

Conejo Valley
Unified School District
2022-23 Proposed Budget
Public Hearing: June 14, 2022
Adoption: June 21, 2022



Sources: Information and Guidance on Budget Preparation

- School Services of California
- Capitol Advisors
- Ventura County Office of Education
- Legislative Analyst's Office
- Bob Blattner and Associates
- California Department of Finance
- California Department of Education
- Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team

Economics

- While funding is at an all-time high, this cannot be characterized as a windfall, it is more of a lifeline for school districts.
- Inflation, rising energy costs, property and liability insurance (related to fires), pension obligations, medical utilization and cost, supply chain issues increasing prices for everyday items and technology, fuel costs, transportation, to name a few, are raising our costs, without adding increased benefit.
- There is a history of ups and downs in K-12 funding and we expect that to continue as State tax revenue collections cool down.
- Meanwhile, Senate Bill (SB) 751 (Hill, Statutes of 2017) sets the threshold for triggering the cap on district reserves and the limits of how much school districts can maintain in their local reserves
- This is a very complex budget with many uncertainties.



Risks to the Budget and Long-Term Forecast

- The economy is facing significant headwinds and is beginning to enter turbulent territory
- Many factors pose significant risk to the economy, the State Budget, and the long-term forecast



Inflation and fears of prolonged inflation pose the most immediate risk to the economy

- Becoming widespread
- Could slow GDP
- Federal Reserve actions could cause a recession



Supply chain bottlenecks continue to aggravate supply and demand, which exacerbates inflationary pressures






The volatility of the stock market creates great uncertainty and risk for the economy and for state General Fund revenues because of our over-reliance on the state's wealthiest residents



The Ukraine-Russia War and potential surges in COVID-19 cases may worsen vulnerable economic conditions

Specific (Pending) Proposals

2022-23 LCFF Funding

	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">May Revision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an additional \$2.1 billion in ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund to increase LCFF funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied through the existing formula, which subsequently increases the GSAs, as well as supplemental and concentration grants
	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Assembly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly Bill (AB) 1948 (Ting, D-San Francisco)—15% COLA for LCFF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases LCFF funding by approximately \$5.6 billion • Increases number of students identified as low-income
	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Senate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5 billion, growing to \$10 billion by 2024-25, for a permanent ongoing increase

2022-23 LCFF Funding Factors

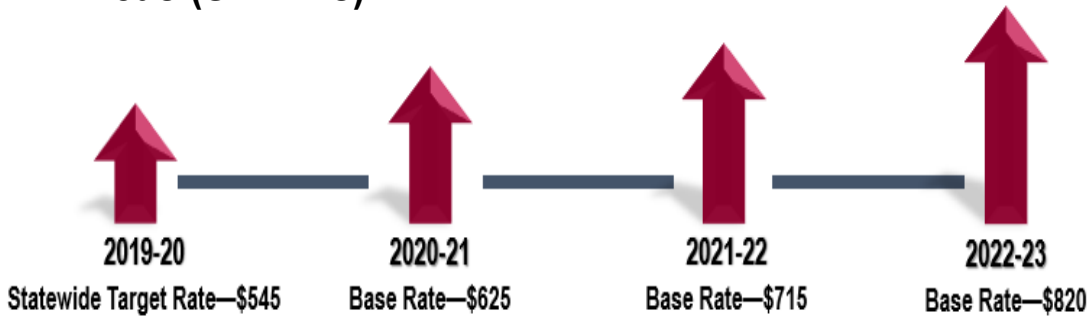
Grade Span	K-3	4-6	7-8	9-12
2021-22 Base Grant per ADA	\$8,093	\$8,215	\$8,458	\$9,802
6.56% COLA	\$531	\$539	\$555	\$643
Additional LCFF Investment ¹	\$266	\$270	\$278	\$322
2022-23 Base Grant per ADA	\$8,890	\$9,024	\$9,291	\$10,767
GSA	\$925	-	-	\$280
2022-23 Adjusted Base Grant per ADA	\$9,815	\$9,024	\$9,291	\$11,047
20% Supplemental Grant per ADA (Total UPP)	\$1,963	\$1,805	\$1,858	\$2,209
65% Concentration Grant per ADA (UPP Above 55%)	\$6,380	\$5,866	\$6,039	\$7,181

¹SSC estimate of the impact the additional \$2.1 billion investment brings to LCFF funding by increasing the base rates

Special Education—Largely Unchanged at the May Revision

- \$500 million in Proposition 98 special education funding
- 6.56% COLA
- These investments continue to result in a Base Rate increase to \$820 per ADA
- Funds will flow through the AB 602 funding formula via Special Education Local Plan Areas (SELPA)

- The Governor's Budget proposed several changes for special education, most of which have not changed at the May Revision:
 - Individual Education Program (IEP) best practices resource lead
 - Model IEP template expert panel
 - Alternate diploma for students with disabilities (SWDs) who demonstrate completion of the state graduation requirements
 - Educationally related mental health funds shift



Expanded Learning Opportunities Program Funding

- The May Revision proposes ongoing funding for the ELO-P of \$4.8 billion starting in 2022-23
 - This will provide \$2,500 per classroom-based ADA in grades TK-6 multiplied by the UPP at eligible school districts and charter schools
 - Prior-year ADA and UPP are used in this calculation

	Current Law	Governor's Budget Proposal	May Revision Proposal
Total State Funding Level	\$1 billion ongoing plus \$754 million onetime	\$4.4 billion	\$4.8 billion
Per Pupil Amount	UPP ≥ 80%: \$1,170 UPP < 80%: \$672	UPP ≥ 75%: \$2,500 UPP < 75%: \$2,027	UPP ≥ 75%: \$2,500 UPP < 75%: \$2,500

Universal Transitional Kindergarten



2022-23

Offer TK to four-year-olds whose fifth birthday occurs between September 2 and February 2; inclusive



2023-24

Offer TK to four-year-olds whose fifth birthday occurs between September 2 and April 2; inclusive



2024-25

Offer TK to four-year-olds whose fifth birthday occurs between September 2 and June 2; inclusive

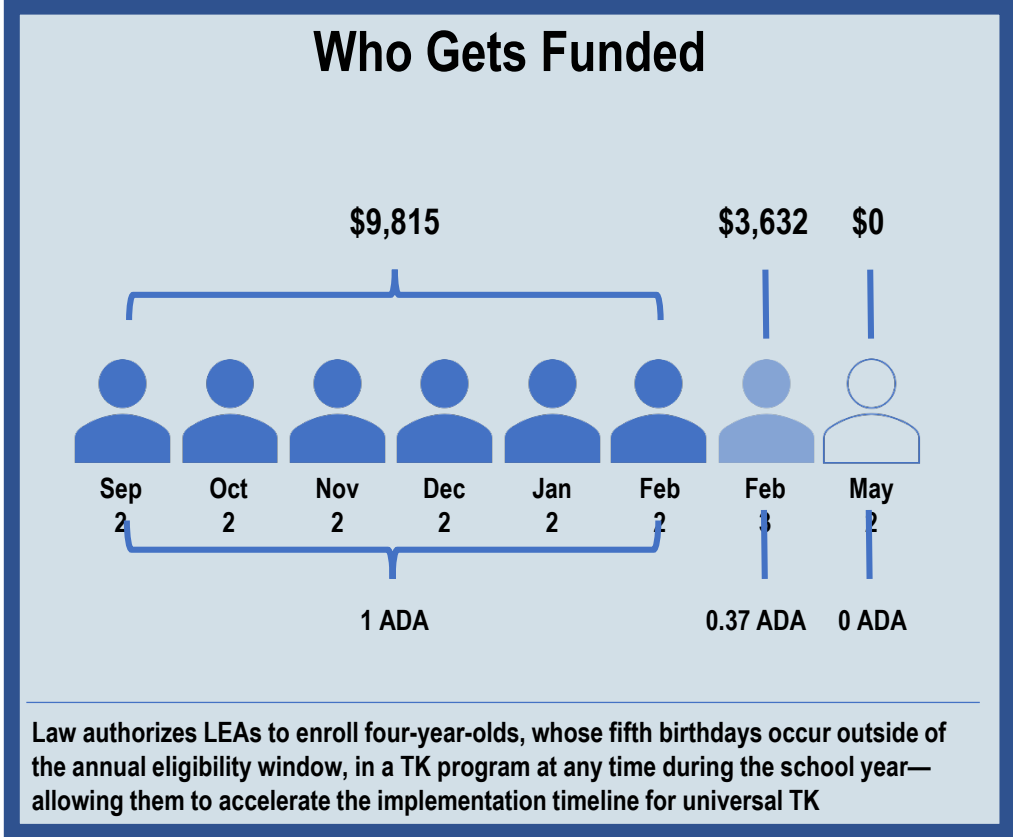


2025-26

Offer TK to four-year-olds whose fourth birthday occurs by September 1; inclusive

- LEAs may accelerate Universal TK by enrolling four-year-olds whose fifth birthdays occur after the annual age eligibility window
- But law prohibits LEAs from enrolling in TK any child whose fifth birthday occurs after June 30
- The May Revision proposes to fund the cost of lower classroom ratios in TK
- The TK ratio “Add-On” is \$2,813 per TK ADA, which is adjusted annually by COLA

Accelerating Universal TK



- Using May Revision updated 2022-23 LCFF adjusted base grants, the illustration shows how the state would fund a TK student whose fifth birthday occurs after the eligibility window but before June 30
- Student with fifth birthday on February 3 begins generating ADA once they turn five until the P-2 reporting period—for example:
 - 50 days of attendance or
 - 0.37 ADA
- Student who turns five after the P-2 reporting period generates no ADA and no state funding

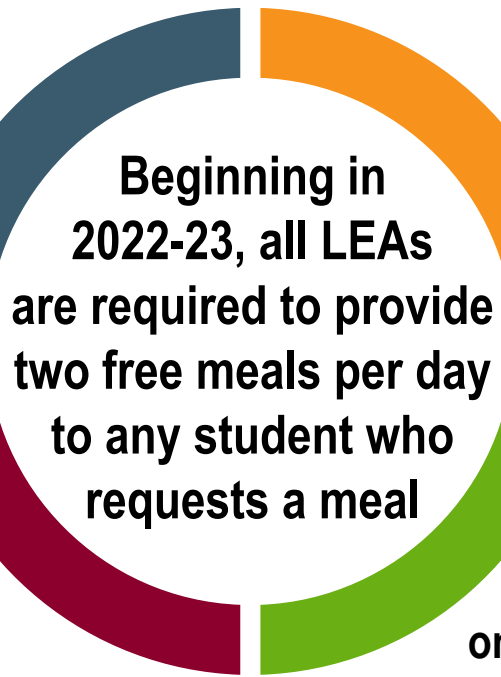
Child Nutrition

\$596 million (on top of \$54 million provided in the 2021 Budget Act) to fund universal access to subsidized school meals

Governor's Budget

May Revision

\$45 million one-time to support the implementation of the California Healthy School Meals Pathway Program, which supports workforce readiness for school food service workers






\$611.8 million ongoing to maintain meal reimbursement rates so LEAs can continue to offer students high-quality, more diverse subsidized school meals

May Revision




May Revision

If the federal government extends the meal reimbursement rates which are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2022, any unused funding for rate increases will go towards kitchen infrastructure grants

Facilities

	May Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate \$4.025 in one-time General Fund monies over three years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2.2 billion in 2021-22 • \$1.2 billion in 2023-24 • \$625 million in 2024-25 • \$1.7 billion in one-time Proposition 98 General Fund dollars to deferred maintenance
	Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully fund expected school, TK, and child care facilities needs for next two years
	Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4.5 billion over three years, above Governor’s Budget proposal, for school facilities, including \$1 billion for TK and \$1 billion for deferred maintenance

Transportation

	May Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The May Revision retains the \$1.5 billion proposal for the School Transportation Grant Program, which would provide competitive grants to LEAs for the purpose of achieving zero-emission school bus fleets • The May Revision alters the timeline for these grants, making them available for five years (\$300 million a year) beginning in the 2023-24 fiscal year • The Governor offers no additional funding for home-to-school transportation
	Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assembly's Blueprint is silent on the Governor's \$1.5 billion proposal • The blueprint also does not propose any additional funding related to home-to-school transportation
	Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatively, the Senate's Putting Wealth to Work plan would end the charging for school bus rides, eliminate parent-owed debts, and begin to phase in universal home-to-school transportation • The plan is silent on the specifics, but that would be worked out during budget negotiations with the Senate and the Governor

2022-23 Independent Study—Governor’s Budget

- The current mandate to offer independent study is proposed to expire at the end of the current school year
- As a reminder, the Governor’s Budget included the following proposed changes to Independent Study Programs:



Exclusion of specified independent study ADA from continuation high school, opportunity school, and opportunity program cap



Amendments to “teacher of record” requirements for synchronous instruction



Changes to written agreement signature requirements



Changes to tiered reengagement triggers and requirements



Inclusion of synchronous instruction in instructional time and ADA calculations



Striking one of the “educational opportunities” that can be offered through traditional independent study

Discretionary Block Grant

- Taking a page from his predecessor, Governor Newsom proposes a one-time \$8 billion Discretionary Block Grant for LEAs for the 2022-23 fiscal year




This equates to approximately \$1,500 per ADA



- The funding would be distributed on a per-ADA basis using 2021-22 Second Principal Apportionment (P-2) reported ADA
- Expenditure of these funds is determined by the local governing board and can be used for any one-time purpose

- Funds will offset LEAs' outstanding mandate reimbursement claims on a dollar-for-dollar basis
- There is intent language that this funding be used to address student learning challenges, protect staff levels, and support the mental health and wellness of students and staff
 - It is important to remember that intent language does not have the force of law

Discretionary Block Grant

	May Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Proposes one-time \$8 billion Discretionary Block Grant for LEAs for the 2022-23 fiscal year
	Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Learning Recovery Block Grant to support students and staff<ul style="list-style-type: none">Does not specify an amount
	Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">\$10 billion in one-time, formula-based funds spread over multiple years for a COVID-19-related Learning Recovery Block Grant\$5 billion one-time, formula-based funds for student enrichment materials in music, arts, technology, instructional materials, etc.

Minimum Wage—Future Forecast

- Per Labor Code § 1182.12[c][1], the highest raise allowed in any one year is 3.5%
- SSC projects that the minimum wage will continue to increase by the maximum amount allowed by law through 2024
 - For subsequent years beginning on January 1, 2025, minimum wage will increase by \$0.30 to \$0.40

Minimum Wage	Effective Date: > 25 Employees	Effective Date: ≤ 25 Employees	Exempt Minimum Salary (Weekly)	Exempt Minimum Salary (Monthly)	Exempt Minimum Salary (Annually)
\$14.00/hour	January 1, 2021	January 1, 2022	\$1,120	\$4,853	\$58,240
\$15.00/hour	January 1, 2022	N/A	\$1,200	\$5,200	\$62,400
\$15.50/hour	January 1, 2023		\$1,240	\$5,373	\$64,480
\$16.00/hour	January 1, 2024		\$1,280	\$5,547	\$66,560
\$16.40/hour	January 1, 2025		\$1,312	\$5,685	\$68,224
\$16.70/hour	January 1, 2026		\$1,336	\$5,789	\$69,472
\$17.10/hour	January 1, 2027		\$1,368	\$5,928	\$71,136
\$17.50/hour	January 1, 2028		\$1,400	\$6,067	\$72,800

Minimum Wage— Future Forecast



CONEJO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

SALARY SCHEDULE 24 - CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES - EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021

RANGI	STEP A		STEP B		STEP C		STEP D		STEP E	
	MONTHLY	HOURLY	MONTHLY	HOURLY	MONTHLY	HOURLY	MONTHLY	HOURLY	MONTHLY	HOURLY
010							\$ 2,646.03	\$ 15.27	\$ 2,777.38	\$ 16.02
011							\$ 2,671.08	\$ 15.41	\$ 2,808.66	\$ 16.20
012							\$ 2,699.22	\$ 15.57	\$ 2,830.58	\$ 16.33
013							\$ 2,727.34	\$ 15.73	\$ 2,868.06	\$ 16.55
014					\$ 2,620.97	\$ 15.12	\$ 2,749.24	\$ 15.86	\$ 2,893.08	\$ 16.69
015					\$ 2,646.03	\$ 15.27	\$ 2,777.38	\$ 16.02	\$ 2,918.14	\$ 16.84
016					\$ 2,671.08	\$ 15.41	\$ 2,808.66	\$ 16.20	\$ 2,949.40	\$ 17.02
017					\$ 2,699.22	\$ 15.57	\$ 2,830.58	\$ 16.33	\$ 2,977.55	\$ 17.18
018					\$ 2,727.34	\$ 15.73	\$ 2,868.06	\$ 16.55	\$ 3,011.95	\$ 17.38
019			\$ 2,620.97	\$ 15.12	\$ 2,749.24	\$ 15.86	\$ 2,893.08	\$ 16.69	\$ 3,040.08	\$ 17.54
020			\$ 2,646.03	\$ 15.27	\$ 2,777.38	\$ 16.02	\$ 2,918.14	\$ 16.84	\$ 3,071.40	\$ 17.72
021			\$ 2,671.08	\$ 15.41	\$ 2,808.66	\$ 16.20	\$ 2,949.40	\$ 17.02	\$ 3,099.53	\$ 17.89
022			\$ 2,699.22	\$ 15.57	\$ 2,830.58	\$ 16.33	\$ 2,977.55	\$ 17.18	\$ 3,130.81	\$ 18.06
023	\$ 2,586.58	\$ 14.92	\$ 2,727.34	\$ 15.73	\$ 2,868.06	\$ 16.55	\$ 3,011.95	\$ 17.38	\$ 3,162.10	\$ 18.24
024	\$ 2,620.97	\$ 15.12	\$ 2,749.24	\$ 15.86	\$ 2,893.08	\$ 16.69	\$ 3,040.08	\$ 17.54	\$ 3,193.38	\$ 18.42
025	\$ 2,646.03	\$ 15.27	\$ 2,777.38	\$ 16.02	\$ 2,918.14	\$ 16.84	\$ 3,071.40	\$ 17.72	\$ 3,227.77	\$ 18.62
026	\$ 2,671.08	\$ 15.41	\$ 2,808.66	\$ 16.20	\$ 2,949.40	\$ 17.02	\$ 3,099.53	\$ 17.89	\$ 3,259.06	\$ 18.80
027	\$ 2,699.22	\$ 15.57	\$ 2,830.58	\$ 16.33	\$ 2,977.55	\$ 17.18	\$ 3,130.81	\$ 18.06	\$ 3,287.18	\$ 18.96
028	\$ 2,727.34	\$ 15.73	\$ 2,868.06	\$ 16.55	\$ 3,011.95	\$ 17.38	\$ 3,162.10	\$ 18.24	\$ 3,324.73	\$ 19.18
029	\$ 2,749.24	\$ 15.86	\$ 2,893.08	\$ 16.69	\$ 3,040.08	\$ 17.54	\$ 3,193.38	\$ 18.42	\$ 3,356.00	\$ 19.36
030	\$ 2,777.38	\$ 16.02	\$ 2,918.14	\$ 16.84	\$ 3,071.40	\$ 17.72	\$ 3,227.77	\$ 18.62	\$ 3,393.55	\$ 19.58
031	\$ 2,808.66	\$ 16.20	\$ 2,949.40	\$ 17.02	\$ 3,099.53	\$ 17.89	\$ 3,259.06	\$ 18.80	\$ 3,421.70	\$ 19.74
032	\$ 2,830.58	\$ 16.33	\$ 2,977.55	\$ 17.18	\$ 3,130.81	\$ 18.06	\$ 3,287.18	\$ 18.96	\$ 3,459.23	\$ 19.96
033	\$ 2,868.06	\$ 16.55	\$ 3,011.95	\$ 17.38	\$ 3,162.10	\$ 18.24	\$ 3,324.73	\$ 19.18	\$ 3,490.50	\$ 20.14
034	\$ 2,893.08	\$ 16.69	\$ 3,040.08	\$ 17.54	\$ 3,193.38	\$ 18.42	\$ 3,356.00	\$ 19.36	\$ 3,521.76	\$ 20.32
035	\$ 2,918.14	\$ 16.84	\$ 3,071.40	\$ 17.72	\$ 3,227.77	\$ 18.62	\$ 3,393.55	\$ 19.58	\$ 3,556.16	\$ 20.52
036	\$ 2,949.40	\$ 17.02	\$ 3,099.53	\$ 17.89	\$ 3,259.06	\$ 18.80	\$ 3,421.70	\$ 19.74	\$ 3,596.83	\$ 20.75
037	\$ 2,977.55	\$ 17.18	\$ 3,130.81	\$ 18.06	\$ 3,287.18	\$ 18.96	\$ 3,459.23	\$ 19.96	\$ 3,634.35	\$ 20.97
038	\$ 3,011.95	\$ 17.38	\$ 3,162.10	\$ 18.24	\$ 3,324.73	\$ 19.18	\$ 3,490.50	\$ 20.14	\$ 3,671.91	\$ 21.18
039	\$ 3,040.08	\$ 17.54	\$ 3,193.38	\$ 18.42	\$ 3,356.00	\$ 19.36	\$ 3,521.76	\$ 20.32	\$ 3,712.57	\$ 21.42
040	\$ 3,071.40	\$ 17.72	\$ 3,227.77	\$ 18.62	\$ 3,393.55	\$ 19.58	\$ 3,556.16	\$ 20.52	\$ 3,746.96	\$ 21.62
041	\$ 3,099.53	\$ 17.89	\$ 3,259.06	\$ 18.80	\$ 3,421.70	\$ 19.74	\$ 3,596.83	\$ 20.75	\$ 3,787.61	\$ 21.85
042	\$ 3,130.81	\$ 18.06	\$ 3,287.18	\$ 18.96	\$ 3,459.23	\$ 19.96	\$ 3,634.35	\$ 20.97	\$ 3,818.89	\$ 22.03
043	\$ 3,162.10	\$ 18.24	\$ 3,324.73	\$ 19.18	\$ 3,490.50	\$ 20.14	\$ 3,671.91	\$ 21.18	\$ 3,853.28	\$ 22.23
044	\$ 3,193.38	\$ 18.42	\$ 3,356.00	\$ 19.36	\$ 3,521.76	\$ 20.32	\$ 3,712.57	\$ 21.42	\$ 3,893.99	\$ 22.47
045	\$ 3,227.77	\$ 18.62	\$ 3,393.55	\$ 19.58	\$ 3,556.16	\$ 20.52	\$ 3,746.96	\$ 21.62	\$ 3,931.48	\$ 22.68
046	\$ 3,259.06	\$ 18.80	\$ 3,421.70	\$ 19.74	\$ 3,596.83	\$ 20.75	\$ 3,787.61	\$ 21.85	\$ 3,975.30	\$ 22.93
047	\$ 3,287.18	\$ 18.96	\$ 3,459.23	\$ 19.96	\$ 3,634.35	\$ 20.97	\$ 3,818.89	\$ 22.03	\$ 4,015.94	\$ 23.17
048	\$ 3,324.73	\$ 19.18	\$ 3,490.50	\$ 20.14	\$ 3,671.91	\$ 21.18	\$ 3,853.28	\$ 22.23	\$ 4,053.49	\$ 23.39
049	\$ 3,356.00	\$ 19.36	\$ 3,521.76	\$ 20.32	\$ 3,712.57	\$ 21.42	\$ 3,893.99	\$ 22.47	\$ 4,094.00	\$ 23.60

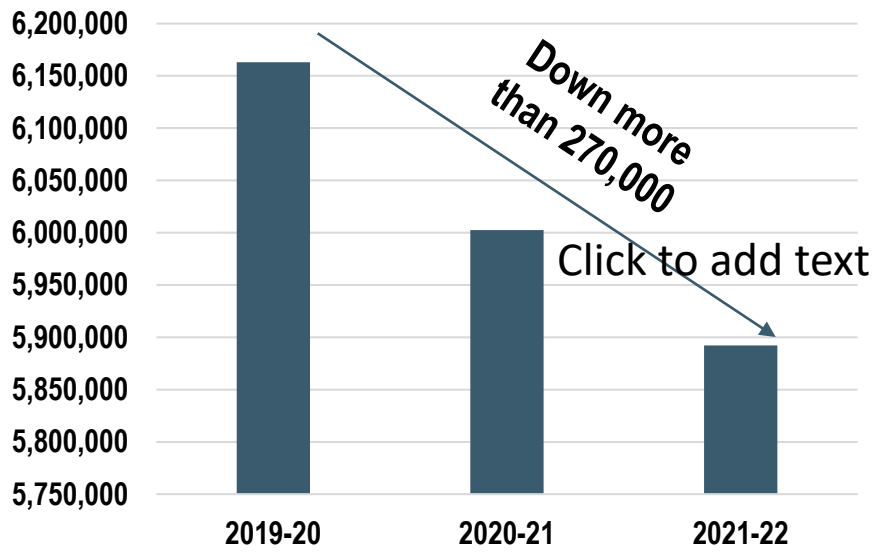
- Supporters of California’s ballot initiative to raise California’s minimum wage to \$18 per hour announced having submitted more than one million signatures, enough to land it on the November ballot. If this ballot measure passes, the minimum wage in California will go to \$16 per hour on January 1, 2023, and move up by \$1 an hour for all hourly employees annually, until reaching \$18 an hour on January 1, 2025.
- Districts have to compete with local employers who often pay above minimum wage for what were normally considered minimum wage positions.
- The changes in minimum wage have uprooted the “integrity” of the classified salary schedules and will require review and restructure.

The ADA Cliff

2022-23 ADA "Cliff" - Not just CVUSD, not just California, all the U.S.

Declining Enrollment

K-12 Enrollment



Source: Department of Finance (DOF) Demographic Research Unit

LEADING THE NEWS

U.S. Sees Steepest Drop In School Enrollment Since 1943

Schools experienced the largest single-year drop in enrollment since World War II during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, new data from the National Center for Education Statistics' 2022 Condition of Education Report show. From fall 2019 to fall 2020, total public school enrollment for pre-K through 12th grade dropped 3%, from 50.8m to 49.4m students, according to the report. The decline erased a decade of growth by bringing public school enrollment back to 2009 levels. It was the largest single-year decline since 1943, when schools were operating in the midst of World War II. In fall 2020, 40% of three-four-year-olds were enrolled in the public school system, which was a 14 percentage point drop from the 54% who were enrolled in fall of 2019. The percentage of five-year-olds enrolled dropped from 91% to 84%. In the 2020-21 school year, 5.4% of children ages 5 to 17 were home-schooled, according to the House Pulse Survey, which NCES used to collect data in August 2021. The number is higher than previous years, with 2.8% of students having been home-schooled as of 2019. From fall 2009 to fall 2019, the percentage of all public charter school students public rose from 3% to 7%, according to the report. Private school enrollment meanwhile remained steady over the decade, with around 9% of all school students attending a private school each year from fall 2009 to fall 2019.

[Education Week](#)

SCHOOLS & DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

School Enrollment Crashed in Fall 2020, the Steepest Drop Since 1943

By Libby Stanfield — June 08, 2022



Schools experienced the largest single-year drop in enrollment since World War II during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, new data from the National Center for Education Statistics' 2022 Condition of Education Report show.

Each year the congressionally-mandated report contains the most recent data on public school enrollment, demographics, achievement, and family characteristics to help educators, lawmakers, and researchers better understand the state of education in the U.S.

ADA Cliff—Proposed Solution

Declining Enrollment Protection

Funding would be based on the greater of:
Current-year ADA,
Prior-year ADA,
or
Computed average ADA using the prior three years' ADA

COVID-19 ADA Relief

2021-22 ADA would be based on greater of:
Attendance yield from 2019-20
or
Attendance yield from 2021-22

The COLA Factor

- In LEAs experiencing declining enrollment, there may be the need to make staffing and operational adjustments, despite having received a COLA

6.56% LCFF COLA Scenarios—Example		
	No Enrollment Change	2.5% Decline ¹
Description	District 1	District 2
Prior-Year Funded ADA	10,000	10,000
Prior-Year \$ per ADA	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>
Prior-Year Total	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Current-Year Funded ADA	10,000	9,750
Current-Year \$ per ADA	\$10,656	\$10,656
Current-Year LCFF Dollars	\$106,560,000	\$103,896,000
Percentage Increase	6.56%	3.89%

¹Assumed decline after ADA mitigation proposal

2022-23 Proposed Budget - Revenue

Revenue Source	2021-22 (2nd Interim)	2022-23 Estimated	+/-	% Change
LCFF Funding	\$171,875,338	\$177,544,221	\$5,668,883	3.3%
Federal	\$28,741,725	\$19,207,431	(\$9,534,294)	-33.2%
State	\$20,035,915	\$43,091,064	\$23,055,149	115.1%
Local	\$5,426,813	\$2,814,297	(\$2,612,516)	-48.1%
SELPA	\$12,659,968	\$12,247,819	(\$412,149)	-3.3%
Total Revenue	\$238,739,759	\$254,904,832	\$16,165,073	6.8%

Major variations: Federal Funds related to COVID, one-time dollars, local variable income

NOTE: Restricted and certain other unspent funds from second interim will roll over into the subsequent year and be reflected in the 2023 First Interim Report, along with any changes to the State budget.



Mandates Going into Effect July 1, 2022

There are several significant mandates taking effect on July 1, 2022

Universal Meals

- LEAs must provide free breakfast and lunch each school day to any student requesting a meal, regardless of free or reduced-price meal eligibility
- To receive state reimbursement, LEAs must participate in both the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program

Senate Bill (SB) 328—Late Start Time

- Requires the school day for middle schools and high schools to begin no earlier than 8:00 a.m. and 8:30 a.m., respectively
- Allows “zero period” for a limited number of pupils who do not generate ADA
- Law exempts rural school districts, but does not define “rural,” so the onus is on districts to self-identify

AB 367—Menstrual Products

- Requires all public schools serving any grades 6-12 to stock an adequate supply of free menstrual products in all women’s restrooms and all-gender restrooms, and at least one men’s restroom
- The Education Mandated Cost Network will be filing a test claim for this mandate with the Commission on State Mandates

FAFSA/CADAA Requirement

- Requires an LEA to ensure that all their 12th grade students submit a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or a California Dream Act application (CADAA)
- The parents/guardians or the student (if 18) may opt out of the requirements of this section

2023 Major Budget Impacts

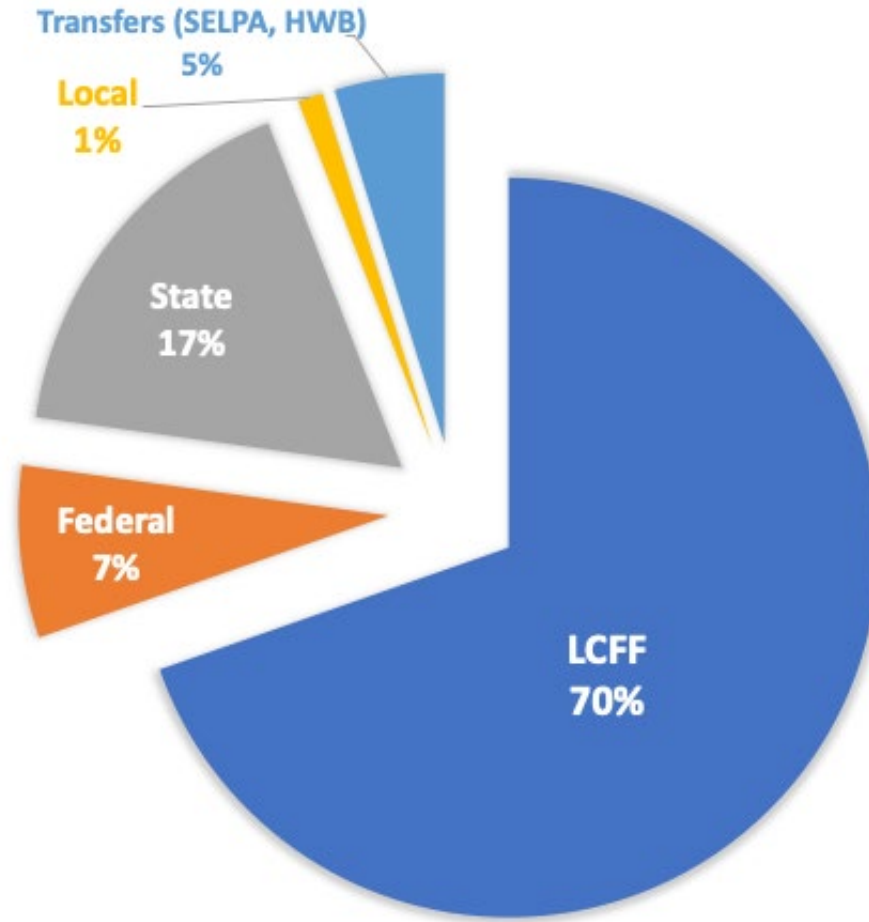
Description	INCR/(DECREASE)
8.0 FTE New Elementary Physical Ed Teachers	(\$812,000)
.50 FTE New Mild/Moderate Teacher Conejo Elementary	(\$53,000)
1.0 FTE New Mild/Moderate Teacher Ladera Elementary	(\$106,000)
7.0 FTE Classified Paraeducator Salaries returned to GF from ELOG	(\$413,000)
Mild/Moderate Bilingual Stipend	(\$3,000)
.47 FTE New Health Clerk	(\$20,000)
.47 FTE New Floater Health Clerk	(\$24,000)
1.0 FTE Reinstated IT TOSA	(\$139,000)
Property and Liability Insurance Increase	(\$800,000)
Utility (15% Increase)	(\$695,000)
Home-to-School Transportation (30% Increase)	(\$150,000)
Special Ed Transportation (30% Increase)	(\$517,000)
Athletic/Co/Curricular Transportation (30% Increase)	(\$149,000)
Field Trip Transportation (30% Increase)	(\$45,000)
Restore Preschool Teachers funded from one-time allocation	(\$565,000)
New Assistant Director, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion	(\$150,000)
TK Aids - Elementary Sites 1 @ 5.25 hours/203 days	(\$460,000)
New Behavioral Mental Health Clinician	(\$129,000)
Elementary Independent Study Extra Duty	(\$63,000)
Three (3) Unassigned Teachers	(\$304,000)
Upcoming Election Expense	(\$100,000)
Indirect Support from Restricted Program Decrease	(\$470,505)
Interest Income Decrease	(\$325,000)
Salary Increases	(\$6,600,000)
LCFF Allocation Increase	\$5,669,000
One-Time Block Grant	\$23,629,305
Committed for Future Expenses	(\$16,000,000)
TOTAL NET	\$205,800

2022-23 Estimated Budget Revenue Restricted and Unrestricted

Revenue Source	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
LCFF Funding	\$177,544,221	\$0	\$177,544,221
Federal	\$0	\$19,207,431	\$19,207,431
State	\$27,162,026	\$15,929,038	\$43,091,064
Local	\$2,077,646	\$736,651	\$2,814,297
Contributions (SPED, Maint.)	(\$26,397,013)	\$26,397,013	\$0
SELPA	\$0	\$12,247,819	\$12,247,819
Total	\$180,386,880	\$74,517,952	\$254,904,832



2022-23 General Fund Revenues



2022-23 Estimated Budget - Expense

Expense Category	2021-22 (2nd Interim)	2022-23 Estimated	+/-	% Change
Certificated Salaries	\$110,497,550	\$109,071,045	(\$1,426,505)	-1.3%
Classified Salaries	\$31,493,198	\$31,770,487	\$277,289	0.9%
Benefits	\$54,139,340	\$61,004,248	\$6,864,908	12.7%
Books & Supplies	\$18,600,700	\$15,836,649	(\$2,764,051)	-14.9%
Contract Services & Other Operating Expenses	\$26,542,121	\$25,756,716	(\$785,405)	-3.0%
Capital Outlay	\$1,277,630	\$724,000	(\$553,630)	-43.3%
Other Outgo	\$1,741,575	\$1,707,946	(\$33,629)	-1.9%
Total Expenses	\$244,292,114	\$245,871,091	\$1,578,977	0.6%

Major variation: Federal Funds related to COVID

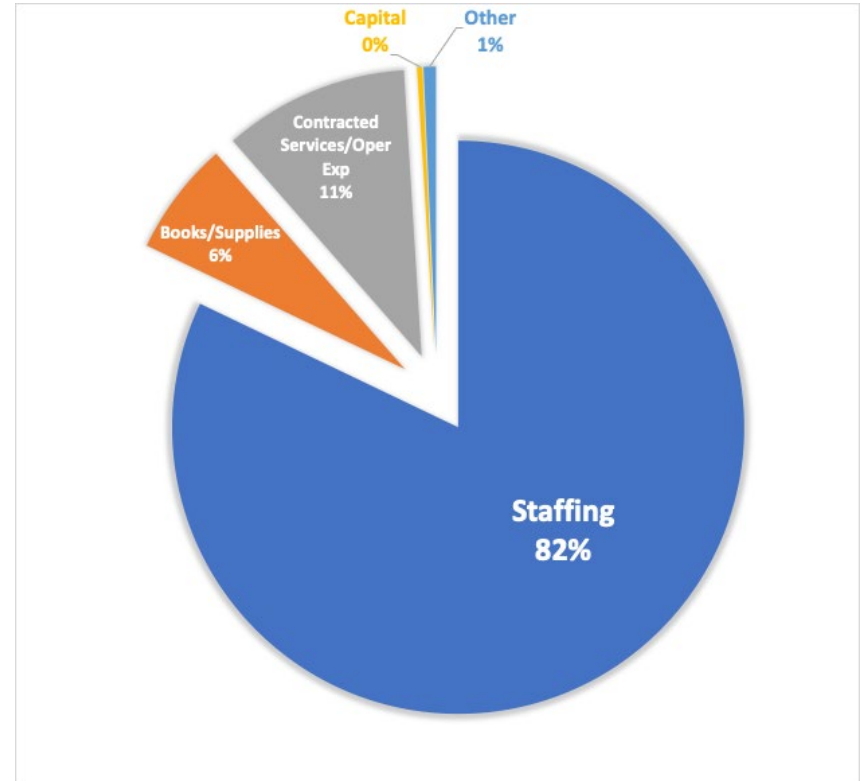
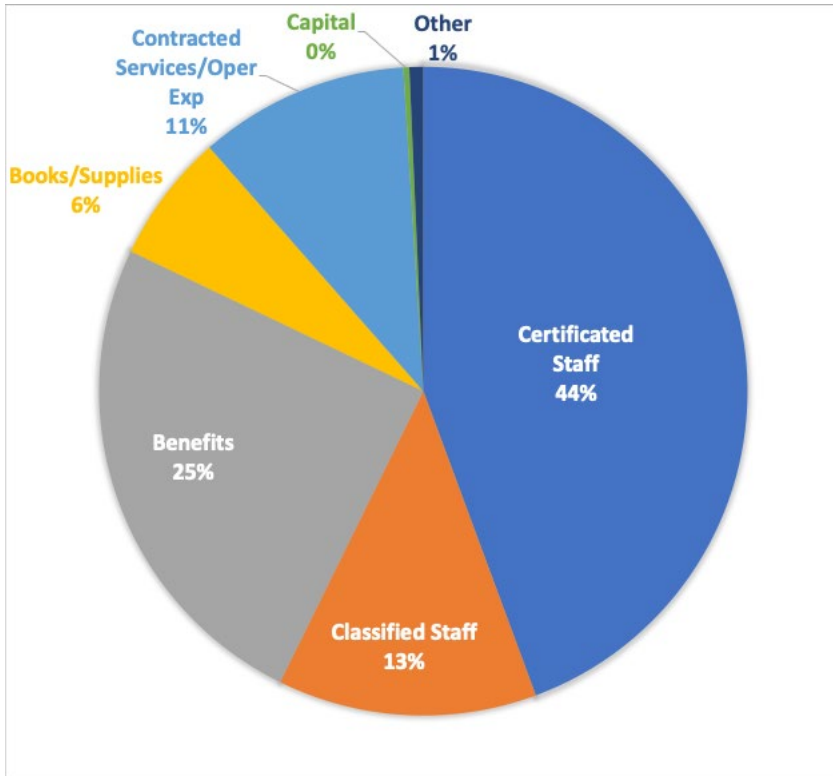


2022-23 Estimated Budget Expense Unrestricted and Restricted

Expense Category	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
Certificated Salaries	\$86,271,604	\$22,799,441	\$109,071,045
Classified Salaries	\$20,906,818	\$10,863,669	\$31,770,487
Benefits	\$45,922,195	\$15,082,053	\$61,004,248
Books & Supplies	\$5,133,542	\$10,703,107	\$15,836,649
Contract Services & Other Operating Expenses	\$15,258,673	\$10,498,043	\$25,756,716
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$724,000	\$724,000
Other Outgo	(\$2,139,693)	\$3,847,639	\$1,707,946
Total	\$171,353,139	\$74,517,952	\$245,871,091




2022-23 General Fund - Expenses



We are a people driven service organization

Projected Ending Fund Balance

Category	Restricted	Unrestricted	Combined
Estimated Beginning Balance at 2 nd Interim	0	31,023,464	\$31,023,464
Adjustment to Ending Balance as of April 30	0	3,445,828	\$3,445,828
Estimated Revenue	74,517,952	180,386,880	\$254,904,832
Estimated Expenses	74,517,952	171,353,139	\$245,871,091
Estimated Ending Balance	0	43,503,033	\$43,503,033
<u>Breakdown of Ending Balance</u>			
Stores	0	155,877	\$155,877
Revolving Cash	0	43,300	\$43,300
Local Fiscal Stabilization Reserve	0	3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Mandated Reserve (3%)	0	7,376,133	\$7,376,133
Committed Funds	0	16,000,000	16,000,000
Undesignated	0	16,927,723	\$16,927,723
Estimated Ending Fund Balance	0	43,503,033	\$43,503,033
UFB as a % of Expense*			11.1% 

*From the May 2021 BOE work session – Goal: Maintain an undesignated fund balance of not less than \$6m, inclusive of the \$3m local fiscal stabilization reserve, or approximately 6% of expenses.

Multi-year Projection

Impacts on Multiyear Projections

- Funded LCFF Increase
- Increased categorical funds' COLAs
- One-time federal funds
- One-time state funds



- Cost of goods and services
- State pension costs
- “New hires” with one-time funds
- Additional costs to mitigate learning loss

Factors for Multi-Year Projection

Budget Assumptions	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Cost Of Living Adjustment (COLA)	6.56%	5.38%	4.02%
Enrollment projection	16,356	16,293	16,168
P-2 Funded ADA estimate (3-year rolling)	17,022.29	16,361.16	15,790.05
Unduplicated Pupil %	25.78%	25.49%	25.49%
Unduplicated Pupil Count	4,172	4,156	4,124
CalSTRS Employer Rate	19.10%	19.10%	19.10%
CalPERS Employer Rate	25.37%	25.20%	24.60%
Negotiated salary adjustments <small>(some pending)</small>	3%	-	-
Anticipated teaching retirements	30	30	30
Staffing ratios	K-3 - 21.5:1 4-12 - 30:1	K-3 - 21.5:1 4-12 - 30:1	K-3 - 21.5:1 4-12 - 30:1

Multi-Year Projection

Description	2022-23 Estimated Budget	2023-24 Projection	2024-25 Projection
Estimated Beginning Balance July 1	\$34,469,292	\$43,503,033	\$28,171,012
Total Income	\$254,904,832	\$209,545,685	\$209,825,376
Total Expense	\$245,871,091	\$224,877,706	\$227,150,130
Ending Balance	\$43,503,033	\$28,171,012	\$10,846,258
<u>Components of Ending Fund Balance</u>			
Stores/Revolving Cash	\$199,177	\$199,177	\$199,177
Fiscal Stabilization Reserve	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Required Reserve 3%	\$7,376,133	\$6,746,331	\$6,814,504
Committed Funds	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$0
Undesignated Funds	\$16,927,723	\$2,225,504	\$832,577
UFB as a % of Expense	11.1%	5.32%	4.69%
Reserves toward CAP (must be below 10% in '23)	9.88%	3.99%	3.37%

Other Funds	Beginning Balance	Est. Income	Est. Expenses	Net Est. End Balance
Adult Education	\$464,442	\$3,149,409	\$3,142,462	\$471,389
Child Care Fund	\$78,064	\$6,863,135	\$6,863,135	\$78,064
Cafeteria Special Revenue	\$763,278	\$5,698,500	\$5,697,825	\$763,953
Deferred Maintenance	\$582,731	\$329,920	\$500,000	\$412,651
Measure I - Capital	\$19,133,714	\$200,000	\$18,772,657	\$561,057
Measure I - Technology	\$31,806,956	\$125,000	\$2,362,987	\$29,568,969
Capital Facilities (Developer Fees)	\$2,095,852	\$611,000	\$1,039,982	\$1,666,870
Special Reserve (TOPASS)	\$3,697,502	\$1,495,300	\$1,071,000	\$4,121,802
Surplus Property Fund	\$9,482,431	\$60,000	\$2,500	\$9,539,931
Bond Interest & Redemption	\$15,003,438	\$11,060,243	\$12,473,006	\$13,590,675
Worker Compensation Fund	\$1,142,711	\$2,322,473	\$2,736,345	\$728,839
Health & Welfare Fund	\$12,096,710	\$29,684,716	\$27,028,851	\$14,752,575
Private Purpose Trust	\$3,494	\$120	\$0	\$3,614

Stimulus Funds Update

Category	ESSER I (9/30/22)	GEER I (9/30/22)	Coronavirus Relief Fund (5/31/21)	State General Fund (6/30/21)	ESSER II (9/30/23)	IPI Grant (9/30/24)	ELO Grant (9/30/23) (9/30/24)	ESSER III (9/30/24)
Salaries/Services (Learning Loss Mitigation, Mental Health, PD, Twilight Classes, Campus Safety Assistants, Health Care, Paraprofessionals)	33,321	559,034	1,318,507	0.00	1,661,157	968,049	8,116,154	529,343
Facilities (Ventilation, Filters, Tents, Ionizers, HEPA, etc.)	408,227	0.00	1,231,943	0.00	404,763	1,315,395	131,685	288,856
Technology for Students	146,029	0.00	327,994	1,404,477	1,656,301	155,056	1,676,042	0
Technology for Staff	35,259	90,609	1,625,069	0.00	37,188	0.00	7,263	0
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	409,469	0.00	984,178	0.00	91,494	396,295	0.00	0
Instructional Supplies, Software, Assessments, Related	203,358	67	742,401	0.00	448,336	63,808	492,311	24,244
Transportation	0.00	288,253	251,455	0.00	0.00	441,648	23,270	0
Child Care / Child Nutrition Support	11,323	0.00	149,988	0.00	101,009	880,817	0.00	0
Total	1,246,986	937,963	6,631,535	1,404,477	4,400,249	4,221,068	10,446,726	842,444
Remaining Balance	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,092,746	2,057,039	1,083,180	11,502,894

As of May 31, 2022



LCAP



Budget



“Even though the future seems far away, it is actually beginning right now.”

Mattie Stepanek