

Drexel R-IV Board of Education
May 16th, 2022
Board Meeting – Media Summary

1. The board approved the consent agenda, which included the minutes of the April 19th, 2022 regular meeting, the warrant report, payment of bills, treasurer's report and the petty cash report. There were no updates to the ESSER III and SRCSP plans. The board also heard the monthly budget/finance update and administrative reports (attached).
2. Under Old Business:
 - a. Board approved MSBA 2022A Policy, Procedure and Form Updates
3. Under New Business:
 - a. The board heard information and held discussion on the proposed 2022-2023 certified, classified and extra-duty salary schedules. A proposed salary schedule will be presented in June once the Governor signs the budget bill and DESE provides guidance on the implementation of the minimum \$38,000 teacher salary grant opportunity.
 - b. Board approved a recommendation to increase the district's contribution to employee health insurance premiums from \$600/month to \$625/month for 2022-2023.
 - c. Board approved a recommendation to provide district paid vision insurance coverage as a part of the district's benefit plan to employees.
 - d. Board held discussion on the custodial and maintenance services request for proposal, but took no action.
4. The board held an executive session, take the following action:
 - a. Approved adding Jenna Hathcock to the substitute teacher list.
 - b. A contract has been offered for the elementary special education position.
 - c. Approved the following extra-duty assignments:
 - Lori Reed – Junior High Girls Basketball Assistant Coach
 - Craig Richardson – High School Football Assistant Coach and One Week Football Extended Duty
 - Donna Rooney – Junior Honor Society Sponsor
 - d. Approved hiring AJ Gunnels for summer custodial/maintenance worker

Submitted by,

Terry Mayfield
Superintendent

Drexel R-IV Budget/Finance Update
 May 2022

Drexel R-IV Budget Updates – through April 30, 2022

YTD Comparison – Thru 04/30	Revenues	Expenditures	Difference
YTD – 2020	\$4,777,789	\$3,855,624	+\$922,165
YTD – 2021	\$3,435,967	\$3,198,619	+\$237,348
YTD – 2022	\$3,582,802	\$3,028,425	+\$554,377
YTD Operating – 2020	\$3,018,114	\$2,656,190	+\$361,924
YTD Operating – 2021	\$3,163,222	\$2,623,964	+\$539,258
YTD Operating – 2022	\$3,288,523	\$2,783,352	+\$505,171
19-20 Operating Actuals	\$3,494,543	\$3,479,291	+\$15,252
20-21 Operating Actuals	\$3,811,064	\$3,588,762	+\$223,302
21-22 Operating Budgeted	\$3,541,476	\$3,474,244	+\$67,232

Source	Budgeted	Received Thru 4/30/22	Received Thru 4/30/21
<i>Local Revenue</i>			
Current Taxes	\$1,110,088	\$1,132,708	\$1,099,098
Delinquent Taxes	\$110,000	\$93,683	\$129,827
Prop C	\$276,425	\$284,801	\$237,725
<i>County Revenue</i>			
RR/Utilities	\$127,000	\$126,811	\$126,921
Fines	\$14,000	\$12,452	\$10,321
<i>State Revenue</i>			
Transportation	\$13,000	\$23,734	\$11,866
Classroom Trust Fund	\$114,276	\$95,871	\$89,665
Small Schools Grant	\$125,871	\$94,454	\$97,919
Basic Formula	\$1,424,846	\$1,226,238	\$1,225,314

Preliminary 2022-2023 Budget

- Preliminary Budget – Rough Draft
- Estimated Operating Revenues = \$3,723,385 (feel pretty good about this number)
 - Waiting on final legislative action and for Governor to sign the 22-23 budget.
 - Assuming no revenue withholdings during 22-23.
 - Does not include any ESSER III revenues.
- Estimated Operating Expenditures = \$3,696,078 (will need some final adjustments, but feeling more confident in these projections).
 - Assumes current staffing in place in addition to 3.0 FTE’s for increased elementary class size and special education caseloads for 22-23.
 - Includes the following changes to salary/benefit packages
 - Adding \$750 to certified salary schedule & giving steps to all.
 - Adding 3.4% salary increase for non-certified staff.
 - Increases insurance cap from \$600/month to \$625/month.
 - Adding board paid vision insurance to benefit package
 - Does not include any ESSER III expenditures

Estimated Revenues:

Operating Revenues (Fund 1 and 2)	\$3,723,385
Debt Service Revenue (Fund 3)	\$284,807
Capital Projects (Fund 4)	\$23,272
Total	\$4,031,464

Estimated Expenditures:

Operating Expenditures	\$3,696,078
Debt Service Expenditures	\$245,073
Capital Project Expenditures	\$5,500
Total	\$3,946,651

Overview of Revenues and Expenditures:

2022-2023	Revenue Estimate	Expenditure Estimate	Difference
Overall	\$4,031,464	\$3,946,651	+\$84,813
Operating	\$3,723,385	\$3,696,078	+\$27,307

June will have final budget to present to the board for adoption.

Respectfully,

Terry

Superintendent Report
May 2022

- Administrative team is currently working with the custodial and maintenance staff to create a list of summer projects to be completed prior to the start of school next fall.
- Sectional Track – we have a number of student athletes who competed at the Sectional Track Meet on Saturday at West Platte. Those who finish in the top four at the Sectional Meet will qualify for the State Meet on May 20th-21st in Jefferson City – the following competed at the Sectional Meet:
 - Cory Cumpton – 400m and Javelin
 - Brayden Rhoades – Shot Put and Discus
 - Josie Parks – 100m, 200m, 4x100m relay and Pole Vault
 - Emily Wheeler – 100m hurdles, 300m hurdles, 4x100m relay and Triple Jump
 - Gracie Marks – 4x100m relay and Long Jump
 - Izzy Richardson – 4x100m relay, Javelin and Triple Jump
 - Olivia Shipps – Shot Put and Discus

K-12 Budget Update

As you know, the Senate finalized their version of the FY 2023 Budget last week. Given that there were significant differences between the House’s version of the budget and the Senate’s version, both chambers “conferenced” on the budget bills on Wednesday of this week. The chambers then formally voted to approve those budget bills yesterday with just hours left to spare before the Legislature’s constitutional deadline elapsed. The FY 2023 Budget now heads to the Governor’s desk for his consideration.

Here are the highlights (and lowlights) of [HB 3002](#), the budget bill that pertains to K-12 education:

- The Legislature, for the first time since 1991, appropriated full funding of the School Transportation Categorical. This is an increase of \$214,463,392 over last year’s appropriation. Thus, the total appropriation for this line item is now \$328,411,105. Members should be aware that when the line item was approved, the Senate Appropriations Chair, Senator Dan Hegeman (R - Cosby), stated that the education community should not expect for this line item to remain fully funded in future years. While this statement was disappointing, we are nevertheless thrilled with this influx of state dollars as all Missouri school districts will benefit from this increase;
- The Legislature appropriated no additional money to the Foundation Formula. Thus, the total appropriation for this line item will remain at \$3,561,737,794;
- The Legislature believes that Prop C will increase by \$195,026,000 over the prior year. As you know, this is a pass-through tax that is collected for school districts. Thus, the expected appropriation for Prop C is \$1,153,426,000;
- The Legislature appropriated \$37.4 million to restart the “career ladder” program. Presently, under state law, this is a “40-60 match program” wherein the state pays 40%

of the cost and districts pay the remaining 60%. Members should be aware that this percentage framework may be modified by SB 681 (which is discussed in greater detail below);

- The Legislature appropriated nearly \$21.8 million in an attempt to raise the minimum teacher's salary to \$38,000. As you know, this line item in the budget was championed by Governor Mike Parson. The budget language inserted for this line item directs that the program be a "70-30 match program" wherein the state will pay 70% of the salary costs and districts will be responsible for the remaining 30%, plus benefits (i.e., 14.5% for retirement and 1.45% for Medicare). As we informed you last week, this office attempted to modify the 70-30 language to require the state to pay 100% of the salary portion; however, we were unsuccessful as many legislators felt that the remaining 30% could be accounted for given the large influx of transportation funding;
- The Legislature appropriated an additional \$4.875 million for the School Turnaround Act. The total appropriation for this line item is now \$5.850 million. As you know, the School Turnaround Act passed in 2019 and allows private companies/entities to work with low-performing school buildings at the state's expense;
- The Legislature appropriated \$3 million in new money for Early Childhood Special Education. As you know, this is a pass-through increase as the state is required to reimburse schools (in arrears) for 100% of their costs;
- The Legislature appropriated \$50 million for a voucher-esq program called the "Close the Gap Grant Program". This program will serve as a one-time, \$1,500 grant for parents to use for learning loss due to the pandemic. We opposed this line item as it creates a voucher program through our state's budget;
- The Legislature appropriated \$25 million to reimburse school districts for certain costs incurred in adhering with the reading provisions contained within SB 681 (SB 681 is discussed in greater detail below). How said funding will be distributed to districts is presently unknown, but it is our understanding that DESE will be deciding how to distribute those funds shortly;
- The Senate created a \$2 million fund for competency-based education reimbursements;
- The Legislature appropriated \$2 million for an unspecified science-based education program;
- The Legislature appropriated \$5.5 million for the design, renovation, construction, and improvements of career (vocational) technical schools; provided that costs are shared at a ratio of 50% state and 50% local. Members should be aware that additional money is included in HB 3020 (discussed below) for career and technical education centers;
- The Legislature appropriated \$2.5 million for a "skills evaluation platform." The need for, and use of, this platform is unknown;

- The Legislature inserted language regarding receipt of ESSER funds (local educational agencies that adopt, in response to COVID-19, a distanced or blended onsite and distanced pattern of instruction constituting less than 45% of annual attendance hours taking place in person, shall have their designated total allocation under this section reduced by 10%); and
- The Legislature appropriated \$4 million in [HB 3003](#) (the higher education budget) for an unspecified mathematics-based education program. This appears to be money for a vendor to push an unknown mathematics curriculum on school districts.

Members should be aware that [HB 3020](#) was also sent to the Governor's desk on Friday. House Bill 3020 is the budget bill that appropriates the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars. There are three items in this budget bill of which our members should be aware.

- The Legislature appropriated \$27 million of ARPA funds for the testing, filtration, and remediation of lead in drinking water sources within buildings housing early childhood, elementary, and secondary education programs. Our members will need to become familiar with the need for, and use of, these dollars as the Legislature is on the precipice of passing a mandatory lead remediation bill which can be found in SB 681;
- The Legislature appropriated \$20 million of ARPA funds for vocational education programs, provided that any grant awards disbursed from this appropriation be matched on a 75-25 basis, meaning the state will pay 75% of the cost if the district pays for the remaining 25%; and
- The Legislature appropriated \$10 million for deferred maintenance or repair solely for charter schools.

Overall, the Legislature's budget for K-12 education is positive. Indeed, the decision to fully fund the school transportation categorical is a welcomed sight, especially at a time when schools are dealing with rising fuel costs. Further, the additional money for the "career ladder" program, minimum teacher salaries, reimbursement for certain costs associated with reading interventions, and reimbursement for certain competency based education costs is greatly appreciated.

Legislative Update

Update - Mandatory Reading Intervention Legislation (SB 681)

As you know, [SB 681](#) is a bill that pertains to mandatory reading intervention. The bill was filed by Senator Cindy O'Laughlin and underwent extensive revisions earlier in session. In early March, the bill was voted out of the Senate and sent to the House. The bill was subsequently referred to the House Elementary and Secondary Education Committee and sat in said Committee for over a month before it was eventually scheduled for a hearing. When the bill was eventually heard and voted out of the Committee, numerous amendments were added to the bill (over 30 provisions).

This past Monday, SB 681 was taken up for debate on the House floor and had an additional 29 provisions added to it. The bill was then sent back to the Senate wherein the bill sponsor, Senator O’Laughlin, requested that the bill be sent to “conference” to remove a number of the amendments.

The “Conference Committee” met yesterday to discuss the added amendments. Many of the amendments were removed during the Committee hearing; however, a number of the amendments remained (29).

Below is a listing of the provisions that remain in the bill. Members should expect for SB 681 to be debated by both chambers and truly agreed and finally passed early next week. **To be clear, we are informing membership that this bill will pass. As such, we urge our membership to review the summary below in its entirety and prepare for implementation of the following provisions.**

Members should also be aware that a similar omnibus bill is moving through the legislative process. Indeed, [SB 997](#), filed by Senator Mike Bernskoetter (R - Jefferson City), also contains many of the same provisions discussed below.

- As noted above, SB 681 originally pertained to mandatory reading interventions. The bill text requires school districts to alter how they teach students to read as well as what accommodations will need to be provided to struggling and non-struggling readers. Also included in the bill before it was sent to the House was language taken from [SB 662](#) which pertains to school innovation waivers. To review a detailed summary of these two provisions, click [here](#).
- Section 160.261 - Text from [HB 2095](#) remains which repeals language related to how a school/school district is to handle reports of alleged child abuse and places said requirements in the hands of the Department of Social Services - Children’s Division. The language was amended to require parental written permission before corporal punishment may be administered.
- Section 161.700 - Text from [HB 2000](#) remains which designates the 2nd week in April as “Holocaust Education Week.” Age-appropriate Holocaust education instruction must be provided to students. DESE must develop a curriculum framework of instruction for studying the Holocaust. The Department must make such framework available to 25 school districts as a pilot program beginning in the 2023-24 school year. Each school district participating in the pilot program must provide a plan for professional development for teachers to ensure such teachers are adequately prepared to provide the instruction provided for under the bill. This program will be expanded to all school districts in the 2025-26 school year.
- Section 162.058 - Text from [HB 1750](#) remains which creates a process for community members to place topics on school board meeting agendas. This provision originally required for these agenda items to be voted on by the board upon request by the

community member who placed said item on the agenda; however, that specific language was removed.

- Sections 162.261, 162.281, 162.291, 162.471, 162.481, 162.491, 162.563 - Text from [HB 1804](#) remains which allows for a school district to be divided into sub-districts, or a combination of sub-districts and at-large districts, and provides a process for the election of sub-district board members. The provision allows for the division process to be submitted to a vote of the district either by a majority vote of the school board or by an initiative petition signed by 10% of the number of votes cast in the most recent school board election.
- Section 162.720 - Text from [HB 2366](#) remains which requires that by July 1, 2024, school districts must establish a state-approved gifted program if 3% or more of the students are identified as gifted. By July 1, 2024, district schools with an average daily attendance of more than 350 students will be required to have a teacher certified to teach gifted education. In districts with an average daily attendance of 350 or less, any teacher providing gifted instruction shall not be required to be certified to teach gifted education, but must participate in six hours per year of professional development regarding gifted services.
- Section 162.974 - Text from [HB 1469](#) remains. Currently, DESE will reimburse school districts for the costs of special education for high-needs children with an IEP exceeding three times the current expenditure per average daily attendance as calculated on a district's ASBR for the year in which the expenditures are claimed. This amendment states that any money reimbursed to a school district, with 500 or fewer students, is excluded from such calculation.
- Section 167.225 - Text from [HB 2150](#) remains which establishes the "BRITE Act." This amendment requires blind and visually impaired students to have an IEP or Individualized Family Support Plan that must specify results obtained from evaluations on reading and writing skills, and should include the need for instruction in Braille or the use of Braille. All instruction in Braille reading and writing must be sufficient to allow a student to effectively and efficiently communicate at an appropriate age level. Numerous other provisions relating to the instruction of Braille are included in the amendment.
- Section 167.850 - Text from [HB 1753](#) remains which allows the Commissioner of Education to approve and authorize up to four pilot recovery high schools to be established and operated by individual public school districts or groups of such districts. Recovery high schools shall serve as an alternative public high school setting and recovery program for students in recovery from substance use disorders or substance dependency, or such a condition along with co-occurring disorders as described in the bill, who would academically and clinically benefit from placement in the recovery high school and who are committed to working on their recovery. The funding for the program is similar to that of the student transfer law. The receiving school district/non-resident district that operates the recovery high school may charge

the lesser of either their own tuition or the per pupil expenditure of the resident district.

- Section 168.021 - Text from [HB 1928](#) remains which expands the current licensing process for the “visiting scholars teacher certification” by allowing individuals to obtain a certification to teach if they are employed by a district as part of an initiative designed to fill vacant positions in hard-to-staff schools or subject areas. The amendment will allow provisionally certified teachers an alternative route to achieve their full professional certification beyond the qualifying score on a designated exam. The details of the alternative route are included in the amendment.
- Sections 168.036 and 168.037 - Text from [HB 2304](#) remains which provides a new four-year certification method for individuals that want to substitute teach. The State Board of Education will issue certificates with a background check and sponsorship by a public school district. Applicants for certification must also have completed at least 36 semester hours at an accredited institution of higher education or have completed a 20 hour online training program and have a high school diploma or its equivalent. Certificates will expire if the individual fails to substitute teach for at least five (5) days or forty (40) hours of in-seat instruction in a calendar year. The amendment also requires DESE to develop an online substitute training program with 20 hours of training related to subjects appropriate for substitute teaching.
- Section 168.205 - Text from [HB 1721](#) remains which states that beginning July, 1 2023, a school district is allowed to enter into an agreement with another district to share a superintendent to receive an additional \$30,000 per year in state aid for up to five years. The language directs districts to spend the additional compensation and half of the savings from sharing a superintendent on teacher salaries or counseling services.
- Section 169.596 - Text from [HB 1881](#) remains which amends the critical shortage provisions and permits retired teachers to work full time up to four years for a school district without losing their retirement benefits.
- Sections 170.018 and 170.036 - Text from [HB 2202](#) remains which requires, for all school years on or after July 1, 2023, that computer science be offered in public high schools via either in-seat instruction or virtually. Courses and instruction offered in this provision must meet certain standards established by the State Board and DESE. School districts must submit to DESE certain information related to its computer science courses and demographic enrollment information for such courses. Beginning July 1, 2023, computer science courses successfully completed and counted toward state graduation requirements shall be equivalent to one science or practical arts credit for the purpose of satisfying admission requirements at any public institution of higher education in the state. The provision also establishes the “Computer Science Education Task Force.”
- Sections 170.047, 170.048, and 173.1200 - Text from [HB 2136](#) remains which specifies that each school district may offer at least two hours of suicide prevention training for

all practicing teachers. This amendment also requires public schools that issue pupil identification cards to have printed on the card the three-digit dialing code that directs calls and routes text messages to the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, 988.

- Section 171.033 - Text from [HB 1471](#) remains which states that, beginning with the 2022-23 school year, a school district's 1/2 day education program will only make up days or hours of school that are required of the district due to inclement weather on a proportional basis.
- Section 178.694 - Text from [HB 2567](#) remains which creates the “Imagination Library of Missouri Program” and requires the Office of Childhood to, beginning in the 2023-24 school year, coordinate with school districts to provide a reading selection to all eligible children ages zero to five years old on a monthly basis. The provision also creates the "Imagination Library of Missouri Program Fund" and directs the General Assembly to appropriate at least \$2.5 million annually to the Fund and for DESE to develop rules for the distribution of the funds to school districts. The language creates a sunset for the program in 4 years.
- Sections 302.010 and 304.060 - Text from [HB 1973](#) remains which allows school districts to use motor vehicles, other than school buses, for the purpose of transporting school children. The bill essentially permits school districts to create ridesharing agreements to transport students to and from school. This program is purely voluntary.
- Text remains which requires schools scoring in the bottom 5% of schools statewide on the APR to be listed on DESE’s website as such, be required to post in their school buildings as such, be required to send letters to parents informing them of their status, and inform parents of their available options (i.e., the student transfer law, available charter schools, virtual options, etc.).
- Text remains regarding allowing the Gasconade County R-II, Maries County R-II, and the West St. Francois County R-IV School Districts to use a higher dollar value modifier for formula calculations.
- Section 158.500 - Text from [HB 2493](#) remains which expands on the criteria for career ladder admission and stage achievement. Additional responsibilities and volunteer efforts outside of compensated hours may include uncompensated coaching, supervising, and organizing extracurricular activities, serving as a mentor or tutor to students, additional teacher training or certification, or assisting students with college or career preparation. The bill increases the state percentage of funding for salary supplements for career ladder from 40% to 60% and lowers the number of years before a teacher is eligible from five to two years.
- Section 173.1352 - Text from [HB 1683](#) remains which requires public institutions of higher learning to adopt and implement policies, as outlined in the bill, that will give undergraduate course credit to entering freshman students for each advanced placement (AP) examination upon which such student achieves a score of three or higher.

- Sections 160.560, 161.380, 161.385, and 162.1255 - Text from [SB 660](#) remains. This bill establishes the Show Me Success Diploma Program, the Competency-Based Education Grant Program, the Competency-Based Education Task Force, and a competency-based credit system for high school students.
- Section 167.625 - Text from [SB 710](#) remains which establishes “Will's Law,” requiring individualized health care plans to be developed by school nurses in public schools and charter schools. Such plans shall be developed in consultation with a student's parent or guardian and appropriate medical professionals that address procedural guidelines and specific directions for particular emergency situations relating to the student's epilepsy or seizure disorder. Plans are to be updated at the beginning of each school year and as necessary. Notice must be given to any school employee that may interact with the student, including symptoms of the epilepsy or seizure disorder and any medical and treatment issues that may affect the educational process. All school employees shall be trained every two years in the care of students with epilepsy and seizure disorders. Training shall include an online or in-person course of instruction approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services. School personnel shall obtain a release from a student’s parent to authorize the sharing of medical information with other school employees as necessary.
- Sections 169.560 and 169.596 - Text from [HB 2114](#) remains which allows any teacher retired from the Public School Retirement System to be employed in a position covered under the Public Education Employee Retirement System (PEERS) without stopping their retirement benefit. Such teacher may earn up to 60% of the minimum teacher's salary (\$25,000), and will not contribute to the retirement system or earn creditable service. This bill will allow such teacher to earn up to the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age under 20 CFR 404.430.
- Section 167.151 - Modified text regarding attending a non-resident school district if a parent pays a school tax in the non-resident district remains in the bill. This provision was added to the bill during floor debate this past Monday. The language holds that starting the school year beginning on and after July 1, 2023, any current owner of residential real property or agricultural real property or a named beneficiary of a trust that currently owns residential real property or agricultural real property and that pays a school tax in a district or districts other than the district in which such current owner or current beneficiary resides, may send up to four of such owner’s or beneficiary’s children to a public school, excluding a charter school, in any district in which such owner or trust pays such school tax. For purposes of this subdivision, “residential real property” shall not include any multi-family residential property which exceeds four units. An owner or a named beneficiary of a trust that currently owns residential real property shall not be permitted under this subdivision to send their child to a district outside of the county in which they currently reside. Such owner or beneficiary shall send thirty days' written notice to all school districts involved specifying which school district each child will attend. Such owner or beneficiary shall also present proof of the

owner's or trust's annual payment of at least two thousand dollars of school taxes levied on the real property specified in this subdivision within such school district and ownership of the specified real property for not less than the immediately preceding four consecutive years. Neither the resident nor non-resident districts shall be responsible for providing transportation services under this subdivision. The school district attended shall count a child attending under this subdivision in its average daily attendance for the purpose of distribution of state aid under chapter 163, except that such nonresident students shall not be counted in the district's average daily attendance for the purposes of determining eligibility for aid payments under section 163.044.

- Section 170.307 - Text from [SB 1057](#) remains which establishes a mental health awareness training requirement for pupils in public schools and charter schools that shall be given any time during a pupil's four years of high school. Instruction shall be included in the district's existing health or physical education curriculum. Instruction shall be based on a program established by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and
- Section 701.250 - Modified text from [SB 1075](#) remains which establishes the “Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act.” Beginning in the 2023-2024 school year and for each subsequent school year, each school shall provide drinking water with a lead concentration below five parts per billion (5 ppb). Before January 1, 2024, each school shall complete requirements outlined in the act including: conducting an inventory of all drinking water outlets and non-potable water fixtures in each school building, removing certain drinking watercoolers that are not lead-free, installing filters to reduce lead in drinking water, and providing general information on the health effects of lead contamination to employees and parents of children at each school.

Within 60 days of installing filters, and annually thereafter, schools shall conduct testing for lead. Within two weeks after receiving test results, schools shall make all testing results and any remediation plans available on the school's website and shall submit the annual results to the Safe Drinking Water Commission.

The bill outlines procedures to be undertaken if a sample draw shows a lead concentration of 5 ppb or greater. Affected schools with test results greater than 5 ppb shall contact parents and staff within seven business days of receiving such result.

Open Enrollment has not been added to SB681, but that doesn't mean it is dead yet. However, we need to pay very close attention to everything that is in SB681, because it is going to pass.