4

Basics of Local School District Budgets

What exactly is a school district budget, and on what is it based?

he budget is the guiding financial plan for meeting the local school district governing board's goals and objectives for the year. It represents how much a local district estimates it will receive in income/revenue, and the maximum expenditures authorized by the board, and the balance (negative or positive) when the year is done.

Because education funding levels are essentially up for debate every year as part of the annual state budget process, school districts rely on projections but actually do not know for certain the amount of funding to be received until the state budget is approved by the end of June. Therefore, it is understood that:

- Local district budgets change and need to be revised.
- The budget should represent the policy and conceptual priorities of the organization and must inform resource allocation related to the implementation of the Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP).
- The budget should be balanced, and if there is deficit spending, it must be explained, and a plan developed to return the budget to a balanced state.

Budgeting in school districts is based on multi-year projections. Given that...

- A district must have the ability to accurately reflect its net ending balance and maintain a reserve for economic uncertainties throughout the budget monitoring process.
- The long-term impact of current decisions must be assessed and must be multi-year planned (current plus two years).
- The district should have tools and procedures that ensure an early warning of any discrepancies between the budgeted and actual revenues and expenses.¹⁹

BUDGET AND LCAP CALENDAR								
☐ November/December	Develop expenditure projections. Reflect on current LCAP goals and progress.							
January	Governor releases state budget proposal. Begin seeking input to update LCAP. Present preliminary budget to Board.							
☐ February	Governing Board establishes priorities.							
March/April	Input on LCAP by stakeholders and required committees. Budget committee reviews budget priorities for inclusion in proposed budget.							
☐ May/June	Revise revenue projections based on Governor's "May Revise" budget. Budget and LCAP made available to public.							
☐ Late May/Early June	Concurrent public hearing on LCAP and budget.							
On or before July 1	Adopt LCAP and budget.							
September/October	Review and notification by county superintendent.							

What are the main expenditures in school district budgets?

Teacher and staff salaries, which go toward providing instruction and instructional support to students, plus health and welfare benefits, make up about 80 percent of expenses in most districts.



¹⁹ Source: Fiscal Crisis Management and Assistance Team (FCMAT)

What factors impact a local budget? What are the main challenges for school districts in balancing budgets and maximizing the amounts available for student support and services?

While every school district is unique, various state and local factors can be major challenges to local district budgeting, such as:

- Enrollment uncertainties
- The number of students living in poverty, English learners, and foster and homeless youth
- The state's volatile tax structure
- Collective bargaining costs
- Increased share of state pension costs that districts/ employers are required to pay
- Rising costs to serve Students With Disabilities
- Health and welfare benefits for employees
- Rising minimum wage costs
- Utilities costs
- Staffing formulas (including what is called "Step and Column," which defines compensation based on years of service/continuing education credits as negotiated by districts and their labor unions
- Program augmentation/reductions
- Overall levels of state funding
- Federal funding uncertainties from year to year
- Other unavoidable costs

Who oversees local school district budgets?

Elected local governing boards approve school district budgets. State law (often referred to by its original authorizing legislation, as "AB 1200") sets additional financial standards for school districts and includes mechanisms to ensure adequate oversight. County offices of education are required to review and approve the annual budgets of each local school district. Districts must certify if they are able to meet their financial obligations for the current plus two additional years. County offices of education validate those self-certifications.

AB 1200 was enacted to help school districts avoid insolvency; it is a progressive law and empowers county offices of education with fiscal oversight to follow a progression of interventions when necessary, ranging from information and collaborative assistance to lowering a self-certification from

"positive" to either "qualified" or "negative" to taking more stringent actions such as appointing a fiscal advisor.²⁰

What are the three major "certifications" of a district budget?



Positive – District will complete the year with a positive fund and cash balance; the district is solvent and can meet its obligations.



Qualified – District may not complete the year with a positive fund or cash balance; financial indicators require scrutiny/modest intervention.



Negative – District will not complete the year with a positive fund or cash balance; aggressive corrective action is required.

Can local districts raise additional revenues?

California law severely limits local school districts' revenue-raising authority compared with most other states, and also compared with what was possible in the state prior to the 1970s. Under current state law, districts can augment the local funding of their schools in just a few ways, most notably private donations (such as through local community foundations), parcel taxes (which require a two-thirds vote to assess a flat fee on each parcel of property, no matter what its size or value), and the seldom-used sales tax for schools (which also requires a two-thirds vote and can be done only at the county level.) Taken together, these revenue sources currently generate a very small portion of total K-12 funding in the state, though in some communities they provide substantial amounts per pupil.²¹ About one in 10 school districts, primarily districts in the Bay Area, have approved additional taxes.22

²⁰ Sources: Ed100.org and Fiscal Crisis Management and Assistance Team

²¹ EdSource, Local Revenues for Schools: Limits and Option in California, 2009

²² EdSource, edsource.org/2017/expand-their-taxing-power-would-be-oneway-to-provide-school-districts-more-money/585351

	PETALUMA CITY S	CHOOLS BUDGET DEVELOPMENT C	ALENDAR 2021-2022 (2022-23 Budget Year)
Timeline	Key Dates	Meeting	Information/Action
Oct-21 to	•	year budget based on updated information	
Dec-21	October 2021	Leadership Team Meeting	Provide Overview LCAP Planning & Implementation
			Communications - LCAP (Range of communications tools)
	October 7, 2021	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	Review Details of LCFF/LCAP & Annual Update
	October 12, 2021	Board Meeting	Provide Overview LCAP Planning & Implementation
	October 26, 2021	Board Meeting	
	November 9, 2021	Board Meeting	
	November 17, 2021	DLT/LCAP Committee	LCAP Development
	November 18, 2021	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	Review Details of LCFF/LCAP & Annual Update
	December 14, 2021	Board Meeting	
	December 16, 2021	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	
	December 16, 2021	DLT/LCAP Committee	LCAP Development
Jan-22 to	Develop preliminary enrolls	nent projections; staffing projections, and	budget assumptions for 2022-23
Mar-22	based on any new informat	ion available	
	January 11, 2022	Board Meeting	Financial Audit Report
	January 10, 2022	None	Governor's 2020-21 Budget Proposal Available
	January 19, 2022	DLT/LCAP Committee	LCAP Development
	January 20, 2022	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	Review Information in Governor's Budget Proposal/ LCAP
	January 25, 2022	Board Meeting	Present Information on Governor's Budget Proposal
	January/February	DELAC/Parent Advisory forums	Continue to Review/Discuss LCFF/LCAP & Student Data
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Principal Meetings	Continue to Review/Discuss LCFF/LCAP & Student Data
		PFT/CSEA	Continue to Review/Discuss LCFF/LCAP & Student Data
		Community Communications	Provide Update on LCAP
	February 8, 2022	Board Meeting	Trovide opulie on EoAi
	February 17, 2022	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	
	February 22, 2022	Board Meeting	
	February 23, 2022	DLT/LCAP Committee	LCAP Development
Mar-22 to		ment projections; staffing projections, and	·
Apr-22	based on any new informat		a budget assumption for 2022-20
,	March 8, 2022	Board Meeting	Second Interim & Budget Revision
	March 15, 2022	Deadline for preliminary notice of reduct	<u>-</u>
	March 22, 2022	Board Meeting	ion of our imparou of an
	March 24, 2022	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	
	March 24, 2022	DLT/LCAP Committee	LCAP Development
	March/April	DELAC/Parent Advisory forums	Review Recommendations for LCAP
	Watchiapin	Principals Meetings	Review Recommendations for LCAP
		PFT/CSEA	Review Recommendations for LCAP
	A	Community Communications	Review Recommendations for LCAP
	April 19, 2022	Board Meeting	Provide Update on LCAP
	April 20, 2022	DLT/LCAP Committee	LCAP Development
	April 21, 2022	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	in May review and other new information are italy
May 22		•	in May revise and other new information available
May-22	May 10, 2022	Board Meeting	
	May 14, 2022	Governor's May Revise	
	May 15, 2022	Deadline for final notices of reduction of	certificated staff
	May 18, 2022	DLT/LCAP Committee	
		Community Communications	Provide Update on LCAP
	May 19, 2022	Budget Advisory Committee Meeting	Final Meeting
	May 24, 2022	Board Meeting	Present Major Budget Assumptions
			Review Draft LCAP Program Recommendations
	Prepare final budget for pre	esentation to the Board of Education and	the Sonoma County Office of Education
		Board Meeting	Preliminary Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP)
June-22	June 14, 2022	Board Weeting	
June-22	June 14, 2022	Board Weeting	Preliminary Budget 2022-23 Fiscal Year
June-22	June 14, 2022 June 16, 2022	Board Meeting (Public Hearing)	Preliminary Budget 2022-23 Fiscal Year Public Hearing on Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP)
June-22			1
June-22			Public Hearing on Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP)

PETALUMA CITY SCHOOLS

Unaudited Actuals 2020–21 Fiscal Year

Petaluma City Schools

- Petaluma City Elementary School District
- Penngrove Elementary Charter School
- Live Oak Independent Charter School (Not included in District Financials)
- Petaluma Joint High School District
- Mary Collins @ Cherry Valley Charter School
- Petaluma Accelerated Charter School
- South County Consortium (SOCC)

Revenues

Total General Fund Unrestricted/Restricted

Adopted Budget 2021-22

Unaudited Actuals 2020-21

REVENUES LCFF Fodoral		\$	₩
	REVENUES	↑ LCFF	Foderal

74,196,565 \$ 4,178,287

REVENUES

LCFF

\$ 70,210,780

Total Lottery

Federal Total Lottery Other State

7,866,340 1,771,680 8,568,761 1,959,504 8,431,938

\$ 1,546,000 \$11,596,446 \$ 1,975,000 Other State

Other Local **Parcel Tax**

Sub-Total Rev.:

\$98,809,003

Other Local

Parcel Tax

\$101,404,222 \$ 7,911,924 Sub-Total Revenues:

Other Transfers In

Other Transfers In

\$

Total Revenues:

\$98,809,003

Total Revenues:

\$101,404,222

Note: 2021-22 One-time Federal Funds \$927,516; State Funds \$4,203,893 Total \$5.1 million

Expenditures

Total General Fund Unrestricted/Restricted

Adopted Budget 2021–22

Unaudited Actuals 2020–21

Expenditures:

- \$40,390,282 Certificated
- Classified
- \$15,059,533
- Employee Benefits \$28,928,576
- \$ 6,012,752 **Books & Supplies**
 - Services

Capital Outlay

- \$ 9,953,409
- 551,550
 - 223,265
 - \$101,119,367 Other Financing **Total Expenditures:**

Expenditures:

- Certificated Classified
- \$ 37,861,059
 - Employee Benefits \$24,470,447
- Books & Supplies
 \$ 7,407,239

 Services
 \$ 9,251,906

 Capital Outlay
 \$ 1,101,889

 Other Financing
 \$ 471,496
- \$ 93,859,054
- Total Expenditures:

Total General Fund Unrestricted/Restricted Summary of Revenues & Expenditures

Adopted Budget 2021–22

Unaudited Actuals 2020-21

\$98,809,003 \$93,859,054 \$ 4,949,949

Total Revenues:	\$101,40	1,40,
Total Expenditures:	\$ 101,111	1,11
Net Expense/Rev:	₩	284

Total Expenditures:

Total Revenues:

Net Revenues/Exp:

\$22,634,099

Beginning Fund Bal

Net Incr/(Decr)

\$ 284,855

\$22,918,954

Ending Fund Balance

Components of Ending Fund Balance Total General Fund Unrestricted/Restricted

Adopted Budget 2021–22

Components of Ending Fund Balance:

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Revolving Cash	01	5 27,200	Revolving Cash
Stores	0,	0	Stores
Prepaid Expenditures	07	19,742	Prepaid Expenditur
Restricted	0,	\$ 10,395,503	Restricted
Assigned			Assigned
2% Additional REU	₩	2,022,387	2% Additional REI
SOCC EFB	₩	1,116,819	SOCC EFB
Local Site Carryover	69	389,093	Local Site Carryov
3% Reserve for EU	₩	3,033,581	3% Reserve for EU
Available over reserves	69	\$ 5,914,629	Available over reserve
Ending Fund Balance	₩	\$ 22,918,954	Ending Fund Balance

Available reserves adjusted for local site carryover.

\$ 17,684,150

Unaudited Actuals 2020-21

Fund Balance:	\$ 30,200	\$ 41,386	\$ 13,216	\$ 10,604,117		\$ 1,877,181	\$ 949,166	\$ 389,093	\$ 2,815,772	\$ 5,913,968	
Components of Ending Fund Balance:	Revolving Cash	Stores	Prepaid Expenditures	Restricted	Assigned	2% Additional REU	SOCC EFB	Local Site Carryover	3% Reserve for EU	Available over reserves	

- COVID-19 Pandemic and Distance Learning
- Revenues:
- LCFF Use of 2019–20 P2 ADA
- One-time State and Federal COVID-19 Funds (Round1)
- Federal ESSER I \$446K
- Federal GEER \$544K
- Federal Corona Relief Funds \$3.7 million
- State Learning Loss Mitigation Funds \$593K
- Reduced Billback to Petaluma Districts for **Transportation Costs**
- Reduced Lease and Rental Income
- Reduced billing for Fuel (City and First Student)
- Reduced Childcare fees

- COVID-19 Pandemic and Distance Learning
- Expenditures:
- Reduced Salaries Limited need for substitutes (certificated & classified)
- Limited Home & Hospital need
- No Athletic Stipends
- Reduced non-athletic stipends (GATE Prog, Site Counsel, etc.)
- Significant number of vacancies due to Distance Learning
- **Bus drivers**
- Campus Supervisors/Security
- **Crossing Guards**
- Instructional Assistants
- Food Service workers
- Departmental vacancies (Business Services, HR)
- **Employee Benefits**
- Proportionately lower based on the above

- COVID-19 Pandemic and Distance Learning
- Expenditures:
- Other Expenditures came in significantly lower as well:
- Materials & Supplies (students not in school)
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Other Significant Variances

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- Lower AB602 Special Education from SELPA
- New COVID Funds (Federal & State) deferred to 2021-22 \$2.4 million (ELO & IPI)

Next Steps

- Reconcile Budget to Position Control
- Final placements for open positions
- Adjustments in Staffing
- Step & Column
- Revise budget based on prior year trends
- Utilities, insurance, etc.
- Recalculate LCFF based on projections of ADA for Charter Schools, unduplicated counts
- Work with school sites and parents to increase participated in Free & Reduced Meals

Next Steps

- ▶ Roll 2020–21 Carryover (In process)
- Local site grants & donations
- State & Federal Categoricals
- Adult Education
- Other funds
- Work with School Sites and Departments on refining budgets
- Continue to monitor enrollment trends
- Update budgets for other funds
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