

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: **HB 509** HLS 18RS 1029
 Bill Text Version: **ORIGINAL**
 Opp. Chamb. Action:
 Proposed Amd.:
 Sub. Bill For.:

Date: March 19, 2018 3:29 PM	Author: CARTER, G.
Dept./Agy.: Education	Analyst: Jodi Mauroner
Subject: School Boards	

EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY OR INCREASE LF EX See Note Page 1 of 2

Requires school boards to make presentations at public meetings relative to plans for schools in need of academic improvement

Present law requires the state board of education (BESE) to provide for a statewide system of accountability for schools and school districts based on student achievement, including the creation of an honor roll recognizing high performing schools.

Proposed law provides the honor roll shall be those with exemplary graduation rates. **Present law** requires the state department of education (LDE) to identify schools that are at risk of being labeled academically unacceptable; develop interventions, actions and strategies to address identified areas of weakness; and provide sufficient technical assistance and other resources to address the school's weakness and improve performance; subject to appropriation. **Proposed law** further requires school districts to present a plan for addressing the needs of any school the LDE has identified as being in need of academic improvement; present such plan at a public hearing; provide annual updates until such time the schools are no longer identified as being in need of improvement. Requires the LDE to annually publish a list of schools with such plans on its website.

EXPENDITURES	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5 -YEAR TOTAL
State Gen. Fd.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agy. Self-Gen.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ded./Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Funds	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	INCREASE	
Annual Total						

REVENUES	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	5 -YEAR TOTAL
State Gen. Fd.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agy. Self-Gen.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ded./Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

There will be a significant increase in the expenditures of local school districts and other public charter schools to the extent schools are identified "in need of academic improvement" by the LDE. Districts will be required to develop, present, and annually update the implementation and progress of such plans at public meetings held at each applicable school. Increases will vary depending upon the number of districts, as well as the number of schools within each district affected. There will be no impact to the Department of Education.

Improvement plans will require increased resource needs for evidence based intervention and improvement programs which could prove to be significant for some districts. Proposed legislation does not define "in need of academic improvement", however, per BESE policy, a school with a school performance score (SPS) of F (0-49.9 points) is considered "academically unacceptable". Per the 2017 SPS there were **150 schools** with a score of 49.9 or below. Per BESE policy, districts are required to develop a reconstitution plan to describe the goals, strategies, and interventions that will be used to address the challenges of each academically unacceptable school, including evidence-based and intensive interventions. An additional **108 schools** received a score of 50-59.9, or a "D" per the most recent SPS grading scale. It is unknown whether these schools would be defined as "in need of academic improvement" by the LDE. Per 17:10.8 LDE is required to provide for an early, targeted intervention program for schools with such scores that are at risk of being labeled academically unacceptable. In October 2017, BESE approved revisions to the calculation of the SPS; as a result the LDE projects an **increase in the number of F rated schools by an estimated 57% in 2018, 38% in 2019, and 25% in 2020.**

Additionally, per the policy change, schools will be further identified as "Urgent Intervention Needed", "Urgent Intervention Required", and "Comprehensive Intervention Required". These labels are assigned to schools regardless of their SPS, based on performance scores of subgroups of each major racial and ethnic group, as well as economically disadvantaged; students with disabilities; English learners; foster care; homeless; and military affiliated. Per the policy, each district shall develop a plan describing goals, strategies, and the monitoring process that will be used to address the challenges of each school. Plans shall remain in effect until such time the school achieves exit criteria pursuant to the policy. **CONTINUED ON PAGE 2**

REVENUE EXPLANATION

There is no anticipated direct material effect on governmental revenues as a result of this measure.

Senate
 13.5.1 >= \$100,000 Annual Fiscal Cost {S&H}
 13.5.2 >= \$500,000 Annual Tax or Fee Change {S&H}

House
 6.8(F)(1) >= \$100,000 SGF Fiscal Cost {H & S}
 6.8(G) >= \$500,000 Tax or Fee Increase or a Net Fee Decrease {S}

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CONTINUED EXPLANATION from page one:

Since this grading scale begins with the 2017-2018 school year, it is unknown how many of the approximate 1,300 schools will be labeled as such, however based on estimates by the LDE some **76% of all schools** would be identified as "Urgent Intervention Needed" in at least one sub-group and **28% of schools** would be identified as "Urgent Intervention Required" for at least one sub-group. It is unknown whether the LDE would also consider these schools to be "in need of academic improvement".

Public meeting costs will increase significantly as a result of the requirement that improvement plans be presented at applicable schools for those districts which have multiple schools identified by the LDE as "in need of academic improvement". Most school boards meet once per month as an entire body, however, some may meet frequently via smaller committee meetings. Meetings are conducted outside of normal working hours, generally at the central office, thus there are costs relative to staffing, security, and streaming (if televised). These costs could increase to the extent multiple schools' staff and resource needs are required. Further, the open meetings law requires minutes to be published in the official journal. Costs per month to publish minutes range anywhere from \$48 per month in a small rural district to about \$3,000 per month in larger urban districts that meet more frequently.

Senate Dual Referral Rules
 13.5.1 >= \$100,000 Annual Fiscal Cost {S&H}
 13.5.2 >= \$500,000 Annual Tax or Fee Change {S&H}

House
 6.8(F)(1) >= \$100,000 SGF Fiscal Cost {H & S}
 6.8(G) >= \$500,000 Tax or Fee Increase or a Net Fee Decrease {S}

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