



REPORT

FEBRUARY 2023



STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSOURI 2023: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM, AND WHERE DOES IT GO?

By Susan Pendergrass

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Significant efforts have been made at both the state and federal levels to equalize resources and opportunities for a high-quality education across Missouri, which has led to a growing administrative body and a laundry list of programs.
- The 2023 budget for Missouri's Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) is nearly \$10.4 billion, out of a total state budget of over \$47 billion. On a per-student basis, spending is likely to exceed \$18,000 in 2023 once local education funds are included.
- Approximately \$150 million of DESE's 2023 budget will be spent on salaries and benefits for DESE employees and another \$97 million will be spent on expenses such as travel, equipment, and computers.

ADVANCING LIBERTY WITH RESPONSIBILITY
BY PROMOTING MARKET SOLUTIONS
FOR MISSOURI PUBLIC POLICY

- About \$4 billion of the \$5.75 billion in state funds in the 2023 DESE budget will be distributed to school districts through the foundation formula, the transportation formula, and the Prop C \$0.01 statewide sales tax.
- Since 2003, achievement gaps for low-income students and for students with disabilities have widened in 8th-grade reading and mathematics.

INTRODUCTION

Public education in the United States is a massive operation. There are currently approximately 100,000 schools enrolling 50 million students.¹ While much of public education seems to have changed little over time—education is compulsory for ages 5 through 17, students are grouped by age, and there is about one teacher for every 15 students—financing this machine has changed significantly in ways that reflect shifts in cultural and economic perspectives.

In 1920, about \$1 billion (the equivalent of \$14 billion in 2022) in public money was directed toward educating the 22 million public education students in the United States; this came to about \$45 per student (the equivalent of \$591 in 2022).² Over 80 percent of that amount was generated at the local level through local taxes. It was a time of true local control. Most districts consisted of just one or two schools,³ and the average number of students per school was just over 100. Today we have 50 million students attending approximately 100,000 public schools in 13,500 districts. Almost \$800 billion was spent on public education for the 2018–19 school year. While schools, districts, and budgets have gotten substantially larger, the real shift has involved power and resources.

While the idea of local control remains popular and many would like to think that their property taxes are still paying for their local schools, there has been a gradual shift away from this model over the last 60 years. Clearly, financing public education for all children through property taxes may be stable for a single location over time, but it leads to large differences in available resources between property-rich and property-poor districts. At the same time, students in the most property-poor districts are likely to

have the greatest need for resources to supplement what they are learning at home. The differences in educational opportunities between communities have grown into a major public policy conundrum.

This report focuses on federal and state funding for public education in Missouri, specifically the fiscal year (FY) 2023 Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) budget, when enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor.⁴ Because federal funds for public education are passed through the states, DESE's budget contains both Missouri's state and federal funding for 2023. This report examines where non-local revenue for public education comes from and where it goes in order to determine what the effort to intervene in the interest of funding equity actually looks like. The data examined here indicate that federal and state budgets have only increased, as have the departments and programs that distribute funds.

Differences in property wealth between districts, as well as shifts in wealth over time, led to a push to use the financing of public education to address inequity and to mitigate the impact of growing up poor. This was a dominant theme in the middle of the 20th century, when equity became the primary concern in the financing of public education in the United States.⁵ In the latter part of the century, attention shifted to adequacy, in terms of how much should be spent to provide a free and fair public education to every child. The U.S. Congress and state legislatures have grappled with the problem of how to fund education in a way that passes the “fairness” test.

Since the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, the federal government has been distributing funds to states, to be distributed to public school districts, in an attempt to increase resources and therefore opportunity for poor children and, subsequently, for children in other typically disadvantaged groups. Like the federal government, the Missouri Legislature has created a state education agency and funding formulas in order to distribute state general revenue through various mechanisms intended to reduce funding disparities between wealthy and poor districts throughout the state. There are dozens of other education programs funded with state and federal monies as well. For example, there are programs that address the unique

needs of rural districts, programs for student health and well-being, and programs for teacher recruitment, to name a few.

For FY 2023, which encompasses July 2022 through June 2023, the state of Missouri has appropriated \$10,387,617,704 to public education. Federal funds, including emergency stimulus funds intended to counter the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, account for \$4.6 billion of the total.⁶ Therefore, about \$5.8 billion will come from Missouri general revenue and other funds. It should be noted that appropriated amounts are estimates. Actual amounts spent may be different than the appropriated amounts in some cases. Missouri school districts typically raise another \$5.5 billion in property tax and other revenue, meaning that total spending on K-12 public education in Missouri could be as high as \$16 billion in 2023.⁷ With an enrollment of approximately 900,000 students, spending per student could exceed \$18,000 in that year. For context, spending per student has varied between \$12,000 and \$13,500, after adjusting for inflation, over the past 20 years. Thus, the distribution of nearly \$2 billion in federal stimulus funds to school districts in the 2022–23 school year will result in significantly more money being available per student.

Because non-local funds comprise more than half of total spending, it's important to understand where they come from and where they go. In addition to describing the evolution of these two sources of funding for public education in Missouri and taking a detailed look at the 2023 budget, this paper will examine the achievement gaps that funding formulas are attempting to eliminate to see what progress, if any, has been made. If the ever-growing bureaucracy at DESE that will be distributing nearly \$10.5 billion this year is not having a positive impact on academic achievement across the board, or for typically disadvantaged students in particular, is there a better way to incorporate accountability in public education spending?

FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDING OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSOURI

In inflation-adjusted terms, the Missouri Legislature typically commits about \$6 billion (in 2022 dollars) in

state funds to public education each year and the federal government provides an additional \$1.3 billion (Table 1).⁸ Local property tax revenue generated for public education is typically between \$5 billion and \$5.5 billion each year.⁹ Other local sources of revenue come to about \$1 billion annually.¹⁰ Thus, public schools in Missouri receive more than half of their funding from state and federal sources. Of course, the proportional contributions of each source vary depending on the property wealth and tax commitment within each public school district. For example, the property-rich districts of Brentwood and Ladue, with assessed property values of more than \$500,000 per student, are 95 percent funded by local dollars, while the property-poor districts of Winona and Waynesville, with less than \$60,000 in assessed property values per student, received less than 25 percent of their funding from local sources.¹¹

On a per-student basis, the Missouri Legislature has been providing between \$6,000 and \$6,500 in state funds, adjusted for inflation, annually (Figure 1). The federal government typically contributes an additional \$1,400. COVID-19 stimulus funds have increased the federal contribution substantially for the last three years. It should be noted that Table 1 reflects the amount appropriated by the legislature and not the amount spent (available in Appendix A). In particular, the FY 2021 budget had a “placeholder” of \$2 billion for federal stimulus funding, and a substantially smaller amount was actually spent.

MISSOURI'S DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

While property taxes were essentially the only source of funds for public education in the 19th century, their share of total funding began to plummet in the early 1900s. While income and wealth may be more evenly distributed in an agrarian society, they are much less so when people migrate to metropolitan areas. Like most states, Missouri began to seriously address education inequality nearly 70 years ago.¹² The foundation formula, still the primary mechanism of state funding for public school districts, was first introduced by the Missouri Legislature in 1955. The purpose of the formula was, and continues to be, to distribute education dollars more equitably in order to

Table 1: Inflation-adjusted Missouri state and federal funding on public education: FY 2018 to FY 2023

On an inflation-adjusted basis, state funding for public education has been flat or declining for six years, but COVID-19 stimulus funds have made up for any declines.

	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2023 Budget
General revenue (inf. adj.)	\$3,967,056,810	\$4,015,000,910	\$4,103,597,620	\$3,865,245,120	\$3,612,099,050	\$3,894,591,553
Other funds (inf. adj.)	\$1,826,838,270	\$1,836,782,300	\$1,857,733,730	\$1,764,252,130	\$1,778,718,245	\$1,857,949,220
Federal funds (inf. adj.)	\$1,306,026,050	\$1,285,634,630	\$3,517,692,510	\$4,252,698,390	\$5,086,901,878	\$4,641,551,931
Total (inf. adj.)	\$7,099,921,130	\$7,137,417,840	\$9,479,023,860	\$9,882,195,640	\$10,477,719,173	\$10,394,092,704

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Financial and Administrative Services, Budget, <https://dese.mo.gov/financial-admin-services/budget>.

mitigate differences in property wealth and property tax revenue generated among public school districts.

While the Missouri Constitution guarantees the right to a free and fair public education for all children, it also mandates that all Missourians be treated equally under the law. Courts have interpreted the convergence of these two guarantees to mean that all Missouri children shall have equal educational opportunity.¹³ Achieving this through the collection and redistribution of state revenue, however, is difficult.

The ingrained (even if incorrect) thinking—that schools are locally funded and controlled—works against the effort to equalize educational opportunities. Property-rich districts generate significantly higher local funding. Attempts to keep that funding below the level of neighboring districts are not effective when the state contributes very little to their bottom line. At the same time, there are caps on how much state funding property-poor districts can receive. This problem is exacerbated when families choose schools other than those assigned to them by address, for example when students enroll in a magnet school, a charter school, or a statewide virtual

school. The Missouri Legislature has continually created more tools for equalizing educational resources throughout the state, resulting in a growing bureaucracy with an increasingly long list of education programs through which the state distributes funds to public school districts.

The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) was created (Figure 2) by the Omnibus Reorganization Act of 1974. There are currently about 350 employees in the DESE central office and another 1,300 at the state board–operated schools for the blind, the deaf, and the severely disabled, as well as at the adult rehabilitation facilities and independent living centers.¹⁴

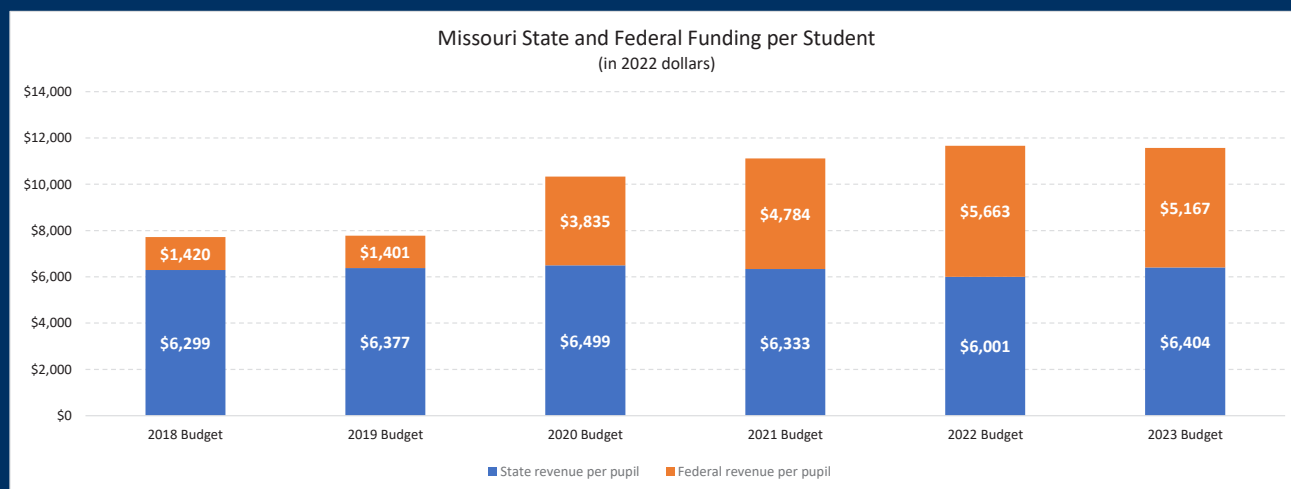
DESE is headed by a commissioner of education, who is appointed by the state board of education. In addition to the commissioner and an executive assistant, the commissioner’s office has a chief counsel and staff, a chief communications officer and staff, and a director of media and staff.

Below the Commissioner’s Office, there are two divisions to DESE—the Division of Financial and Administrative Services, with approximately 80 employees, and the

Figure 1

Inflation-adjusted Missouri state and federal funding per student: FY 2018 to FY 2023

For the past six years, state education funding per student has been flat at about \$6,400 and federal funding has been flat at about \$1,400 (excluding COVID-19 stimulus funding).



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Financial and Administrative Services, Budget. <https://dese.mo.gov/financial-admin-services/budget>.

Division of Learning Services, with approximately 275 employees, excluding the employees who work at the Missouri School for the Deaf, the Missouri School for the Blind, and the Missouri School for the Severely Disabled. The Division of Financial and Administrative Services distributes all federal and state funds to districts, including funds from the foundation formula and the federal school lunch program.¹⁵ In addition, this division assists school districts with administrative and governance issues. Finally, this division manages the functioning of DESE, including human resources and accounting.

The Division of Learning Services is divided into several offices¹⁶:

- The Office of Adult Learning and Rehabilitative Services provides specialized services to adults with disabilities.¹⁷ There are offices across the state to serve this population and several independent living centers with residential programs for adults with disabilities.
- The Office of Childhood was recently created to consolidate early childhood programs formerly housed

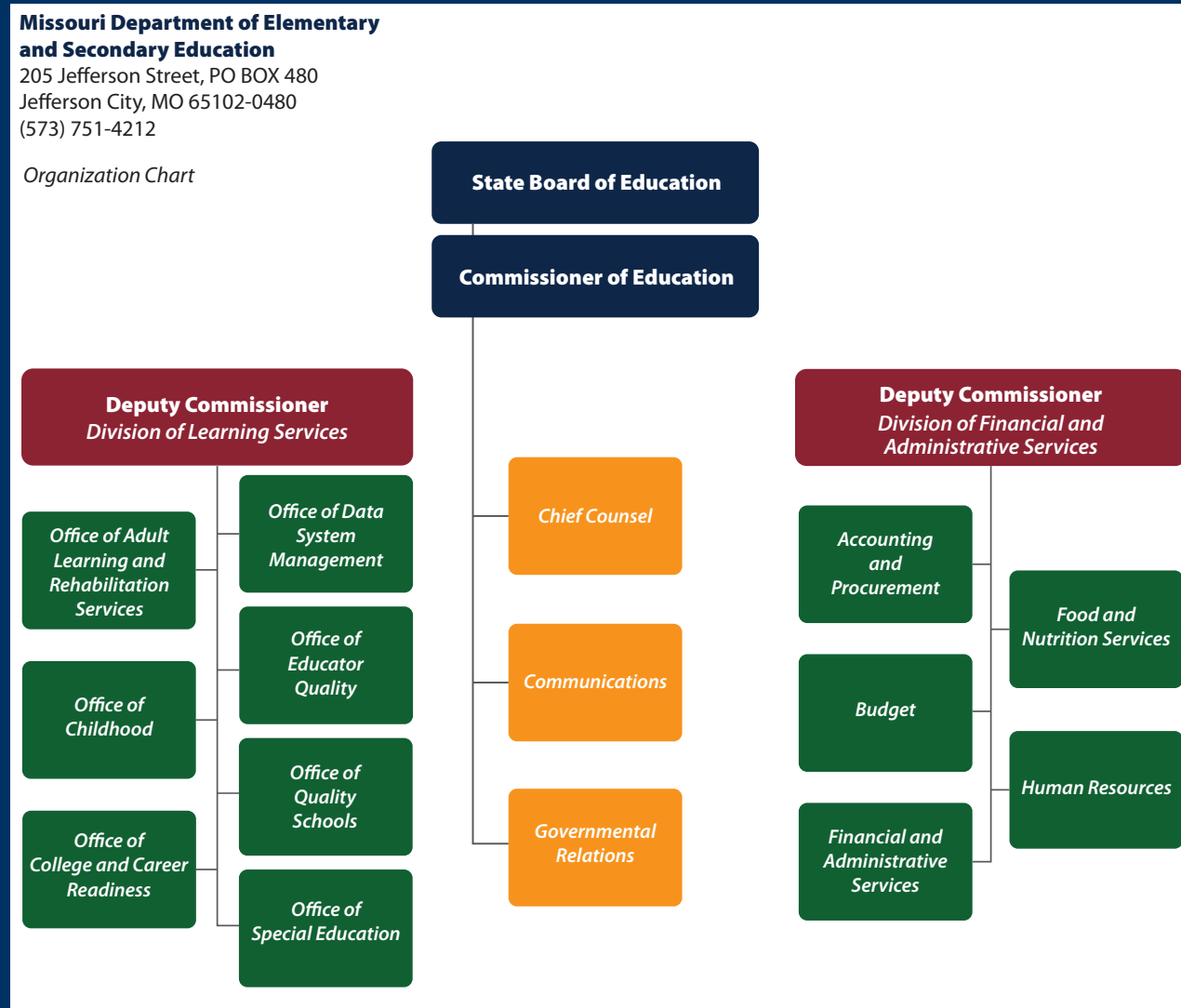
in the Department of Social Services.¹⁸ This office is responsible for overseeing early learning opportunities for children from birth to age five, including early intervention, early childhood special education, home visiting, childcare subsidies, and afterschool programs.

- The Office of College and Career Readiness provides technical assistance to school districts regarding the state's performance standards and curriculum development and provides support for career and technical education (CTE).¹⁹
- The Office of Data System Management collects, analyzes, and distributes all education-related data, including any data required to meet federal reporting requirements.²⁰
- The Office of Educator Quality certifies all teachers and other personnel who work in Missouri public schools.²¹ It also assists with professional development, teacher recruitment, evaluation of educator preparation programs at Missouri universities, and educator evaluation models.

Figure 2

DESE organizational chart

DESE is divided into two divisions: the Financial and Administrative Division, which includes the Commissioner's Office, and the Division of Learning Services.



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), *About Us, Department Offices, DESE Organizational Chart*. <https://dese.mo.gov/media/pdf/dese-organizational-chart>.

- The Office of Quality Schools manages Missouri's compliance with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) through the Missouri School Improvement Program (MSIP).²² It distributes all federal funds received through ESSA, including Title I. Recently,

the role of administering the annual assessment known as the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) moved from the Office of College and Career Readiness to the Office of Quality Schools.

Table 2: Missouri state appropriations for public education: FY 2018 to FY 2023

The Missouri Legislature has been steadily increasing appropriations for public education.

	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2023 Budget
General revenue	\$3,373,667,115	\$3,470,726,292	\$3,570,218,977	\$3,544,153,398	\$3,612,099,050	\$3,894,591,553
Other funds	\$1,553,581,029	\$1,587,787,593	\$1,616,268,661	\$1,617,693,056	\$1,778,718,245	\$1,857,949,220
Total	\$4,927,248,144	\$5,058,513,885	\$5,186,487,638	\$5,161,846,454	\$5,390,817,295	\$5,752,540,773

Source: Missouri House of Representatives, *Budget Fast Facts 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022*.

- The Office of Special Education administers all state and federal funds for students with disabilities.²³ This office also oversees the operation of the three state board–operated schools: the Missouri School for the Blind, the Missouri School for the Deaf, and the Missouri School for the Severely Disabled.

Author Note: The preceding discussion is based on an analysis of employee payroll records, the DESE staff directory, and the 2023 DESE Budget Request. The author was not able to find clear information on the cost of running DESE, as there was conflicting information in those documents. Therefore, information in the three sources was combined to try to determine the number and type of positions in each DESE office.

STATE FUNDING OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Looking at the total amount appropriated to DESE in its annual budget bill, it is evident that the Missouri Legislature has allocated an increasing amount of funds to public education in recent years in non–inflation-adjusted dollars (Table 2). The following discussion is based on what is appropriated by both the Missouri Legislature and the U.S. Congress. In many cases, the appropriated budget line items are estimates based on past experience (for example, the collection of the \$0.01 sales tax under Prop C; Appendix A has the actual amounts spent, compared to the amount appropriated, for the most recent

five years of available data.) In addition, this discussion is based on non–inflation-adjusted dollars in order to measure the legislatures’ commitment to public education. Finally, historically low rates of inflation followed by the historically high rates in 2022 may provide a distorted view of the recent past.

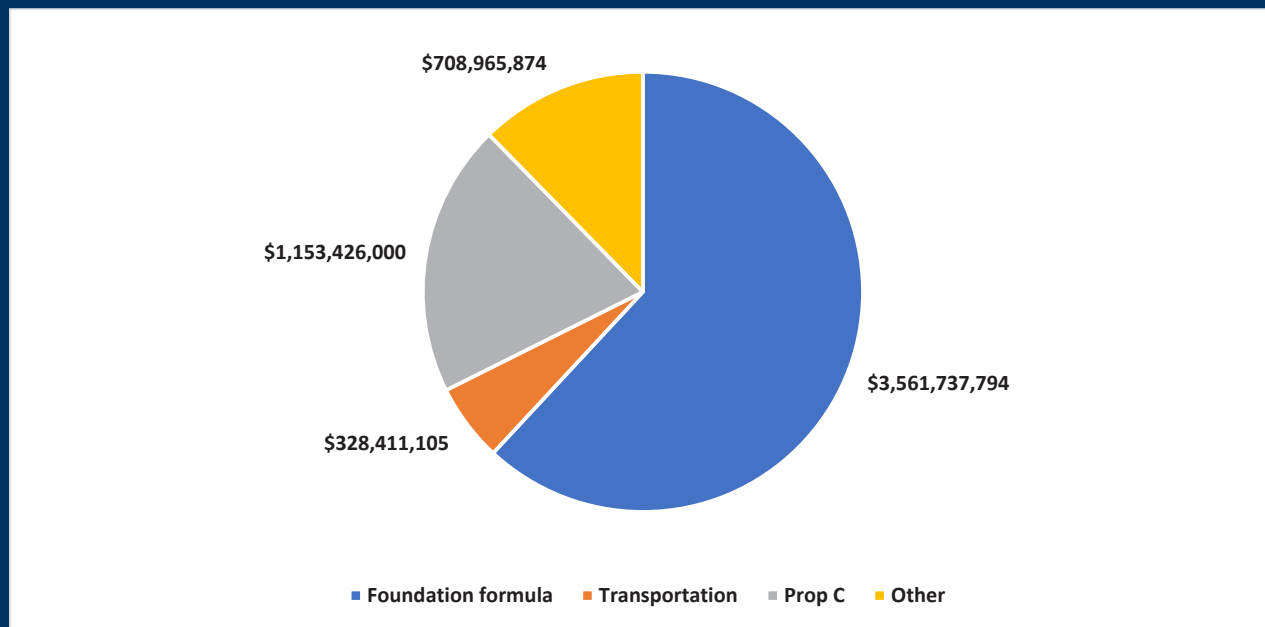
By far, the majority of the Missouri Legislature’s support for public schools comes through the Missouri Foundation Formula (Figure 3). First introduced in 1955, the formula has been revised several times. It was introduced at a time when states were pressured to create resource equity between school districts to address poverty. A significant revision, known as the Outstanding Schools Act, occurred in 1993 as a result of a series of legal challenges that ultimately required the state to fix the funding formula.²⁴ The challenge was based on the inadequacy of the formula to address either horizontal spending equity (equal amounts per student per district) or vertical equity (equal amounts for similar types of students).

In 2005, the foundation formula underwent a second major revision.²⁵ The current formula uses a State Adequacy Target (SAT) for base spending per pupil.²⁶ The SAT is the average of the total spent per student in districts that perform in the top 25 percent of districts in the state on state assessments. Seemingly, if these districts were able to score in the top 25 percent of districts, then the amount they spent per student should be considered adequate. The SAT is multiplied by the average daily

Figure 3

State funding for the DESE FY 2023 budget

Most state funds appropriated for education are distributed to school districts through the Foundation Formula, the Transportation Formula, and the School District Trust Fund (Prop C).



Source: Missouri State House of Representatives, House Bill 3002–2022, <https://house.mo.gov/billtracking/bills221/blr/billspdf/3002H.06T.pdf>.

attendance in each district. The formula then adjusts the average daily attendance for high concentrations of low-income students, students with disabilities, and students learning English as a second language, which results in the Weighted Average Daily Attendance (WADA). Finally, the formula accounts for differences in cost of living between communities and the amount of tax revenue (known as "local effort") collected at the local level by each community. The formula is then used to determine the amount of funding for each district that the state will provide and the amount that must come from local dollars.

The current formula has withstood a legal challenge. Rather than being challenged on equity, this version was challenged on adequacy. Do all students have access to an adequate amount of funding in order to learn on grade level? Because the SAT is based on the average amount of

funding that students in the highest-performing districts receive, the formula passed the adequacy test. However, it is approaching 20 years old. Further, "hold-harmless" provisions in the formula have been in place since its inception and now apply to hundreds of districts. These provisions guarantee that a district will never receive less than it did in 2003 and that a district's property values will be based on 2004 assessment, unless the value has decreased. The 2023 Missouri budget allocates nearly \$3.6 billion for the foundation formula, or \$4,000 per student. Although the SAT is \$6,375, districts with minimal local effort and high concentrations of low-income students, students with disabilities, or English language learners may receive double the SAT per student.²⁷ Meanwhile, districts in which the expected local effort is high, such as the previously mentioned Brentwood and Ladue school districts, may receive less than \$1,000 in foundation formula funding per student.

A partner to the foundation formula is the transportation formula. State law requires that school districts provide free transportation to students who live at least 3.5 miles from their school. State law also dictates that the state will reimburse districts for a portion of the cost, up to a maximum of 75 percent of eligible expenses.²⁸ The 2023 Missouri budget allocates \$328 million to distribute to districts for transportation, or about \$360 per student.

In addition to the foundation and transportation formulas, Missouri distributes state aid that is generated by a one-percent statewide sales tax. Passed in 1982, this sales tax, also known as Prop C, is distributed back to districts to offset property taxes and to reduce the need to raise rates.²⁹ The 2023 Missouri budget allocates \$1.15 billion in Prop C funds to be distributed to districts, or about \$1,280 per student. The combination of the foundation formula, the transportation formula, and Prop C will provide nearly \$5 billion of the \$5.75 billion in state funding for public education in the 2023 budget. The remainder of the state education budget is appropriated to run DESE and for the various legislature-created public education programs.

When state revenue is allocated to public education, it comes from the funds listed in Table 3. Some of these funds have dedicated funding sources, and others rely on transfers from general revenue. It should be noted that the Missouri Legislature is constitutionally required to spend at least 25 percent of total general revenue on public education.³⁰ This includes the amount directly appropriated and the amount transferred to other funds. Generally speaking, the amount of state funds has been increasing and the ease of following money through the system has been decreasing.

FEDERAL FUNDING OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MISSOURI

Because the term “public education” is not mentioned in the U.S. Constitution, it is generally considered to fall under the authority of the states via the 9th Amendment. However, during the Great Society era of the 1960s, the federal government began to insert itself into K-12 schooling as part of the War on Poverty.³¹ The goal was to equalize resources, and therefore opportunity, for

disadvantaged children. Initially, this group was limited to low-income children, but it has since been expanded to include other groups, such as students with disabilities, English language learners, homeless children, migrant children, and foster children.

In Missouri, annual federal funds for public education, not including COVID-19 stimulus funds, typically come in at just over \$1 billion (Table 4), or about \$1,400 per student, after adjusting for inflation to 2022 dollars. This represents approximately 10 percent of what is spent per student in the state. In exchange for these federal funds, the state agrees to abide by the provisions of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), including assessing all schools, informing parents of the results of the assessment, and “meaningfully differentiating” between schools based on their academic performance.

Most federal funds fall into three categories: the various titles under ESSA, the National School Lunch Program, and funding for students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA). In addition, in 2021, the Missouri Legislature created an “Office of Childhood” in DESE to consolidate all early childhood programs, including public preschool, childcare, and other services that had been located in the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Department of Social Services. This added another \$200 million federal dollars to the DESE budget.

Federal funds received by the state treasurer are placed into the funds listed in Table 5.

Federal Stimulus Sources of Funds

In an effort to mitigate the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government distributed trillions in stimulus funds to states. A significant portion of the stimulus funds was directed to public education, as the total shutdown of every school in the nation forced schools to develop alternate methods of education delivery. Initially, schools needed funding for personal protective equipment, cleaning, broadband access, and devices for all students to learn remotely. Now, they need funding to address the massive learning losses that have occurred since the shutdown.

Table 3: Missouri state funds for public education and 2023 budget appropriations

DESE's budget uses money from more than 25 state funds.

Fund Number	Statutory Fund Name	Fund Purpose	2023 Budget
0101	General Revenue Fund	All money received by the state required by statute or constitutional provision to be deposited elsewhere in a specifically named fund.	\$2,940,106,974 (plus \$954,484,579 transferred to State Schools Money Fund and Outstanding Schools Trust Fund)
0208	School Broadband Fund	To account for money appropriated by the general assembly for the Commissioner of Education to provide funds to public schools eligible for the federal E-rate reimbursement.	\$300,000
0214	Evidence-based Reading Instruction Program Fund		\$25,000,000
0215	Competency-based Education Grant Program Fund		\$2,000,000
0248	School District Bond Fund	To account for money transferred to this fund by the Gaming Proceeds for Education Fund.	\$492,000
0264	Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Board of Certification of Interpreters Fund	To account for fees set and collected by the Board of Certification of Interpreters.	\$151,263
0284	Independent Living Center Fund	To account for fees collected from persons convicted of or pleading guilty to a drug-related offense or an intoxicated-related traffic offense.	\$390,556
0287	Outstanding Schools Trust Fund	To account for money required by law to be credited to this fund and money appropriated annually by the general assembly.	\$836,649,474 (transferred from General Revenue)
0289	Bingo Proceeds Education Fund	To account for all net proceeds derived from state licensing fees and taxes collected relating to bingo.	\$1,876,355
0291	Lottery Proceeds Fund	Money received from the Missouri State Lottery.	\$241,017,051
0423	Computer Science Education Fund	To account for money appropriated by the general assembly for the purpose of providing teacher professional development programs relating to computer science.	\$450,000
0439	School Turnaround Fund	To account for money appropriated to it by the general assembly to be used for payments to independent school turnaround experts.	\$975,000
0559	Deaf Relay Service and Equipment Distribution Program	Accounts for all remaining surcharges collected by local exchange telephone companies. The funds shall be devoted to the payment of expenditures actually incurred in operation of the statewide dual-party relay service and equipment distribution program.	\$1,899,529
0616	State School Money Fund	All interest from investments of the State Public School Fund and all other funds for the support of free public schools.	\$187,324,985 ((\$117,884,579 transferred from General Revenue)
0617	Statewide Hearing Aid Distribution Fund	To account for gifts, donations, bequests, or income received for financial assistance to allow individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing and whose household income is at or below the federal poverty level to obtain hearing aids.	\$200,000
0618	Handicapped Children's Trust Fund	All funds derived from grants, gifts, donations, bequests, or income received or earned on property acquired.	\$200,000
0651	Excellence In Education Fund	Money appropriated annually from the General Revenue Fund are to be used for incentives for school school excellence programs, increasing minimum teacher salaries, administrator programs, tuition reimbursement programs, career development, and teacher excellence programs.	\$3,148,415
0688	School District Trust Fund (Prop C)	Revenues are received from a one percent sales tax. These are distributed to the public school districts in the state.	\$1,153,426,000

Fund Number	Statutory Fund Name	Fund Purpose	2023 Budget
0743	Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Fund	To account for all money appropriated by the general assembly and any gifts, contributions, grants, bequests received from federal, private, or other sources, and money transferred or paid to the commission in return for goods and services provided by the commission to any governmental entity or the public.	\$157,171
0781	Assistive Technology Trust Fund	To account for gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from individuals, private organizations, foundations, or other sources granted or given for the specific purpose of assistive technology, and money transferred or paid to the council in return for goods and services provided by the council. Money in the fund shall be used to establish and maintain assistive technology programs and services.	\$1,080,000
0784	Classroom Trust Fund	To account for money transferred to the Classroom Trust Fund, all money otherwise appropriated or donated to it, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, all unclaimed lottery prize money. The money shall be distributed by the state board of education to each school district in this state qualified to receive state aid pursuant to section 163.021 on an average daily attendance basis. The money shall be spent at the discretion of the local school district. The money may be used by the district for: (1) Teacher recruitment, retention, salaries, or professional development; (2) School construction, renovation, or leasing; (3) Technology enhancements or textbooks or instructional materials; (4) School safety; or (5) Supplying additional funding for required programs, both state and federal.	\$349,005,372
0859	Early Childhood Development, Education, and Care Fund	To account for money transferred from the Gaming Commission Fund to be used for programs that prepare children prior to the age in which they are eligible to enroll in kindergarten to enter school ready to learn. Money shall be appropriated annually for voluntary, early childhood development, education and care programs serving children in every region of the state not yet enrolled in kindergarten.	\$34,039,033
0860	Charter Public School Commission Revolving Fund	To account for sponsor fees received by the Missouri Charter Public School Commission.	\$3,298,553
0889	Assistive Technology Loan Revolving Fund	The fund shall consist of all money appropriated to the fund, repayments of principal and interest by qualified borrowers, federal, state and other public funds, public or private grants, contributions and loans to the fund with the approval of the Missouri Assistive Technology Council. This money shall be used to establish and maintain the Assistive Technology Loan Program which provides loans to qualified individuals for the purchase of assistive technology devices and services.	\$633,914
0920	School for the Blind Trust Fund	All funds derived from grants, gifts, donations, bequests or from the sale or conveyance of any property acquired through any grant, gift, donation, devise or bequest to or for the use of the Missouri School for the Blind or income received or earned on property so acquired. Appropriated only for the purpose of carrying out the objectives for which the grant, gift, donation, devise, or bequest was made.	\$1,500,000
0922	School for the Deaf Trust Fund	All funds derived from grants, gifts, donations, bequests or from the sale or conveyance of any property acquired through any grant, gift, donation, devise, or bequest to or for the use of the Missouri School for the Deaf or income received or earned on property so acquired appropriated only for the purpose of carrying out the objectives for which the grant, gift, donation, devise or bequest was made.	\$49,500
0997	STEM Career Awareness Program Fund	To account for gifts, bequests, donations, or money appropriated to support the STEM Career Awareness Program.	\$250,000

Source: Missouri House Bill 3002, An Act to appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the state board of education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the several divisions and programs thereof, to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 29 of the Constitution of Missouri and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2022 and ending June 30, 2023, <https://house.mo.gov/Bill.aspx?bill=HB3002&year=2022&code=R>

Table 4: Funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress for Missouri public education: FY 2018 to FY 2023

Federal funds for public education in Missouri has been level at \$1.1 billion (not adjusted for inflation) until FY 2022, when the Office of Childhood was moved from the Department of Social Services.

	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Budget	2022 Budget	2023 Budget
Federal funds	\$1,110,671,551	\$1,111,353,646	\$1,114,399,744	\$1,811,457,869	\$2,259,629,274	\$1,416,782,070
Federal stimulus funds	\$0	\$0	\$1,946,069,074	\$2,238,443,000	\$2,827,272,604	\$3,224,769,861
Total federal funds	\$1,110,671,551	\$1,111,353,646	\$3,060,468,818	\$4,049,900,869	\$5,086,901,878	\$4,641,551,931

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Financial and Administrative Services, Budget.
<https://dese.mo.gov/financial-admin-services/budget>.

In all, over \$6.5 billion in federal stimulus funding has been collected and either spent or distributed by DESE to date. The 2023 budget contains over \$3.2 billion in federal stimulus funds for education, or nearly \$3,600 per student. It should be noted that the FY2021 budget had a placeholder of \$2 billion in federal stimulus money so that it could be spent once it was received. The actual amount spent was much lower, as can be seen in Appendix A.

The federal stimulus funds received by Missouri were placed into the funds listed in Table 6.

Table 5: Missouri federal funds for public education and 2023 budget appropriations

Funds received from the U.S. Congress to be spent on public education in Missouri are deposited into one of 10 funds.

Fund Number	Statutory Fund Name	Fund Purpose	2023 Budget
0104	Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	Funding will be from money appropriated to the state of Missouri by the U.S. Congress for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.	\$116,868,367
0105	Elementary and Secondary Education – Federal Fund	Federal money for elementary and secondary education.	\$1,074,839,507
0159	Title XXI – Children’s Health Insurance Program Federal Fund	To account for federal money received to provide health insurance to uninsured children.	\$1,500,000
0163	Title XIX – Federal Fund	Money received from the federal government.	\$3,000,000
0168	Child Care and Development Block Grant Federal Fund	To account for money received from a federal block grant for providing funding to improve the quality and availability of safe, healthy childcare.	\$185,181,459
0175	Charter Public School Commission Federal Fund	To account for federal grants received by the Missouri Charter Public School Commission.	\$500,000
0188	Assistive Technology Federal Fund	To account for expenditure-driven reimbursements received from the federal Assistive Technology Act and other money transferred or donated.	\$805,486
0199	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Federal Fund	Money received from the federal government to be used for personal services, expense and equipment, and distribution payments to persons receiving public assistance.	\$1,290,000
0788	Part C Early Intervention Fund	To fund the Infant and Toddler Program, Part C, of the IDEA.	\$10,000,000
0522	Budget Stabilization Fund	To set up a federal account for the purpose of tracking and distributing money related to increased Medicaid earning received by the state as part of the COVID-19 public health emergency.	\$26,500,000

Source: Missouri House Bill 3002, *An Act to appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the state board of education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the several divisions and programs thereof, to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 29 of the Constitution of Missouri and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2022 and ending June 30, 2023*, <https://house.mo.gov/Bill.aspx?bill=HB3002&year=2022&code=R>

Table 6: Missouri federal stimulus funds for public education and 2023 budget appropriations

Funds received from the U.S. Congress to be spent on COVID-19 related expenses in public education in Missouri are deposited into one of 6 funds.

Fund Number	Statutory Fund Name	Fund Purpose	2023 Budget
2300	DESE Federal Stimulus Relief	To set up a federal account for the purpose of receiving, tracking, and distributing money related to COVID-19 relief.	\$147,809,045
2305	Federal Emergency Relief Fund	To set up a federal account for the purpose of receiving, tracking, and distributing money related to COVID-19 relief.	\$515,058,649
2434	Federal Emergency Relief 2021 Fund	To set up a federal account for the purpose of receiving, tracking, and distributing money related to the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.	\$2,089,213,002
2436	DESE Federal Stimulus 2021 Fund	To set up a federal account for the purpose of receiving, tracking, and distributing money related to the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.	\$725,637,109
2467	Childcare Stabilization Federal Emergency Relief 2021 Fund		\$325,000,000
2468	Childcare Discretionary Federal Emergency Relief 2021 Fund		\$125,000,000

Source: Missouri House Bill 3002, An Act to appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the state board of education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the several divisions and programs thereof, to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 29 of the Constitution of Missouri and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2022 and ending June 30, 2023, <https://house.mo.gov/Bill.aspx?bill=HB3002&year=2022&code=R>

PROGRAM DISTRIBUTIONS

The bulk of the 2023 DESE budget is allocated to Program Distributions. In some cases, these funds are distributed to public school districts. In other cases, they are distributed to programs developed by DESE.*

Overall, in 2023, over \$10 billion of DESE's \$10.4 billion budget (including federal stimulus funds) is considered program distributions. The list of these programs is long and varied and undoubtedly has grown over the years. While the DESE budget request has data to support the use or impact of each of these programs, very few, if any, of the data sources selected demonstrated a positive impact on the academic achievement of students in the state. The following is a breakdown of all program distributions in the 2023 budget by DESE office and program. Again, it should be noted that in some cases the amounts are estimates based on information from prior years. (See Appendix B for detail.)

Division of Financial and Administrative Services: \$7,701,487,533 (including \$2,534,053,805 in federal stimulus funds)

Foundation formula: \$3,561,737,794

The education funding formula is the mechanism used to distribute funds to eligible education agencies. It was adopted with Senate Bill (SB) 287 (2005) and went into effect July 1, 2006. The formula is: weighted average daily attendance × state adequacy target (SAT) × dollar value modifier – local effort = state funding. The weighted average daily attendance gives additional funding for low-income students, students with disabilities, and English language learners, provided that their percentage of total enrollment exceeds a state-determined threshold. The state adequacy target for 2023 is \$6,375 per student. The dollar value modifier is an adjustment for cost-of-living differences between communities. The local effort is a combination of the assessed value of local property and the property tax rates adopted by communities.

Transportation formula: \$328,411,105

School districts are partially reimbursed by the state each year for the previous year's transportation costs. To

determine a district's reimbursable costs, total allowable costs for all students eligible to receive transportation funding (generally those that live more than three miles from their assigned school) are adjusted to remove any costs for ineligible miles and ineligible student riders (those that live less than three miles from their assigned school). A negative adjustment, no greater than 30 percent, is then made to a district's reimbursement for cost efficiency if a district spends more for its transportation service than what similar districts spend. Per statute, the state aid for transportation is a maximum of 75 percent of a school district's reimbursable costs for transporting eligible pupils. The resulting calculation is then reduced to match the available appropriation.

Vocational education: \$50,069,028

This funding provides a full range of CTE programs, services, and activities in 450 secondary local education agencies and 21 postsecondary local education agencies relating to agriculture, food, and natural resources; business, marketing and information technology; family consumer sciences and human services; health sciences; skilled technical sciences; and technology and engineering. Funds are also used to support school counseling services related to the CTE programs.

Small schools fund: \$15,000,000

This is funding for small school districts, defined as districts with average daily attendance of 350 students or fewer in the preceding school year. The funding assists these districts in paying for activities including distance learning, extraordinary transportation costs, rural teacher recruitment, and student learning opportunities not available within the district. The distribution of the money requires that \$10 million be distributed as an equal amount per average daily attendance to the eligible districts and \$5 million be distributed on a tax-rate-weighted average daily attendance basis to the eligible districts with the current year operating levy for school purposes equal to or greater than \$3.43. In 2023, a projected 196 districts will be eligible for these funds.

* The language used to describe the programs is derived from the DESE 2023 budget request, HB 3002, or a combination of the two. In some cases the language has been edited for clarity.

State board of education operated schools program: \$425,801

This is funding for the Missouri School for the Blind, Missouri School for the Deaf, and Missouri School for the Severely Disabled.

School District Trust Fund (Prop C): \$1,153,426,000

Section 144.701, RSMo, provides for a one-cent general sales tax to be placed into the School District Trust Fund. Proposition C was passed by the voters in November 1982. It is a one-cent statewide general sales tax for education with a corresponding property tax reduction for school districts corresponding to one-half of the revenue produced by the sales tax. These “Proposition C” sales tax revenues are distributed to school districts, charter school local education agencies, and the Division of Youth Services–operated schools. Proposition C sales tax revenue is collected locally, transmitted to the state, and then passed on to school districts based on a per-pupil amount. Section 163.087, RSMo, provides for the distribution of these funds to school districts on an equal amount per weighted average daily attendance, meaning the attendance weighted for students in special programs.

Skills evaluation program for grades 8–12: \$2,500,000

This is for the procurement, implementation, and maintenance of a skills evaluation platform for students in grades 8–12 to complete an online individual career and academic plan and navigate available career pathways along with educational, military, and postsecondary workforce opportunities in a secure manner, provided that student identities are protected and provided that the platform uses data sources from a content model that identifies the most important types of information about work and integrates them into a theoretically and empirically sound system; embodies a view that reflects the character of occupations, via job-oriented descriptor, and people, via worker-oriented descriptors; allows occupational information to be applied across jobs, sectors, or industries, cross-occupational descriptors, and within occupations and occupation-specific descriptors; and includes descriptors that are organized into six major domains, which enable the user to focus on areas of information that specify the key attributes and characteristics of workers and occupations.

Workforce Diploma Program: \$2,000,000

The workforce diploma program is intended to enable adults without a high school diploma to receive one while developing employability and career and technical skills. DESE pays approved providers that enroll students in the program. Students who complete the program receive high school diplomas, rather than an equivalent certificate.

K-3 reading assessment for students at risk for dyslexia: \$110,000

This program was approved for the purpose of planning, design, procurement, and implementation of a K-3 reading assessment system for preliminary identification of students at risk for dyslexia and related disorders, including analysis of phonological and phonemic awareness, rapid automatic naming, alphabetic principle, phonics, reading fluency, spelling, reading accuracy, vocabulary, and reading comprehension.

Reading assessments and designated reading programs: \$25,000,000

These funds are used to reimburse school districts and charters for costs associated with reading assessments, designated reading programs, supplies, and other reading materials.

Computer Science Education: \$450,000

For the purpose of creating a computer science education program to reach new and existing teachers with little computer science background; use effective practices for professional development; focus the training on the conceptual foundations of computer science; reach and support historically underrepresented students in computer science; provide teachers with concrete experience with hands-on, inquiry-based practices; and accommodate the particular needs of students and teachers in each district and school.

Missouri Scholars and Fine Arts Academy: \$750,000

The Missouri Scholars Academy is a three-week residential academic program for Missouri’s academically gifted students who are ready to begin their junior year of high school. The Academy is held on the campus of the University of Missouri–Columbia. The program

is designed to provide opportunities for learning and personal development for this unique population of students that cannot be provided in the traditional high school setting. The Missouri Fine Arts Academy is a two-week residential program and is held on the campus of Missouri State University. This Academy is designed to provide upcoming junior and senior students who are gifted in the arts an opportunity to experience the arts in a unique way to enhance their artistic abilities, harness their creative energies, and to explore the various roles that the arts play in our society.

To help homeless students overcome barriers: \$100,000

This is funding for a statewide program that assists homeless students to help them successfully find and stay in permanent housing.

Virtual school program: \$262,000

Section 161.670, RSMo, established the Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program (MOCAP). MOCAP's mission is to offer Missouri students equitable access to a wide range of high-quality courses and interactive online learning that is neither time nor place dependent. Currently, classes are offered to students in grades kindergarten through 12. Funds received for MOCAP are used to maintain the program as well as contract with courseware evaluation firms to ensure course alignment and web accessibility.

Statewide, competitively bid virtual education program: \$500,000

Funding is for the development of critical course curriculum through a statewide, competitively bid virtual education program developed by a public K-12 institution. While the educators delivering course work will be paid through district-paid tuition, this funding is for the upfront cost of virtual course design and development.

Costs associated with school district bonds: \$492,000

This program is designed to help improve the school buildings in the state by reducing the interest cost districts pay on general obligation bonds. The funding is for the administrative costs required to ensure school districts can use the credit quality of the state. The Direct Deposit Program, established by SB 301 in 1995 and administered

by the Missouri Health and Educational Facilities Authority (MOHEFA), provides for credit enhancement of school district bonds by authorizing the direct deposit by the state of Missouri of a portion of a school district's state aid payments to a trustee bank that in turn makes payment to the paying agent on the bonds.

For receiving and expending grants between general assembly sessions: \$1,000,000

The federal grants and donations appropriation provides authority to accept and make use of federal grants and donations that may become available during the fiscal year. The department will notify the House and Senate budget committees and the Office of Administration regarding the application for, or acceptance of, any new financial assistance or grants. Having appropriation authority to readily accept and make use of federal grants and private donations as they become available at various times during the fiscal year results in school districts having more immediate access to available funding.

E-rate program: \$300,000

The legislature approved funding for the purpose of providing funds to public schools, eligible for federal E-rate reimbursement, to be used as a state match of up to ten percent (10%) of E-rate eligible special construction costs under the federal E-rate program, which provides discounts to assist school districts in attaining affordable internet access, pursuant to 47 CFR 54.505, and to provide additional funds to eligible public schools in the amount necessary to bring the total support from federal universal service combined with state funds under this section to one hundred percent (100%) of E-rate eligible special construction costs, provided that no funds are used to construct broadband facilities to schools and libraries where such facilities already exist providing at least 100 mbps symmetrical service; and further provided that to the extent such funds are used to contract broadband facilities, the construction, ownership and maintenance of such facilities shall be procured through a competitive bidding process; and further provided that funds shall only be expended for telecommunications, telecommunications services, and internet access and no funds shall be expended for internal connections, managed internal broadband services, or basic maintenance of internal connections.

Federal stimulus funding to be distributed by the Division of Financial and Administrative Services

For distributions to public schools under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act: \$16,030,857

Funds were appropriated for the distribution of the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER I) Funds to K-12 schools under the CARES Act. Ninety percent of the funds were allocated for distribution to local education agencies (LEAs), while 10 percent of funds may be used for administrative costs and emergency needs to address issues arising from the pandemic. For FY 2023, this appropriation is core reduced (meaning that it is deducted from the prior year's spending which is used to calculate this year's base spending) to \$16,030,857 to allow for expending the remaining grant funds.

For distributions to public schools under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act: \$443,063,444

Funds are available under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act – Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II). Funds are allocated similarly to ESSER I: 90 percent of funds are sub-grants to LEAs that will be allocated via Title I; the remaining 10 percent is for “DESE reserve.” States do not have the authority to limit or direct the LEAs’ uses of the ESSER formula funds.

For distributions to public schools under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act: \$1,775,249,659

Money is available under the American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) fund. Funds are allocated similarly to ESSER I and ESSER II: 90 percent of funds are sub-grants to LEAs that will be allocated via Title I; the remaining 10 percent is for department activities. States do not have the authority to limit or direct the LEAs’ uses of the ESSER III formula funds. LEAs must reserve, at a minimum, 20 percent of their total allocation to address learning loss through the implementation of evidence-based interventions such as summer learning, comprehensive afterschool programs, extended day, or extended school year programs. The state education

agency (SEA) must reserve, at a minimum, 7 percent of the total grant as follows: 5 percent for interventions to address lost instructional time, 1 percent for summer learning programs, and 1 percent for comprehensive afterschool programs. Up to 0.5 percent may be allocated for administrative costs and emergency needs. Allowable expenses include hiring new staff and retaining existing staff (payroll), providing mental health services and supports, purchasing educational technology, and repairing and improving school facilities to reduce risk of virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards.

For distributions to teacher and leader training under the ARP Act: \$1,224,000

For distributions to the teacher recruitment and retention grant program under the ARP Act: \$19,957,126

For distributions to the Missouri Read, Lead, Exceed Program under the ARP Act: \$26,991,925

For distributions to the Missouri Mathematics Mastery program under the ARP Act: \$10,326,250

For distributions to mental health support initiatives under the ARP Act: \$19,100,000

For distributions for an assessment system redesign under the ARP Act: \$12,958,885

For distributions to the Missouri Postsecondary Advising Program under the ARP Act: \$9,075,000

For distributions to a summer learning program under the ARP Act: \$20,000,000

For distributions for afterschool programs under the ARP Act: \$20,000,000

For distributions for data system upgrades under the ARP Act: \$640,626

For distributions for administration under the ARP Act: \$7,662,817

For distributions for research and analysis under the ARP Act: \$2,167,000

For distributions for Close the Gap scholarships under the ARP Act: \$50,000,000

These are one-time grants of not more than \$1,500 to eligible children to support qualifying enrichment activities, including tutoring, extended school day educational programs, academic and arts related day or summer camps, and educational learning, study skills services, or services offered by public school districts.

For distributions of the GEER funds to public schools under the CARES Act: \$8,713,652

Funds were appropriated for distribution of the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Funds (GEER) to K-12 free public schools under the CARES Act. \$30,000,000 was allocated for the Missouri Student Connectivity - Connection (\$14,741,339) and Transportation Supplement (\$15,258,661) programs and was to be spent by September 30, 2022. Expenditures totaled \$14.1 million for FY 2021 and \$3.4 million for FY 2022 YTD. The FY 2022 appropriation was for \$20 million, of which \$8.7 million is needed for FY 2023 in order to expend the remaining grant funds.

For distributions of the GEER funds to public schools under the CRRSA Act: \$11,348,102

Funds are available under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act - Governor's Emergency Education Relief Funds (GEER II). The department was allocated \$12,145,405 to expend by September 30, 2023. The department is requesting additional appropriation authority to expend the remaining grant funding on the following:

- \$6,072,703 for parent reimbursements for CTE certification costs
- \$5,931,624 for CTE equipment and enhancement grants for area career centers focused on high-demand fields
- \$141,172 for Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG) program supports at 11 alternative school locations.

Teacher residency program: \$100,000

This is for a program in Kansas City focused on decreasing the number of teacher vacancies caused by labor loss due to the pandemic.

For distributions of the GEER funds to non-public schools under the CRRSA Act: \$35,702,594

Emergency Assistance for Non-public Schools (EANS) funds are available under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act. Funds were allocated among schools on a per-student basis, with additional funds provided based on the number of low-income students at each school. Allowable uses relate to safely reopening schools, continuing instruction, addressing learning loss, supporting educational technology, and reimbursing coronavirus-related costs.

For distributions of the GEER funds to non-public schools under the ARP Act: \$68,641,868

Funds are available under the American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools (ARP EANS) program. Assistance is to non-public schools enrolling a significant percentage of low-income students and most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Division of Learning Services: \$2,493,881,680

Office of Educator Quality: \$61,314,144

To provide a baseline teacher salary of \$38,000: \$21,793,144

To provide a baseline educator salary of \$38,000, provided that salary costs are shared at a ratio of seventy percent state and thirty percent local.

Career Ladder program: \$37,467,000

Teachers who qualify for the Career Ladder program through a combination of seniority and performance evaluations may receive salary supplements of up to \$5,000 per year. The state subsidizes 60 percent of the payments, and local funds must be used for the remaining 40 percent.

For a teacher training organization to address learning loss derived from COVID-19 and improve teacher recruitment efforts in St. Louis and Kansas City: \$350,000

Teacher recruitment and retention in academically struggling districts: \$1,700,000

The program selected to receive this funding is Teach for America (TFA). TFA Missouri (TFA MO) uses a highly selective admission process to recruit an elite corps of individuals nationwide to teach in underserved schools and school districts in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Teacher of the Year Program: \$4,000

The Teacher of the Year Program provides the opportunity to bring attention to those highly skilled and highly effective teachers who increase the academic success of their students and narrow the achievement gap with a range of diverse learners. The Missouri Teacher of the Year Program is a statewide program conducted annually by the department in conjunction with the National Teacher of the Year Program.

Office of College and Career Readiness: \$397,884,826

Early literacy program for third grade in academically struggling school districts: \$455,000

This early literacy program targets 3rd-grade reading success in academically struggling school districts and provides a full continuum of school-based, early literacy intervention services for all grades from pre-K through 3rd grade, consisting of developmentally appropriate components for each grade delivered each day that school is in session by professionally coached, full-time interventionists who collect data regularly and use an intervention model that is comprehensive, has been shown to be effective in one or more empirical studies, and is provided by a nonprofit organization to an LEA or community-based early childhood center.

Performance-based assessment programs: \$2,475,000

The Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) includes the statewide, performance-based system of student assessment that is required by state and federal law. Core funding for the MAP supports all aspects of testing (development, production, administration, scoring, reporting results, and test refinement activities) for the mandated grade-level and end-of-course assessments in English language arts (ELA), mathematics, science, social studies, and personal finance. Funds are used to administer, score, and report results

for grade-level tests in ELA, math, and science per the requirements of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Funds are also used to support the necessary, ongoing test-development activities required to sustain testing programs and to pay for memberships in working groups (convened by the Council of Chief State School Officers) that focus on technical problems associated with performance-based assessment and school accountability systems.

Design, renovation, construction, and improvements to career technical schools: \$5,500,000

For the design, renovation, construction, and improvements of career (vocational) technical schools, provided that costs are shared at ratio of 50 percent state and 50 percent local. The program will assist Missouri Area Career Centers in modernizing, updating, and expanding opportunities for students participating in CTE programs.

Providers of vocational programs: \$22,900,000

This provides for the distribution of federal funds the state receives for career and technical education programs, services, and activities. These funds are made available to the state through the federal Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V), which allows the 471 LEAs that operate department-approved career and technical education programs, services, and activities for secondary, postsecondary, and adult students to prepare a highly skilled workforce.

Dyslexia programs: \$540,500

This program funds research-based training, such as the Orton-Gillingham training, through regional sessions, electronic documents, and webinars for teachers in identifying signs and symptoms of dyslexia, to screen students for dyslexia, and to provide instructional strategies and supports as well as appropriate accommodations for students at risk for dyslexia.

School nutrition services programs: \$338,700,566

The National School Lunch, Food Distribution, After School Snack, School Breakfast, and Special Milk programs are federal entitlement programs that provide free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL) to students who

qualify based on family income. Public and non-public schools are reimbursed by the federal government based on the type of meals served and the number of participating students.

Civic educational enhancement program based on historical American culture and ideals: \$100,000

For the purpose of funding a civic educational enhancement program provided by a nonprofit organization and based on historical American culture and ideals.

Patriotic and civics training program to prepare teachers to teach the principles of American civics and patriotism: \$500,000

Missouri Healthy Schools, Successful Students program: \$228,330

These funds are received through a grant from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to improve health promotion infrastructure, knowledge, and behaviors in Missouri schools.

Nonprofit program focused on health, hunger, and hygiene: \$2,500,000

Missouri Project AWARE: \$14,978

These funds are received from the Department of Health and Human Services and support interventions for 21,500 students plus school personnel in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Kennett that address significant health disparities and unmet needs.

Comprehensive Literacy Development Program: \$4,185,429

Missouri is one of 11 states that received grants through this program. The \$18 million grant will be distributed over five years. According to DESE, the “goal of this project is to support educators’ working knowledge of evidence-based literacy strategies to effectively teach reading and writing to all students.”

District-wide literacy course systematic intervention program in St. Louis City: \$2,500,000

The legislature approved funding for a public school district located within a city not within a county, beginning with the 2021–2022 school year, to implement a new district-wide innovative “Literacy Course” reading tiered systematic intervention program using reading teachers and academic instructional coaches who will model literacy lessons for classroom teachers and provide support for individual students with reading deficiencies, determine reading tiers, and track student progress, provided that each student has an individualized reading plan to monitor their progress over time as they enter each grade.

Adult basic education program: \$14,985,023

This program educates adults who are out of school and have less than a high school education. Services include English language acquisition, workplace literacy, digital literacy, and preparing for U.S. citizenship.

Provision of tampons and sanitary napkins to schools: \$1,000,000

This funding is to provide tampons, sanitary napkins, and other related products in the school nurse’s office, student health center, or other areas designated by the school administration for all middle school, junior high, and high school buildings in which there are students in grades six through twelve, at no charge to students.

Provision of nebulizers and related equipment to schools: \$1,300,000

These funds will be used to contract with a vendor to provide all public schools with nebulizers and other equipment for children with asthma, and training for school nurses who treat children with asthma and allergies in the school setting.

Office of Quality Schools: \$348,587,714

ESSA—Title I Education for the Disadvantaged: \$255,295,275

Title I of ESSA is the most significant source of federal funds for Missouri. Title I provides financial assistance to public school districts with large numbers or high

percentages of children living in poverty. The four formulas that comprise Title I use census-generated estimates of the number of children living in poverty in each school district, known as the Small Area Income Poverty Estimate (SAIPE).³²

ESSA—Title II Supporting Effective Instruction: \$43,971,110

The purpose of this program is to improve the quality of teachers, principals, and school leaders. At the state level, DESE uses these funds to administer the Missouri Leadership Development System and the Teacher Academy.

ESSA—Title III Language Instruction for English Language Learners and Immigrant Students: \$5,795,000

Title III of ESSA provides supplemental funds to serve children who are English language learners (ELL), including immigrant children. These funds are to be used for supplemental instruction and professional development for teachers. There were approximately 32,000 ELL and immigrant students in Missouri in 2021.

ESSA—Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment: \$20,974,000

This program is “supplemental funding to improve students’ academic achievement by increasing capacity to provide all students with access to a well-rounded education, improve school conditions for student learning, and improve the use of technology. . . .” One of the major programs within Title IV is for 21st-Century Community Learning Centers. The funds are distributed to school districts using the same percentages as Title I.

ESSA—Title V Federal Rural and Low-income Schools: \$3,495,000

This program addresses the unique needs of rural school districts that serve concentrations of low-income students through grant allocations. In 2021, there were 103 grant allocations under this program.

ESSA—Title IX Homeless and Comprehensive School Health: \$1,400,000

This program funds a State Homeless Coordinator to assist school districts with educating homeless students. Districts with 20 or more homeless children are also able to apply for subgrants under Title IX to provide comprehensive services to homeless students. About 10 school districts receive these grants.

ESSA—Title IX Homeless and Comprehensive School Health stimulus funding: \$12,822,529

These funds are to facilitate the identification, enrollment attendance, and success in school of homeless children and youths as authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act.

ESSA—Refugee Children School Impact grant: \$500,000

This program funds the International Institute in St. Louis, which partners with DESE to provide grants to districts with large numbers of refugee students.

Competency-based education programs: \$2,000,000

These funds will be used to award grants to districts that want to implement competency-based education programs, meaning that students advance based on their mastery of a subject and not on seat time, and to fund a DESE task force that will study and develop competency-based education programs for schools.

Nonprofit focused on broadcasting in St. Louis City: \$100,000

This program funds a nonprofit organization that focuses on broadcasting and consists of alumni from public schools located in St. Louis.

Active-shooter response training: \$1,000,000

For grants to establish safe schools programs addressing active-shooter-response training and school safety measures, including the hiring of school counselors to provide students with mental health services pertaining to suicide and other behavioral health needs, provided

that grants are distributed by a statewide education organization whose directors consist entirely of public school board members.

Education enrichment, tutoring, and support in STEM in Kansas City: \$50,000

This funding is for a program dedicated to educational enrichment, tutoring, and support in the areas of science, technology, engineering, and math serving underserved and low-income students in Kansas City.

For the School Turnaround Program: \$975,000

Sections 161.1080 to 161.1130, RSMo, established the School Turnaround Act. Subject to appropriation, DESE is authorized to identify schools for improvement and vendors with a proven track record of improving schools to serve as a resource for the identified schools. The department identified three schools. The grant amount for the School Turnaround Fund is specified at \$975,000 (with each district receiving \$325,000 in the first installment) half payable at the outset of each improvement contract. The School Turnaround Program is outsourced to multiple vendors with expertise and experience in improving schools.

For seclusion and restraint incident collection and reporting: \$5,000

These funds are used to maintain a web-based system to ensure compliance with RSMo 160.263, which requires the department to collect and maintain all restraint and seclusion incidents reported by school districts and to make the data available on the MO Comprehensive Data system.

Character education initiatives: \$200,000

This program was previously known as Show-Me Character Plus and is currently referred to as the District Leader Academy in Character Education (DLACE). DLACE will prepare teachers and administrators to lead evidence-based character education processes in their districts by educating and equipping them to teach their teams best practices that promote social-emotional learning and character development. DLACE scholars learn how to use evidence-based character education

essentials as part of school improvement practices districtwide to ensure a comprehensive, intentional, and proactive approach to pro-social, pro-emotional, and pro-positive character student development.

Gifted programs funded by the Stephen Morgan Ferman Memorial Fund for Education of the Gifted: \$4,800

The Stephen Morgan Ferman Memorial Fund for Education of the Gifted was established in 1982 by Milton and Frieda Morgan Ferman. The objectives of the memorial are to promote awareness among parents, educators, and the public of the characteristics, needs, and educational requirements of gifted children and youth; to provide training and advancement of educational opportunities for teachers of the gifted; and to support the development and funding of programs for the gifted. Interest income from the fund can be expended yearly to support gifted education.

Office of Adult Learning and Rehabilitation Services: \$92,441,326

Vocational Rehabilitation Program: \$70,118,665

A strong Missouri workforce is one inclusive of people with disabilities who want to work and can work. The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Program provides access to services and supports for individuals with disabilities that will help them reach their job goals. The VR program assists individuals with physical or mental disabilities achieve competitive, integrated employment. The program helps high school students with disabilities transition from school to the workforce, helps educate businesses about accessibility, and develops workplace opportunities for persons with disabilities. The statutory authority for the Vocational Rehabilitation Program is from the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (29 U.S.C. 701-744) and Section 178.590, RSMo. The minimum match rate for this program is 21.3 percent from the state.

Troops to Teachers Program: \$65,000

The Troops to Teachers program targets military personnel transitioning to the civilian labor force in an effort to encourage them to consider teaching as a postmilitary

career. Funds are used to assist with local counseling on teacher certification, gaining employment at schools, and program guidance.

Disability Determination Program: \$14,810,577:

The Disability Determinations Program makes determinations of disability for Missourians filing for Social Security disability benefits. Decisions are based on medical and vocational information using the standards established by the Social Security Administration. An estimated 90,000 Missourians, based on Social Security workload estimates, will have determinations of disability made by the program in FY 2022.

Independent Living Centers: \$5,547,083

Independent Living Centers (ILC) provide an array of services to help individuals with disabilities remain independent in the community rather than in an institutional setting. The 22 centers throughout the state provide information and referral, advocacy, peer counseling, transition from nursing homes, youth transition services to work, and independent living skills training within their communities.

Independent Living Centers: \$166,555

This funding is for an equal increase on a percentage basis for ILCs that receive additional funding directly from the federal government.

Independent Living Centers: \$1,739,446

This funding is for equalization of state funding to ILCs that do not receive additional funding directly from the federal government.

Office of Special Education: \$356,012,096

Special Education—IDEA: \$263,368,208

Under the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA), Part B, federal grants are awarded to serve students with disabilities ages 3 to 21. Grants are distributed to school districts based on the number and types of students served.

Special education high-need costs: \$59,536,351

The High Need Fund was established pursuant to Section 162.974, RSMo, to provide funding support to districts serving high-need students with disabilities. The fund provides reimbursement to districts when the educational costs of these high-need, special-education students exceed three times the district's current expenditure per Average Daily Attendance (ADA). The fund reimburses expenditures above and beyond the three times threshold and is made without regard to disability or placement of students. Educational costs may include: instructional costs, related services, transportation, tuition, assistive technology, and other miscellaneous expenditures directly related to the student's education and supported by the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP).

Sheltered Workshops program: \$26,113,744

Sheltered Workshops were established pursuant to Section 178.900, RSMo, to provide funding support to employ individuals with disabilities who are unable to work in competitive employment environments. Per statute, DESE shall ensure at least \$21 is paid for each six-hour or longer day worked by a sheltered workshop employee. This funding provides employment for adult workers who are unable to compete in the job market and who are likely unable to find jobs at the level of performance they are capable of achieving. Funds are disbursed to 87 nonprofit sheltered workshops located across the state providing supported employment to approximately 6,000 adults with severe disabilities.

Payments to readers for blind or visually disabled students: \$25,000

Per Section 178.160, RSMo, a local school district, a special school district, or an institution of higher education may request up to \$500 per annum to employ a person or persons to read textbooks and educational materials used by the institution to a blind person who is a citizen of this state and a pupil in actual attendance in the institution.

Payments to school districts for children in residential placements: \$5,625,000

This funding is for payments to school districts for

children in residential placement through the Department of Mental Health or the Department of Social Services. These students are only the responsibility of the serving district because a state agency or court has placed them in a foster home, group home, or residential facility within the boundaries of the serving district. In FY 2023, a projected 146 districts will receive this funding to serve 3,409 students.

Task force on blind student academic and vocational performance: \$224,807

This appropriation funds three contracted blind-skills specialist positions and the administrative functions related to the Blind Task Force per Sections 162.1130-1142, RSMo. Blind-skills specialists provide consultation for blind and visually impaired students, training for teachers, and resources for families, including: program and placement recommendations; professional development/in-service training to educators, parents, and other stakeholders; direct consultation (braille instruction, orientation and mobility training, etc.); interpretation of evaluation results during IEP meetings; assessment and instructional techniques; statewide assessment data reviews; and support for the application and needs of appropriate technology for students with visual impairments. The Blind Task Force develops goals and objectives to guide the improvement of special education, related services, vocational training, transition from school to work, rehabilitation services, independent living, and employment outcomes for students with blindness or visual impairments. Funding is provided for travel, lodging, and meals of committee members. In addition, the Blind Task Force helps support a Vision Summit for families and community providers through planning, coordination, and oversight.

Missouri School for the Blind Trust Fund: \$509,493

This trust fund was established pursuant to Section 162.790, RSMo, to hold funds received from gifts, donations, and bequests. Trust fund revenues may not be used for the support of these schools in lieu of state general revenue, but shall be used for the purpose of carrying out the goal for which the gift, donation, or bequest was made. The funds are used for expenditures that are above and beyond normal administrative operations.

Missouri School for the Severely Disabled: \$509,493

This trust fund was established pursuant to Section 162.790, RSMo, to hold funds received from gifts, donations, and bequests. Trust fund revenues may not be used for the support of these schools in lieu of state general revenue, but shall be used for the purpose of carrying out the goal for which the gift, donation, or bequest was made. The funds are used for expenditures that are above and beyond normal administrative operations.

Missouri Special Olympics program: \$100,000

This funding supports more than 7,000 school-age participants with intellectual disabilities through program opportunities such as Unified Sports, Athlete Leadership Programs, Young Athletes, and traditional sports. Funds will be used to educate and train volunteer coaches and unified partners and to provide supplies and equipment for training and competition for young athletes, housing expenses for regional and state competitions, and expenses associated with the Athlete Leadership Program Youth Activation Summit.

Office of Childhood: \$1,231,577,436

Early Childhood Special Education Program: \$218,222,395

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires a state that receives funding under the act to assure a Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) to children with disabilities ages 3 to 21. Children with disabilities aged 3 through 5 are provided FAPE and special education services through the Missouri Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE) program. Expenditures for the ECSE program include special education instruction from teachers and aides, therapy and other related services, administration, support services, purchased services, transportation, professional development, supplies, equipment, assessments and testing materials, and capital outlay. There are 378 districts with ECSE programs serving 17,195 students (projected) in 2023.

For an organization in St. Louis City focused on positive youth development for high school students: \$300,000

This funding is for an organization principally located in a city not within a county focused on positive youth development for high school students through mentorships and engagement programs offered during both the school day and after school.

Special education (IDEA): \$27,000,000

This portion of federal IDEA funding supports the ECSE program for children ages 3 to 5.

Early childhood development and home-visiting programs: \$28,418,975

The home visiting programs are voluntary and are designed to support families who have histories of abuse and neglect, trauma, intimate partner violence, mental health disorders, or substance misuse. Home-visiting programs prioritize services to families with the highest needs. Women who are pregnant or have young children and are at or below the poverty level or receiving public assistance are eligible for certain home visiting model programs, as are children in foster care. Home-visiting programs are available in counties across the state. Additionally, the Safe Sleep and Safe Cribs for Missouri program provides safe portable cribs and safe-sleep education at no cost to low-income families. This program is currently available through 67 local county public health agencies (LPHAs).

Early childhood development and screening program: \$198,200

This funding is for reimbursements to school districts for parent education in conjunction with the Early Childhood Education and Screening Program.

Early childhood development in unaccredited and provisionally accredited districts: \$500,000***Child welfare system: \$8,345,500***

This funding is for grants to community-based programs to strengthen the child welfare system locally in order to prevent child abuse and neglect and divert children from entering into the custody of the Department of Social Services.

MO Health-Net: \$3,000,000

This program funds home visitation services through the early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment benefits for pregnant women under the age of 21 and their children under the age of 3. Services shall include screening, health education and anticipatory guidance, and case management provided through evidence-based home visitation models. Women must meet at least one risk factor determined by the office to increase the likelihood of poor health outcomes.

Parent Advisory Council: \$7,068,492

This funding is for the purpose of providing home visiting services and health and safety services and education through local implementing agencies and for the administration of the Parent Advisory Council.

Early childhood comprehensive system: \$255,600

Missouri received a grant to expand the scope of the Missouri early care and education system by funding projects that bring together early childhood teachers with health providers and families to discuss healthy development and family-centered strategies.

Development of a voluntary early learning quality assurance report: \$119,713***For receiving and expending early childhood education grants: \$14,158,500******First Steps program: \$61,034,276***

First Steps is the early intervention system for infants and toddlers in Missouri with delayed development or diagnosed conditions that are associated with developmental disabilities. Funds are received through Part C of IDEA.

ESEA—Title I Education for the Disadvantaged (Preschool): \$31,411,225

Title I allows school districts to provide preschool programs for eligible students from birth to age 3.

School-age afterschool programs: \$21,477,783

This funding is for school districts and community-based organizations to partner in order to assist youth through the provision of after-school programs, in conjunction with the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program.

Afterschool programs in urban areas affected by gun violence: \$350,000

This funding is for school districts and community-based organizations to partner in order to assist youth through the provision of after-school programs, in conjunction with the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program.

Childcare Quality Initiatives program: \$35,906,545

This program funds early childhood development programs targeting primarily low-income families to ensure that these children have positive early childhood experiences both in and out of the home. Funds are for the general administration of the quality initiatives programs, including development and implementation of automated systems to enhance time and attendance reporting, contract compliance, payment accuracy, monitoring, referral services, professional development, before- and after-school programs, Early Head Start, parent education, background screenings, and to support the Educare Program.

Quality assurance rating: \$500,000

Missouri has embarked on a three-year pilot program to rate the quality of early learning programs.

Childcare health and safety: \$652,074

This funding is for the purpose of enhancing childcare health and safety practices through provider outreach.

Childcare quality: \$436,675

This funding is for activities to improve the quality of childcare; increase the availability of early childhood development programs, before and after school care, and in-home services for families with newborn children; and for general administration of the program.

Early childhood development, education, and care programs for low-income families: \$3,500,000***Childcare subsidies for low-income families: \$175,390,558***

This program funds childcare subsidies for low-income families, including childcare for children receiving protective services, to increase the availability of childcare in Missouri.

Childcare services in response to COVID-19 pandemic: \$11,925,022

DESE received funding through the CARES Act to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19, and expanded flexibility to provide childcare assistance to families and children. With the expanded flexibility, temporary changes to the child care subsidy program make it possible for additional low-income families to qualify for childcare assistance. The CARES Act Child Care Plan also provides special assistance to childcare providers who continue to support the needs of working families during COVID-19.

Childcare services in response to COVID-19 pandemic: \$131,435,903

The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act provided funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19. The funds are being used for the following activities: childcare stipends for childcare providers providing nontraditional hours of care, increased access for foster care children, childcare for families engaged in job search, childcare expansion and upgrades for existing childcare providers, childcare expansion for new providers, higher education grants, Paycheck Protection Program, childcare professional development, youth development credential, childcare technical and business assistance, additional sliding scale fees, and teaching childcare at DESE career centers.

Childcare stabilization services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic: \$325,000,000

The ARP Child Care Discretionary grant was awarded to Missouri to provide relief for childcare providers and to provide support for families that need help affording

childcare. Discretionary funds may be used to provide childcare assistance to essential workers without regard to income eligibility requirements. In addition, these funds may be used by state agencies for any activities allowed under the child care and Development Fund (CCDF).

Childcare discretionary services in response to COVID-19 pandemic: \$104,500,000

The ARP Child Care Stabilization grant was awarded to Missouri to help childcare providers reopen or stay open, provide safe and healthy learning environments, keep workers on payroll, and provide mental health support for educators and children. Stabilization funds may be used for personnel costs, benefits, premium pay, costs for recruitment and retention, rent, mortgages, utilities, facility maintenance, facility improvement, personal protective equipment, sanitization supplies, professional development related to health and safety, updates to equipment to respond to COVID-19, goods and services necessary to maintain or resume childcare, and mental health supports.

Childcare for Missouri essential workers, including employees of the State of Missouri: \$10,000,000

For a funding opportunity providing childcare to Missouri essential workers, including but not limited to employees of the state of Missouri, for the purpose of improving employee recruitment and retention; provided that interested new childcare provider applicants shall submit a proposal for use of these funds, up to \$250,000, no later than January 31, 2023; and further provided that eligible costs for these funds include staffing, facility lease, facility improvements or expansion, and other expense and equipment associated with childcare partnerships; and further provided that DESE shall, within 60 days of receiving such applications, either approve such application or return it to the applicant with suggestions for improvements and corrections to be made within six weeks; and further provided that entities receiving such funds for childcare partnerships to provide childcare to Missouri's essential workers shall ensure services are available to children of state of Missouri employees, and then as capacity allows, children in the community; and further provided that the childcare providers complete reports regarding the impact of such childcare facilities on employee retention efforts to DESE after receiving such funds for childcare partnerships.

Childcare for employees of Missouri small businesses: \$10,000,000

For a funding opportunity providing childcare to employees of Missouri small businesses for the purpose of improving employee retention; provided that interested businesses shall submit proposals for use of these funds, up to \$250,000, no later than January 31, 2023; and further provided that eligible costs for these funds include staffing, facility lease, facility improvements or expansion, and other expenses and equipment associated with childcare partnerships; and further provided that DESE shall, within 60 days of receiving such applications, either approve or reject such applications, until such funding has been completely allocated; and further provided that applications featuring multiple small businesses applying together to provide childcare for their employees are given priority, and further provided that businesses receiving such funds shall ensure childcare services are available to children of their employees, and then as capacity allows, children in the community; and further provided that businesses receiving such funds for childcare shall provide to DESE reports on the impact of such childcare partnerships on employee retention efforts.

For onsite childcare facilities at St. Louis City high schools: \$500,000

This funding is for the creation of on-site childcare facilities at a high school principally located in a city not within a county with more than 415 students but fewer than 440 students enrolled during academic year 2020–2021 and a high school principally located in a city not within a county with more than 500 students but fewer than 550 students enrolled during academic year 2020–2021, including capital improvement, staff, food, and other supplies necessary to run such facilities, to provide services to their students who have children.

Missouri Public Charter School Commission: \$1,824,500

Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing: \$374,331

Missouri Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission: \$32,000

Statewide Hearing Aid Distribution Program: \$200,000

Missouri Assistive Technology Council: \$3,633,307

OTHER DESE EXPENDITURES

While most of the 2023 Missouri budget for education will be distributed to public school districts, there also are costs to running DESE. These costs are divided between personnel (referred to as Personal Service in budget documents) and Expense and Equipment.³³ In addition, there are various state-operated programs for adults and children with disabilities that are funded directly through the DESE budget and not distributed as Program Distributions.

Personnel

Determining the personnel costs for DESE, exclusive of the state-operated programs, was not straightforward. A combination of the 2023 DESE budget request, information provided by the DESE staff directory, and payroll records obtained through the Office of Administration were used to create the following budget estimate for the DESE staff in Jefferson City. Benefits (referred to as Estimated Fringe in budget documents) are estimated to be 60 percent of salary, according to the DESE budget request (Table 7). As a result, the following should be considered approximations only.

The Division of Financial and Administrative Services, including the commissioner's office, has a total compensation budget of approximately \$5.9 million.

The Division of Learning Services has a total compensation budget of \$27.9 million. The largest office within the Division of Learning Services is the Office of Childhood, with a total staff of 161. Their salary and benefits for 2023 are estimated at \$12.4 million.

In addition to the DESE personnel in Jefferson City, the 2023 budget includes \$32.5 million in salaries (\$19 million in estimated benefits) for personnel in the Vocational Rehabilitation program for adults with disabilities, including personnel at the 22 ILCs in the state. There are also 668 employees in the budget at the state board–operated schools for the blind, deaf, and severely

disabled at a salary cost of \$28.6 million (estimated benefits of \$19.5 million).

The total 2023 for DESE personnel is approximately \$92 million in salaries and an estimated \$55 million in benefits, for a total of \$157 million.

Expenses and Equipment

In addition to salaries and benefits, DESE has requested nearly \$97 million for expenses and equipment (Table 8). The largest category of these expenses, by far, is Professional Services. The second-largest category is Travel, at nearly \$4 million for in-state travel, out-of-state travel, and fuel.

Looking at expenses and equipment by division indicates that most Professional Services expenses are attributed to the Office of Childhood, the Office of College and Career Readiness, and the Office of Adult Rehabilitation.

A WORD ABOUT IMPACT

The shift in funding for public education from the local level to state and federal sources occurred because of the obvious differences between the abilities of various communities to generate revenue through property taxes. The federal government and state governments have ramped up their intervention on behalf of children from disadvantaged homes, children with disabilities, homeless children, and children whose families do not speak English at home. And rightly so. The school system has been tasked with equalizing the outcomes for these children even though they come to school with dramatically different needs.

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 was panned (at least in hindsight) for its requirement that states must bring *all* children to the level of proficiency in reading and math by 2014. As President Bush often pointed out, if anyone thinks this is impossible, then which children would they choose to leave behind? It's a laudable goal, but is there enough money to make that happen? Since the passage of No Child Left Behind, and for decades before that, Missouri has devoted billions to the education of low-income students, students with disabilities, and other disadvantaged groups. What do we have to show for it?

Table 7: DESE employee salaries and estimated fringe benefits: FY 2023

In FY 2023, DESE will have approximately 450 employees (exclusive of the state board–operated schools and adult rehab program) at a total payroll cost of \$36 million.

	Full-time equivalent	Salary	Estimated fringe	Total compensation
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	449	\$22,520,775	\$13,512,465	\$36,033,241
Commissioner's Office	12	\$861,942	\$517,165	\$1,379,108
Division of Financial & Administrative Services	61	\$2,819,633	\$1,691,780	\$4,511,412
Division of Learning Services	357	\$17,421,539	\$10,452,924	\$27,874,463
Office of Adult Learning & Rehabilitation Services	5	538,851	323,310	862,161
Office of Childhood	161	7,725,549	4,635,330	12,360,879
Office of College & Career Readiness	52	2,275,475	1,365,285	3,640,761
Office of Data System Management	16	797,237	478,342	1,275,579
Office of Educator Quality	11	512,735	307,641	820,377
Office of Quality Schools	54	2,582,978	1,549,787	4,132,765
Office of Special Education	58	2,988,714	1,793,228	4,781,942
Other offices	19	1,417,661	850,597	2,268,258

Source: Missouri DESE Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request, Missouri DESE Staff Directory, Missouri Office of Administration payroll records.

Let's look at Missouri's achievement gaps on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), also known as the Nation's Report Card. Unlike the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP), which has been changed four times in the last seven years alone, NAEP assessments can be compared both over time and between states. For this analysis, we will look at 8th-grade results, as those students have been in the Missouri public education system longer than 4th-graders.

Low-income Students

Additional funding for low-income students in Missouri principally comes from two sources: the federal Title I program and through additional weighting in the foundation formula.

Title I funds are theoretically distributed to school districts based on either the number or the percentage

of low-income students in the district. The number of low-income students is estimated by the U.S. Census using the Small Area Income Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). However, the spending of Title I funds at the district level is generally based on students qualifying for FRPL in the National School Lunch program. According to the SAIPE data, there were 144,700 children between the ages of 5 and 17 living below the poverty line in Missouri in 2020. However, according to DESE, over 425,000 students qualified for FRPL in that same year. In addition, districts receive federal subsidies for providing FRPL to students through the National School Lunch Program. Taken together, Missouri will receive about \$600 million for these two programs in 2023, or about \$1,400 for each FRPL student.

At the state level, the foundation formula requires districts to calculate the weighted average daily attendance (WADA). The actual average daily attendance is weighted

Table 8: **Missouri DESE expense and equipment budget: FY 2023**

Most of the expense and equipment budget for DESE for FY 2023 will go to professional services, followed by travel.

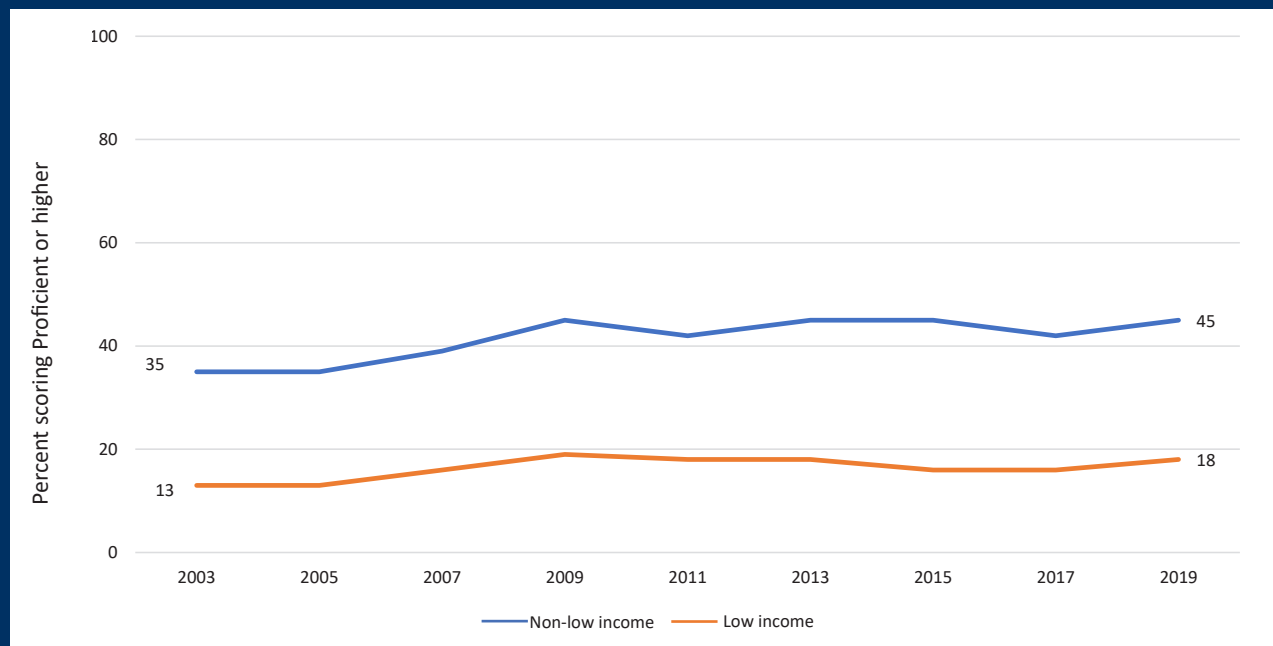
	Total	Division of Financial and Admin-istrative Services	Division of Learning Services	Office of Adult Learning and Rehabilitative Services	Office of Educator Quality	Office of College and Career Readiness	Office of Quality Schools	Office of Special Education	Office of Childhood	Other offices
Total	\$96,574,385	\$33,825,917	\$61,290,343	\$12,968,116	\$66,000	\$19,304,029	\$462,617	\$2,471,761	\$22,948,157	\$1,458,125
Travel-in-state	\$2,947,757	\$521,957	\$2,342,781	\$800,122	\$12,000	\$50,314	\$12,127	\$29,996	\$1,039,546	\$83,019
Travel-out-of-state	\$530,892	\$126,558	\$389,093	\$76,000	\$14,000	\$12,000	\$1,500	\$38,505	\$80,862	\$15,241
Fuel & Utilities	\$421,517	\$35,943	\$383,474	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220,000	\$2,100
Supplies	\$3,216,439	\$1,435,598	\$1,726,843	\$390,700	\$2,000	\$88,594	\$250,001	\$356,101	\$455,512	\$53,998
Professional development	\$1,252,154	\$436,167	\$774,727	\$286,500	\$4,000	\$21,030	\$12,000	\$15,601	\$82,899	\$41,260
Communication Serv & Supp	\$1,586,072	\$522,682	\$1,012,630	\$400,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,401	\$215,071	\$50,760
Professional services	\$79,118,645	\$27,777,952	\$50,345,210	\$9,858,500	\$13,000	\$19,033,738	\$146,488	\$544,153	\$20,219,073	\$995,483
Housekeeping & janitorial serv	\$225,989	\$202,030	\$21,359	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,000	\$7,359	\$2,600
M&R Services	\$1,930,900	\$509,505	\$1,398,303	\$85,000	\$1,000	\$9,499	\$10,000	\$340,001	\$269,994	\$23,092
Computer equipment	\$60,001	\$50,001	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Motorized equipment	\$623,303	\$337,303	\$276,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$150,000	\$10,000
Office equipment	\$781,818	\$206,602	\$562,694	\$527,400	\$4,000	\$7,725	\$0	\$1,502	\$8,005	\$12,522
Other equipment	\$792,284	\$519,134	\$237,850	\$185,000	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$26,000	\$17,542	\$35,300
Property & improvements	\$1,719,226	\$730,002	\$940,323	\$188,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$738,000	\$0	\$48,901
Building lease payments	\$410,792	\$170,850	\$237,042	\$65,000	\$1,000	\$4,502	\$0	\$36,501	\$103,052	\$2,900
Equipment rentals & leases	\$77,690	\$25,340	\$37,349	\$35,000	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$500	\$249	\$15,001
Misc expenses	\$815,500	\$156,287	\$598,265	\$20,694	\$15,000	\$73,827	\$23,501	\$261,100	\$78,993	\$60,948
Rebillable expenses	\$63,407	\$62,007	\$1,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,400	\$0	\$0

Missouri DESE Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request.

Figure 4

Missouri students' proficiency in 8th-grade mathematics on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP): low-income students vs. non-low-income students, 2003–2019

The gap between low-income students and non-low-income students in 8th-grade math has widened slightly since 2003.



Source: US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), National Assessment of Educational Progress, 2003–2019. nces.ed.gov/naep.

if a district has a larger percentage of students who are from low-income families, students identified as having a disability, or students who are learning English as a second language than the state's predetermined threshold percentage for each of these groups. In other words, districts with higher concentrations of students in any one of these groups than the state average receive additional foundation funding.

Looking at the NAEP mathematics proficiency rates (Figure 4), while the percentage of Missouri 8th-graders who scored Proficient or higher on the NAEP mathematics assessment has increased since 2000, the gap between non-low-income students and low-income students has widened. Twenty years ago (2003), there was

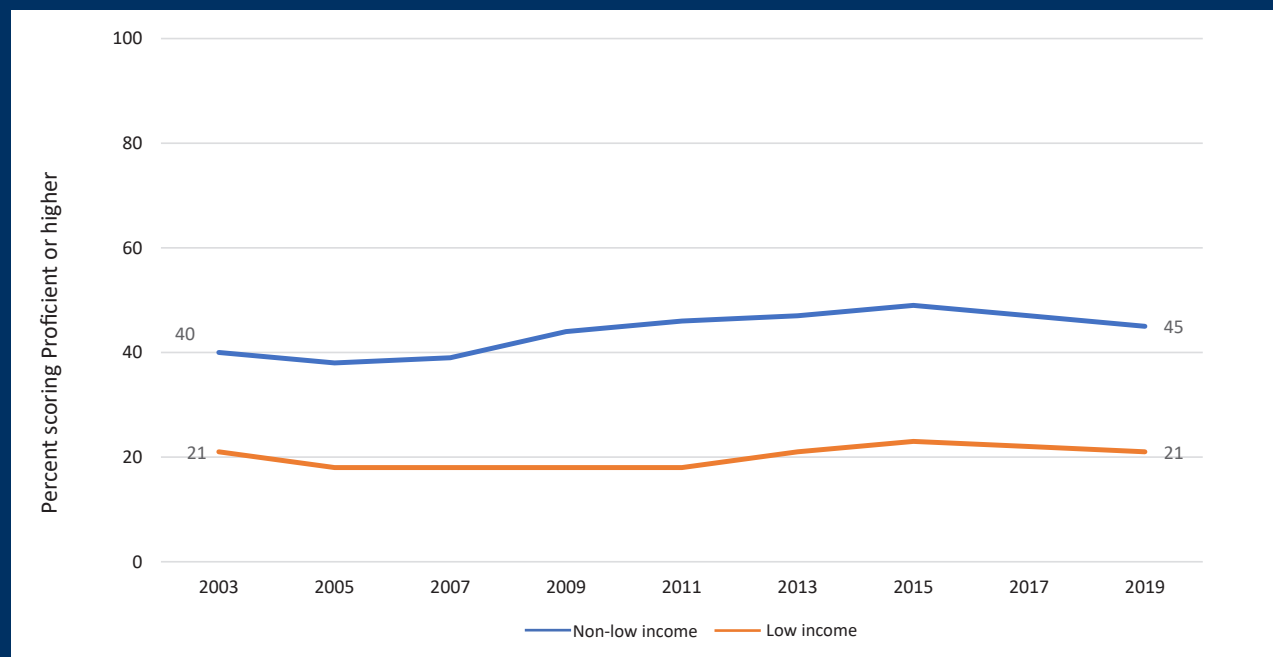
a 22-percentage-point proficiency gap between these two groups. By 2019, that gap had widened to 27 percentage points. In fact, the increase in the rate of proficiency for low-income students is only half of what it is for non-low-income students.

The story is similar in reading (Figure 5). Because low-income students have made little to no progress since 2003, the gap has widened from 19 percentage points to 24. While the gap was slightly wider 10 years ago, it has narrowed due to the rates of proficiency for non-low-income students falling more than the rate fell for low-income students—which is nothing to get excited about.

Figure 5

Missouri students' proficiency in 8th-grade reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP): low-income students vs. non-low-income students, 2003–2019

The gap between low-income students and non-low-income students in 8th-grade reading has widened slightly since 2003.



Source: US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), National Assessment of Educational Progress, 2003–2019. nces.ed.gov/naep.

Students with Disabilities

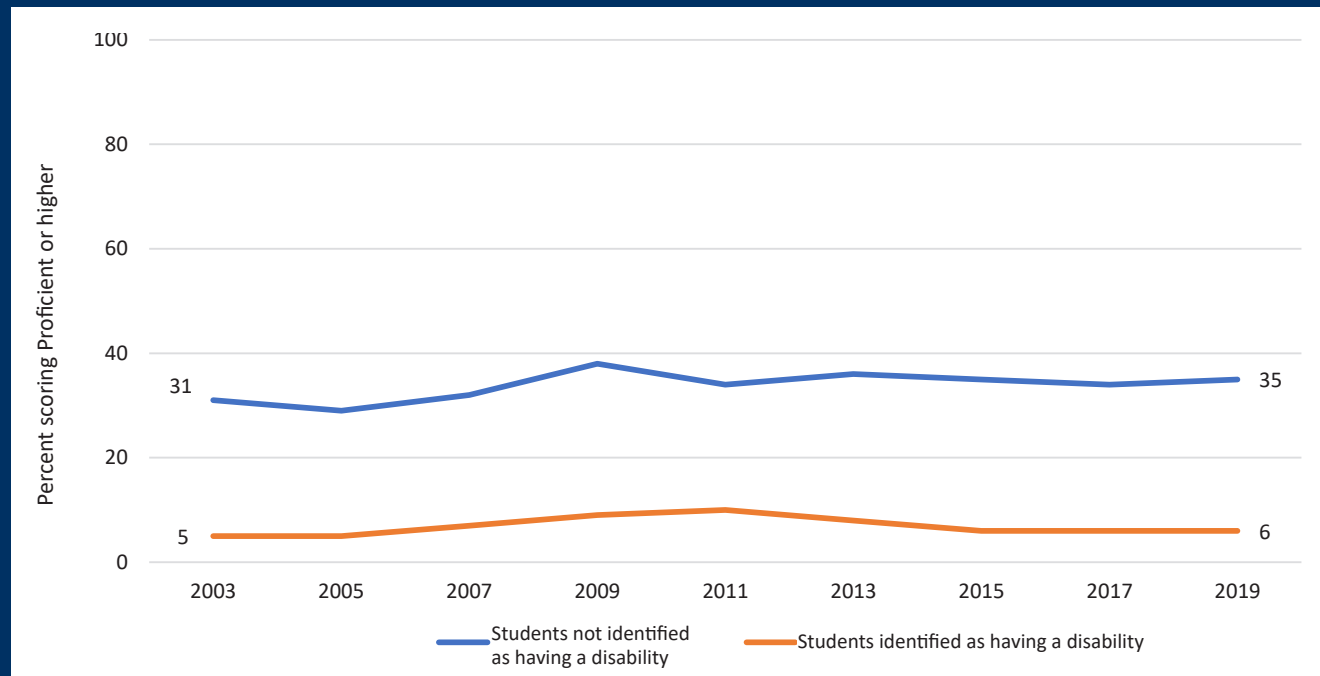
Missouri students who have been identified as having a disability receive additional funding through the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). In addition, the state legislature commits significant resources to serve these children. There are three state board-operated schools—the Missouri School for the Blind, the Missouri School for the Deaf, and the Missouri School for the Severely Disabled. Each year, there is approximately \$400 million in state and federal funds dedicated to serving the approximately 116,000 Missouri students with disabilities.

While getting students with disabilities to grade level in reading and mathematics may not be the first priority for programs that serve these students, we should still hope to see progress in their academic performance over time. However, as the following two NAEP charts (Figures 6 and 7) demonstrate, that has not been the case for Missouri students identified as having a disability. It should be noted that this is not the case for all states. For example, in Florida, the percentage of 8th-grade students identified as having a disability who scored proficient or higher in math increased from 5 percent in 2003 to 14 percent in 2019.

Figure 6

Missouri students' proficiency in 8th-grade mathematics on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP): by disability status, 2003–2019

The gap in rates of proficiency in mathematics between 8th-grade students with disabilities and those without has widened since 2003, and particularly since 2011.



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), National Assessment of Educational Progress, 2003–2019. nces.ed.gov/naep.

CONCLUSION

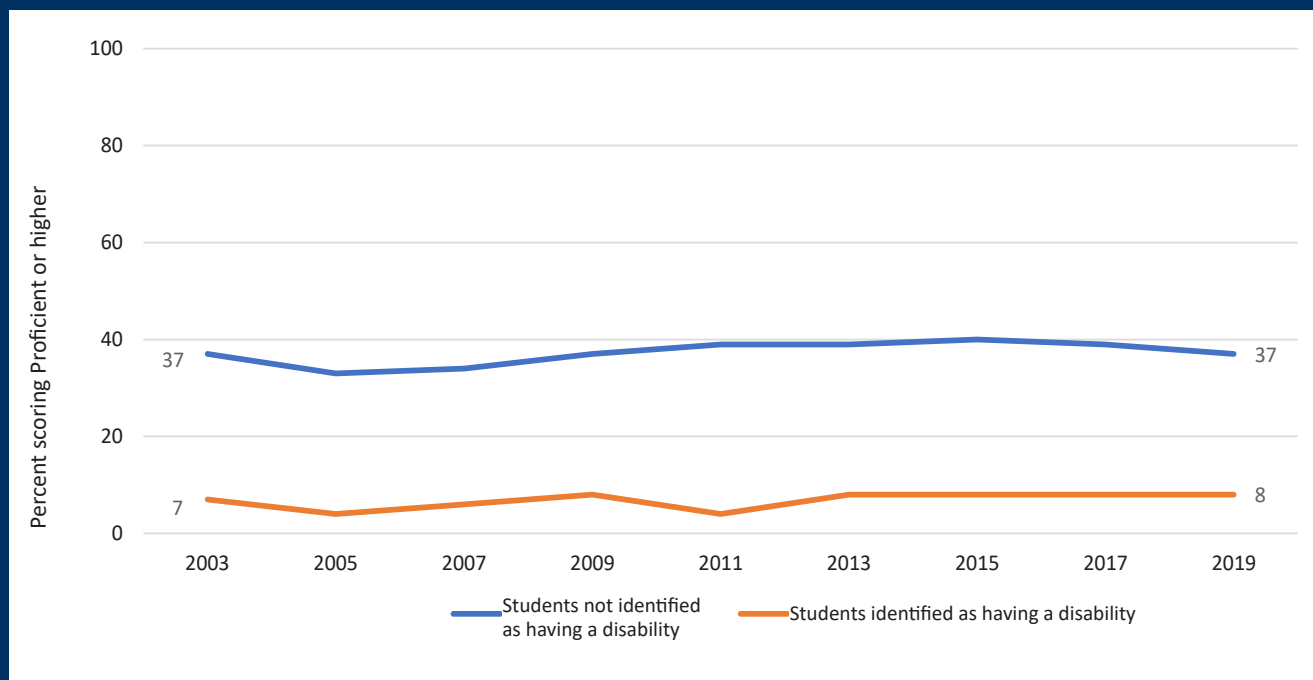
At the national level, close to one trillion dollars is flowing through the system of public education each year. In Missouri, like most places, spending on public education only goes up. The machine that administers the state's effort costs almost \$200 million per year to run. Five billion in revenue collected by the state from Missouri taxpayers is distributed back to school districts to try to even the playing field between wealthy and poor communities. And yet, we have very little to show for it in terms of improvement in overall academic achievement or improvement in reducing gaps between student groups.

In 2023, the state could write checks for \$10,000 to every K-12 student, with an additional \$5,000 for every student living below the poverty line, \$5,000 for every student with a disability, \$5,000 for every pre-K student, and \$2,500 for every student learning English as a second language for roughly the same amount as the 2023 DESE state and federal budget (and this doesn't even account for local contribution). What if those funds were instead given directly to families? Parents could then craft the best possible education for their children from a combination of in-person learning at the school of their choice, supplemental services for particular needs, tutoring, and

Figure 7

Missouri students' proficiency in 8th-grade reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP): by disability status, 2003–2019

The gap in rates of proficiency in reading between 8th-grade students with disabilities and those without has stayed the same since 2003.



U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), National Assessment of Educational Progress, 2003–2019. nces.ed.gov/naep.

equipment. Without any federal stimulus funds, the state could still give \$6,000 to the family of every student in the state. That approach may be highly oversimplified, but what is the likelihood that all students and student groups would do worse than no improvement in outcomes in 20 years?

Without careful monitoring, DESE's budget will continue to grow. The number of people needed to staff the organization and its programs will grow. The number of programs will grow. The cost for DESE employees to travel just within the state (projected to be over \$3 million or over \$11,000 per day in 2023) will grow. Isn't it time for Missouri's legislature, its taxpayers, and its parents to start asking tougher questions of the current system?

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NOTES

1. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Digest of Education Statistics 2021, Table 216.30: Number and percentage of distribution of public elementary and secondary students and schools, by traditional or charter school status and selected characteristics: 2009–10 and 2019–20. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d21/tables/dt21_216.30.asp?current=yes.
2. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Digest of Education Statistics 2021, Table 201.10: Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: Selected years, 1869–70 through 2017–18. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_201.10.asp?current=yes; Table 235.10: Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds: Selected years, 1919–20 through 2018–19. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_235.10.asp.
3. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Digest of Education Statistics 2021, Table 214.10: Number of public school districts and public and private elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, 1869–70 through 2018–19. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_214.10.asp?current=yes
4. House Bill 3002, (2022). <https://house.mo.gov/billtracking/bills221/hlrbillspdf/3002H.06T.pdf>.
5. Pendergrass, Susan. Bringing Title 1 into the twenty-first century. ExcelinEd, American Federation for Children, n.d. <https://www.federationforchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Bringing-Title-I-into-21st-Century.pdf>.
6. House Bill 3002 (2022). <https://house.mo.gov/billtracking/bills221/hlrbillspdf/3002H.06T.pdf>.
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8. Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Division of Financial Services, FY 2018—FY 2022 Budgets. <https://dese.mo.gov/financial-admin-services/budget>.
9. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Digest of Education Statistics 2021, Table 235.20, Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds and state or jurisdiction: 2018–19. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_235.20.asp?current=yes.
10. Ibid.
11. Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), Finance Data and Statistics Summary for All Districts/Charters, <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/FileDownloadWebHandler.ashx?filename=d26185ce-2505Finance%20Data%20and%20Statistics%20Summary%20for%20All%20Districts.xls>.
12. State and Regional Fiscal Studies Unit, University of Columbia—Missouri, Missouri Tax Policy and Education Funding, 2003. https://eparc.missouri.edu/pubs/tax_ref/reports/Final.pdf.
13. Ibid.
14. While the organizational chart for DESE is readily available, it is difficult to determine the number of employees in each division and whether they work at the central offices in Jefferson City or not. This analysis relies on a combination of the staff directory, payroll records, and the DESE 2023 budget request.
15. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/financial-admin-services>.
16. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/learning-services>.
17. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/adult-learning-rehabilitation-services>.
18. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/childhood>.
19. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/college-career-readiness>.
20. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/data-system-management>.
21. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/educator-quality>.
22. For more information, see <https://dese.mo.gov/quality-schools>.
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27. DESE Monthly Memo. “School Finance,” September 2022. <https://dese.mo.gov/monthly-memo-09-2022>.
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30. Constitution of Missouri, Article IX, Education, Section 3 (b). Deficiency in provision for eight-month school year—allotment of state revenue for school purposes.

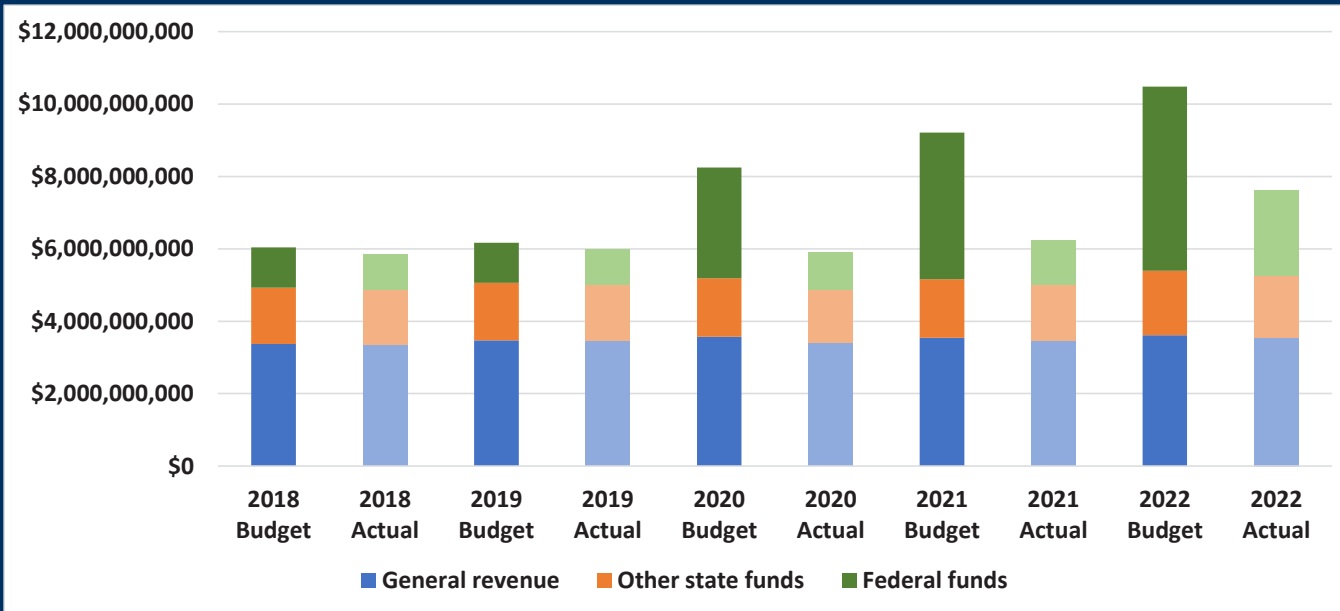
31. Susan Pendergrass, Bringing Title I into the Twenty-first Century. ExcelinEd, American Federation for Children. <https://www.federationforchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Bringing-Title-I-into-21st-Century.pdf>.

32. U.S. Department of Education. Improving basic programs operated by local educational agencies. <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/index.html>.

33. The personnel and Expense and Equipment breakdowns were determined by combining information from the DESE 2023 Budget Request, which contains line-item detail, and HB 3002, the DESE budget as passed by the legislature.

DESE budget vs. actual spending, FY 2018–FY 2023

In recent years, actual spending by DESE has been significantly lower than the amount budgeted by the legislature due to uncertainty regarding federal stimulus funds.



Source: Missouri House of Representatives Budget Fast Facts. <https://house.mo.gov/budget.aspx>

Appendix B: DESE FY 2023 Budget Detail

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
Total	\$10,389,635,960	\$2,976,913,992	\$2,804,161,858	\$1,421,194,600	\$3,186,747,332
Division of Financial & Administrative Services	\$7,766,559,018	\$2,497,244,243	\$2,697,160,076	\$36,523,451	\$2,534,779,646
Personal service	\$4,342,258	\$2,154,386	\$0	\$2,187,872	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$829,256	\$133,363	\$0	\$695,893	\$0
For refunds	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$70,000	\$0
Foundation formula	\$3,561,737,794	\$2,120,634,953	\$1,441,102,841	\$0	\$0
Transportation	\$328,411,105	\$254,538,003	\$73,873,102	\$0	\$0
Vocational education	\$50,069,028	\$50,069,028	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small schools fund	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
State board of education operated schools program					
Personal service	\$31,129,992	\$30,310,511	\$0	\$819,481	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$27,056,167	\$18,138,198	\$1,876,355	\$6,190,012	\$0
Program distribution	\$425,801	\$15,801	\$0	\$410,000	\$0
For distributions to the public elementary and secondary schools in this state, pursuant to Chapters 144, 163, and 164, RSMo, pertaining to the School District Trust Fund	\$1,153,426,000	\$0	\$1,153,426,000	\$0	\$0
For the procurement, implementation, and maintenance of a skills evaluation platform for students in grades eight through twelve	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For a workforce diploma program for adults without a high school diploma	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For planning, design, procurement, and implementation of a K-3 reading assessment system for preliminary identification of students at risk for dyslexia and related disorders					
Expense and equipment	\$290,000	\$290,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program distribution	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
To reimburse school districts and charters for costs associated with reading assessments, designated reading programs, supplies, and other reading materials	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$0
For the STEM Career Awareness program					
Expense and equipment	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	\$0
For Computer Science Education	\$450,000	\$0	\$450,000	\$0	\$0
For the Missouri Scholars and Fine Arts Academies	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For a statewide program that assists homeless students to help them overcome barriers to successfully find and stay in permanent housing	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0
For the virtual schools program					

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
Expense and equipment	\$327,778	\$165,500	\$162,278	\$0	\$0
Program distribution	\$262,000	\$34,500	\$227,500	\$0	\$0
For a statewide, competitively bid virtual education program developed by a public K-12 institution	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For costs associated with school district bonds	\$492,000	\$0	\$492,000	\$0	\$0
For receiving and expending grants, donations, contracts, and payments from private, federal, and other governmental agencies which may become available between sessions of the general assembly					
Personal service	\$3,693	\$0	\$0	\$3,693	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$46,500	\$0	\$0	\$46,500	\$0
Program distribution	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0
For the Commissioner of Education to provide funds to public schools, eligible for Federal E-rate reimbursement	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
For distributions to the free public schools under the CARES Act	\$16,030,857	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,030,857
For distributions to the free public schools under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act	\$443,063,444	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$443,063,444
For distributions to the free public schools under the American Rescue Plan Act	\$1,775,249,659	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,775,249,659
Personal service	\$725,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$725,841
For teacher and leader training	\$1,224,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,224,000
For teacher recruitment and retention grant program	\$19,957,126	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,957,126
For the Missouri Read, Lead, Exceed program	\$26,991,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,991,925
For the Missouri Mathematics Mastery program	\$10,326,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,326,250
For mental health support initiatives	\$19,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,100,000
For an assessment system redesign	\$12,958,885	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,958,885
For Missouri Postsecondary Advising program	\$9,075,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,075,000
For a summer learning program	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000,000
For afterschool programs	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000,000
For data system upgrades	\$640,626	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$640,626
For administration	\$7,662,817	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,662,817
For research and analysis	\$2,167,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,167,000
For the Close the Gap program	\$50,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
For distributions of the GEER Funds to free public schools under the CARES Act	\$8,713,652	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,713,652
For distributions of the GEER Funds to the free public schools under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act	\$11,348,102	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,348,102
For a teacher residency program	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
For the Missouri Scholars and Fine Arts Academies	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
For distributions of the GEER Funds for Emergency Assistance to Non-Public schools under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act	\$35,702,594	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,702,594
For distributions of the GEER Funds for Emergency Assistance to Non-Public schools under the American Rescue Plan Act	\$68,641,868	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,641,868
Division of Learning Services	\$2,613,755,053	\$478,650,918	\$99,770,786	\$1,383,365,663	\$651,967,686
Personal service	\$11,217,990	\$3,678,329	\$829,704	\$6,709,957	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$6,250,204	\$261,920	\$2,318,711	\$3,669,573	\$0
Office of Educator Quality	\$61,350,144	\$61,310,144	\$0	\$40,000	\$0
To provide a baseline education salary of \$38,000; provided that salary costs are shared at a ratio of 70% state and 30% local	\$21,793,144	\$21,793,144	\$0	\$0	\$0
Career ladder	\$37,467,000	\$37,467,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For teacher training organizations to address learning loss derived from the COVID-19 pandemic and improve teacher recruitment efforts in STL	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For a program to recruit, train, and develop teachers to teach in academically struggling school districts	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the Teacher of the Year Program		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$36,000	\$0	\$0	\$36,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0
Office of College & Career Readiness	\$420,860,264	\$31,954,228	\$4,311,255	\$384,394,781	\$200,000
For funding an early literacy program targeting third grade reading success in academically struggling school district	\$455,000	\$455,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the Performance Based Assessment Program					
Expense and equipment	\$18,608,467	\$8,697,212	\$4,311,255	\$5,600,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$2,475,000	\$275,000	\$0	\$2,200,000	\$0
For the design, renovation, construction, and improvements of career (vocational) technical schools	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For distributions to providers of vocational programs					
Expense and equipment	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$22,900,000	\$0	\$0	\$22,900,000	\$0
For dyslexia programs					
Expense and equipment	\$59,500	\$59,500	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
Program distribution	\$540,500	\$540,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the School Nutrition Services Program to reimburse schools for school food programs					
Expense and equipment	\$2,018,000	\$2,018,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program distribution	\$338,700,566	\$1,394,151	\$0	\$337,306,415	\$0
For a mental health coordinator					
Personal service	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the purpose of funding a civic educational enhancement program, provided by a not-for-profit organization, based on historical American culture and ideals	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For a patriotic and civics training program to prepare teachers to teach the principles of American civics and patriotism	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For Missouri Healthy Schools, Successful Students Program					
Expense and equipment	\$254,818	\$0	\$0	\$254,818	\$0
Program distribution	\$228,330	\$0	\$0	\$28,330	\$200,000
For a not-for profit organization that focuses on health, hunger, and hygiene	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the Missouri Project AWARE program to address the mental health needs of youth					
Expense and equipment	\$1,691,955	\$0	\$0	\$1,691,955	\$0
Program distribution	\$14,978	\$0	\$0	\$14,978	\$0
For the Comprehensive Literacy Development Program		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$113,701	\$0	\$0	\$113,701	\$0
Program distribution	\$4,185,429	\$0	\$0	\$4,185,429	\$0
For an STL a district-wide innovative "Literacy Course" reading tiered systematic intervention program	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For distributions to educational institutions for the Adult Basic Education Program					
Expense and equipment	\$28,997	\$10,542	\$0	\$18,455	\$0
Program distribution	\$14,985,023	\$5,004,323	\$0	\$9,980,700	\$0
For the purpose of providing tampons, sanitary napkins	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
To contract with a vendor to provide to all public schools, nebulizers, nebulizer tubing and masks, peak flow meters and spacers, and training to school nurses who treat children with asthma and allergies in the school setting	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office of Quality Schools	\$349,050,331	\$1,250,000	\$2,984,027	\$344,816,304	\$0

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
For improving the academic achievement of the disadvantaged programs operated by local education agencies under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965					
Expense and equipment	\$293,500	\$0	\$0	\$293,500	\$0
Program distribution	\$255,295,275	\$0	\$0	\$255,295,275	\$0
For facilitating the identification, enrollment, attendance, and success in school of homeless children and youths under Title IX, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965					
Expense and equipment	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$1,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,400,000	\$0
For the Supporting Effective Instruction Grants Program pursuant to Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965					
Expense and equipment	\$28,890	\$0	\$0	\$28,890	\$0
Program distribution	\$43,971,110	\$0	\$0	\$43,971,110	\$0
For language acquisition pursuant to Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015					
Expense and equipment	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$5,795,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,795,000	\$0
For Student Support and Enrichment grants pursuant to Title IV, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965					
Expense and equipment	\$26,000	\$0	\$0	\$26,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$20,974,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,974,000	\$0
For the Rural Education Initiative grants pursuant to Title V, Part B of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015					
Expense and equipment	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$3,495,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,495,000	\$0
For facilitating the identification, enrollment, attendance, and success in school of homeless children and youths as authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act	\$12,822,529	\$0	\$0	\$12,822,529	\$0
For the Refugee Children School Impact Grants Program	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0
For the purpose of providing competency-based education programs	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
For a non-profit organization that focused on broadcasting and consists of alumni from public schools located in STL	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
For grants to establish safe schools programs addressing active shooter response training and school safety measures	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For a program dedicated to educational enrichment, tutoring, and support in areas of science, technology, engineering, and math serving underserved and low-income students in KC	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the School Turnaround Program	\$975,000	\$0	\$975,000	\$0	\$0
For seclusion and restraint incident collection and reporting	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0
For character education initiatives	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For programs for the gifted from interest earnings accruing in the Stephen Morgan Ferman Memorial for Education of the Gifted					
Expense and equipment	\$4,227	\$0	\$4,227	\$0	\$0
Program distribution	\$4,800	\$0	\$4,800	\$0	\$0
Office of Adult Learning & Rehabilitation Services	\$140,185,174	\$19,601,443	\$1,790,556	\$118,793,175	\$0
Personal service	\$34,695,406	\$0	\$0	\$34,695,406	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$3,660,422	\$0	\$0	\$3,660,422	\$0
For the Vocational Rehabilitation Program	\$70,118,665	\$15,841,442	\$1,400,000	\$52,877,223	\$0
For the Troops to Teachers Program		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$65,000	\$0
For the Disability Determination program					
Expense and equipment	\$9,352,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,352,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$14,810,577	\$0	\$0	\$14,810,577	\$0
For Independent Living Centers					
Expense and equipment	\$6,020	\$0	\$1,520	\$4,500	\$0
Program distribution	\$5,547,083	\$1,860,000	\$389,036	\$3,298,047	\$0
For an equal increase on a percentage basis for Independent Living Centers that receive additional funding directly from the federal government	\$160,555	\$160,555	\$0	\$0	\$0
For equalization of state funding to Independent Living Centers that do not receive additional funding directly from the federal government	\$1,739,446	\$1,739,446	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office of Special Education	\$358,283,857	\$67,220,265	\$26,648,993	\$217,873,391	\$46,541,208
For the Special Education Program (IDEA)					
Expense and equipment	\$1,046,391	\$0	\$0	\$1,046,391	\$0

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
Program distribution	\$263,368,208	\$0	\$0	\$216,827,000	\$46,541,208
For special education high need costs	\$59,536,351	\$39,946,351	\$19,590,000	\$0	\$0
For the Sheltered Workshops Program					
Expense and equipment	\$178,217	\$178,217	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program distribution	\$26,113,744	\$26,113,744	\$0	\$0	\$0
For payments to readers for blind or visually-disabled students in elementary and secondary schools	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For payments to school districts for children in residential placements through the Department of Mental Health or the Department of Social Services	\$5,375,000	\$625,000	\$4,750,000	\$0	\$0
For payments to school districts for children in residential placements through the Department of Mental Health or the Department of Social Services	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	\$0
For a task force on blind student academic and vocational performance					
Expense and equipment	\$7,146	\$7,146	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program distribution	\$224,807	\$224,807	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the Missouri School for the Deaf Trust Fund					
Expense and equipment	\$49,500	\$0	\$49,500	\$0	\$0
For the Missouri School for the Blind Trust Fund					
Expense and equipment	\$990,507	\$0	\$990,507	\$0	\$0
Program distribution	\$509,493	\$0	\$509,493	\$0	\$0
For the Missouri Schools for the Severely Disabled Trust Fund	\$509,493	\$0	\$509,493	\$0	\$0
For the Missouri Special Olympics Program	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office of Childhood	\$1,266,557,089	\$293,374,589	\$60,887,540	\$307,068,482	\$605,226,478
Personal services	\$8,810,268	\$2,151,469	\$0	\$6,390,927	\$267,872
Expense and equipment	\$2,462,970	\$924,860	\$0	\$1,524,066	\$14,044
For the Early Childhood Special Education Program	\$218,222,395	\$176,956,087	\$38,013,040	\$0	\$3,253,268
For an organization in STL focused on positive youth development for high school students through mentorships and engagement programs offered during both the school day and after school	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
For the Special Education Program	\$27,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$27,000,000	\$0
For Early Childhood Development, provided that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall coordinate the delivery of Parent Education Services with the Home Visiting Programs within the Office of Childhood	\$28,418,975	\$23,418,975	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0
For reimbursements to school districts for Parent Education in conjunction with the Early Childhood Education and Screening Program	\$198,200	\$198,200	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
For Early Childhood Development in unaccredited or provisionally accredited districts, provided that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall coordinate the delivery of Parent Education Services with the Home Visiting Programs within the Office of Childhood	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For grants to community-based programs to strengthen the child welfare system locally to prevent child abuse and neglect and divert children from entering into the custody of the Department of Social Services	\$8,345,500	\$4,611,500	\$0	\$2,827,000	\$907,000
For the purpose of funding home visitation services through the early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment benefit under the MO HealthNet fee-for-service program to pregnant women under age 17 and their children under age 3	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0
For the purpose of providing home visiting services and health and safety services and education through local implementing agencies and for the administration of the Parent Advisory Council	\$7,068,492	\$0	\$0	\$6,551,508	\$516,984
For the early childhood comprehensive system	\$255,600	\$0	\$0	\$255,600	\$0
For development of a voluntary early learning quality assurance report	\$119,713	\$119,713	\$0	\$0	\$0
For receiving and expending early childhood education grants					
Expense and equipment	\$3,041,500	\$0	\$0	\$3,041,500	\$0
Program distribution	\$14,158,500	\$0	\$0	\$14,158,500	\$0
For the First Steps Program					
Expense and equipment	\$12,384,657	\$12,373,500	\$0	\$11,157	\$0
Program distribution	\$61,034,276	\$34,845,453	\$10,000,000	\$12,482,600	\$3,706,223
For improving the academic achievement of the disadvantaged programs operated by local education agencies under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965	\$31,411,225	\$0	\$0	\$31,411,225	\$0
For the School Age Afterschool Program					
Expense and equipment	\$129,495	\$0	\$0	\$129,495	\$0
Program distribution	\$21,447,783	\$0	\$0	\$21,447,783	\$0
For afterschool programs in urban areas with a focus on addressing the needs of students in school districts by gun violence, with a priority of serving high poverty students	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For the general administration of the quality initiatives programs					
Expense and equipment	\$4,950,601	\$106,913	\$295,399	\$4,548,289	\$0
Program distribution	\$35,906,545	\$10,854,752	\$0	\$25,051,793	\$0
For quality assurance rating	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
For the purpose of enhancing child care health and safety practices through provider outreach	\$652,074	\$0	\$0	\$652,074	\$0
For activities to improve the quality of childcare, increase the availability of early childhood development programs, before- and after-school care, in-home services for families with newborn children, and for general administration of the program	\$436,675	\$0	\$0	\$436,675	\$0
For early childhood development, education, and care programs for low-income families	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
For child care subsidy payments for low-income families	\$175,390,558	\$22,463,167	\$7,279,101	\$145,648,290	\$0
For child care services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic	\$11,925,022	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,925,022
For child care services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic					
Expense and equipment	\$3,200,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,200,162
Program distribution	\$131,435,903	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,435,903
For child care stabilization services in response to the COVID 19 pandemic	\$325,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$325,000,000
For child care discretionary services in response to the COVID 19 pandemic	\$104,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$104,500,000
For a funding opportunity providing child care to Missouri essential workers, including but not limited to employees of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of improving employee recruitment and retention	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
For a funding opportunity providing child care to employees of Missouri small businesses, for the purpose of improving employee retention	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
For the creation of on-site child care facilities at a high school principally located in STL	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
Other offices	\$9,321,889	\$1,018,831	\$7,230,996	\$1,305,486	\$0
For the Missouri Charter Public School Commission					
Personal service	\$491,132	\$0	\$491,132	\$0	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$1,482,921	\$0	\$1,232,921	\$250,000	\$0
Program distribution	\$1,824,500	\$0	\$1,574,500	\$250,000	\$0
For the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	\$374,331	\$374,331	\$0	\$0	\$0
For grants to organizations providing deaf-blind services					
Personal service	\$301,500	\$300,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$117,500	\$0	\$117,500	\$0	\$0
For the Statewide Hearing Aid Distribution Program	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
For the Missouri Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	General Revenue Fund	Other State Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Stimulus Funds
For the Missouri Assistive Technology Council					
Personal service	\$552,198	\$0	\$318,554	\$233,644	\$0
Expense and equipment	\$312,500	\$22,000	\$396,975	\$126,949	\$0
Program distribution	\$3,633,307	\$290,500	\$2,897,914	\$444,893	\$0



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