

2021-22 First Interim Budget
December 13, 2021

2021-22 First Interim Budget Major Assumptions

1. Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) revenue is based on the State Adopted Budget

- a. Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 5.07%
- b. \$346,281 increase from Original Budget as a result of an increase to Unduplicated Pupil Percentage
- c. Community Funded Status beginning in 2022-23 based on current information

2. Funded ADA 25,548.08

- a. Funded on 2019-20 ADA due to the hold harmless provision
- 3. Salaries and benefits reflect actual staffing as of 10/31/21 including vacancies
- 4. STRS employer contribution rate = 16.92% (increased from 16.15% in 2020-21)
- 5. PERS employer contribution rate = 22.91% (increased from 20.70% in 2020-21)

Change in Unrestricted Budget 2021-22 Original Budget vs. First Interim

	2021-22 Original Budget	2021-22 First Interim	Difference
Beginning Balance	69,576,962	74,213,121	4,636,159
Revenue	259,747,407	260,400,726	653,319
Expenditures	269,465,656	262,412,349	(7,053,307)
Surplus/(Deficit)	(9,718,249)	(2,011,623)	7,706,626
Ending Balance	59,858,713	72,201,498	12,342,785
Nonspendable	439,729	439,729	0
Designated for Economic Uncertainties	17,085,105	17,466,745	381,640
Assigned	31,537,551	42,143,771	(10,606,220)
Unappropriated Balance	10,796,328	12,151,253	1,354,925

Change in Unrestricted Beginning Fund Balance 2021-22 Original Budget vs First Interim

Unrestricted Beginning Fund Balance Original Budget	\$69,576,962
Unrestricted Beginning Fund Balance First Interim	<u>\$74,213,121</u>
Increase in Unrestricted Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 4,636,159

Explanations of significant changes:

- A. \$ 551,400 Increase in Lottery revenue due to increased funding rate
- B. \$ 626,800 Increase in Other revenue: eRate, Interest, Leases & Rentals
- C. \$394,000 Health Reimbursement Account claims savings
- D. \$ 753,400 Special Education contribution lower due to vacancy savings and decreased enrollment in County Programs, Routine, Repair and Maintenance contribution savings as a result of shifting expenditures to 2021-22
- E. \$1,886,400 School Resource Allocations transferred to restricted local fund and site carryover

Change in Unrestricted Revenue 2021-22 Original Budget vs First Interim

Unrestricted Revenue Original Budget \$259,747,407
Unrestricted Revenue First Interim \$260,400,726
Increase in Unrestricted Revenue \$653,319

Explanations of significant changes:

- A. \$346,300 Increase in LCFF due to increase in the Unduplicated Pupil Percentage
- B. \$241,200 Increase in Lottery and Mandated Block grant funding rate

Change in Unrestricted Expenditures 2021-22 Original Budget vs First Interim

Unrestricted Expenditures Original Budget\$269,465,656Unrestricted Expenditures First Interim\$262,412,349Decrease in Unrestricted Expenditures\$ (7,053,307)

Explanations of significant changes:

- A. \$ 1,930,000 Increase due to one-time, off-schedule salary compensation and negotiated changes in health & welfare benefits
- B. \$(5,000,000) Decrease of 29 FTE due to declining enrollment, vacancy savings and lower certificated starting salaries
- C. \$(962,500) Decrease due to lower State Unemployment Insurance rate
- D. \$(1,850,000) Decrease due to textbook expenditure transferred to restricted lottery funds
- E. \$ 1,450,000 Increase due to electricity usage and rate changes
- F. \$(2,800,000) Decrease in contribution as a result of increased AB602 funding and Special Education staffing

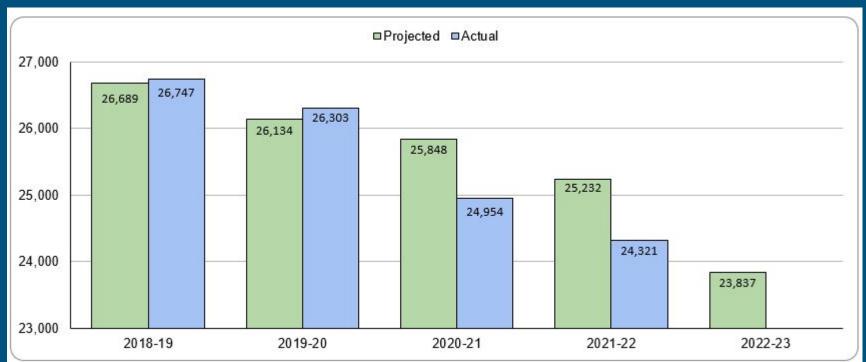
2021-22 First Interim Budget Multi-year Projection - Unrestricted Only

	2021-22 First Interim Budget	2022-23 Projected	2023-24 Projected
Beginning Fund Balance	74,213,121	72,201,498	67,731,516
Revenue	260,400,726	253,053,699	257,781,887
Expenditures	262,412,349	257,523,681	258,562,085
Surplus/(Deficit)	(2,011,623)	(4,469,982)	(780,198)
Ending Fund Balance	72,201,498	67,731,516	66,951,318
Nonspendable Reserves	439,729	439,729	439,729
Designated for Economic Uncertainties	17,466,745	16,695,297	15,466,841
Assigned Fund Balance	42,143,771	32,749,613	26,876,353
Unappropriated Fund Balance	12,151,253	17,846,877	24,168,395

2021-22 First Interim Budget Multi-Year Assumptions

- 1. Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) revenue
 - a. COLA adjustments: 2022-23 2.48%, 2023-24 3.11%
 - b. Community Funded Status with property tax increases beginning in 2022-23
- 2. Enrollment and ADA projections based on historical trends and demographer study
 - a. Decrease in funded ADA of 1,897 in 2022-23 and 464 in 2023-24 for LCFF target entitlement calculation
 - b. Due to declining enrollment we are funded on prior year ADA after the hold harmless ends
- 3. Salaries and benefits adjusted for step & column, attrition and changes to retirement contributions (STRS & PERS)
- 4. Inflation increases applied to utilities, fuel and other contracted services
- 5. Textbook adoptions are adjusted based on projected curriculum needs

2021-22 First Interim Budget Multi-Year Projected Declining Enrollment



Impact of STRS and PERS Contribution Rate Increases

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
STRS Rate	16.92%	19.10%	19.10%
PERS Rate	22.91%	26.10%	27.10%
STRS Expenditures	23,369,674	26,555,443	25,307,003
PERS Expenditures	8,930,738	9,949,386	10,146,445
Total STRS/PERS Expenditures	32,300,412	36,504,829	35,453,448
Total General Fund Expenditures	349,334,899	333,905,933	309,336,822
% of General Fund Expenditures	9.25%	10.93%	11.46%
Note: Does not include the STRS on Behalf accounting entry			

2021-22 First Interim Budget: Next Steps

- 1. Governor's Proposed Budget for 2022-23 will be released in January
 - a. Potential for Cost of Living Adjustment
- 2. Continue to monitor enrollment, attendance and property taxes as the District moves closer to Community Funded Status
- 3. Update staffing projections for 2022-23 based on projected enrollment
- 4. Second Interim budget presented for approval in March

2021-22 First Interim Budget: Closing Thoughts

1. Ongoing evaluation of program needs

- Sustainability of program enhancements with one-time COVID relief funds
- b. Determine base level programs for all grade spans

2. The structural operating expenditures are increasing each year

- Employer contributions for PERS and STRS absorb a substantial portion of increase to base funding
- b. The cost of Special Education services continues to escalates

3. Continue to evaluate reserves needed for future needs

4. Prepare for potential triggering of Budget Reserve Cap of 10%