COUNTYWIDE CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICERS MEETING
MAY 23, 2019
9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)
55 WEST YOUNGER AVENUE (3RD FLOOR), SAN JOSE

AGENDA

9:30 - 9:40  Welcome
            Eric Dill, Santa Clara Unified SD
            Megan K. Reilly, Santa Clara COE

9:40 - 10:05 Introduction and Overview of the EOC
            Dana Reed, Santa Clara County Emergency Management

10:05 - 10:25 SCCOE: Emergency Security and Safety Overview
            Michael Vallez, Santa Clara COE

10:25 - 11:10 State, Economic and Legislative Update
            Robert Miyashiro/Leilani Aguinaldo, School Services of CA

11:10 - 11:35 FIS Vendor Pay Rollout
            Jamie Perry/Anita Maharaj, Santa Clara COE

11:35 - 12:00 District Hot Topics and Negotiations Roundtable
            All

FY 2018-2019 MEETINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ROOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 30, 2018</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 27, 2018</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Oak Grove Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 18, 2018</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 15, 2018*</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Oak Grove Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 24, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 28, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>County of Santa Clara</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Operations Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Meeting cancelled due to CASBO CBO Symposium
应急准备、学校安全及安全概述

Michael Vallez - 应急准备、学校安全及安全行政官

为什么我们要使用社区实践来框架应急准备、安全与安全概述？

K-12学校安全：领域研究
- 学校安全是一个跨职能的责任
- 培训是安全计划中最关键的要素
- 合作伙伴创造安全文化
- 沟通和反馈机制减少焦虑

K-12学校安全：12项领域研究（汉诺威研究，2018年4月）
Sample 2018-2019 Incidents: Snapshots & Learnings

**Nov. 2018:**
- **Air Quality Index (AQI) – Camp Fire**
  - Readily available communication process with SCC School Districts via appropriate platforms: streamlines communications (Ex: Zoom)

**Nov. 2018:**
- **Knife Incident (Fischer Middle School)**
  - Timely onsite response from available Administrators and Emergency Managers helps staff feel supported and navigate incident

**Dec. 2018:**
- **Email Bomb Threat Hoax (Bitcoin)**
  - Partnerships with SCCOE Divisions (Ex: Tech, and Comm.) streamlines response time/communication to SCCOE staff —> SchoolMessenger

**Dec. 2018 / Feb. 2019:**
- **Union School District Flooding & Water Quality Issues**
  - SCC School Districts view SCCOE as a reliable resource and partner which helps foster Community of Practice.

**Feb. 2019:**
- **Lockdown (Job Corps & Leavesley Head Starts)**
  - Teams require hands-on, practical exercise on not only proper Lockdown procedures but communication during/after Lockdown with first responders
Key Past Work Accomplishments

Be Prepared (“Domain”)

- SCCOE Site Visits:
  - Ongoing with Leadership Staff of respective sites and/or with site staff (ex: Head Start visit with Site Supervisors/Directors)
- Orion Security (overnight patrols):
  - Ridder Park, Anne Darling, Seven Trees, McCollam, Hester, Monticello, Sunol
- Automated External Defibrillator Program:
  - Closed loop on AED County Grant Program rollout
  - Staff orientations and quarterly inspections
- School Messenger Re-Rollout:
  - User list cleaned up and current.
  - Hands-on training pending Summer 2019
- Re-introduction of SCCOE First Aid Team:
  - All current members trained and ready.
  - Meet quarterly. #SCCOEHeroes

Build Emergency Network (“Community”)

- Established contacts with the SCC Office of Emergency Management Director/Assistant Director and San Jose OEM Mass Care Coordinator:
  - Both agencies now aware of what support and resources SCCOE can provide for County and District schools
  - SCCOE will have place at SCCOEM EOC as needed
  - Assisting on collaboration to include SJ Schools in mass care plans
- Partnered with Emergency Preparedness/Safety/Security Staff in other SCC School Districts
  - Shared plans, strategies, information (minimize duplication of efforts)
  - Spoke to common issues, incidents, successes
Key Past Work Accomplishments

Community of Practice (“Practice”)

- BASC - COE Disaster Recovery Manual:
  - Assisted CBO from San Luis Obispo COE on statewide manual outlining pre, during, post incident resources
- San Jose Police Department - Schools Liaison Unit:
  - Met with officer in unit to identify services and needs
  - Active threat presentations/exercises
- Meeting with county and state counterparts:
  - Help identify best practices and programs via workgroups

Future Work Goals (2019-2020)

DOMAIN

- Complete updates of SCCOE Emergency Plans
  - Work with Risk, Facilities, and Consultants to update plans specific to our needs
  - Professional Services Provider – provide level of consistency
- Launch Professional Services Provider
  - Assist in providing Incident Command System training on roles and responsibilities, Active Threat Training, Hazard Assessment, Emergency Plans, etc. (ex: ICS4schools)
Future Work Goals (2019-2020)

COMMUNITY

Host SCC School District Emergency Managers Meetings and Workshops
• Host bi-annual meeting of representatives from SCC School Districts to identify consistent practices, sharing of information, and Community of Practice strategies

PRACTICE

Participate in newly created SSPI Health & Safety Workgroup (CDE)
• Purpose of workgroup is to develop two short-term and one long-term health and safety initiatives within 1-2 years

Co-Chair new Emergency Communication & Protocol Group
• Organization-wide emergency response and communication protocols
• Examine and update safety response protocols

Santa Clara County Schools CoP Conference
• Host conference with key stakeholders from school districts/COE’s – Presenters to include: SCC OEM, San Jose OES, Cal-Fire, SJPD, REMS
Questions?
Themes for the May Revision

- Governor Gavin Newsom’s May Revision builds off his “California for All” vision from January
- With strong April tax revenues, Governor Newsom was able to retain most of his proposals from January and was even able to invest additional funds into programs that he has designated as a priority
- We see a commitment to former Governor Brown’s Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) with the inclusion of the statutory cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), but local educational agencies (LEAs) will continue to face budget challenges as LCFF funding flattens and costs rise
- The education budget continues the proposals from January, but with some important changes and additions
- While Governor Newsom does not forecast an impending recession, his state spending plan is based on conservative economic and revenue assumptions and continues to plan for a rainy day – LEAs would be wise to do the same
National Economic Outlook: Economic Activity

- U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) is the conventional measure of the nation’s economic health
  - The Department of Finance (DOF) forecasts stronger growth in 2020 than the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) and UCLA
  - California is a global economic competitor; when the nation gets a cold, California can get the flu

Real Gross Domestic Product (percent change)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DOF</th>
<th>LAO</th>
<th>UCLA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Economic Outlook: Growing Risks

- Spike in GDP at the end of last year is likely a one-off catalyzed by the deferred effects of the federal tax cuts, increased government spending, and the monetary easing policies of the Federal Reserve*
- Global economy is starting to show signs of weakness
  - Federal protectionist policies taxing key economies: namely China and emerging economies, which could affect prices of imported commodities in the U.S. and depress consumer spending
  - Brexit (Britain's exit from the European Union) is creating uncertainty
- How the Federal Reserve responds to changing economic fundamentals will be key – its balance sheet peaked at $4.5 trillion with a target reduction of $3 trillion
- We are in the throes of the longest economic expansion in history; it won't last forever

*UCLA Anderson Forecast, March 2019
The May Revision forecasts continued but slowing growth for California’s economy:

- Economy ranks 5th in the world
- GDP almost $3 trillion, as of December 2018
- Maintaining historically low unemployment (4.3%), as of March 2019

### California Economic Outlook

- **Personal Income**
  - Forecast to grow at an average rate of 4.15%

- **Unemployment**
  - Remains low at 4.3% through 2022-23

- **Jobs**
  - Steady employment with a modest decline in the government sector

### Big Three Taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Personal Income</th>
<th>Sales and Use</th>
<th>Corporation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>$102.3</td>
<td>$27.2</td>
<td>$13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>$103.8</td>
<td>$28.1</td>
<td>$13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td>$106.3</td>
<td>$28.8</td>
<td>$14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022-23</td>
<td>$107.6</td>
<td>$29.6</td>
<td>$14.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2019-20 May Revision, p. 107
• Of the “Big Three” taxes, the personal income tax (PIT) is the largest contributor to the state’s general fund
• California’s progressive tax structure makes PIT revenue overly reliant on the state’s highest income earners
• PIT is one of the most volatile revenue sources, making the General Fund vulnerable

### Personal Income Tax Forecast: From the January Budget to May Revision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>January Budget</th>
<th>May Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Risks to the State Budget

- The Budget is predicated on the assumption that the economy will slow but not contract
  - Although it invests in state reserves and reduces debt to strengthen California’s resiliency, even a modest recession could undo recent gains
  - Because of California’s unique position as a global economic competitor, we are much more susceptible to changes in the global economy
  - Heightened or prolonged tension with China can weaken emerging markets and global equities, as well as create more economic volatility

General Fund Budget Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior-Year Balance</td>
<td>$11,419</td>
<td>$6,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues and Transfers</td>
<td>$138,046</td>
<td>$143,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Resources Available</td>
<td>$149,465</td>
<td>$150,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Proposition 98 Expenditures</td>
<td>$88,796</td>
<td>$91,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposition 98 Expenditures</td>
<td>$54,445</td>
<td>$55,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>$143,241</td>
<td>$147,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balance</td>
<td>$6,224</td>
<td>$3,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances</td>
<td>$1,385</td>
<td>$1,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties</td>
<td>$4,839</td>
<td>$1,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund</td>
<td>$14,358</td>
<td>$16,515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenues and transfers increase 4.2% in 2019-20, while expenditures increase by 2.6%

The Rainy Day Fund reaches $16.5 billion, or 11.5% of revenues

During the Great Recession, the 2009-10 enacted State Budget anticipated a reserve of 0.6% of revenues

Source: 2019-20 May Revision
Proposition 98 Funding

2007-08 to 2019-20

Source: 2019-20 Governor’s Budget, pg. 32 and 2019-20 May Revision, pg. 17

Proposition 98 and State Revenues – 2018-19

2018-19 Proposition 98
(In Billions)

Test 3
Test 2
Test 1

$78.1
$77.9
$279 M
$136.9
$138.0

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With all four criteria having been met, the May Revision anticipates a deposit into the Proposition 98 reserve of $389 million in 2019-20.

Fortunately, this deposit will fall short of the 3% level, which the May Revision estimates to be $2.1 billion.

- Therefore, the cap on district reserves will not be triggered in 2020-21.

Nevertheless, it is only a matter of time until deposits reach the 3% Proposition 98 threshold, thus triggering the cap on district reserves.

We therefore continue to urge the full repeal of this unsound budgeting policy.
Statutory COLA at 3.26%

- The May Revision proposes a 3.26% statutory COLA (down from the 3.46% estimated COLA in January)
- Categorical programs outside of the LCFF will receive the statutory COLA
  - As costs continue to rise, these programs will see adjustments for COLA only (and average daily attendance [ADA] for Special Education)

January Budget vs. May Revision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>January Budget</th>
<th>May Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCFF Funding</td>
<td>$2.023 billion</td>
<td>$1.959 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>$75.5 billion</td>
<td>$75.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>$77.9 billion</td>
<td>$78.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>$80.7 billion</td>
<td>$81.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20 COLA</td>
<td>3.46%</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-Time Discretionary Funds for 2019-20</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Special Education” Proposal</td>
<td>$390 million ongoing</td>
<td>$696.2 million ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$186 million one-time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalSTRS* Proposal</td>
<td>$3 billion one-time (non-Proposition 98)</td>
<td>$3.15 billion one-time (non-Proposition 98)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*California State Teachers' Retirement System
2019-20 Local Control Funding Formula

The May Revision proposes $2 billion in LCFF Funding

Due to changes in ADA and COLA, LCFF is down $63.9 million from the January Governor’s Budget

However, the 3.26% COLA results in a per-ADA increase over 2018-19

Average increase of $322 per ADA* from 2018-19

*Individual results will vary widely

CalSTRS Proposal

- The Governor’s May Revision provides an additional $150 million to his January proposal that would further reduce the employer share of the CalSTRS unfunded liability

$3.15 billion one-time non-Proposition 98 to reduce liabilities for employers

$850 million Reduce 2019-20 rates from 18.13% to 16.7% and 2020-21 rate from 19.1% to 18.1%

$2.3 billion Reduce the employers’ share of the unfunded liability and reduce employer contribution rates long term by an estimated 0.5%

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“Special Education School Readiness Grant”

- The May Revision continues to propose a new categorical program, although under a new name, which would provide flexible funding based on Special Education pupil counts for concentration grant districts
  - The only significant change from the Governor’s January Budget is in the amount of funding – increasing from $576 million (of which $186 million is one time) to $696.2 million all ongoing funding
  - But the distribution method remains the same from January and excludes about three quarters of LEAs from eligibility
    - Districts that do receive funds, estimated at $14,549 per eligible pupil, can use them for any purpose
    - The trailer bill language is permissive and does not restrict the use of funds to students with disabilities (SWDs)

- Eligibility would be restricted to LEAs that have a three-year average of both:
  - A unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP) of 55% or higher, and
  - Special Education enrollment as a percentage of total district enrollment above 10.93%, which is currently the statewide average
- For eligible LEAs, funding will be based on the three-year average number of SWDs above the statewide average within the LEA
  - Will increase or decrease based on your SWD percentage each year
  - Would disappear if your LEA falls below 55% UPP
“Special Education School Readiness Grant”

- Current three-year average SWD is 10.93%
- Estimates are based on enrollment and SWD data for 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18

Special Education Legislative Alternatives

- The Administration has received a lot of push back on this proposal from all corners, with the exception of support from the few districts that would receive a significant portion of these funds
- Both legislative houses have their own proposals for new funding based on SWDs
  - Senate Bill (SB) 217 (Portantino and Roth) would, outside of the Assembly Bill (AB) 602 formula, allocate $4,000 to school districts for every three- or four-year-old child with exceptional needs who is receiving a majority of Special Education and related services in the regular education program
    - No funding would be provided for preschoolers for which a regular education program is not appropriate
    - Would prohibit a school district from admitting a child meeting the definition of an individual with exceptional needs into the regular education program if that admittance would violate the child’s individualized education program
Special Education Legislative Alternatives

- AB 428 (Medina) would provide more than $1.3 billion over a five-year period to the state’s Special Education students through the existing Special Education funding formula by:
  - Establishing a funding mechanism to support Special Education preschool programs by adding preschoolers to the AB 602 funding formula
  - Equalizing Special Education funding rates to the 95th percentile over a five-year period
    - While holding harmless those funded above the 95th percentile
  - Providing a supplemental grant to support students with greater needs
    - Including students on the autism spectrum and students who are blind, visually impaired, and intellectually disabled

Charter Schools

- The May Revision proposes to “level the playing field” between traditional school districts and charter schools
  - Calls for four proposals to “prevent families from being wrongfully turned away from the public school of their choice”
  1. **Enrollment**: Prohibit charter schools from discouraging enrollment or encouraging disenrollment based on academic performance or student characteristic (e.g., Special Education status)
  2. **Academic Records**: Prohibit charter schools from requesting or requiring the submittal of student academic records prior to enrollment in the charter school
  3. **Reporting**: Create a process for current or prospective charter school families to report concerns to the respective authorizer
  4. **Data Utilization**: Require the CDE† to determine whether data from CALPADS* can be used to identify charter school enrollment disparities for further investigation and intervention by the respective authorizer

*California Longitudinal Pupil Assessment Data System
†California Department of Education
Charter School Legislation

**AB 967 (Smith)**
- Applies to charter schools the same Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) development, adoption, and transparency requirements that apply to school districts

**AB 1505 (O’Donnell)**
- Makes significant changes to the petition, renewal, and revocation process for charter schools

**AB 1506 (McCarty)**
- Caps the number of charter schools statewide at the number operating as of January 1, 2020

**AB 1507 (Smith)**
- Prohibits a school district from approving a petition for a charter school that will operate outside of its geographic boundaries

**SB 756 (Durazo)**
- Establishes a moratorium on new charter schools until June 30, 2024, unless certain changes are made to the charter petition process and a cap on the number of charter schools is implemented

Charter School Task Force

Governor directed SPI* to convene a task force to examine the fiscal impact of charter schools on school districts

Members of the task force include representatives of labor organizations, charter schools, and school administrators

Charter Task Force is expected to deliver its recommendations by July 1, 2019
Prior to the release of the May Revision, Governor Newsom held a joint press conference with the Legislative Women’s Caucus to announce his “Parents Agenda” to improve affordability across an array of services:

- Paid Leave
- Childcare
- Preschool

Sales tax exemptions* for diapers and feminine hygiene products

*Sales tax exemptions will expire on December 31, 2021

Consistent with the January Budget, the May Revision provides no distinct early childhood investments for LEAs.

Governor Newsom makes the following adjustments to his January Budget proposals:

- **Paid Family Leave**
  - Reduces the reserve in the State Disability Insurance Fund by 15% to extend Paid Family Leave (PFL)
  - Expands PFL by two weeks to care for a sick relative or bond with a new child (for a total of an additional four weeks for two-parent families)

- **Childcare Slots**
  - Uses $80.5 million in new cannabis revenue to provide subsidized child care for school-aged children from income-eligible families
  - The January Budget offered no child care slots

- **Preschool Slots**
  - Proposes to release 10,000 full-day non-LEA slots by April 2020
  - Defers the release of the remaining 20,000 full-day non-LEA slots to an unspecified date
The Commission on Teacher Credentialing reports a troubling increase in the hiring of teachers on waivers or permits, signaling a growing number of teachers who may not be fully prepared to enter the classroom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Waiver or Permit Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of the waivers and permits were issued for special education; Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics; and bilingual education.

The May Revision contains three proposals to address the challenge of hiring and retaining qualified teachers:

- **$89.8 million** one-time, non-Proposition 98 funds for loan assumptions, up to $20,000 for newly credentialed teachers to work in high-need schools, defined as having disproportionately high numbers of teachers on permit or waivers.

- **$44.8 million** one-time, non-Proposition 98 funds for training and resources to build capacity and skills relating to inclusive practices, social emotional learning, computer science, restorative practices, and subject matter competency.

- **$13.9 million** in ongoing federal funds for professional learning opportunities for school administrators to successfully support California’s diverse student population.
Teacher Workforce Investments

- In addition to programs to help recruit and retain qualified teachers, the May Revision expands Governor Newsom’s January proposal to address the state’s housing shortage to include teachers who can’t afford to live in the communities in which they teach.

**Short-Term Planning and Production Grants and Investments in Infrastructure**

- Authorizes school districts and county offices of education (COEs) to apply for technical assistance and planning support for teacher housing projects.
- Districts and COEs that have surplus property may apply for funds through their regions to develop teacher housing plans for excess properties.

Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program

- The 2018-19 State Budget included $50 million in one-time funding to create the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program.
- The program allowed eligible classified employees of a participating LEA to elect to have up to 10% withheld from their monthly paychecks during the 2019-20 school year.
  - To be paid out during the summer.
- The state will provide a match of up to $1 for every $1 that the participating employee elected to withhold.
- The May Revision provides an additional year of funding for this program with a $36 million one-time investment.
Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program

- It is important to remember that the Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program is not a mandate and LEAs are not required to participate in the program.

- If an LEA decides to participate in the program, that LEA is required to notify their classified employees of its participation by January 1, 2020.
  - Once classified employees are notified of the LEA’s participation, that LEA is prohibited from reversing its decision to participate in the program in 2020-21.

- If an LEA opted to participate in the program for the 2019-20 school year, there is no requirement that the LEA needs to participate in the program again for the 2020-21 school year.

Facilities Funding

Governor’s Budget
$750 million additional one-time non-Proposition 98 funds for the Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program (added to $100 million in 2018 Budget)

May Revision
Reduced to $600 million and better target funds for expanding access to full-day kindergarten by:
  - Increasing state’s share of grant to 75% for school districts converting from part-day to full-day kindergarten
  - Making funding available over a three-year period, with eligibility in the first two years limited to school districts that will convert their programs from part day to full day
Statewide School Facilities Bond – AB 48 (O’Donnell)

- 2020* and 2022 K-14 statewide school bond
- Lead in water mitigation, joint use, small district assistance, and disaster assistance
- New construction, charter schools modernization, and Career Technical Education
- Push to include preschool facilities

Changes to the LCAP

- Revised LCAP Plan Summary
- LCAP Federal Addendum
- LCFF Budget Overview for Parents
- LCAP for 2019-20

All templates are included in workshop resources
New for 2019-20 LCAP and intended to help stakeholders better understand funding decisions included in the LCAP

Must be developed in conjunction with, and attached as a cover to, the LCAP

Must be included in the review and approval of the LCAP and posted on the LEA website with the LCAP

LCFF Budget Overview for Parents – Data Requirements

Projected General Fund revenue for the budget year, with funds broken out as follows:

- LCFF revenue
- LCFF supplemental and concentration grants
- All other state funds
- All local funds
- All federal funds

Total expenditures for the budget year as follows:

- Projected General Fund expenditures
- Budgeted expenditures for all Planned Actions/Services
- Budgeted expenditures for Planned Actions/Services contributing to increasing or improving services for unduplicated students
- Brief description of the activities or programs supported by General Fund expenditures that are not included in the LCAP

Total expenditures for the current year as follows:

- Budgeted expenditures for Actions/Services indicated as contributing to services for unduplicated students
- Estimated Actual Expenditures for Actions/Services indicated as contributing to increasing or improving services for unduplicated students
LCFF Budget Overview for Parents – Narrative Responses

For the budget year, if projected supplemental and concentration grant revenue is greater than budgeted expenditures for planned services for unduplicated students

Briefly describe how the Actions/Services in the LCAP to improve services for unduplicated students will meet the increased or improved services requirement

For the current year, if the Total Budgeted Expenditures is greater than the Estimated Actual Expenditures

Briefly describe how the difference impacted the provision of the planned Actions/Services and the overall provision of services for unduplicated students

Changes to the LCAP Plan Summary

Added prompts to fulfill federal requirements for LEAs with schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement

Removed prompts covered by the Budget Overview for Parents
In order to receive federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) funds, LEAs are required to complete an LEA Plan. Three items comprise the LEA Plan:

- LCAP
- Consolidated Application (ConApp)
- LCAP Federal Addendum

LCAP likely addresses most requirements for the LEA Plan.

LCAP Federal Addendum meant to supplement the LCAP to ensure LEAs comply with all LEA Plan requirements:

- Point to where certain ESSA provisions are already covered in the LCAP
- Address ESSA provisions not covered in the LCAP or the ConApp

Thank you

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