

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 4329-02  
Bill No.: Perfected HCS for HB 1408  
Subject: Elementary and Secondary Education; Counseling  
Type: Original  
Date: January 25, 2018

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Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to virtual education.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
<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.

This fiscal note contains 8 pages.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
<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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$100,000)</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$100,000)</b>

## **FISCAL ANALYSIS**

### **ASSUMPTION**

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** assume the number of potential new vendors and courses is unknown; therefore, the cost is unknown. For every 10 additional vendors, one FTE at the assistant director level would be needed to continue to provide the current level of service to families and vendors. As the number of vendors increases, the staffing ratio may shift to accommodate more than 10 vendors for each additional FTE. In addition, contractual costs for review of course content are estimated at \$200 per course based on current contracts. DESE defers to local school districts and charter schools.

Officials from the **Kirksville R-III School District** assume this proposal would have a slight negative impact on the district.

Officials from the **Summersville R2 School District** assume a definite negative impact.

In response to a previous version (HB 1408, LR 4329-01), officials from the **West Plains School District** assumed additional costs will be required of the school district without additional revenue if existing students opt for this route. Estimated costs range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 annually depending on the demand from students.

In response to a previous version (HB 1408, LR 4329-01), officials from **Forsyth R-III Schools** assumed a negative impact of over \$10,000.

In response to a previous version (HB 1408, LR 4329-01), officials from the **Macon County R-IV School District** assumed any expenses to an outside educational agency will reduce funds available for local use. If the district pays \$900 for one virtual education course it is essentially reducing funds available to current staff who are being paid to teach. If students take 29 virtual courses, the district will pay an additional instructor's salary, meaning that it's additional cost in the budget that will have to be met with reallocation/reduction of budgetary expenses or a reduction in staff to offset the cost.

**Oversight** notes that SB 912 in 2006 created Missouri's virtual school known as MoVIP. In FY 2018 MoVIP is offering 1,038 semester courses in grades K-12:

- 757 higher school semester courses
- 166 middle school courses
- 115 elementary school semester courses
- 7 foreign language courses

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** notes, per the code of state regulations (5 CSR 20-100), students are currently eligible to take up to 6 virtual credits per school year, subject to state appropriations. However, state-funded slots for virtual education are currently restricted to medically-fragile students. The number of students receiving state funded virtual education totaled 543 in FY 2015, 661 in FY 2016 and 405 in FY 2017. The projected number of students to receive state funding for virtual education in FY 2018 is 800.

Per the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education FY 2019 budget request, virtual education appropriations for FY 2018 totaled \$589,778. Actual expenditures for virtual education totaled \$438,027 in FY 2017 with \$358,724 funded from lottery proceeds and \$79,303 from general revenue. Oversight assumes the state will continue to fund virtual education for the medically fragile.

**Oversight** notes that a portion of this proposal changes Missouri's virtual school name to the "Missouri Course Access Program." Oversight assumes this name change would not have a fiscal impact on the program.

**Oversight** notes this proposal authorizes any K-12 student to take up to two virtual courses through the Missouri Course Access Program paid for by the school district if the student has attended the district for at least one semester immediately prior to enrollment, has received the approval from the school counselor and the course or its equivalent is not available at the district of attendance or there is a scheduling conflict.

**Oversight** assumes this proposal shifts the responsibility of paying the course providers from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to local school districts. Oversight assumes this proposal also allows school districts to pay for virtual courses in addition to those specifically authorized under 161.670.3 (1).

**Oversight** assumes school districts must develop a procedure for a student to appeal the school district's decision regarding enrollment in virtual education courses and shall inform the student and parents or guardians of their right to appeal the decision by the district to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** notes this proposal restricts the cost the school districts must pay to no more than 14% of the state adequacy target per year-long course and 7% of the state adequacy target per semester-long course (§161.670.3(4)). The current state adequacy target is \$6,308, meaning each school district could reimburse a course a provider no more than \$883 ( $\$6,308 \times 14\%$ ) per year-long course or \$442 ( $\$6,308 \times 7\%$ ) per semester-long course. The current high school courses offered by MoVIP have an average cost of \$343 per semester course and range in price from \$100 to \$817.

**Oversight** notes the national average for virtual school enrollment was .4% of total enrollment according to the National Center for Education Statistics. Assuming .4% of students currently enrolled in Missouri public schools participated, program participation would equal 3,536 ( $883,957 \times .004$ ). If 3,536 students each took two courses, it would cost \$2,425,696 ( $3536 \times 2 \times \$343$ ) using the average cost per course.

**Oversight** notes current statute (§161.670.3(3)) allows school districts to receive 15% of the state aid attributable to any student who is included in the district's enrollment and is taking virtual courses. Oversight assumes this proposal eliminates this distribution. Per DESE, school districts are not currently receiving this distribution. Oversight assumes this provision would not have a fiscal impact on the state or school districts.

**Oversight** notes that students must receive advisement from the school counselor and approval from the principal (or person designated by the district or charter school) and the course must be unavailable at the school district or there must be a scheduling conflict to be authorized to participate in the Missouri Course Access program. Oversight cannot determine how many students would switch from a traditional classroom setting to virtual courses. Oversight will show the cost to the school districts as could exceed \$100,000.

**Oversight** notes this proposal does not require school districts to provide computers, equipment or internet access to any student. Oversight assumes this portion of the proposal would not have a fiscal impact on the state or school districts.

**Oversight** notes this proposal allows home schooled students and private school students to enroll in the Missouri Course Access Program. However, it requires these students to pay their own tuition for the courses. Therefore, this portion of the proposal would not have a fiscal impact on the state or school districts.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** notes that this proposal would allow any person, organization or entity to submit courses for approval. Currently there are 7 vendors providing the courses. In response to this legislation, DESE has stated they would need one Director to run the program should 10 additional vendors be added.

**Oversight** is unable to determine if additional vendors will submit courses for review. Oversight assumes the current FTE could handle the program. Should a sufficient number of new vendors and courses be submitted to justify additional FTE, DESE could request the FTE through the appropriation process.

Officials at the following school districts: Arcadia Valley R-2, Avilla R-13, Bakersfield, Belton, Benton County R-2, Bismark R-5, Bloomfield R-14, Blue Springs, Bolivar R-I, Bowling Green R-1, Branson, Brentwood, Bronaugh R-7, Campbell R-2, Carrollton R-7, Caruthersville, Central R-III, Chilhowee R-4, Chillicothe R-II, Clarkton C-4, Cole R-I, Columbia, Concordia R-2, Crawford County R-1, Crocker R-II, Delta C-7, East Carter R-2, Eldon R-I, Everton R-III, Fair Play, Fayette R-3, Fox C-6, Fredericktown R-I, Fulton, Grain Valley, Hancock Place, Hannibal, Harrisonburg R-8, Harrisonville, Hillsboro R-3, Hollister R-5, Humansville R-4, Hurley R-1, Independence, Jefferson City, Kansas City Public Schools, Kearney R-1, Kennett #39, King City R-1, Kingston 42, Kirbyville R-VI, Lee Summit, Leeton R-10, Lewis County C-1, Lincoln R-II, Lindbergh, Lonedell R-14, Malta Bend, Mehlville, Meramec Valley R-3, Mexico, Middle Grove C-1, Midway R-1, Milan C-2, Moberly, Monroe City R-I, Morgan County R-2, New Haven, Nixa, North Kansas City, North St. Francois Co. R-1, Northeast Nodaway R-5, Odessa R-VII, Oregon-Howell R-III, Orrick R-11, Osborn R-0, Parkway, Pattonville, Pettis County R-12, Pierce City, Plato R-5, Princeton R-5, Raymore-Peculiar R-III, Raytown, Reeds Springs R-IV, Renick R-5, Republic R-III, Richards R-V, Richland R-1, Richmond R-XVI, Riverview Gardens, Salisbury R-4, Sarcoxie R-2, Scotland County R-I, Sedalia, Seymour R-2, Shell Knob #78, Sikeston, Silex, Smithville R-2, Special School District of St. Louis County, Spickard R-II, Springfield, St Joseph, St Louis, St. Charles, St. Elizabeth R-4, Sullivan, Valley R-6, Verona R-7, Warren County R-3, Warrensburg R-6, Waynesville, Webster Groves, Wentzville, Westview C-6 and the Wright City R-2 school districts did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact.

HA1 and HA2

Officials from **DESE** stated that these amendments would not change their response to the proposal.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
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### **LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

<u>Cost</u> - students taking courses through the MO Course Access Program, paid for by school districts	\$0	(Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u> )	(Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u> )
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<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u>)</b>	<b>(Could exceed <u>\$100,000</u>)</b>
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### FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

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

### FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill changes the Missouri Virtual Instruction Program (MOVIP) to "The Missouri Course Access Program" (MCAP) and allows any K-12 student to enroll in MCAP courses, to be paid by the school district or charter school that is a local educational agency, if the student is enrolled in a school district or charter school, has attended such school for at least one semester immediately prior, has received approval from a designated person, and the course is unavailable at the school or there is a scheduling conflict. The school district or charter school shall pay the course provider directly until the student discontinues enrollment and shall not pay more than 14% of the state adequacy target for a year-long course or 7% of the state adequacy target for a semester-long course.

The bill requires the State Board of Education to provide an easily accessible link for course vendors on the MCAP website, allows anyone to submit courses for approval, and requires vendors to accept monthly payments for students enrolled in their courses.

This bill requires the students' home district to pay the costs associated with MCAP courses up to the equivalent of a full time student, under specified conditions.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2019.

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

Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Forsyth R-III Schools  
Kirksville R-III School District  
Macon County R-IV School District  
Summersville R2 School District  
West Plains School District

Ross Strobe



Acting Director  
January 25, 2018