the number of hours required in section 160.011 in the school term."

One full term of attendance is 1,044 hours per student. For each full term of attendance, the average state funding per ADA is approximately at \$5,066 (based on data provided by DESE in a previous year) or \$4.85 per hour of full term attendance. For each additional hour of summer school attendance, Oversight estimates the cost to be approximately \$4.85. However, Oversight notes this is an approximation of the cost as the state aid payment can vary greatly by district.

**Oversight** notes school districts reported 24,714,414 hours of summer attendance in 2018, based on information provided by DESE from a previous year.

**Oversight** estimates to reach a revenue impact of \$250,000 would require a change in attendance hours of approximately 52,000 hours or approximately 50 ADA ( $52,000 * \$4.85 = \$252,200$ ). Oversight notes an increase of 52,000 hours is a 0.2% increase in total attendance; therefore, Oversight assumes it is possible the impact could exceed \$250,000.

**Oversight** assumes an increase in ADA would result in an increased call to the foundation formula. Therefore, Oversight will show a range of impact of \$0 (no increase in ADA or not appropriated) to an unknown cost to General Revenue and increase in revenue to school districts.

**Oversight** notes while the foundation formula has been fully funded in recent years, Oversight unable to predict whether it will be fully funded in future fiscal years. Oversight notes that if the foundation formula is fully funded there would be an additional cost to General Revenue for this increase.

If the foundation formula is not fully funded, there would not be necessarily be an additional cost to General Revenue, instead any costs for additional attendance would be borne by school districts.

Sections 208.044, 208.046, 208.053, 210.027, 210.102, 210.203, 210.211, 210.221, 210.223, 210.231, 210.241, 210.245, 210.251, 210.252, 210.254, 210.255, 210.256, 210.258, 210.275, 210.1007 and 210.108 - Transfer of Authority

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Social Services** and the **Department of Health and Senior Services** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to the previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** assumes the transfer of duties, funds and staff proposed in this legislation is attributable to [Executive Order 21-02](#). Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

#### 208.646 - Provides for no eligibility waiting period after application for CHIP children

Officials from **DSS-MHD** state Section 208.646 is amended to remove the thirty-day waiting period for uninsured children in families with an income of more than two hundred twenty-five percent of the federal poverty level and requires eligibility to begin at receipt of application for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

In SFY 21, the FSD approved 2,571 individuals who were subject to the 30-day waiting period after enrollment in MO HealthNet benefits. If the provisions of this bill are enacted, these individuals will become eligible for MO HealthNet coverage from the date of application.

For the purposes of this fiscal note, it is assumed that all applications will be approvable upon receipt. It is assumed that all premiums are paid within 30 days and it is assumed that 13 CSR 70-4.0804(E) is not revised.

Capitated Payments: With the above assumptions, there will be approximately one additional month of capitated payments made for new eligibles initially enrolled in this eligibility category. In SFY 2022, 2,571 eligibles in this eligibility category were subject to the thirty-day waiting period. The SFY2022 number of eligibles is slightly inflated due to the PHE. It is assumed that the number of eligibles will not be the same for this category in subsequent years. The average Per Member Per Month (PMPM) capitation payment in SFY 2021 for these eligibles was \$234.58. Therefore, the fiscal impact would be up to  $(2,571 \times \$234.58 = \$603,105.18)$  annually.

Carved-Out Services for Managed Care Eligibles: Managed Care members receive some of their services through the Fee-for-Service program, e.g., pharmacy and some behavioral health. Since these eligibles currently do not have coverage in the first 30 days, a proxy for this cost was created using FFS claims for similar eligibility categories (ME Codes 73 and 74). In SFY 2020, 11,412 claims were processed and paid through FFS for a total of approximately \$2,141,735.34. This total was divided by 12 to estimate one month of claims at \$178,478. Therefore, it is assumed the annual fiscal impact will be up to approximately \$179,000 for services that are carved out of Managed Care and covered under FFS.



Due to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (HR 6201, Section 6008), MO HealthNet coverage was maintained at the same benefit level for all cases as of March 18, 2020 and coverage was only closed for voluntary requests, deceased participants, participants moving out of the state, or aging out of Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) under Title XXI. The annual review process required in 42 CFR 435.916 and RSMo 208.147 is temporarily waived while operating under the provisions of HR 6201, Section 6008. The number of MHN cases with children under 19 years of age may be higher as this resulted in limited closings after March 18, 2020. The proxy used in SFY20 to estimate the fiscal impact of carved out services could not be replicated to show an accurate estimate using SFY21 data. MHD will stand by the estimate provided in SFY 20 through the end of the pandemic.

Premiums: MO HealthNet Managed Care does not impose co-payments. However, families of children in the CHIP program at 225% of the FPL are required to pay premiums. MO HealthNet currently sends monthly invoices for premium payments and members are made ineligible for 90 days once notified that premium payments have been missed for three consecutive months. MO HealthNet's current practice aligns with new language in this legislation; therefore, it is assumed there will be no change to Managed Care operations and no fiscal impact.

If this legislation is passed, the CHIP State Plan will need to be amended to reflect new language. For FY24 and FY25, a 1.7% medical inflation rate was used.

- FY23 (10 month): Total - \$651,319 (GR - \$221,787; Federal - \$429,532)
- FY24: Total - \$794,870 (GR - \$270,669; Federal - \$524,201)
- FY25: Total - \$808,383 (GR - \$275,271; Federal - \$533,112)

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by MHD.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 935 (2022), officials from **OA, ITSD/DSS** stated the proposed provisions in §208.646 eliminate the waiting period for coverage to start after an application is received and approved for CHIP participants and adds a 90-day penalty for failure to make co-payments for medical services when the family has income of more than 225% of FPL. MEDES will require the following modifications to accommodate elimination of the waiting period and the addition of a 90-day penalty:

- The MHN Systems "failure to pay" (CHIP premium) batch subroutine will be modified to also provide information to the Missouri Eligibility and Determination System (MEDES) when a recipient fails to meet the co-payment requirements.
- The MEDES case management component will be modified to display failure to meet co-payment information including co-payment status.
- System rules will be revised to remove the 30-day delay in starting CHIP 75 eligibility.
- Complete programming to trigger the process to initiate CHIP reinstatement when the 90-day penalty period ends.

The changes are estimated at a total cost of \$514,216, split 50% GR; 50% Federal in FY 2023 exclusively.

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** defer to DSS for the anticipated fiscal impact to the Comprehensive Psychiatric Rehab (CPR), Comprehensive Substance Treatment and Rehabilitation (CSTAR) and Developmental Disabilities (DD) waiver services.

**Oversight** notes DMH's deferral to DSS for a statement of fiscal impact; for fiscal note purposes, Oversight assumes no fiscal impact for DMH.

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Office of Administration, Budget and Planning** and the **Newton County Health Department** each assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Section 210.135; 210.140; 210.147; 210.715; 210.762; 211.081 - Child protection provisions

In response to a similar proposal, Perfected SS No. 2 SB 823 (2022), officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** state this legislation provides support to implement the federal legislation for Families First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA). There is a fiscal impact to the FFPSA legislation. A new decision item has been requested based on this fiscal impact. Unless Missouri implements certain components of the Family First Act, the state could lose federal funds. Implementation of these components will significantly reduce that impact. Additionally, the U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) released guidance in October 2021, allowing for a waiver which will reduce the loss of federal funding for a period of 2 years. Therefore, there is no fiscal impact to DSS.

**Oversight** notes Perfected HCS for HB 3011 appropriated \$10,860,064 (\$500,000 GR; \$10,360,064 Federal), while SCS for HCS for HB 3011 appropriates \$25,902,505 (\$3,783,417 GR; \$22,119,088 Federal) for DSS's the Family First Residential Cost, with \$2 million in Federal funding for the provisions of §210.1450. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the appropriations included in HCS for HB 3011 and SCS for HCS for HB 3011 for the Family First Residential Cost for FY 2023 as a range (\$500,000 to \$3,783,417 GR; \$8,360,064 to \$20,119,088 Federal), and "\$0 to (Unknown)" costs for ongoing (FY 2024 and beyond) expenses related to implantation.

**Oversight** notes the following description in DSS' supplemental NDI:

*"The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was signed into law on February 9, 2018. The Act aims to prevent children from entering foster care by allowing federal reimbursement for mental health services, substance use treatment, and in-home parenting skill training to families and children who are at risk of entering the child welfare system. FFPSA, also, aims to ensure children already in foster care are placed in the least restrictive, most family-like setting*

*appropriate to the child's specialized needs when foster care is needed, and incentivizes states to reinvest funds, currently used for residential care, into prevention funds.”*

*“Family First significantly changes federal reimbursement for residential treatment. Families first reduced the ability to claim IV-E (which provides federal reimbursement for room and board costs for Title IV-E eligible children). This Act also reduces the amount of Medicaid that can be claimed on Residential Facilities. This act may cause many of the current residential providers to be qualified as an Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD). This removes the ability to claim Medicaid on Residential Treatment costs if child is placed in an IMD instead of a residential treatment provider.”*

*“In addition, this Act creates the need for two additional provider types (Qualified Residential Treatment Program (QRTP) and Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF)) and corresponding rates for these providers. Overall, this Act has a significant impact on the federal funding for Residential Treatment Placements. This increases the amount of state funding needed to support these programs and changes how these programs are administered.”*

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** defer to the **Department of Social Services** for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 823 (2022), officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight assumes OSCA will be able to perform any additional duties required by this proposal with current staff and resources and will reflect no fiscal impact to the OSCA for fiscal note purposes. Oversight also assumes OSCA may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in costs.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education** and the **Department of Mental Health** each assume the provision 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 for these sections.

In response to a similar proposal, Perfected SS No. 2 SB 823 (2022), officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a similar proposal, SB 823 (2022), officials from the **Hermann Area Hospital District** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

§§210.201 and 210.211 – Child care facilities

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Kansas City Health Department**, the **Newton County Health Department** and the **St. Louis County Health Department** 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 for these sections.

In response to a similar SB 916 (2022), officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services** deferred to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for response relating to the fiscal impact of this proposal on their organization.

#### Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, **Kansas City Health Department**, **Newton County Health Department**, **St. Louis County Health Department** and the **Gordon Parks Elementary Charter School** 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 entities.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other hospitals and school districts were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A general listing of political subdivisions included in the Missouri Legislative Information System database is available upon request.

#### 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.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>			
<u>Costs - DESE - §161.217 - p.3-5</u>			
Personnel Service	(\$41,780 to \$125,340)	(\$50,637 to \$151,912)	(\$51,144 to \$153,431)
Fringe Benefits	(\$25,663 to \$76,989)	(\$30,977 to \$92,933)	(\$31,162 to \$93,485)
Expense & Equipment	(\$15,858 to \$47,574)	(\$8,288 to \$24,861)	(\$8,494 to \$25,482)
<u>Total Costs - DESE</u>	(\$83,301 to \$249,903)	(\$89,902 to \$269,706)	(\$90,800 to \$272,398)
FTE Change	1 FTE to 3 FTE	1 FTE to 3 FTE	1 FTE to 3 FTE
<u>Costs - DESE - on-site assessments, coaching, consultation and technical assistance - §161.217 - p.3-5</u>	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)
<u>Costs - increased ADA for summer school - §167.227 - p.7</u>	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Costs - DSS (§208.646) - Program Distributions - p.8-10</u>	(\$221,787)	(\$270,669)	(\$275,271)
<u>Costs - OA, ITSD/DSS (§208.646) MEDES system changes - p.8-10</u>	(\$257,108)	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs – DSS/CD §§210.135; 210.140; 210.147; 210.715; 210.762; 211.081) NDI for FFPSA implementation* - p.10-12</u>	(\$500,000 to \$3,783,417)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>(\$1,062,196 to \$13,062,214)</b>	<b>(\$360,571 to \$9,090,375)</b>	<b>(\$366,071 to \$9,097,669)</b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	1 FTE to 3 FTE	1 FTE to 3 FTE	1 FTE to 3 FTE
* NDI for FFPSA implementation in FY 2023 with unknown ongoing implementation costs.			

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
<u>Costs</u> - DESE - on-site assessments, coaching, consultation and technical assistance - §161.217 - p.3-5	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)	\$0 to (\$8,550,000)
<u>Income</u> - DSS (§208.646) - Increase in program reimbursements - p.8-10	\$429,532	\$524,201	\$533,112
<u>Income</u> - OA, ITSD/DSS (§208.646) MEDES system changes - p.8-10	\$257,108	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs</u> - DSS (§208.646) - Increase in Program Distributions - p.8-10	(\$429,532)	(\$524,201)	(\$533,112)
<u>Costs</u> - OA, ITSD/DSS (§208.646) MEDES system changes - p.8-10	(\$257,108)	\$0	\$0
<u>Income</u> – DSS/CD §§210.135; 210.140; 210.147; 210.715; 210.762; 211.081) NDI for FFPSA implementation* - p.10-12	\$8,360,064 to \$22,119,088	Unknown	Unknown
<u>Costs</u> – DSS/CD §§210.135; 210.140; 210.147; 210.715; 210.762; 211.081) NDI for FFPSA implementation* - p.10-12	(\$8,360,064 to \$22,119,088)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$8,550,000)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$8,550,000)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$8,550,000)</b>
* NDI for FFPSA implementation in FY 2023 with unknown ongoing implementation costs.			

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>			
<u>Cost</u> - to School Districts - requirement to establish gifted programs - §162.720 - p.5-7	\$0	\$0	\$0 to could exceed (\$6,888,675)
<u>Costs</u> - to School Districts - increased summer school attendance - §167.227 - p.7-8	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Revenue Gain</u> - to School Districts - increased ADA for summer school - §167.227 - p.7-8	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to could exceed (\$6,888,675)</b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This proposal makes changes to provisions relating to youth services.

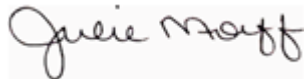
HYPERLINK "<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/title-iv-e-prevention-program>" \h [Office of the Administration for Children & Families, Children's Bureau](#) HYPERLINK "<https://dss.mo.gov/cd/family-first-prevention-services-act.htm>" \h [DSS began implementing FFPSA in October 2021](#) This legislation would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

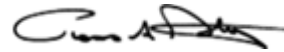
- Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- Department of Health and Senior Services
- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Social Services
- Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
- Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission
- Office of the Secretary of State

Office of the State Courts Administrator

Kansas City Health Department  
Newton County Health Department  
St. Louis County Health Department  
Hermann Area Hospital District  
Sikeston R-6 School District  
High Point R-III School District  
Fordland School District  
Hurley R-I School District  
Shell Knob School District  
Fayette R-III School District  
Wellsville-Middletown R-1 School District  
Lee's Summit R-7 School District  
Springfield Public Schools



Julie Morff  
Director  
April 26, 2022



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
April 26, 2022