

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 3425H.02I  
 Bill No.: HB 1946  
 Subject: Education, Elementary and Secondary; Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Teachers  
 Type: Original  
 Date: January 24, 2024

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions governing school safety.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
General Revenue*	\$0 to (Could exceed \$7,631,600)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$6,220,000)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$6,220,000)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>\$0 to (Could exceed \$7,631,600)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Could exceed \$6,220,000)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Could exceed \$6,220,000)</b>

\*Subject to an appropriation by the General Assembly (§160.485 & §160.663).

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other State Funds</u></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>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>
<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>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>
<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 \$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>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

#### Section 160.485 - Bleeding Control Kits

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** state, subject to appropriation, the minimum total cost to provide the bleeding control kits would be \$1,212,600 with ongoing costs to replenish/replace used or expired items.

The cost per bleeding control kit is estimated at \$100 each (kits from different sources cost between \$40 and \$160+). The number of buildings in Missouri that would require kits is 2,391. The Department estimates a minimum of five kits per building (auditorium, library, gymnasiums, science classrooms, and cafeterias) with the number of kits estimated to be around 11,955. Additional kits to be required at the career-technical centers (57) at a minimum of three per center is estimated to be approximately 171.

The Department assumes that the general assembly will appropriate funds to award grants/reimbursement to local education agencies for the cost of “Stop the Bleed” kits.  $12,126 \text{ kits} \times \$100 \text{ per kit} = \$1,212,600$  plus an additional five kits for approximately 25% of schools (598) who have an additional need for high traffic areas or multiple required locations = \$299,000 for a total of \$1,511,600.

Once the program has been implemented throughout Missouri, materials will need to be replaced/restocked as they are used or expire. The Department estimates a minimum cost of \$100,000 with additional potential costs due to inflation.

DESE estimates current staff will develop guidelines as required and administer the grants/reimbursement, however it will increase the workload on current staff and require administrative support. If multiple items of legislation are passed that require additional duties, DESE will seek additional FTE through the appropriation process.

DESE has identified available online training to meet the requirements of the legislation that is provided at no cost to participants.

In response to a similar proposal, HB 1487 (2024), officials from the **Henry County R-1 School District** assumed the proposal will have a fiscal impact due to monies spent to provide kits.

In response to a similar proposal, HCS HB 1991 (2020), officials from the **Maries County R-1 School District** assumed the cost would be approximately \$69.99 per classroom: \$68.99 for the Curaplex Stop the Bleed Kit and \$1.00 for the Emergency Thermal Blanket (10 for \$9.95). Fifty five spaces would need one in their school, it would cost them \$3,850 to put them in. They would have to replace the kits when they expire.

In response to a similar proposal, HCS HB 1722 (2022), **DESE** used an estimated cost per kit of \$35. However, based on their research this past year, DESE estimated the cost to be closer to \$100 per kit based on the average cost of bleeding control kits. For example, the American Red Cross offer a [Professional Bleeding Control Kit](#) for \$149.92. In addition, they indicated some of the cost increase may be related to inflation and supply chain issues.

Ultimately, **Oversight** is uncertain what cost would be realized but notes prices ranged from \$50 to over \$200 per kit based on a brief review. Oversight will show the costs to provide bleeding control kits at \$1,511,600 as estimated by DESE.

**Oversight** assumes the requirements in this proposal are subject to an appropriation by the General Assembly that would cover all costs. Oversight assumes kits will not be used frequently, so restocking and annual training costs will be shown as ‘could exceed (\$100,000)’ in future years.

#### Section 160.663 – Anti-intruder Door Locks and Windows

Officials from **DESE** assume this section would require anti-intruder door locks on all interior doors and bullet-resistant window film on all exterior doors or entryways. DESE is unable to estimate the number of each that would be required to make all schools compliant as the number of doors, buildings, etc. varies greatly district to district and some districts have instituted these measures. DESE would assume each district would need a minimum of one door lock and roll of bullet-resistant film for each building at a minimum cost of \$125. The number of buildings is 2,391 plus the 57 career-technical centers multiplied by \$125 for a minimum cost of \$306,000. This cost would be up to an unknown amount depending on the total number of buildings and doors. DESE assumes this would be a one-time grant.

Anti-intruder door locks: \$50 - \$200

Bullet-resistant window film: \$75 - \$250 per roll

In response to a similar proposal, HS for HCS for HB Nos 1108 & 1181 (2023), officials from **DESE** state Section 160.660.1(3) requires that the state board of education shall add to the school facilities and safety criteria provisions the requirement that each school district building have bullet-resistant doors and windows on all first-floor entryways and bullet resistant glass for each exterior window large enough for an intruder to enter through. Section 160.660.2 makes this requirement subject to a specific appropriation to address school safety.

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act funding of \$15 million could be used for the replacement of doors and windows made with bullet-resistant materials. However, DESE cannot require that schools use the BSCA funding on only doors and windows. There are approximately 2,200 public school buildings in Missouri. It is unknown how many currently have bullet-resistant doors and windows. It is also unknown how many doors and windows would need to be replaced. A search on bullet-resistant products showed widely different costs depending on the

material and size selected. DESE is unable to estimate an exact cost. The cost is unknown but DESE estimates that it could exceed \$1 million.

**Oversight** notes Section 160.663.4 (2) states each existing exterior door or entryway and interior door shall be equipped with the required anti-intruder door lock and bullet-resistant window film before July 1, 2028.

**Oversight** notes a bullet-resistant door can range in cost from \$2,500 to more than \$4,000 based on a CNN [article](#) from 2019. Oversight notes the number of buildings is 2,391 plus the 57 career-technical centers in Missouri according to DESE. Oversight is uncertain how many school buildings currently have bullet-resistant doors. However, if this proposal required installing two doors per building in half of the buildings (2,448 doors), the cost is estimated to be \$6,120,000 (assuming a cost of \$2,500 per door). Therefore, Oversight assumes the cost for this provision could substantially exceed \$6,120,000.

**Oversight** notes Section 160.663.3 states a school district or charter school shall not be required to equip an interior door with an anti-intruder door lock or to equip the glass of an exterior door or entryway with bullet-resistant window film under this section unless the general assembly specifically appropriates moneys to cover all costs related to equipping such door or entryway with such lock or window film. Therefore, Oversight will reflect an \$0 (no appropriation) to unknown that could exceed the cost of \$6,120,000.

#### Section 170.315 – Intruder Response Training

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** do not anticipate an immediate (FY25) fiscal impact with the provisions in Section 170.315.6, it does anticipate an increase in tips due to the required annual training of every student in the state. The training component in House Bill 1946 would bring the Courage2Report information to every student and promote the use of the tip line. Courage2Report started in 2019, and since 2020 the tip line has had a steady increase in tip volume annually. From 2020 to 2021, there was an 80% increase in the number of tips, from 2021 to 2022 there was a 75% increase in the number of tips, and from 2022 to 2023 there was a 48% increase in the number of tips. In the future the Patrol does foresee a need for at least one (1) additional FTE to help with the increased workload based on the projected increase in tips that go beyond what current staffing can field.

**Oversight** assumes the **MHP** could absorb the costs related to this proposal at this time. If and when the MHP experiences an increased workload that goes beyond what current staffing can field, MHP could request funding for additional staff through the appropriation process.

**Oversight** notes this section requires that beginning in the 2025-26 school year the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program be required for teachers and school employees on an annual basis. The bill requires that initial training be eight hours and continuing training be four hours in length.

**Oversight** assumes there could be costs for school districts if annual training is required. Oversight assumes new training, instruction or education required under state law or rules promulgated by DESE will be dependent on each school districts' needs. Therefore, Oversight will reflect an unknown impact on the fiscal note.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assume any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation.

Officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, Department of Social Services, Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Mental Health, Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety - Fire Safety, and Department of Public Safety – Office of the Director** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

Officials from the **Phelps County Sheriff's Office, Kansas City Police Department, St. Louis County Police Department, and the Eureka Fire Protection District** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

**Oversight** did not receive any responses from school districts related to the fiscal impact of this proposal. Oversight has presented this fiscal note on the best current information available. Upon the receipt of additional responses, Oversight will review to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek the necessary approval to publish a new fiscal note.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, school districts 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.

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 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>			
<u>Transfer Out</u> - DESE - bleeding control kits and school personnel training - §160.485	\$0 to (Could exceed \$1,511,600)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$100,000)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$100,000)
<u>Transfer Out</u> – DESE - for cost of anti-intruder door locks on all interior doors and bullet-resistant window film - §160.663	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,120,000)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,120,000)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,120,000)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$0 to (Could exceed \$7,631,600)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Could exceed \$6,220,000)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Could exceed \$6,220,000)</b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027
<b>SCHOOL DISTRICTS</b>			
<u>Transfer In</u> - from state General Revenue - §160.663	\$0 to Could exceed \$6,120,000	0 to Could exceed \$6,120,000	0 to Could exceed \$6,120,000
<u>Costs</u> - for cost of anti-intruder door locks on all interior doors and bullet-resistant window film - §160.663	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,120,000)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,120,000)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,120,000)
<u>Transfer In</u> - from state General Revenue - §160.485	\$0 to Could exceed \$1,511,600	\$0 or Could exceed \$100,000	\$0 or Could exceed \$100,000
<u>Costs</u> - for cost of bleeding control kits and school personnel training - §160.485	\$0 to (Could exceed \$1,511,600)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$100,000)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$100,000)
<u>Costs</u> – training, instruction, and education - §170.315	(Unknown)	Unknown)	(Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON SCHOOL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>	<b>(Unknown)</b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill requires school districts and charter schools to adopt a comprehensive emergency operations plan to address school safety, crises, and emergency operations. Schools must ensure a physical security site assessment annually and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall develop standards for the emergency operation plans (Section 160.480 RSMo).

The bill establishes the "Stop the Bleed Act", defines "bleeding control kit" and requires DESE to develop a traumatic blood loss protocol for school personnel by January 1, 2025.



The bill outlines the specific requirements for the blood loss protocol which shall include a bleeding control kit be placed in areas where there is likely to be high traffic or congregation, and areas where risk of injury may be elevated. Additionally, each district must designate a school nurse or school health care provider, or if no school nurse or school health care provider is available, a school personnel member to receive annual training on the use of a blood control kit.

The bill requires DESE and each school district and charter school to maintain information regarding the traumatic blood loss protocol and the Stop the Bleed national awareness campaign on their respective website (Section 160.485).

The bill requires that beginning July 1, 2025, the State Board of Education (SBE) modify school safety criteria in the Missouri School Improvement Program to require a primary and secondary school safety coordinator to complete the Federal Emergency Management Administration's (FEMA) Incident Command Training Program or any subsequent program created by FEMA to replace the Incident Command Training Program within one year of being designated a coordinator (Section 160.660).

The bill requires that school districts and charter schools equip each interior door with anti-intruder door locks and each exterior door with bullet-resistant window film. This requirement is subject to appropriations to cover all costs however, a school may receive donations, as specified in the bill.

Any exterior, entryway, or interior door installed after the effective date of these provisions shall be equipped, as specified in the bill and by July 1, 2028 all schools must have all existing doors both exterior and interior equipped per the specifications in the bills, and develop and implement policies relating to access to individual classrooms and require that doors with windows be equipped with material to cover windows during a building lockdown (Section 160.663).

The bill requires behavioral risk assessments to be included in the records to be requested by school officials when enrolling a pupil (Sections 167.020 and 167.022).

Currently, school districts must be notified if a petition is filed in juvenile court with specific allegations. This bill expands the current requirements to also include when a charge or indictment is filed, adds the prosecutor to the list of required notifiers, and requires such notice to be within 24 hours and reduces the requirement for a summary of facts from five days to two business days following the case disposition. The bill allows school districts to request an injunction to exclude students from educational services if there is a likelihood of danger to the safety of pupils or employees in the school district (Section 167.115).

The bill authorized districts and charter schools to enter into written agreements with law enforcement on procedures for reporting criminal offenses outlined in the bill and allows for certain offenses for students under 11 years of age to be reported to the Children's Division, within the Department of Social Services (Section 167.117).

The bill requires that cardiopulmonary resuscitation training be required for school district and charter school employees (Section 167.624).

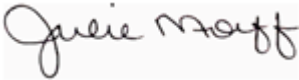
The bill requires that beginning in the 2025-26 school year the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program be required for teachers and school employees on an annual basis. The bill requires that initial training be eight hours and continuing training be four hours in length.

Currently, public schools are required to foster an environment where students feel comfortable reporting a potentially threatening or dangerous situation with an adult. This bill adds the requirement that schools must annually provide age-appropriate information on the Missouri State Highway Patrol's Courage2ReportMO reporting mechanism. Beginning with the 2025-26 school years schools must annually hold active shooter exercises in which students, teachers, and school employees simulate conditions where an active shooter is present (Section 170.315).

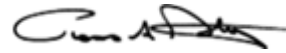
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director  
    Fire Safety  
    Missouri Highway Patrol  
Attorney General's Office  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Corrections  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Department of Social Services  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Phelps County Sheriff's Office  
Kansas City Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
Eureka Fire Protection District  
Henry County R-1 School District  
Maries County R-1 School District



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