



2022-23 Adopted Budget

COTATI-ROHNERT PARK UNIFIED SCHOOL
DISTRICT
PRESENTATION
DATE 6/7/22

-Thank You

Dr. Mayra Perez Molly Koler Josh Savage Nikki Doble Cristina Baltazar Debbie O'Dell Matt Marshall Kim Patterson Kristy Ferguson Josh Savage Lisa Breining Dr. Luz Elena Perez Jennifer Hansen Rachel Allen Robert Valdivia Gonzales

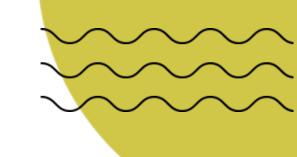
Proposed Budget 2022-23



- The Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) was implemented in 2013-14
- A key piece to the formula is the Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP) The LCAP requires reporting of goals and related expenditures that will align with the district's budget
- Both the Preliminary LCAP and Preliminary Budget must be presented in a public hearing in a meeting prior to adoption to allow for discussion and public input
- The LCAP and Proposed Budget are both presented tonight for final adoption and approval at our next meeting June 21, 2022



Proposed Budget 2022-23

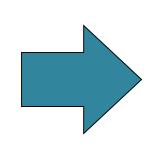


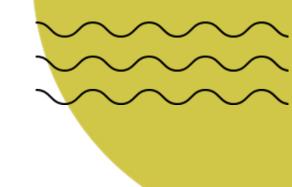
- The Proposed Budget for 2022-23 contains the most updated information available up to and including the Governor's May Revision Proposal
- The Governor is just one voice in the state's 2022-23 budget, and he cannot pass the budget alone
- The State Senate and State Assembly get to weigh in and each have submitted their budget proposals for 2022-23 which could potentially provide additional funding and/or reduce expenditures for schools



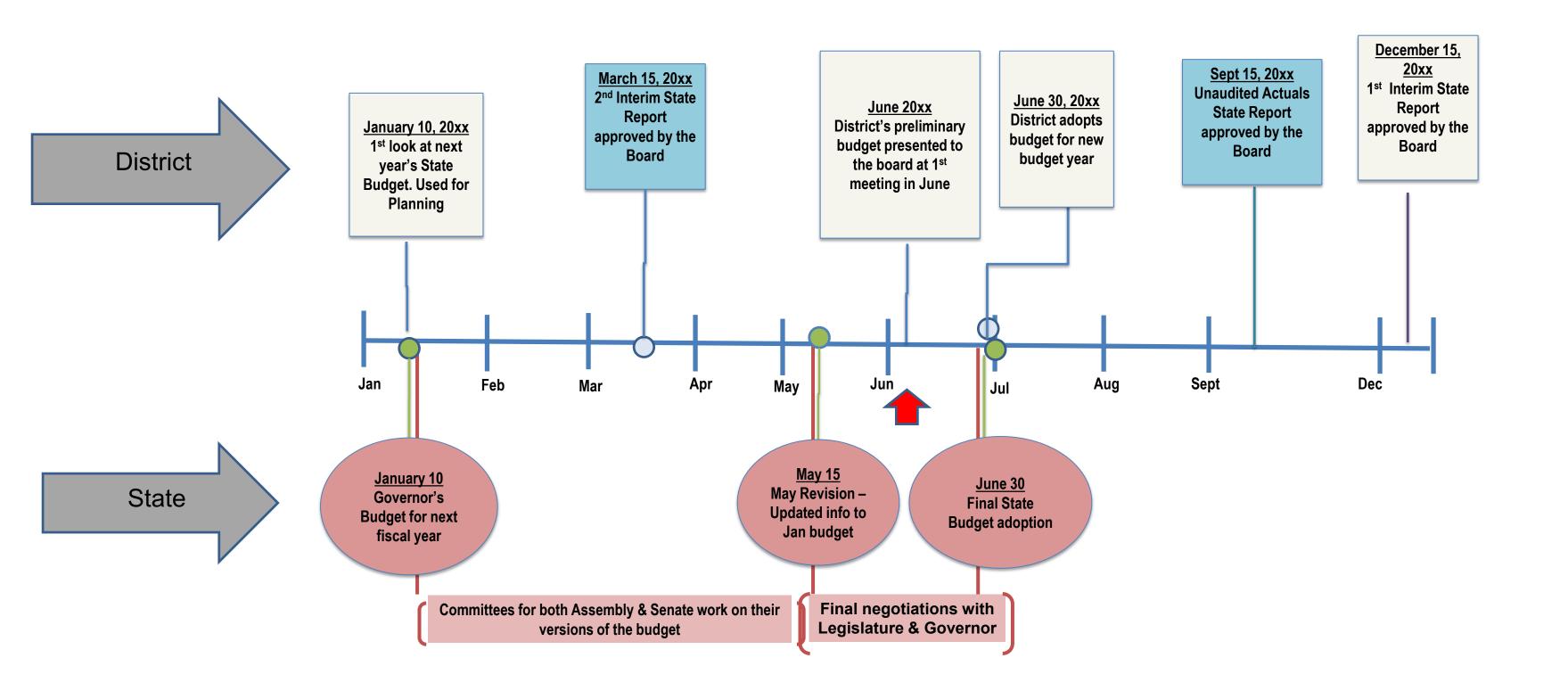
State Budget Process

- January
 - Governor's proposed budget for budget year
- February
 - Legislative Analyst review with comments
- April
 - Statutory COLA recalculated
- May
 - "May Revise" reflects tax adjustments
- June 15 (or later)
 - Final adopted State budget
 - Final COLA
 - Potential additional programs, or funding changes
- November
 - Legislative Analyst Report (LAO Report)
 - Projections for next year based on tax collections and economic predictors
- January
 - Governor's proposed budget for next budget year...





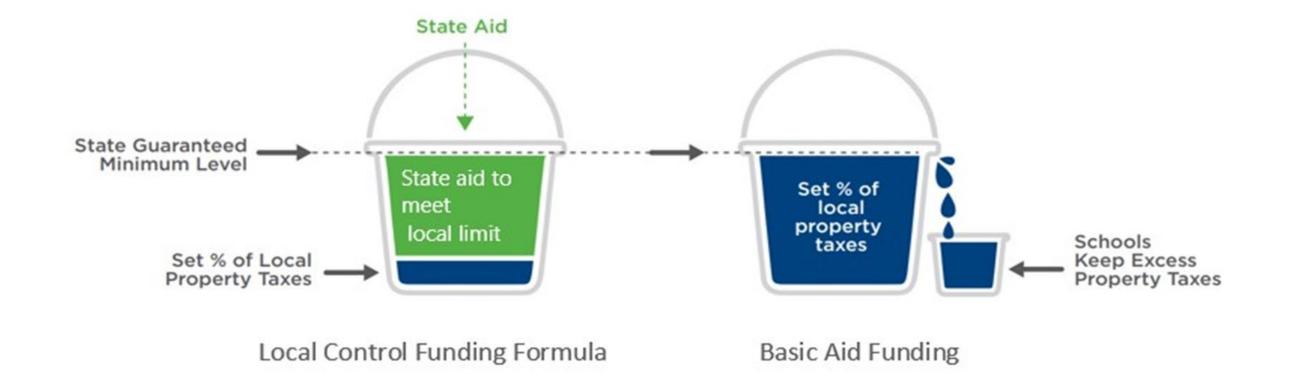
District Budget Process



State Funded vs

- District is entitled to a calculated
 Entitlement
 - Comprised of property taxes and State Aid
 - When property taxes don't fill the bucket, the State makes up the shortfall with State Aid

- Basic Aid
- District is entitled to a calculated Entitlement
 - Comprised of property taxes and State Aid
 - If Property taxes fill the bucket and overflow, the district keeps the overflow \$\$ and only receives a minimum amount of State Aid



Components: Funding

Factors

		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25
Statutory COLA		1.70%		6.56%		5.38%		4.02%
COLA Suspension		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Funded LCFF Cola		5.07%		6.56%		5.38%		4.02%
STRS Employer Rates		16.92%		19.10%		19.10%		19.10%
PERS Employer Rates		22.91%		25.37%		25.20%		24.60%
Unemployment Insurance Rate		0.50%		0.50%		0.20%		0.20%
Lottery per ADA								
Unrestricted	\$	163.00	\$	163.00	\$	163.00	\$	163.00
Restricted	\$	65.00	\$	65.00	\$	65.00	\$	65.00
Mandated Block Grant for Districts								
K-8 per ADA	\$	32.79	\$	34.94	\$	36.82	\$	37.98
9-12 per ADA	\$	63.17	\$	67.31	\$	70.93	\$	73.16
Routine Restricted Maintenance		Minimum of	3%	of total GF ex	pen	ditures		
		(based o	on a	actual expend	iture	s)		
Est. Funded ADA		5,423		5,548		5,548		5548
Enrollment		5,991		5,904		5,904		5904
Unduplicated Pupil Count %		47.11%		46.58%		45.68%		45.81%
# of Positions	RPO	CEA 321.18FTE	SE	IU 93.38 FTE	CSE	A 85.11 FTE	No	n- Rep 61.4 FTE

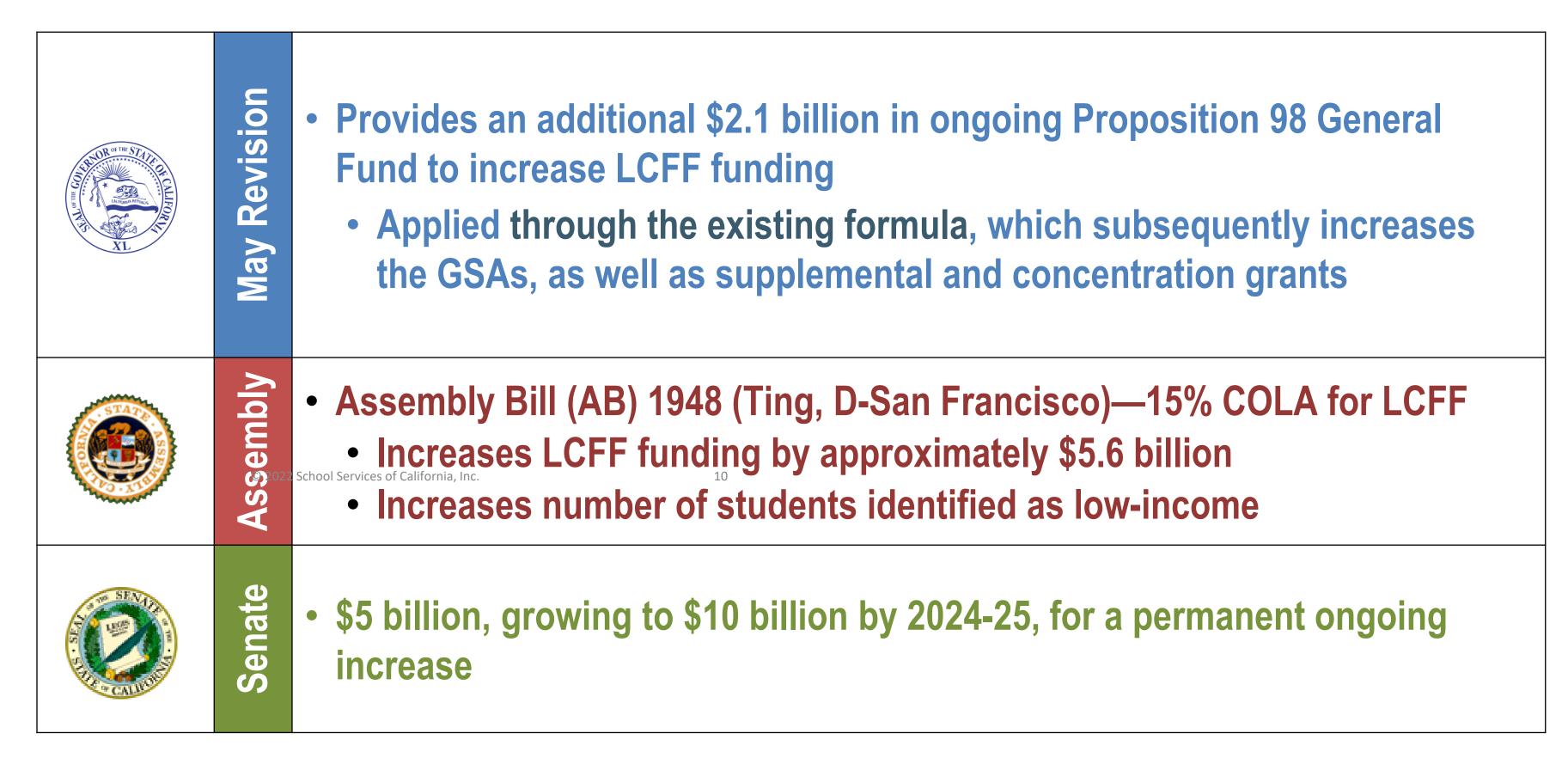


Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)

- The Budget Act of 2021 provided the following COLAs:
 - LCFF: 5.07%
 - Special Education: 4.05%
 - Categorical Programs: 1.7%
- Governor's January Budget included a COLA of 5.33% for all programs.
- The May Revision increases LCFF COLA to 6.56%
 - Roughly \$4.4 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion from January.
 - Also increases COLA for specified categorical programs to 6.56%: Special Education, Child Nutrition, Adult Ed Block Grant, Mandate Block Grant, Foster Youth, American Indian Education Centers and American Indian Early Childhood Education.

Budget Act of 2021	Governor's Budget	May Revision
5.07%	5.33%	6.56%

Key Budget Assumptions





LCFF Revenue 2022-23

LOCAL CONTROL FUNDING FORMULA - 2022-23 F	Proposed B	udg	et Modelir	ng \	Version						2022-23
LCFF ENTITLEMENT CALCULATION											
	CC	DLA 8	<u>k</u>	Е	Base Grant		Undup	licated	b		
	<u>Augm</u>	enta	tion_	-	<u>Proration</u>		<u>Pupil Pe</u>	<u>rcenta</u>	<u>ge</u>		
Calculation Factors	9	.85%			0.00%		46.58%	46	6.58%		
	ADA		Base	G	Grade Span	Sı	ıpplemental	Conc	entration	-	Total
Grades TK-3	1,646.70	\$	8,890	\$	925	\$	914	\$	-	\$17,	668,047
Grades 4-6	1,153.97		9,024				841		-	11,	383,540
Grades 7-8	844.88		9,291				866		-	8,	581,066
Grades 9-12	1,902.42		10,767		280		1,029		-	22,	973,888
Subtract Necessary Small School ADA and Funding	-		-		-						_
Total Base, Supplemental, and Concentration Grant NSS Allowance		\$53	3,385,724	\$	2,055,876	\$	5,164,941	\$	-	\$60,	606,541
TOTAL BASE	5,547.97	\$53	3,385,724	\$	2,055,876	\$	5,164,941	\$	-	\$60,	606,541
ADD ONS:											
Targeted Instructional Improvement Block Grant										\$	502,003
Home-to-School Transportation											685,000
Small School District Bus Replacement Program											-
Transitional Kindergarten (2022-23 forward)											344,564
ECONOMIC RECOVERY TARGET PAYMENT											_
LCFF ENTITLEMENT										\$62,	138,108

LCFF Revenue 2023-24

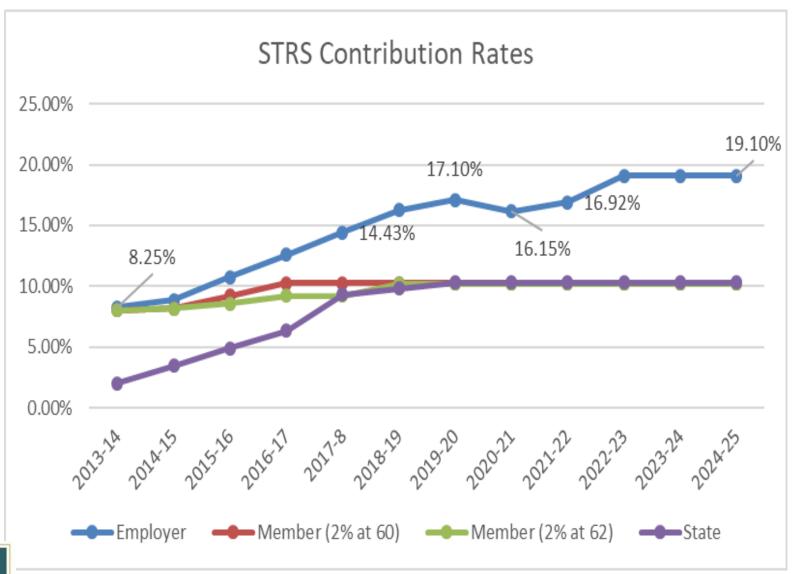
Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified (73882)											mv.23.1b
LOCAL CONTROL FUNDING FORMULA - 2022-23 P	roposed B	udg	et Modelir	ng V	ersion						2023-24
LCFF ENTITLEMENT CALCULATION					_						
)LA 8			ase Grant		Undup				
	<u>Augm</u>			<u> </u>	Proration Proration		<u>Pupil Pe</u>				
Calculation Factors	5.	.38%			0.00%		45.68%	4	45.68%		
	ADA		Base	G	rade Span	Sı	upplemental	Con	centration		Total
Grades TK-3	1,646.70	\$	9,368	\$	974	\$	945	\$	-	\$18	8,586,047
Grades 4-6	1,153.97		9,509				869		-	13	1,975,603
Grades 7-8	844.88		9,791				895		-	Ç	9,027,970
Grades 9-12	1,902.42		11,346		295		1,064		-	24	4,169,336
Subtract Necessary Small School ADA and Funding	-		-		-						_
Total Base, Supplemental, and Concentration Grant		\$56	5,256,464	\$	2,165,099	\$	5,337,393	\$	-	\$63	3,758,956
NSS Allowance			-								-
TOTAL BASE	5,547.97	\$56	5,256,464	\$	2,165,099	\$	5,337,393	\$	-	\$63	3,758,956
ADD ONS:											
Targeted Instructional Improvement Block Grant										\$	502,003
Home-to-School Transportation											685,000
Small School District Bus Replacement Program											-
Transitional Kindergarten (2022-23 forward)											363,102
ECONOMIC RECOVERY TARGET PAYMENT											-
LCFF ENTITLEMENT										\$65	5,309,061

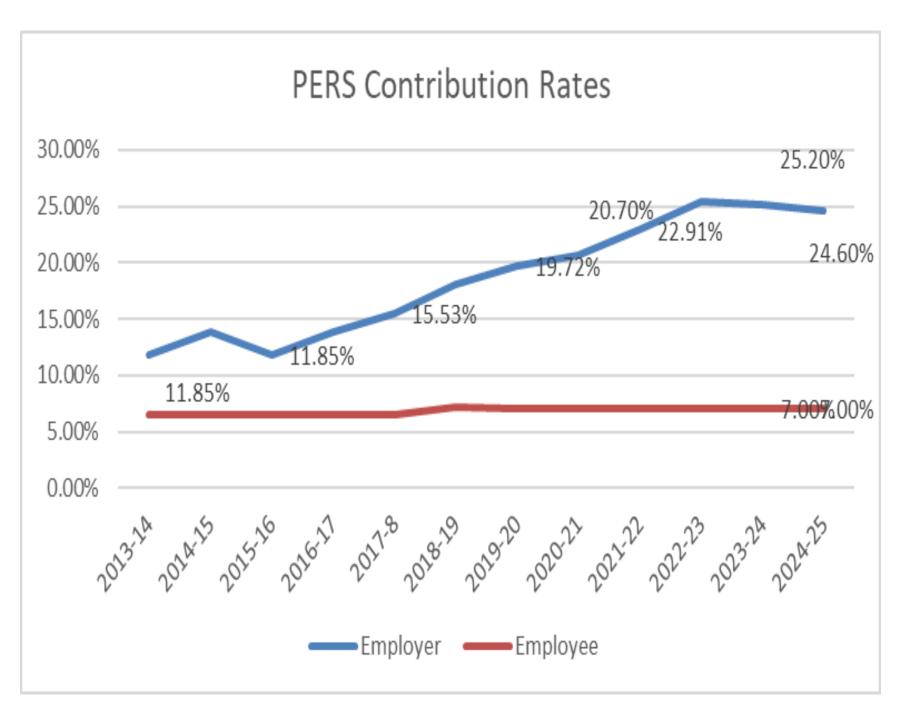
LCFF Revenue 2024-25

Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified (73882)											mv.23.1b	
LOCAL CONTROL FUNDING FORMULA - 2022-23 F	roposed B	udg	et Modelir	ng V	ersion						2024-25	
LCFF ENTITLEMENT CALCULATION												
	CC)LA a	&	Ba	ase Grant		Undup	licated				
	<u>Augm</u>	enta	ation_	<u>P</u>	<u>Proration</u>		<u>Pupil Pe</u>	<u>rcentage</u>				
Calculation Factors	4	.02%	6		0.00%		45.81%	45.8	31%			
	ADA		Base	Gı	rade Span	Su	pplemental	Concen	tration		Total	
Grades TK-3	1,646.70	\$	9,745	\$	1,013	\$	986	\$	-	\$19	9,338,265	
Grades 4-6	1,153.97		9,891				906		-	12	2,459,660	
Grades 7-8	844.88		10,185				933		-	g	9,393,503	
Grades 9-12	1,902.42		11,802		307		1,109		-	25	5,146,999	
Subtract Necessary Small School ADA and Funding	-		-		_						-	_
Total Base, Supplemental, and Concentration Grant		\$5	8,518,473	\$	2,252,150	\$	5,567,804	\$	-	\$66	5,338,427	
NSS Allowance			-								-	
TOTAL BASE	5,547.97	\$5	8,518,473	\$	2,252,150	\$	5,567,804	\$	-	\$66	5,338,427	-
ADD ONS:												
Targeted Instructional Improvement Block Grant										\$	502,003	
Home-to-School Transportation											685,000	
Small School District Bus Replacement Program											-	
Transitional Kindergarten (2022-23 forward)											377,699	
ECONOMIC RECOVERY TARGET PAYMENT											-	_
LCFF ENTITLEMENT										\$67	7,903,129	



Components: Pension Reform

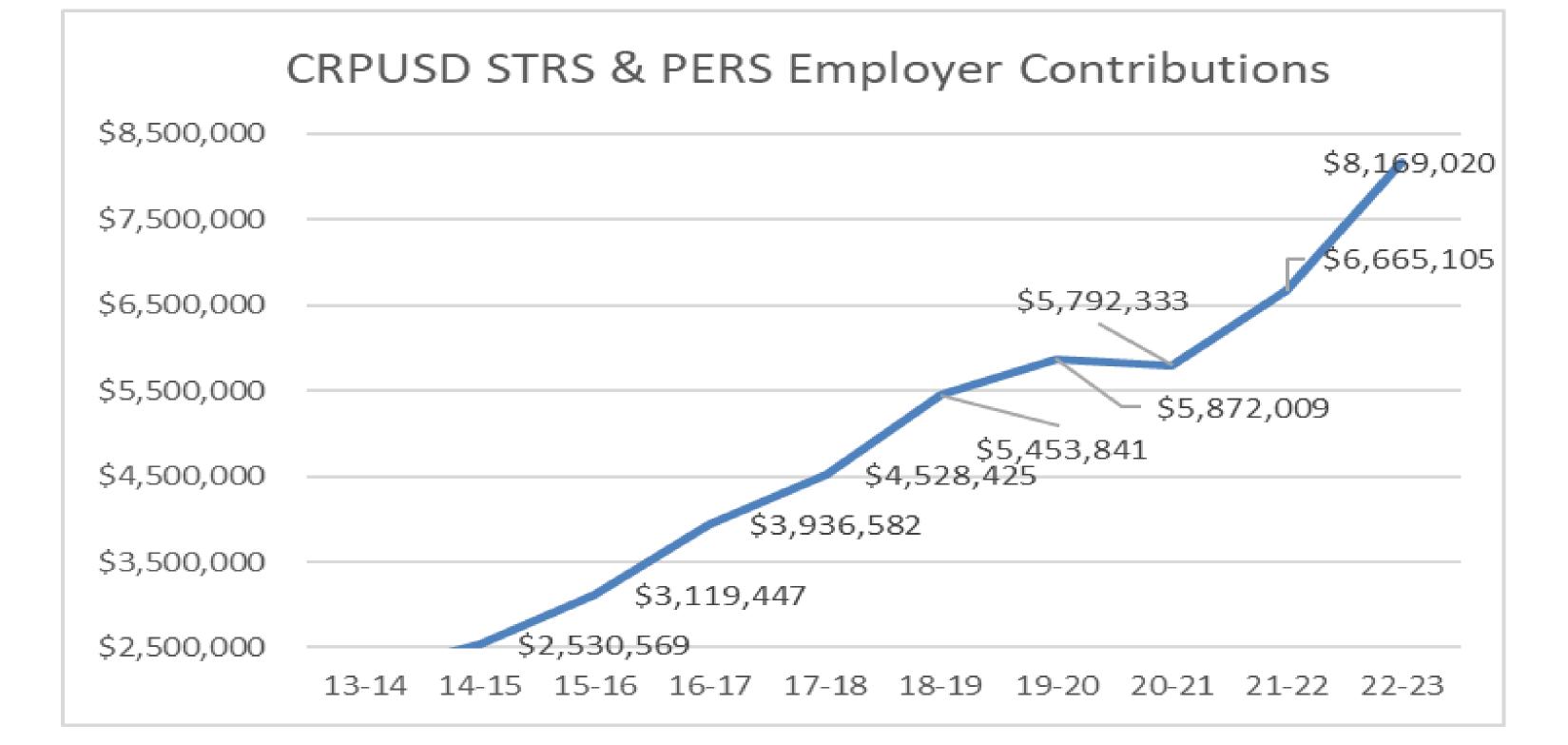




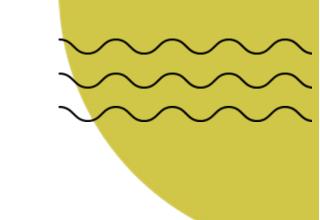


Components: Pension

Reform



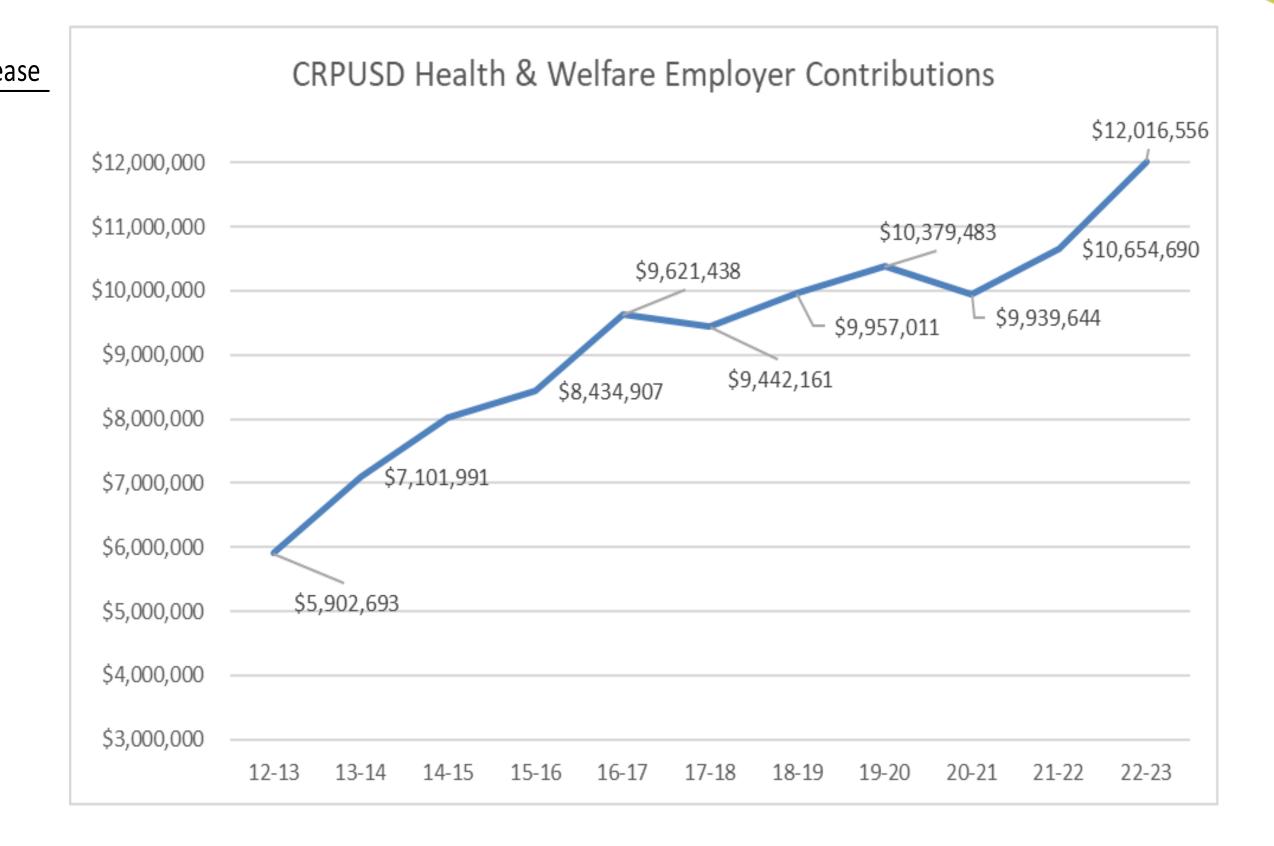




Components: Health & Welfare

Costs

Vear	H&W Benefit Increa
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13-14	12.2%
14-15	8.7%
15-16	2.0%
16-17	0.0%
17-18	1.5%
18-19	3.3%
19-20	5.5%
20-21	0.0%
21-22	5.0%
22-23	5.0%



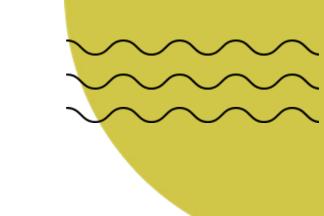


Key Budget Assumptions

- Department of Finance COLA funding assumptions
- Negotiated salary increases of 5% in 2022-23 and 5.38% in 2023-24
- Step and Column movement cost increases 1.5% annually
- Health and Welfare cost increase of 5% in 2022-23, 3% in subsequent years
- Assumed STRS & PERS costs using current projected rates
- Flat enrollment throughout MYP
- Funded Average Daily Attendance (ADA) projected at 5,548 (93.5% of projected enrollment) in subsequent years of MYP (historically 96%)
- District unduplicated pupil count (UPC) well below the 55% threshold for Concentration Grant Funds
 - District does not project receipt of these funds in foreseeable future



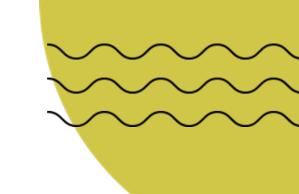
General Fund 2022-23 Revenue Budget

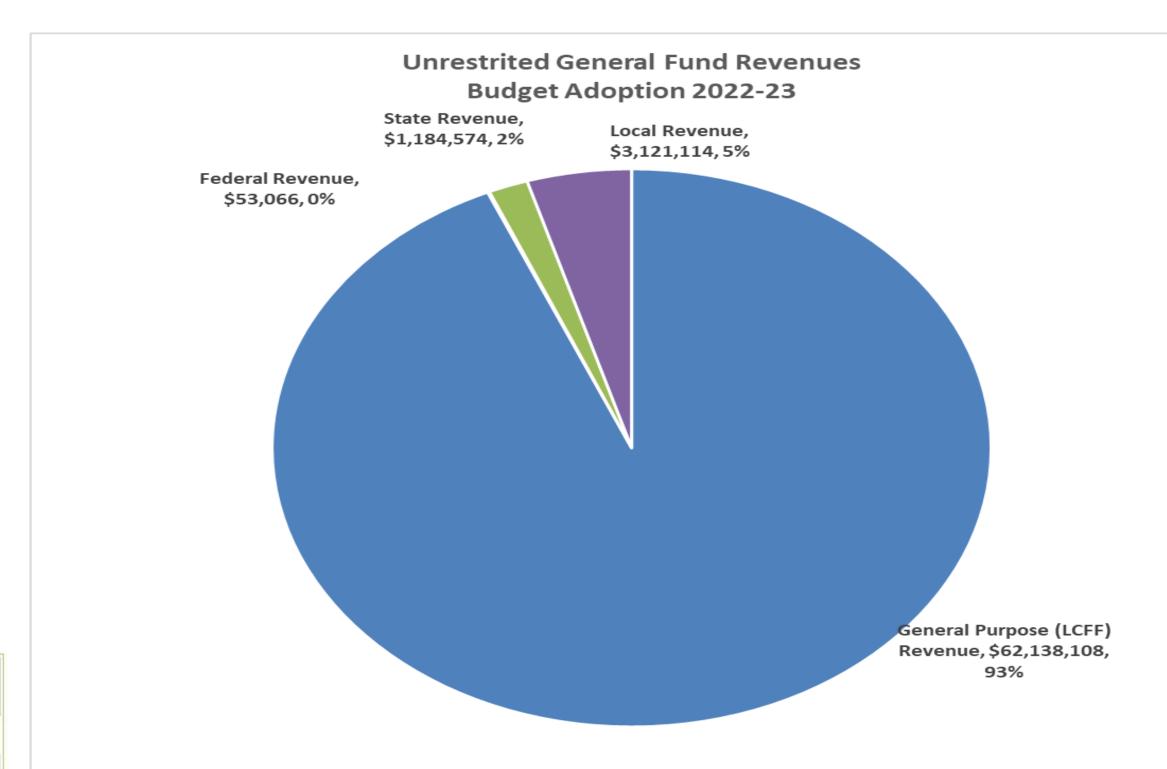


DESCRIPTION	Unrestricted	Combined	General Purpose – Property taxes, basic state aide, and education
General Purpose (LCFF) Revenue	\$62,138,108	\$63,172,247	protection account funds Federal – District must
Federal Revenue	\$53,066	\$3,471,965	follow specific grant guidelines (Title I, Title II, etc.)
State Revenue	\$1,184,574	\$7,048,821	Other State – State funds not part of State Aid (Lottery, Special
Local Revenue	\$3,121,114	\$6,689,479	Education, Mandate etc.) Local – Funds received from local sources (Parcel
TOTAL	\$66,496,862	\$80,382,512	Tay Casino Funds



Unrestricted General Fund Revenue Budget





General Purpose –
Property taxes, basic state
aid, and education
protection account funds

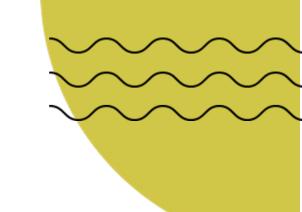
Federal – District must follow specific grant guidelines (Title I-IV, Esser I-III, etc.)

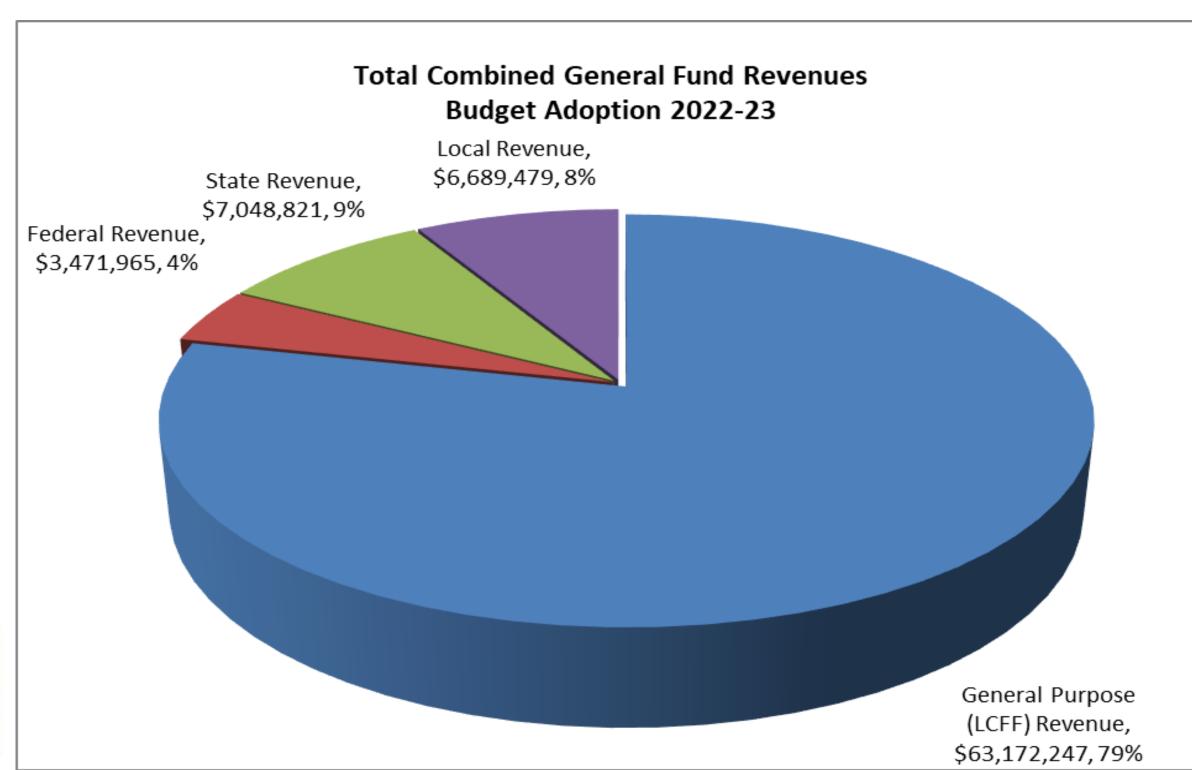
Other State – State funds not part of State Aid (Lottery, Special Education, Mandate etc.)

Local – Funds received from local sources (Parcel Tax, Casino Funds, Foundation support, PTSA support, Interest, etc.)



General Fund Revenue Budget





General Purpose – Property taxes, basic state aid, and education protection account funds

Federal — District must follow specific grant guidelines (Title I, Title II, etc.)

Other State – State funds not part of State Aid (Lottery, Special Education, Mandate etc.)

Local – Funds received from local sources (Parcel Tax, Casino Funds, Foundation support, PTSA support, Interest, etc.)

General Fund Expenditures

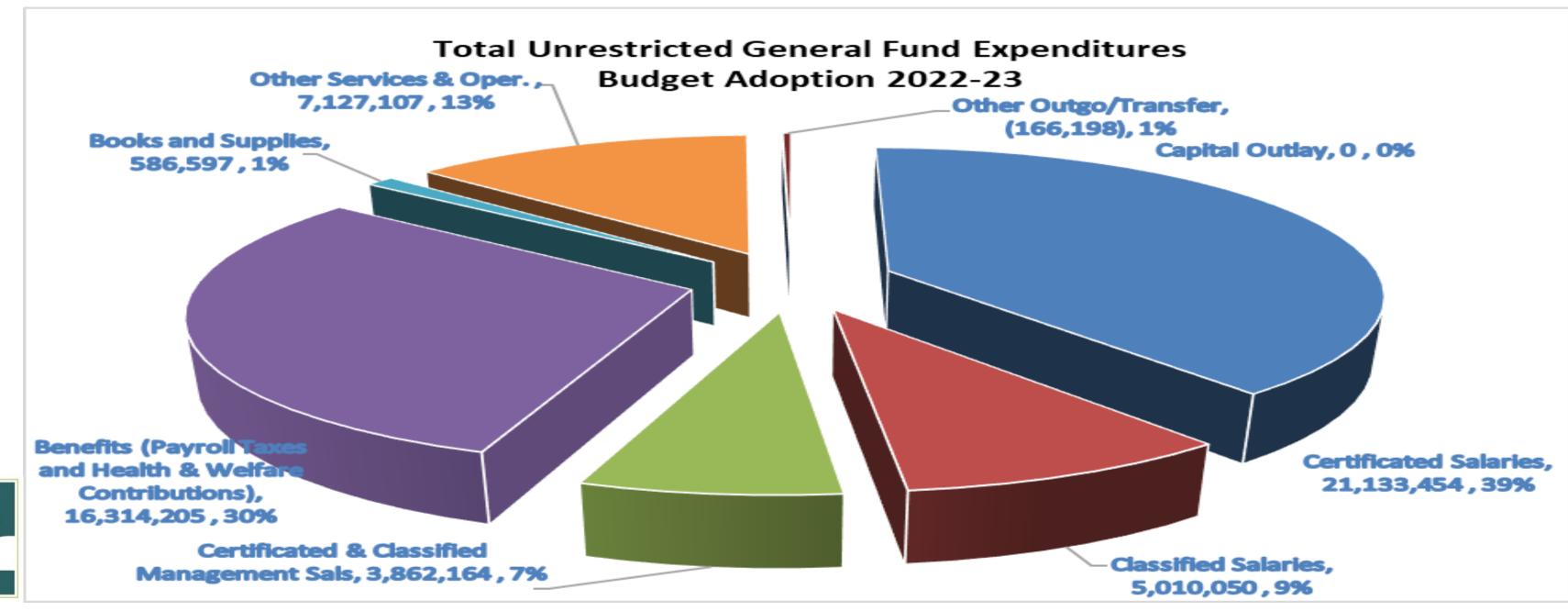
- Reflects General Fund only (no Cafeteria, Bonds, Capital Facilities)
- Employee costs comprise approximately 86% of the Districts unrestricted budget

DESCRIPTION	UNRESTRICTED	COMBINED
Certificated Salaries	21,133,454	\$26,687,795
Classified Salaries	5,010,050	\$8,694,902
Certificated & Classified Management Sals	3,862,164	\$5,489,457
Benefits (Payroll Taxes and Health & Welfare Contributions	16,314,205	\$25,377,125
Books and Supplies	586,597	\$1,574,124
Other Services & Oper.	7,127,107	\$15,345,956
Capital Outlay	0	\$0
Other Outgo/Transfer	(166,198)	\$16,500
TOTAL	53,867,379	\$83,185,859



General Fund Unrestricted Expenditures

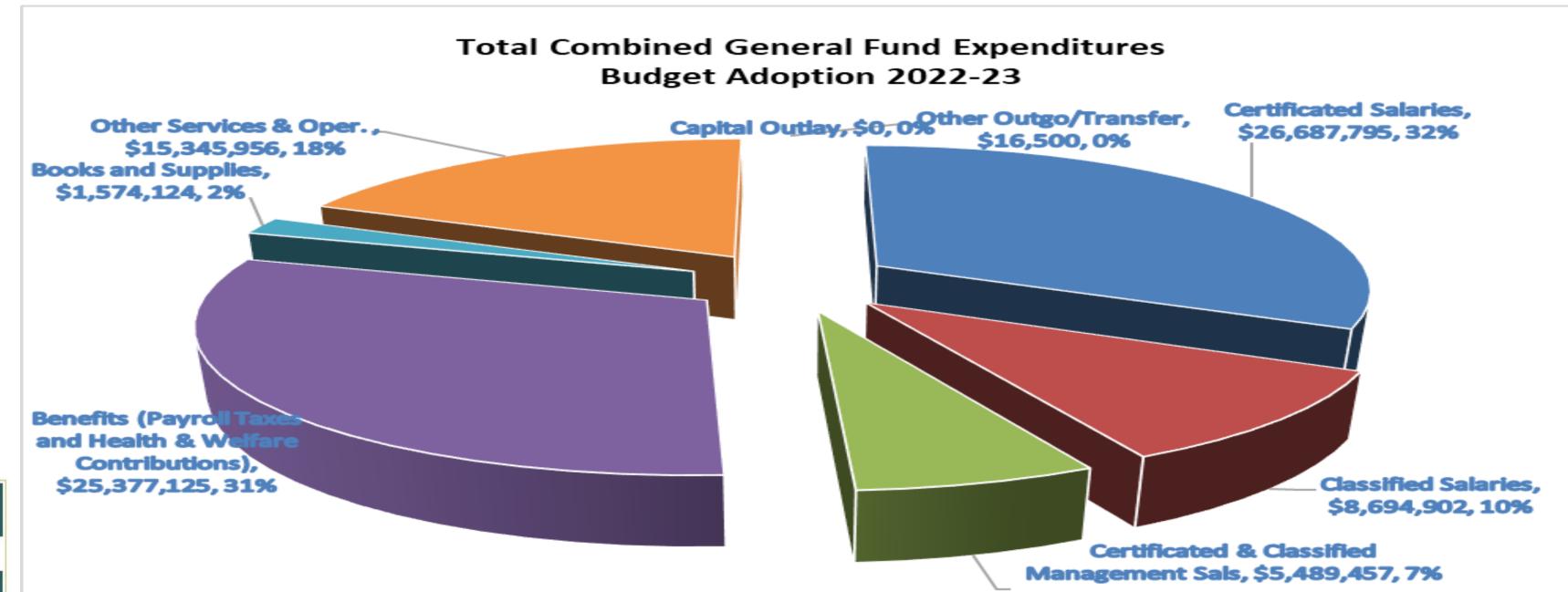
- Reflects General Fund only (no Cafeteria, Bonds, Capital Facilities)
- Employee costs comprise approximately 86% of the Districts unrestricted budget





General Fund Combined Expenditures

- Reflects General Fund only (no Cafeteria, Bonds, Capital Facilities)
- Employee costs comprise approximately 80% of the Districts combined budget





Multiyear Projections



- Result of mathematical calculations for future years based on the following:
 - Industry standard economic assumptions
 - Decisions that have already been made
 - Locally calculated data point estimates



- Predictions or forecasts
- Crystal balls
- Measuring sticks for "wrongness"

Impacts on Multiyear Projections

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

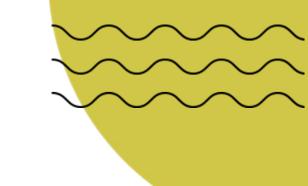


- Cost of goods and services
- State pension costs
- "New hires" with one-time funds
- Additional costs to mitigate learning loss

Unrestricted Funds to Restricted Programs

CRPUSD Contributions to Restricted	Amount
Special Ed IDEA	12,859,350
Routine Maintenance	1,422,092
Total Contributions	14,281,442



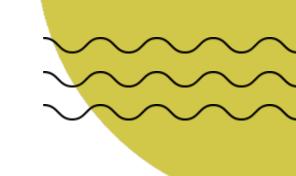


Budget Adoption General Fund Summary

CRPUSD Budget Adoption 2022-23						
Description	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total			
Total Revenues	66,496,862	13,885,650	80,382,512			
Total Expenditures	53,867,379	29,318,480	83,185,859			
Excess/(Deficiency)	12,629,483	(15,432,830)	(2,803,347)			
Transfer to RRMA & SpEd	(14,281,442)	14,281,442	0			
Transfer in from FD 17	539,382		539,382			
Transfer from FD 40 to RRMA		700,000	700,000			
Net Increase/(Decrease)	(1,112,577)	(451,388)	(1,563,965)			
Beginning Fund Balance	3,310,210	3,357,197	6,667,407			
Ending Fund Balance	2,197,633	2,905,809	5,103,442			



Summary Budget Adoption Multi-Year Projection (MYP)

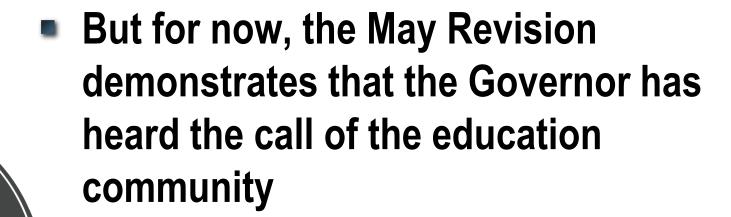


2022-23 Budget Adoption Multi-Year Projection (Unrestricted General Fund)							
	2022-23 Adopted	Projected	Projected				
Description	Budget	2023-24	2024-25				
Total Revenues	66,496,862	69,681,028	72,285,501				
Total Expenditures	53,867,379	56,844,737	57,875,506				
Excess/(Deficiency)	12,629,483	12,836,291	14,409,995				
Transfer in from FD17	539,382						
Transfer to RRMA & SpEd	(14,281,442)	(13,032,559)	(13,266,516)				
Surplus/(Deficit) (Total Rev - Total Exp)	(1,112,577)	(196,268)	1,143,479				
Add: Beginning Fund Balance	3,310,210	2,197,633	2,001,365				
Instructional Material Reserve	0						
Ending Fund Balance	2,197,633	2,001,365	3,144,844				
Special Reserve - Fund 17	2,279,009	2,294,009	2,309,009				
AB 1200 Reserve Percentage	5%	5%	6%				



The Road Ahead

- The Governor has built his State Budget capitalizing on a windfall that is likely to be short lived
 - The May Revision reflects \$49.2 billion in discretionary surplus and the Budget spends 94% on one-time projects
 - Proposition 98 grows 0.0009% from 2021-22 to 2022-23, signaling an anticipated slow down of State General Fund revenues
 - The education community should read this as a warning of more modest State budgets ahead



- More investments in LCFF funding!
- Flexible one-time resources without a required plan!
- No new categorical programs!
 - Let's hope these priorities stick through the next step

What's Not in the May Revision?

Additional Pension Relief

The state's contribution to subsidize employer rates has run out

Both pension plans will significantly increase in 2022-23

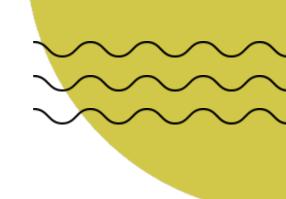
Transportation Funding

Transportation funding remains inequitably distributed, is based on a decades-old formula, and receives zero COLA

UPP Solutions

Implementation of universal meals will likely have an immediate and direct impact on UPP

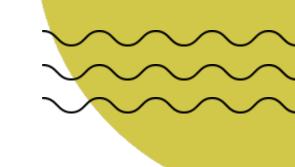
Budget Adoption Approval



- The Budget Adoption projection indicates that the Cotati Rohnert Park Unified School District is projected to meet the required 3% reserve for economic uncertainties for the budget year and subsequent two years
- . Staff recommends that the Board adopt the 2022-23 budget as presented



Areas of Financial Concern



- Enrollment/ADA trends
- Future impact of STRS/PERS
- Future technology needs
- . Increases in general cost of doing business
- . Containing Special Education costs
- . Inevitable economic downturn
- Future Collective Bargaining



May Revision Proposals

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© 2022 School Services of California, Inc.

 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

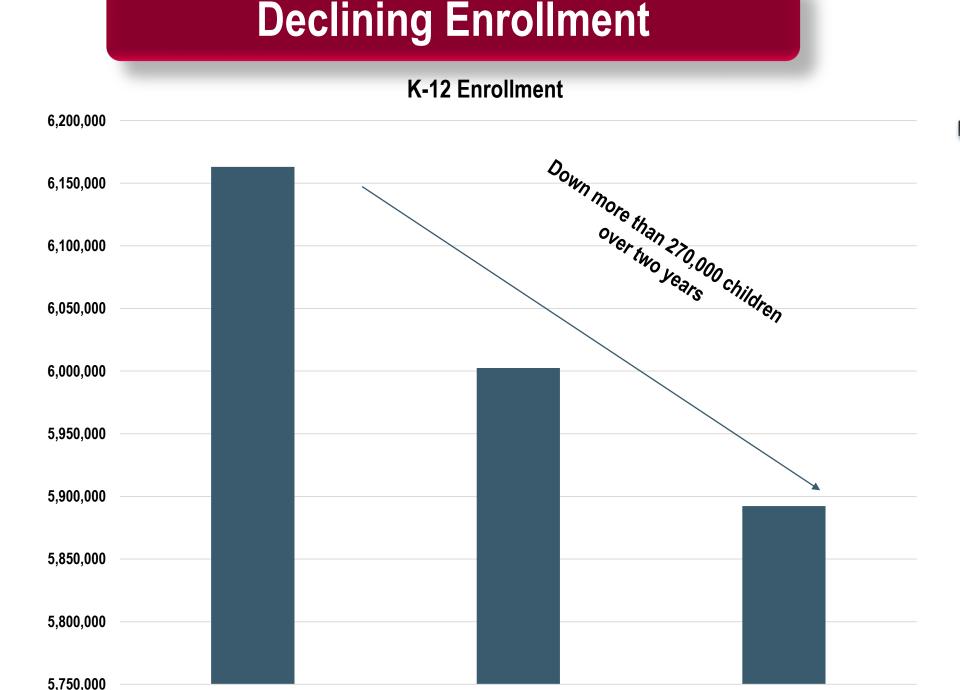
 It is important to remember that intent language does not have the force of law

Discretionary Block Grant

OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA REPORTS OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA REPORTS OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA REPORTS OF THE STATE	May Revision	 Proposes one-time \$8 billion Discretionary Block Grant for LEAs for the 2022-23 fiscal year
STATION	Assembly	 Learning Recovery Block Grant to support students and staff Does not specify an amount
SEVI SEVI SEVI SE CALIND	Senate	 \$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.

2022-23 ADA "Cliff"

The ADA "Cliff" has become a two-headed monster—the combination is significant



2020-21

Source: Department of Finance (DOF) Demographic Research Unit

2019-20

ADA-to-Enrollment Percentage

- The rate at which children are attending school is on the decline
 - Quarantine/illness
 - Independent study
 - Unsigned master agreements
 - Homework not returned in a timely manner
 - Audit findings on the rise?

2021-22

ADA Cliff—Proposed Solution

- The Governor has proposed solutions to mitigate both these issues
 - The first solution benefits school districts only
 - This was in the Governor's Budget
- The declining enrollment protection has also been included in the amended version of Assembly Bill (AB) 1948 (Ting, D-San Francisco)

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

ADA Cliff—Proposed Solution

- The second solution benefits LEAs with classroom-based programs
 - School districts
 - Classroom-based charter schools
 - COEs
- Comparison of attendance yield
 - Also referred to as ADA-to-enrollment percentage
- Language is not present in any active bills in the Senate or Assembly, but that does not signal disapproval of the concept

COVID-19 ADA Relief

2021-22 ADA would be based on greater of:

Attendance yield from 2019-20 or

Attendance yield from 2021-22

Questions?

