

SUPPORTING OUR STUDENTS & FAMILIES

CONEJO VALLEY USD BUDGET OVERVIEW May 2022

OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

The Big Picture

• Overview of our District

Budget and LCFF

- Key components of LCFF
- Supplemental and Concentration Grants
- How LCFF is calculated
- ADA vs. Enrollment
- Where does CVUSD get its money from?
- How does CVUSD spend its money?

Questions or Comments

OVERVIEW OF OUR DISTRICT (2021-22)

# of Schools	# of Students	# of Staff	# of Students by	# of Students by Subgroup
Elementary: 17	TK-5: 7,620	Total Staff: 1,892	Rape/Ethnicity o: 5,175	Low-Income: 3,668
Middle: 4	6-8: 3,729	Certificated: 1,035	African American/ Black: 202	English Learners:
K-8: 1	9-12: 6,963	Classified: 857	Asian: 1,496 White: 8,506	2,053
High School: 3	Free/Reduced Meal Program:	General Administration: 92 (included above)	American Indian: 38 Filipino: 198	Homeless Youth: 243
Alternative: 3	3,361 or 20%		Pacific Islander: 40	Foster Youth: 22
(Continuation, Hybrid, Home School)	Enrollment: 16,703		Other: 1,048	Students with disabilities: 1,864

BUDGET and LCFF (Local Control Funding Formula)

Key Components of the LCFF

- LCFF Base Grant: The same amount for every local educational agency (LEA) with adjustments based on grade level
- LCFF Supplemental & Concentration Grants: Provided to address the needs of English Learners, low income, and foster youth
- Intended Advantages
 - Flexible Funding
 - The requirement to increase or improve services
 - The LCFF State Priorities
 - The LCAP
 - The LCFF Evaluation Rubrics



In 2013, California dramatically reformed the way it funds our public schools. LCFF established a funding system that provides school districts with base funding and additional funds based on how many low-income students, English learners, and foster youth they serve.



Every student generates a base grant, which funds basic educational costs, such as teacher salaries, retirement costs, instructional materials, etc.



Every student who **is low-income**, **learning English**, or in **foster care** generates 20% more funding above the base grant.

These funds must be spent on increasing and improving services for these high-need student groups in order to improve their achievement.



In districts where at least 55% of students are high-need, those highneed students above the 55% enrollment threshold generate an extra 50% of the base grant.

These funds must also be spent to increase or improve services for high-need students in order to improve their achievement.

Foundation of Funding

LCFF Financial Support by the Numbers

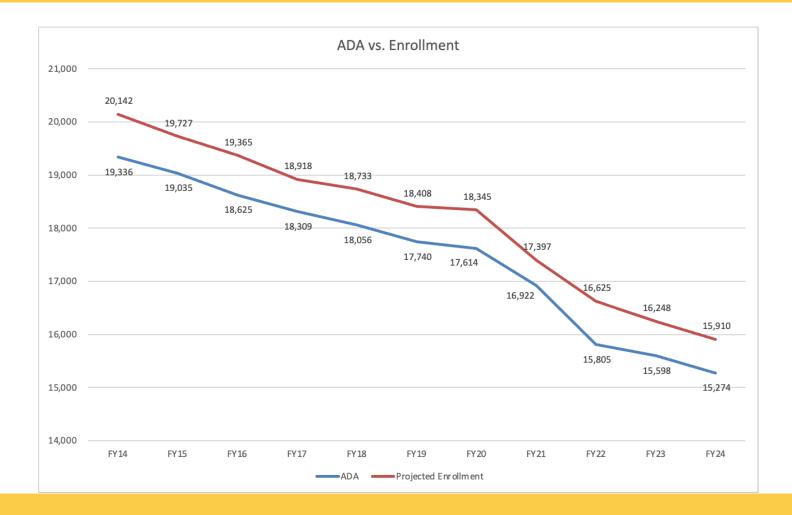
LCFF PLANNING FACTORS								
Factor	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26			
Department of Finance Statutory COLA ¹	1.70%	6.56%	5.38%	4.02%	3.72%			
Planning COLA	5.07% ²	6.56%	5.38%	4.02%	3.72%			

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 \$2.1 billion ³	\$266	\$270	\$278	\$322				
2022-23 Base Grants	\$8,890	\$9,024	\$9,291	\$10,767				
Grade Span Adjustment Factors	10.4%	_	-	2.6%				
Grade Span Adjustment Amounts	\$925	_	-	\$280				
2022-23 Adjusted Base Grants ⁴	\$9,815	\$9,024	\$9,291	\$11,047				
*Average daily attendance (ADA)								

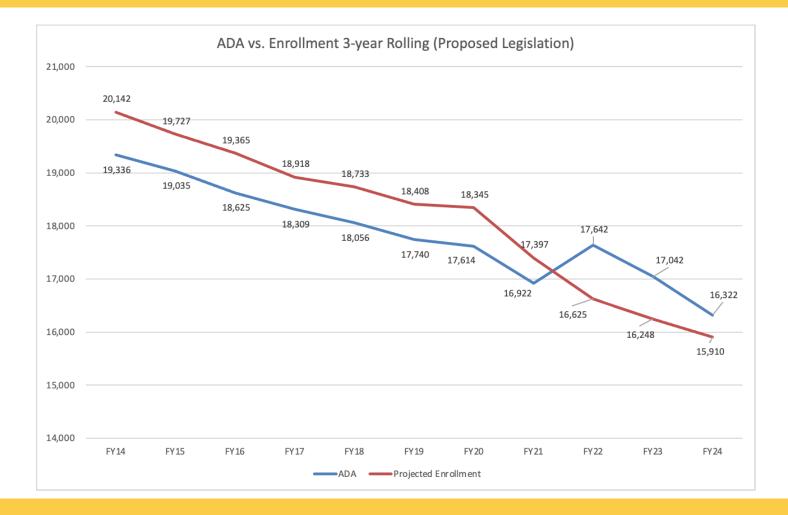
Supplemental grants equal 20 percent of the adjusted base grants multiplied by the LEA's unduplicated percentage of English learners, income eligible for free or reduced-price meals, and foster youth pupils.

Concentration grants equal 50 percent of the adjusted base grants multiplied by an LEA's percentage of unduplicated pupils above 55 percent. CVUSD does NOT qualify for these funds.

ADA vs. Enrollment



Proposed Legislation to Deal with ADA vs. Enrollment



OVERVIEW OF OUR DISTRICT (2020-21)

LCFF Financial Support by the Numbers

In addition to LCFF, the District receives:

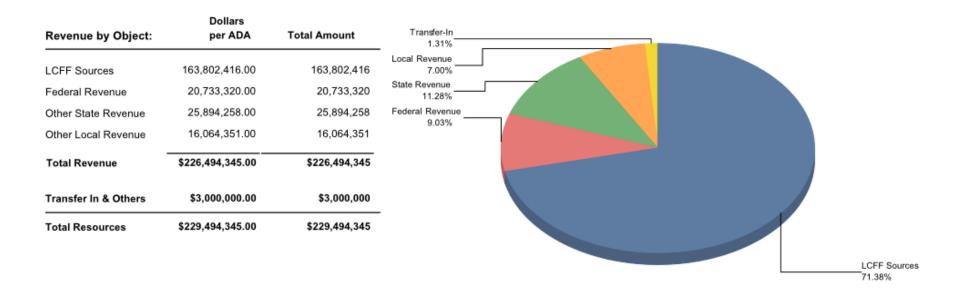
- Federal Dollars
 - Special Education (IDEA)
 - ESSA, formerly NCLB, known as "Title" programs
 - Other misc.
- State
 - Funds from Lottery sales (mostly for textbooks)
 - ASES grant
 - Mental Health SELPA
 - One-time dollars
 - Medi-Cal
 - Tobacco Use Prevention
 - Workability
 - California Partnership
 - Other misc.
- Local
 - Rents and leases
 - Interest
 - Transportation fees
 - Donations
 - Safety Funds
 - Local grants and other misc.

Revenue



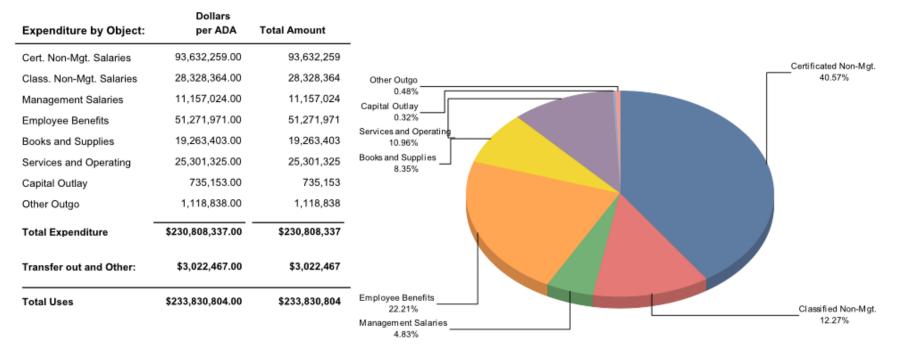
Total Revenue Summary

(as % of Total Revenue)



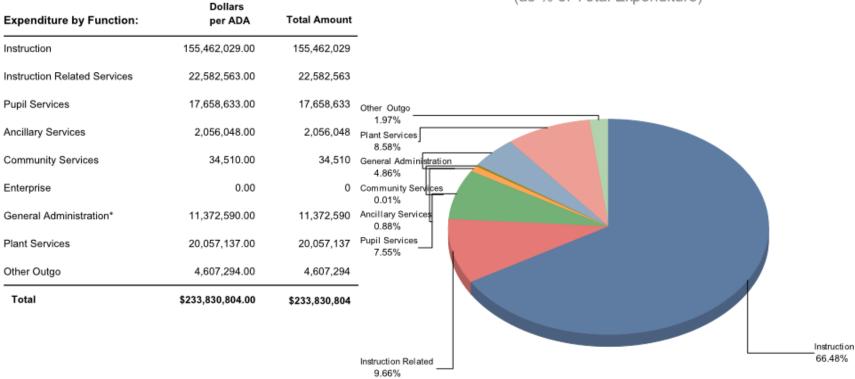
Total Expenditure Summary

(as % of Total Expenditure)



80% of expenditures are on people

Total Expenditure by Function Summary



(as % of Total Expenditure)

ADA versus Enrollment Financial Impact*

- On average, \$9,100 per student in attendance gained or lost, or approximately \$900k per 100 students
- Every 1% +/- in average daily attendance is approximately \$1.5m +/- in funding
- Approximately, -\$52 per absence per day
- Supplemental is approximately an additional \$1,820 per student (based on average base grant) or \$182,000 for every 100 students.

*These are estimates based on current information and do not include annual COLA projections or other funding changes

Questions or Comments

For More Information

- Local Control Funding Formula web page: <u>https://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/lc/index.asp</u>
- Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) web page: <u>https://www.cde.ca.gov/re/lc/</u>
- California School Dashboard web page: <u>https://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/ac/cm/</u>
- California's System of Support web page: <u>https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/sw/t1/csss.asp</u>