

## PETALUMA CITY SCHOOLS

**TO: BOARD OF EDUCATION**

**FROM: CHRIS THOMAS  
CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICIAL**

**DATE: AUGUST 11, 2022**

**SUBJECT: DISCUSSION/ ACTION: APPROVAL OF THE PETALUMA CITY  
(ELEMENTARY)/JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS 45-DAY BUDGET  
REVISION & IMPACT OF STATE BUDGET ACT FOR THE 2022-23 FISCAL YEAR**

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**SITUATION:** Education Code Section 42127(h) states that, no later than 45 days after the Governor signs the annual Budget Act, districts shall make available for public preview any revisions in revenues and expenditures that the LEA decides to make reflecting the funding made available by the Budget Act. Governor Gavin Newsom signed the 2022-23 Budget Act on June 28, 2022, so the deadline to make revisions public is Friday, August 11, 2022.

The significant changes in the Budget Act for Fiscal Year 2022-23 since the May Revision that directly impact Petaluma City Schools are as follows:

- ***Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)*** - Increase in LCFF Base augmentation 3.29% to 6.28% (Equivalent to approximately \$2 Million Increase in LCFF Funding)
  - ***COVID -19 ADA Relief*** – Allows public school districts and charter schools to use additional options for ADA calculation in the LCFF of the greater of the following (Approx. \$950,000)
    - 2021-22
      - P-2 ADA, or
      - 2019-20 ADA
      - Recalc 2021-22 ADA using 2019-20 computed attendance yield based on 2021-22 CBEDS enrollment
        - Petaluma City (Elementary) and Petaluma Joint Union High School District will be using this option to determine the 3-year average \*
    - 2022-23
      - Projected 2022-23 P-2 ADA
      - Prior year ADA
      - Computed average using the three most recent years ADA \*
- ***Expanded Learning Opportunities Program – Ongoing*** Funding was increased with preliminary estimates of \$2,000 per TK-6 unduplicated pupil counts (EL, FRM, Foster Youth) which represents an increase of approximately \$1,380 per UPP or approximately \$1.1 million increase in annual restricted funding (\$1.7 million total)
- ***Learning Recovery Block Grant (one-time).***
  - Approximately \$2,400 per pupil estimated at **\$6.5 million (restricted)**
  - 6-year grant – must be expended by June 30, 2028
  - **Uses: See Common Message attached (page 8)**
- ***Arts, Music, and Instructional Materials Discretionary Block Grant (one-time)***
  - Approximately \$666 per pupil estimated at **\$4.4 million for Petaluma City Schools**
  - Must have a Board approved plan for Expenditures
  - 4-year grant – must be expended by June 30, 2026
  - **Uses: See Common Message attached (page 8)**

**PLAN:** In accordance with Education Code Section 42127(h), present for review and approval Budget Revision information to the District Revenue Budget based on the Final 2022-23 Budget Act for the State of California signed into law by Governor Gavin Newsom on June 28<sup>th</sup> 2022. The adjustments in Revenue are as follows:

Unrestricted Revenues (State Aid/EPA 8011/8012):

- **Recalculation of the LCFF** for Petaluma City (Elementary), Petaluma Joint Union High, Penngrove Elementary Charter School, Mary Collins at Cherry Valley Charter School, and the Petaluma Accelerated Charter School as follows:
  - No change in COLA @ 5.56%
  - Increase augmentation to the Base from 3.29% to 6.28% Est. impact: increase of \$2.1 million
  - Adjust 3-year Average ADA for 2022-23 -Est. impact: increase of \$950,000
  - 8011/8012 State Aid/EPA increase from \$79,140,273 to \$82,200,000

Restricted Revenues (Other State Revenues – 8590)

- **Expanded Learning Opportunities Program – Ongoing** Funding was increased Est. \$1.1 million
  - **Other State Revenues increase \$1.1 million**
- **Learning Recovery Block Grant (one-time) \$6.5 million**
  - Approximately \$2400 per pupil estimated at **\$6.5 million (restricted)**
- **Arts, Music, and Instructional Materials Discretionary Block Grant (one-time)**
  - Approximately \$666 per pupil estimated at **\$4.4 million FOR Petaluma City Schools**
- **Overall impact on 8590 – Other State Revenues**
  - **\$8,515,610 to \$20,500,000**

**Note:** The District will convene a committee to discuss the use of one-time funds and make a recommendation to the Board later in the Fall.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** The components of the ending fund balance are as follows:

<b>Non-spendable</b>	
Revolving Cash	\$ 30,200
Stores Inventory	\$ 0
Prepaid Expenditures	\$ 0
<b>Restricted</b>	<b>\$12,000,000 **</b>
<b>Committed</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Assigned (Board Designated)</b>	
2% Additional REU	\$ 2,171,655
South County Consortium Reserves	\$ 1,116,819
Local Site Donations	\$ 0
Curriculum Adoptions	\$ 0
<b>Unassigned/Unappropriated</b>	
Reserve for Economic Uncertainties (REU)	\$ 3,257,482 3% State Required Reserve
Available Balance over Reserves	\$10,062,397
 Total Ending Fund Balance	 \$28,638,553 \$1 variance due to rounding

**Note:** The expenditures associated with the ongoing and one-time *restricted* revenues will be included in the first official budget revision brought to the Board in October 2022. This will reduce the Total Ending Fund Balance by \$12 million and will reduce the **Available Balance Over Reserves** by 5% or \$574,929 while increasing the REU by the same amount.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:** that the Board approve the Petaluma City (Elementary)/Joint Union High School Districts Budget Revision and Impact of the 2022-23 Final State Budget Act on the District Budget for the 2022-23 Fiscal Year.

## SSC School District and Charter School Financial Projection Dartboard 2022-23 Enacted State Budget

This version of the School Services of California Inc. (SSC) Financial Projection Dartboard is based on the 2022–23 Enacted State Budget. We have updated the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), Consumer Price Index (CPI), and ten-year T-bill planning factors per the latest economic forecasts. We have also updated the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) factors. We rely on various state agencies and outside sources in developing these factors, but we assume responsibility for them with the understanding that they are general guidelines.

LCFF PLANNING FACTORS					
Factor	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Department of Finance Statutory COLA <sup>1</sup>	1.70%	6.56%	5.38%	4.02%	3.72%
Planning COLA	5.07% <sup>2</sup>	6.56%	5.38%	4.02%	3.72%

LCFF GRADE SPAN FACTORS FOR 2022-23				
Entitlement Factors per ADA*	K-3	4-6	7-8	9-12
2021-22 Base Grants	\$8,093	\$8,215	\$8,458	\$9,802
Statutory COLA of 6.56%	\$531	\$539	\$555	\$643
Additional LCFF Investment of 6.28% <sup>3</sup>	\$508	\$516	\$531	\$616
2022-23 Base Grants	\$9,132	\$9,270	\$9,544	\$11,061
Grade Span Adjustment Factors	10.4%	–	–	2.6%
Grade Span Adjustment Amounts	\$950	–	–	\$288
2022-23 Adjusted Base Grants <sup>4</sup>	\$10,082	\$9,270	\$9,544	\$11,349

\*Average daily attendance (ADA)

OTHER PLANNING FACTORS						
Factors	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
California CPI	6.56%	5.75%	2.58%	2.20%	2.38%	
California Lottery	Unrestricted per ADA	\$176.94	\$170	\$170	\$170	\$170
	Restricted per ADA	\$81.94	\$67	\$67	\$67	\$67
Mandate Block Grant (District)	Grades K-8 per ADA	\$32.79	\$34.94	\$36.82	\$38.30	\$39.72
	Grades 9-12 per ADA	\$63.17	\$67.31	\$70.93	\$73.78	\$76.52
Mandate Block Grant (Charter)	Grades K-8 per ADA	\$17.21	\$18.34	\$19.33	\$20.11	\$20.86
	Grades 9-12 per ADA	\$47.84	\$50.98	\$53.72	\$55.88	\$57.96
Interest Rate for Ten-Year Treasuries	2.08%	3.20%	2.85%	2.68%	2.80%	
CalSTRS Employer Rate <sup>5</sup>	16.92%	19.10%	19.10%	19.10%	19.10%	
CalPERS Employer Rate <sup>5</sup>	22.91%	25.37%	25.20%	24.60%	23.70%	
Unemployment Insurance Rate <sup>6</sup>	0.50%	0.50%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	
Minimum Wage <sup>7</sup>	\$15.00	\$15.50	\$16.00	\$16.40	\$16.80	

STATE MINIMUM RESERVE REQUIREMENTS	
Reserve Requirement	District ADA Range
The greater of 5% or \$76,000	0 to 300
The greater of 4% or \$76,000	301 to 1,000
3%	1,001 to 30,000
2%	30,001 to 400,000
1%	400,001 and higher

<sup>1</sup>Applies to Special Education, Child Nutrition, Foster Youth, Adults in Correctional Facilities Program, American Indian Education Centers/American Indian Early Childhood Education, and Mandate Block Grant.

<sup>2</sup>Amount represents the 2021-22 statutory COLA of 1:70% plus an augmentation of 1.00%, compounded with the 2020-21 unfunded statutory COLA of 2.31%.

<sup>3</sup>Percentage is separate and distinct from the statutory COLA and codified in Education Code Section 42238.02(d)(5)

<sup>4</sup>Additional funding is provided for students who are designated as eligible for free and reduced-price meals, foster youth, and English language learners. A 20% augmentation is provided for each eligible student with an additional 65% for each eligible student beyond the 55% identification rate threshold.

<sup>5</sup>California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) and California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) rates in 2021-22 were brought down by a prior year \$2.3 billion payment from the state of California. Rates in the following years are subject to change based on determination by the respective governing boards.

<sup>6</sup>Unemployment rate in 2021-22 and 2022-23 are final based on the 2021 Enacted State Budget, and the subsequent years' rates are subject to actual experience of the pool and will be calculated in accordance with California Unemployment Insurance Code Section 823(b)(2)

<sup>7</sup>Minimum wage increases are effective January 1 of the respective year.

# The Common Message

**2022-23 Adopted Budget**

**45-Day Revision**



**BASC**  
Business and Administration  
Steering Committee

## Writers and Contributors

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# Contents

- Sources..... 4**
- 45-Day Revision/Adopted 2022-2023 Budget Key Guidance ..... 5**
  - Local Control Funding Formula .....6
  - Planning Factors for 2022-23 and MYPs .....7
  - Local Control Accountability Plan.....7
  - One-Time Funding.....8
  - Home to School Transportation .....9
  - Universal School Meals.....10
  - Special Education .....10
  - Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP) .....11
  - Independent Study.....12
  - Early Care and Education .....12
- Summary..... 14**

# Sources

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<b>California State Teachers' Retirement System</b>
<b>California State Board of Education</b>
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Sonoma County Office of Education has also provided SCOE Biz Bulletin No. 23-01 to be read in conjunction with the Common Message with guidance specific to Sonoma County LEAs.

## **45-Day Revision/Adopted 2022-2023 Budget Key Guidance**

On June 27, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom signed an on-time budget. The budget maintained several proposals that were included in the May Revision; however, many changes have been incorporated in the final state budget.

These are the major K-12 funding provisions in the 2022-23 state budget:

- Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) remains at 6.56% for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)
- LCFF base grant increases by 6.28%
- LCFF calculation amended to allow school districts to utilize the greater of current year, prior year, or the average of the most recent three prior years' ADA
- 2021-22 LCFF calculation amended to utilize the greater of 2021-22 ADA or the 2019-20 attendance rate applied to 2021-22 enrollment for all classroom-based LEAs that met specified independent study requirements
- Transitional Kindergarten (TK) add-on to the LCFF of \$2,813 for 2022-23, to be adjusted annually by the COLA
- \$8 billion to establish the Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant to be allocated to all LEAs based on unduplicated pupil counts
- \$3.6 billion to establish the Arts, Music, and Instructional Materials Discretionary Block Grant to be allocated to all LEAs on a per-pupil basis
- Full funding of \$4 billion for the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP) with changes to calculation of funds, offering, and access requirements. \$5 million of the \$4 billion is for county offices to provide technical assistance, evaluation and training services to support program improvement [EC 46120(d)(7)]
- Special education base rate increase to \$820 per pupil
- Home-to-school transportation funding equal to 60% of expenditures reported in the prior year, excluding capital outlay and nonagency expenditures, and reduced by the transportation add-on to the LCFF
- \$1.2 billion to implement universal meals, plus \$600 million for kitchen infrastructure grants
- \$500 million to establish the Golden State Pathways Program for college and career education pathways and \$200 million for the expansion of dual enrollment programs

# Local Control Funding Formula

The final budget adopts a COLA of 6.56% on the LCFF and a new transitional kindergarten (TK) add-on to the LCFF and increases the proposed boost to LCFF base grant rates to 6.28%. Commencing in 2023-24, the home to school transportation add-on will receive an annual COLA.

The TK add-on will be computed at \$2,813 per current year TK ADA and will increase annually by COLA beginning in 2023-24. The funding is intended to offset the additional costs associated with meeting the 12:1 pupil to staff ratios required in TK classrooms and is conditioned on the school district or charter offering transitional kindergarten in the year it receives the funding and maintaining an average TK class enrollment of no more than 24 pupils.

Commencing in 2022-23 school districts will be funded on the greater of current year, prior year, or the average of the most recent three prior years' ADA. Declining attendance protection is also added for charter schools for 2022-23 by providing an additional one-time apportionment equal to the difference between 2020-21 ADA and 2021-22 ADA as adjusted for the proxy measure described below, multiplied by the charter school's total LCFF funding per ADA. County offices of education continue to be funded on current year ADA.

The budget also adopts a proxy measure for 2021-22 ADA for all LEAs, but adds certain conditions relative to independent study. Actual 2021-22 ADA is to be used in all instances in which 2021-22 ADA is used and will be determined by calculating the ADA yield for 2019-20 and dividing it by the ADA yield for 2021-22. If the resulting quotient is greater than 1 (indicating that attendance rates in 2019-20 were higher than 2021-22), current year ADA will be adjusted by multiplying 2021-22 actual ADA by the quotient.

Example: 2019-20 P2 ADA divided by CALPADS Fall 1 Enrollment = 97%  
2021-22 P2 ADA divided by CALPADS Fall 1 Enrollment = 92%  
 $97\% \div 92\% = 105.43\% > 1$ ; therefore, multiply 2021-22 ADA by 105.43%

As a condition of receiving this adjustment, school districts and county offices of education must certify to LEA offering independent study for the 2021-22 school year no later than October 1, 2021 to all students upon request and to all students subject to quarantine for exposure to or infection with COVID-19 and having adopted and implemented the associated policies. Districts and COEs that received a waiver from independent study requirements shall be deemed to have met these conditions. CDE will develop a data gathering tool for districts to meet the November 1, 2022 deadline to certify compliance with the conditions, which will also be subject to audit. Charter schools are not required to submit this certification to receive the benefit of the 2021-22 ADA adjustment.

Necessary small schools rates are reset in 2022-23 to the following rates and are increased annually by COLA.

Necessary Elementary Schools		
ADA	Teachers	Rate
1-24	1	\$240,506
25-48	2	\$476,004
49-72	3	\$711,608
73-97	4	\$947,212

Necessary High Schools					
Lesser of amount by ADA or Teachers					
ADA	Teachers	Rate	ADA	Teachers	Rate
1-19	1	\$208,964	101-114	9	\$1,555,595
1-19	2	\$297,931	115-129	10	\$1,704,560
1-19	3	\$661,802	130-143	11	\$1,853,526
20-38	4	\$810,767	144-171	12	\$1,895,084
39-57	5	\$959,733	172-210	13	\$2,325,565
58-71	6	\$1,108,698	211-248	14	\$2,745,412
72-86	7	\$1,257,664	249-286	15	\$3,164,832
87-100	8	\$1,406,629			

## Planning Factors for 2022-23 and MYPs

Key planning factors for LEAs to incorporate into their 45-day revision for the 2022-23 Adopted Budget and multiyear projections are listed below and are based on the latest information available.

Planning Factor	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)			
LCFF COLA	6.56%	5.38%	4.02%
LCFF Investment	6.28%		
Grade Span Adjustment			
TK-3	10.40%		
9-12	2.60%		
Special Education COLA	6.56%	5.38%	4.02%
Employer Benefit Rates			
CalSTRS	19.10%	19.10%	19.10%
CalPERS-Schools	25.37%	25.20%	24.60%
State Unemployment Insurance	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Lottery			
Unrestricted per ADA	\$170	\$170	\$170
Prop. 20 per ADA	\$67	\$67	\$67
Universal Transitional Kindergarten/ADA	\$2,813	\$2,964	\$3,083
Mandated Block Grant			
Districts			
K-8 per ADA	\$34.94	\$36.82	\$38.30
9-12 per ADA	\$67.31	\$70.93	\$73.78
Charters			
K-8 per ADA	\$18.34	\$19.33	\$20.10
9-12 per ADA	\$50.98	\$53.72	\$55.88

## Local Control Accountability Plan

The AB 181 6.28% augmentation to LCFF funding on top of the 6.56% statutory COLA will likely result in significantly higher LCFF revenue than most LEAs included in their Adopted Budget and LCAP. Furthermore, the higher LCFF revenue creates the potential for a significant increased and improved services carryover requirement in the following year for many LEAs. As part of the next Annual Update, LEAs will need to true up their LCAP to this higher level of revenue, including increased supplemental and concentration grant funding and the corresponding changes to the increased and improved services and carryover calculations. LEAs will want to engage their educational partners in a discussion about how to incorporate the additional resources into the LCAP planning process, including the addition of actions in the current year to increase and improve services for unduplicated students.

## One-Time Funding

**Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant:** The 2022-23 state budget allocates \$7.9 billion of one-time Prop. 98 funds to assist LEAs with long-term recovery from the pandemic. The funding may be used to increase or stabilize instructional learning time, decrease or stabilize staff-to-pupil ratios, provide supports to address barriers to learning, provide instruction for credit-deficient students, provide learning supports to close learning gaps, and provide additional academic services. LEAs will be funded based on 2021-22 P-2 ADA multiplied by the 2021-22 unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP), estimated at approximately \$2,150 per unduplicated ADA. The funds are available through the 2027-28 fiscal year and expenditures will be reported to CDE.

**Arts, Music and Instructional Materials Discretionary Block Grant:** The 2022-23 state budget allocates \$3.6 billion to LEAs to obtain standards-aligned professional development and acquire instructional materials in various subject areas, invest in diverse book collections, offset increased operational costs including but not limited to retirement and health care costs, COVID-19 mitigation, and to support arts and music education programs. LEAs will be funded per pupil, based on the second principal apportionment as reported for 2021-22. The funding will be available for encumbrance through June 30, 2026. The governing board or body of each LEA receiving funds will discuss and approve an expenditure plan at a regularly scheduled public meeting and the LEA will be required to expend the revenues consistent with the approved plan. LEAs may use an estimate of \$666 per ADA.

**Literacy Coaches and Reading Specialists Grant Program:** The 2022-23 state budget allocates \$250 million of one-time Prop. 98 funds, available over five years, to LEAs, including \$25 million for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to collaborate on selecting a county office of education to develop and provide training for educators to become literacy coaches and reading and literacy specialists. The program will provide grants to high-needs elementary schools with a UPP of 97% or higher in kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, inclusive, to develop and implement school literacy programs and interventions and train and hire literacy coaches and reading and literacy specialists. The CDE will compute an amount per pupil enrolled in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 3, inclusive, at each eligible school site, such that no LEA will receive less than \$450,000 per eligible school site. Grant amounts will be determined using

2021-22 school enrollment and unduplicated pupil count data as of the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) Fall 1 Certification and the UPP for this funding will be based solely on 2021-22 data in kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, not the LEA's UPP for LCFF. The funding will be available for encumbrance through June 30, 2027.

LEAs may opt out of this program by notifying the CDE by September 30, 2022, through a form the CDE will develop. The school literacy program will contain various elements, including a school literacy plan that will require goals and actions to improve literacy acquisition. By June 30, 2027, LEAs must report how they used funds awarded to them.

Dual enrollment opportunities include \$200 million in the budget available over five years to strengthen and expand dual enrollment planning and implementation opportunities and enable coupling with student advising and support services. By January 1, 2023, CDE will administer a competitive grant program for LEAs to establish either middle college or early college high schools and/or establish dual enrollment opportunities. Fund disbursement to approved applicants will begin on or before December 1, 2023.

Competitive grants up to \$250,000 will be available for start-up and planning costs for middle college or early college high schools, and competitive grants up to \$100,000 will be available to establish a College and Career Access Pathways dual enrollment partnership agreement.

## **Home to School Transportation**

Beginning in 2022-23 and for each fiscal year thereafter, school districts and county offices of education will be reimbursed for pupil transportation services an amount equal to 60% of the prior-year reported home to school transportation expenditures within function 3600, excluding capital outlay or nonagency expenditures. For information on eligible expenditures, refer to the California School Accounting Manual (CSAM) Procedure 325-21. This reimbursed transportation allowance will be reduced by any applicable transportation add-on amount within the LCFF calculations for the school district or county office of education.

In addition, starting in 2023-24 the annual COLA will apply to the add-on transportation funding within the LCFF apportionment exhibits.

As a condition of receiving the reimbursed transportation allowance, the school district or county office of education shall develop a plan describing the transportation services it will offer to its pupils and how it will prioritize planned transportation services for pupils in TK thru grade 6 and pupils who are low income. The plan shall be adopted by the governing board on or before April 1, 2023 and updated annually by April 1.

The plan shall include the following components:

- A description of the transportation services that would be accessible to pupils with disabilities and homeless pupils
- A description of how unduplicated pupils would be able to access the home to school transportation with no fees
- Development in consultation with classified staff, teachers, school administrators, local transit authorities, local air pollution control districts, air quality management districts, parents, pupils, and other stakeholders
- Provision for the school district or county office of education to partner with a municipally owned transit system to provide transportation services for middle school and high school pupils

## Universal School Meals

Beginning in the 2022-23 school year, all public schools will be required to provide two free meals per day to any students who request a meal. The Budget Act includes \$1.2 billion ongoing for universal school meals. This includes \$596 million for universal access to subsidized meals and \$611.8 million to maintain the meal reimbursement rates. Participation in the National School Lunch Program is a requirement to receive funding under California’s universal school meals program.

Other one-time funding initiatives include:

- \$600 million in one-time funds available in the form of kitchen infrastructure grants with conditions to improve the quality of meals and increase participation
- \$100 million in one-time funds to implement some best practices as part of the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program
- \$30 million for Farm to School Program

In late June 2022, Congress passed the Keep Kids Fed Act to extend a pandemic-era program through the summer that provides free meals to students regardless of income. The measure could lead to unused state funds being reallocated to other nutrition initiatives.

## Special Education

For the 2022-23 fiscal year, the Special Education base rate is first increased by the COLA of 6.56%, and then augmented by \$500 million, resulting in a 2022-23 base rate of \$820 (currently \$715) per ADA. SELPAs with a base rate greater than \$820 per ADA in 2021-22 will continue to be funded at their 2021-22 rate. Allocations will be calculated at the LEA level rather than the SELPA level, but funding will continue to flow through SELPAs. Each LEA’s allocation will be based on ADA reported for the current year, most recent prior year or second most recent prior year (whichever is greater), multiplied by the base rate of \$820/ADA. SELPA base grant allocations will be the sum of all member LEAs’ individual allocations. The CDE will provide

funding exhibits for each LEA, and SELPAs must report the amount of funding generated by each member LEA no later than 30 days after receiving their apportionment.

Both federal and state educationally related mental health services funding will continue to be allocated to SELPAs based on 2019-20 second principal apportionment ADA. Beginning in 2023-24, educationally related mental health services funding will be allocated directly to LEAs based on current year second principal apportionment ADA for state funds, and prior year second principal apportionment ADA for federal funds. The allowable use of these funds was changed in 2020-21 to include any behavioral or mental health service.

The two existing special education extraordinary cost pools will be consolidated into a single cost pool to simplify the current funding formula, and ongoing annual funding for this purpose will be significantly increased to \$20 million (previously \$6 million).

A special education addendum to the LCAP will be developed and implemented in 2025-26 to promote program cohesion by linking special education and general education planning and to provide parents of students with disabilities a defined role in the LCAP development process.

## **Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP)**

The budget provides an additional \$3 billion ongoing Prop. 98 general fund to increase the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP) to a total of \$4 billion ongoing.

Eligible LEAs with a prior-year UPP greater than or equal to 75% will receive \$2,750 per unduplicated pupil in kindergarten through 6th grade (TK-6 classroom-based ADA \* UPP% \* \$2,750). The preliminary rate for LEAs with a UPP below 75%, is \$2,052.71 (preliminary entitlement calculations are available on the CDE website at <https://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/pa/elop.asp>). The administration has expressed the intent to increase allocations to ELOP in future years to eventually fund all LEAs at the same higher (\$2,750) rate. LEAs may carryover ELOP funds received in 2022-23 to the 2023-24 fiscal year.

ELOP offering and provision requirements for 2022-23:

- LEAs are required to deploy ELOP funds to offer a nine-hour day during the school year (EC Section 46120(b)(1)(A) and 30 days (six weeks) of nine-hour enrichment programs outside the regular school year (EC Section 46120(b)(1)(B)) for students who enroll. ELOPs located in a frontier designated geographical location (schoolsite in an area with a population density less than 11 persons per square mile) are required to operate an eight-hour day during the school year and on 30 days outside of the regular school year (EC Section 46120(b)(1)(C).
- LEAs must “offer access” to all classroom-based unduplicated students in kindergarten (including TK) through 6th grade and “provide access” to at least 50% of all unduplicated students.

- In addition, and new for 2022-23, LEAs must provide student transportation to a school site operating an ELOP classroom for any student who attends a school in the LEA that does not operate an ELOP classroom.

Starting in 2023-24, LEAs with UPP at or above 75% must “offer access” to all students in grades TK-6 and “provide access” to classroom-based all who request it; LEAs with a UPP below 75% must continue to “offer access” to all classroom-based unduplicated students in grades TK-6, as well as “provide access” to all who request it.

For audit purposes, 2022-23 remains a grace period. Beginning in 2023-24, audit findings of noncompliance will result in the CDE withholding funds proportionally.

## Independent Study

AB 181, the Education Omnibus Bill, adds to the education opportunities offered through independent study to include individualized alternative education designed to teach the knowledge and skills of core curriculum, and states that independent study shall not be provided as an alternative curriculum. The state Adopted Budget amends EC Section 51747.5 and allows LEAs to claim apportionment credit for students enrolled in traditional independent study programs using a hybrid model of instruction. The bill encourages all LEAs to consider offering more than one model of independent study in adopting the associated (required) written policy.

The Adopted Budget also makes changes to the independent study requirements for students with exceptional needs. When a parent or guardian of an individual with exceptional needs requests independent study, the pupil’s individualized education program (IEP) team will determine whether the pupil can receive a free appropriate public education in an independent study placement. The certificated employee designated as having responsibility for the special education program of the pupil must sign the written agreement.

Additionally, LEAs are now authorized to claim apportionment for a pupil who receives services from a nonpublic, nonsectarian school (NPS) through a virtual program if certain conditions are met, including that the pupil is an individual with exceptional needs whose IEP includes placement at an NPS, and that the LEA offers, and the pupil’s parent or guardian requests, independent study. These provisions sunset on January 1, 2025.

## Early Care and Education

The budget continues and expands investments in early care and education programs. Significant programmatic changes to the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) and Transitional Kindergarten (TK) have been adopted.

**Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA):** 6.56% COLA applicable to all early care and education programs.



## **Transitional Kindergarten (TK)**

- TK age expansion: \$614 million to expand eligibility for TK for children born between December 2 and February 2 in the 2022-23 school year.
- ADA Base Grant adjustment and add-on: The budget increases the base grants for transitional kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, by an additional 6.28%, with an add-on of \$2,813 for TK to be annually adjusted for inflation. This potentially triggers the 1:12 adult to student ratio for FY 2022-23 and the 1:10 adult to student ratio for FY 2023-24.
- Emergency Specialist Permit – TK: The budget allows the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a one-year emergency permit for individuals who meet certain criteria, with an additional one-year extension to be the teacher of record in a self-contained classroom for apportionment purposes.

## **State Preschool**

The budget invests \$312.7 million Prop. 98 general fund and \$172.3 million general fund to increase State Preschool Program adjustment factors for students with disabilities, dual language learners and childhood mental health, and adds an adjustment factor for 3-year-olds.

These increases include support for new requirements for State Preschool providers to:

- Incrementally ramp up to serving at least 10% of students with disabilities by July 1, 2024.
- Specifically, over three years, preschool providers would be required to serve 5% of students with disabilities in FY 2022-23, 7.5% in FY 2023-24 and 10% in 2024-25.
- Provide additional supportive services for dual language learners.

Additionally, the budget provides the following to all students participating in State Preschool:

- Allows for continuous eligibility for 24 months (increased from 12 months) after eligibility is confirmed.
- Enables children with an IEP to be categorically eligible to participate.  
Expands access to eligible families from families at 85% of the state median income to families at 100% of the state median income for State Preschool.

The budget also includes support for the following one-time investments:

- Inclusive Early Education Expansion Program (IEEEP): \$250 million one-time general funds for facility support for general education and special education students in inclusive classrooms.
- State Preschool Family Fee Waivers: For the 2022-23 fiscal year, \$10.5 million one-time Prop. 98 general fund, and \$10.8 million one-time non-Prop. 98 general fund to waive the family share of cost for children participating in the State Preschool Program.

- State Preschool Funding Hold Harmless – Reimbursement for Authorized Hours of Care: For the 2022-23 fiscal year only, reimbursing preschool providers for maximum authorized care from July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023.
- Local Educational Agency Preschool Planning and Implementation Grants: \$300 million one-time Prop. 98 general fund for planning and implementation grants for all LEAs.
- Full-Year Costs of State Preschool Rate Increases: \$166.2 million Prop. 98 general fund to support the full-year costs of State Preschool rate increases that began January 1, 2022.
- California Universal Preschool Planning Grant Program: \$18.3 million general fund per year for three years to support the California Universal Preschool Planning Grant Program.
- 2021-2022 State Preschool Family Fee Waivers: For the 2021-22 school year, an additional \$1.1 million one-time general fund to augment funding previously provided to waive the family share of cost for children participating in the State Preschool Program.

## Summary

This edition of the Common Message serves to provide data and guidance to LEAs for fiscal planning and the development of their 2022-23 45-Day Revision and multiyear projection. The information provided for fiscal year 2022-23 and beyond includes the latest known proposals and projections to assist with multiyear planning. As each LEA has unique funding and program attributes and needs, it remains essential that LEAs continuously assess their individual situations, work closely with their county offices of education, and plan accordingly to maintain fiscal solvency and educational program integrity.