

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 1498H.011
 Bill No.: HB 416
 Subject: Education, Elementary and Secondary; Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Teachers; Children and Minors
 Type: Original
 Date: February 17, 2025

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions governing school safety.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
General Revenue*	(\$227,384) or Could exceed (\$8,224,417)	(\$267,660) or Could exceed (\$6,525,160)	(\$272,696) or Could exceed (\$6,530,196)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$227,384) or Could exceed (\$8,224,417)	(\$267,660) or Could exceed (\$6,525,160)	(\$272,696) or Could exceed (\$6,530,196)

*Subject to an appropriation by the General Assembly (§160.485 & §160.663), in order to implement provisions of this proposal DESE would be required to provide bleeding control kits and anti-intruder window and door locks to school districts that will exceed the \$250,000 threshold.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
General Revenue	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE

- 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.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Local Government	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)

*Oversight assumes an unknown cost for new training, instruction or education required under state law or rules promulgated by DESE will be dependent on each school districts' needs.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Section 160.480 – Emergency Operations Plan

Officials from **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** assume this section would require significant development of resources/protocols as well as administration of multiple grant opportunities described in Sections 160.485 and 160.663 that exceed the current capacity of Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) staff to implement. Duties that could have been absorbed in prior years can no longer be absorbed at current staff levels. In addition, current DESE staff does not have the experience or expertise in this area to meet the guidelines as outlined and provide technical assistance to districts and charter schools on an ongoing basis. The 2025 review of this language and current resources determined the fiscal impact would include the addition of an FTE Director with associated salary (\$74,808) and expenses.

The development of these standards would require a workgroup to consist of individuals familiar with school safety and emergency planning. Workgroup expenses would include a 13-member group to meet for 12 days to develop the standards at a total cost of \$79,833. DESE has identified potential resources through the Missouri School Boards Association that could take the place of these workgroups and so will show a potential cost of \$0-\$79,833.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimated impact by DESE in the fiscal note.

Section 160.485 - Bleeding Control Kits

Officials from the **DESE** state, subject to appropriation, the minimum total cost to provide the bleeding control kits would be \$1,759,700 with ongoing costs to replenish/replace used or expired items.

The cost per bleeding control kit is estimated at an average of \$100 each (kits from different sources cost between \$40 and \$160+). The number of buildings in Missouri that would require kits is 2,406. The Department estimates a minimum of six kits per building (main hall, auditorium, library, gymnasiums, science classrooms, and cafeterias) with the number of kits is estimated to be around 14,436. 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. 14,607 kits x \$100 per kit = \$1,460,700 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 \$1,759,700.

Once the program has been implemented throughout Missouri materials will need 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 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 \$1,759,700 as estimated by DESE.

Oversight assumes the requirements in this proposal are subject to 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 the **DESE** assume they 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 2,406 plus the 57 career-technical centers multiplied by \$125 for a minimum cost of \$307,875. This cost would be up to an unknown amount depending on the total 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, 2029.

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 2,406 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 requires installing two doors per building in half of the buildings (2,463 doors), the cost is estimated to be \$ 6,157,500 (assuming a cost of \$2,500 per door). Therefore, Oversight assumes the cost for this provision could substantially exceed \$6,157,500.

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 a \$0 (no appropriation) to unknown that could exceed the cost of \$6,157,500.

Oversight notes Section 160.663.6 (2) states a school district or charter school shall develop and implement school building access policies and practices that require classroom doors with windows and adjoining sidelights be equipped with material that provides concealment of students and staff in lockdown while maintaining some limited visibility into the room for first responders. Oversight is unable to determine how many doors with windows and adjoining sidelights would need to be equipped with concealment material to meet the requirement of this provision. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 (no appropriation) to an unknown cost in the fiscal note.

Section 170.315 – Intruder Response Training

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** assume with the provisions in Section 170.315.6, the Highway Patrol does anticipate an increase in the number of tips due to the required annual training of every student in the state. The training component in House Bill 416 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, from 2022 to 2023 there was a 48% increase in the number of tips, and from 2023 to 2024 there was a 25% increase in the number of tips. This equates to 430 received tips in 2019 to 2000+ tips received in 2024. 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 notes this section requires that beginning in the 2026-27 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.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight assumes the AGO 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 AGO for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, Department of Social Services, Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Public Safety - Fire Safety, Department of Corrections, Department of Mental Health, 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, and St. Louis County Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations.

In response to similar legislation, HCS HB 1946 (2024), officials from **Branson Police Department** stated that the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to similar legislation, HCS HB 1946 (2024), officials from the **Eureka Fire Protection District** assumed 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.

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 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Costs – MHP</u>			
Personnel Service	(\$56,300)	(\$68,911)	(\$70,289)
Fringe Benefits	(\$51,188)	(\$62,654)	(\$63,907)
Expense & Equipment	(\$3,500)	(\$0)	(\$0)
<u>Total Costs - MHP</u>	(\$110,988)	(\$131,565)	(\$134,197)
FTE Change	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs – DESE</u>			
Personnel Service	(\$62,340)	(\$76,304)	(\$77,830)
Fringe Benefits	(\$38,146)	(\$46,375)	(\$46,986)
Expense & Equipment	(\$15,910)	(\$13,416)	(\$13,684)
<u>Total Costs - DESE</u>	(\$116,396)	(\$136,095)	(\$138,500)
FTE Change	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – DESE – Workgroup to Develop Standards - §160.480 p.3</u>	\$0 to (\$79,833)	\$0	\$0
<u>Transfer Out - DESE - bleeding control kits and school personnel training - §160.485 p.3</u>	\$0 or Could exceed (\$1,759,700)	\$0 or Could exceed (\$100,000)	\$0 or Could exceed (\$100,000)
<u>Transfer Out – DESE - for cost of anti-intruder door locks on all interior doors, bullet-resistant window film and concealment material for doors with windows and sidelights - §160.663 p. 5</u>	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,157,500)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,157,500)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,157,500)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	(\$227,384) or Could exceed (\$8,224,417)	(\$267,660) or Could exceed (\$6,525,160)	(\$272,696) or Could exceed (\$6,530,196)
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
SCHOOL DISTRICTS			
<u>Transfer In</u> - from state General Revenue - §160.663 p.5	\$0 to Could exceed \$6,157,500	\$0 to Could exceed \$6,157,500	\$0 to Could exceed \$6,157,500
<u>Costs</u> - for cost of anti-intruder door locks on all interior doors, bullet-resistant window film and concealment material for doors with windows and sidelights - §160.663 p.5	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,157,500)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,157,500)	\$0 to (Unknown, Could exceed \$6,157,500)
<u>Transfer In</u> - from state General Revenue - §160.485 p.3	\$0 or Could exceed \$1,759,700	\$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 p.3	\$0 or Could exceed (\$1,759,700)	\$0 or Could exceed (\$100,000)	\$0 or Could exceed (\$100,000)
<u>Costs</u> – training, instruction, and education - §170.315 p. 5-6	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON SCHOOL DISTRICTS	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (Section 160.480)

This bill requires school districts and charter schools to adopt a comprehensive emergency operations plan to address school safety, crises, and emergency operations. The plan will be shared with local law enforcement, fire protection services and emergency management. Schools must ensure a physical security site assessment annually and DESE will develop standards for the emergency operation plans.

STOP THE BLEED ACT (Section 160.485)

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, 2026.

The bill specifies the requirements for the blood loss protocol, which must 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 websites.

MISSOURI SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (Section 160.660)

The bill requires that, beginning July 1, 2026, 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 System training courses or any successor course created by FEMA to replace the Incident Command System course or the Incident Command System (ICS) for Schools course provided by the Missouri School Boards' Association's Center for Education Safety (CES) or its successor course created by CES, within one year of being designated a coordinator.

SCHOOL SAFETY (Section 160.663)

The bill requires that school districts and charter schools equip each interior door with an anti-intruder door lock 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 or interior door or entryway installed after the effective date of these provisions must be equipped, as specified in the bill, and, by July 1, 2029, 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. Classroom doors with windows and adjoining sidelights must be equipped with material that conceals students and staff in a lockdown while maintaining some limited visibility into the room for first responders.

BEHAVIOR RISK ASSESSMENTS (Sections 167.020 and 167.022)

The bill requires behavioral risk assessments to be included in the records to be requested by school officials when enrolling a pupil.

JUVENILE COURT (Section 167.115)

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 the 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. The information can be used to provide an alternative environment for the student's educational services.

AGREEMENTS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT (Section 167.117)

The bill authorized districts and charter schools to enter into written agreements with law enforcement on procedures for reporting criminal offenses specified 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.

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (Section 167.624)

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

ACTIVE SHOOTER AND INTRUDER RESPONSE TRAINING FOR SCHOOLS PROGRAM (SECTION 170.315)

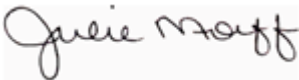
The bill requires that, beginning in the 2026-27 school year, the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program be required for teachers and school employees on an annual basis. The bill requires that initial training be eight hours and continuing training be four hours in length.

Currently, public schools are required to foster an environment where students feel comfortable reporting a potentially threatening or dangerous situation to 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 2026-27 school year, schools must annually hold active shooter exercises in which students, teachers, and school employees participate in and practice the procedures for safety and protection to be implemented when an active shooter is present.

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
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
Branson Police Department
Eureka Fire Protection District
Henry County R-1 School District
Maries County R-1 School District



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