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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

H.B. 244  
134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 244's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** As Introduced

**Primary Sponsors:** Reps. White and Lampton

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** Yes

Sarah Anstaett, LSC Fellow

### Highlights

- Some school districts and other public schools that offer remote education options may incur additional costs to provide technology-based educational opportunities to children of military families while the families are transitioning from one military installation to another. For example, a district or school relying on a third-party educational provider may incur costs of between \$2,400 and \$4,200 per semester, or \$25 to \$50 per day, for each additional student that opts for this education under the bill.

### Detailed Analysis

#### Technology-based educational opportunities

The bill requires school districts and other public schools to permit children of military families to participate in technology-based educational opportunities to minimize disruptions when those students' families transition from one military installation to another. School districts and other public schools that offer technology-based educational opportunities may incur additional costs to provide this education to children of transitioning military families that opt for it and otherwise would not have been given the option. However, if a district or school does not offer technology-based educational opportunities to enrolled students, the bill does not appear to create a requirement that it establish a remote learning option if a district or school does not already have one.

According to the Buckeye Association of School Administrators (BASA), the vast majority of school districts have experience providing remote education for students who are not able to attend school in person. For example, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, students experiencing medical issues requiring long-term rehabilitation or with other special circumstances may have received remote instruction. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic prompted districts and schools

to expand remote education options. At least 72% of districts and schools offered some form of remote education for part of the 2020-2021 school year. Even in schools with in-person instruction, quarantine guidelines required remote education for certain students in 2020 and 2021. While data from the spring of 2021 suggests districts and schools are striving to return students to classrooms,<sup>1</sup> BASA indicated many districts have found remote education to be a helpful tool and will continue providing options for remote learning after the pandemic ends.

Districts and schools that offer remote learning opportunities may do so in a number of ways. Some districts may be able to provide these opportunities directly using district staff and resources. BASA indicated that others may contract with a third-party education provider. Districts and schools contracting with a provider may have a contract on a per-student basis or a “flat” contract. BASA indicated that contracts on a per-student basis are more common than flat contracts. Contracts on a per-student basis typically cost between \$400 and \$700 per student for one semester long class. A semester of six classes, therefore, might range from \$2,400 to \$4,200 per student. This equates to a cost of roughly \$25 to \$50 per student per day for six classes. However, the provider may require a district or school to purchase each class for a full semester, regardless of the number of days the class is needed. A flat contract generally entails services for a certain number of classes based on the school’s size or for a certain number of students or “seats.” The cost of a flat contract will vary based on the classes purchased and number of students educated. However, BASA indicated that prices generally range from \$2,000 to \$4,000 for a given flat contract.

## **Enrollment**

The bill also requires school district boards of education to permit children of military families who relocate to Ohio and are not yet district residents to apply to enroll in the district at the same time as students residing in the district and to accept enrollment applications electronically. The fiscal effect of these provisions appears to be minimal, if any.

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<sup>1</sup> See <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Reset-and-Restart/Data-Insights-on-the-2020-2021-School-Year>.