

Budget Review 2024-25



Live Oak School District

Agenda

- ▶ Introductions and Process
- Insights into Spending and Enrollment
- District Budget
 - Actions to Date
 - Adopted Budget Showed Deficit Spending
 - Review Process
 - Indicators of Fiscal Distress
 - Budget Recovery Planning
- Next Steps



Budget Review Process

- Collaborative review of budget, trends, and projections
 - Ryland SBC
 - Santa Cruz COE
 - Business Office Staff
- Have discussed or examined
 - Impact of declining enrollment
 - Special education contributions
 - Contracts
 - Balancing position control to payroll and the budget
 - Reviewing available restricted sources



Acronyms

- AB1200 Assembly Bill 1200 (1992)
- ADA Average Daily Attendance
- COE County Office of Education
- COLA Cost of Living Adjustment
- ELOP Expanded Learning Opportunities Program
- LAO Legislative Analyst Office
- LCFF Local Control Funding Formula

- LEA Local Educational Agency
- MYP Multi-Year Projection
- NSS Necessary Small Schools
- PERS Public Employee
 Retirement System (CalPERS)
- SE/SPED Special Education
- STRS State TeachersRetirement System (CalSTRS)
- USD Unified School District
- UTK Universal Transitional Kindergarten



Enrollment and ADA

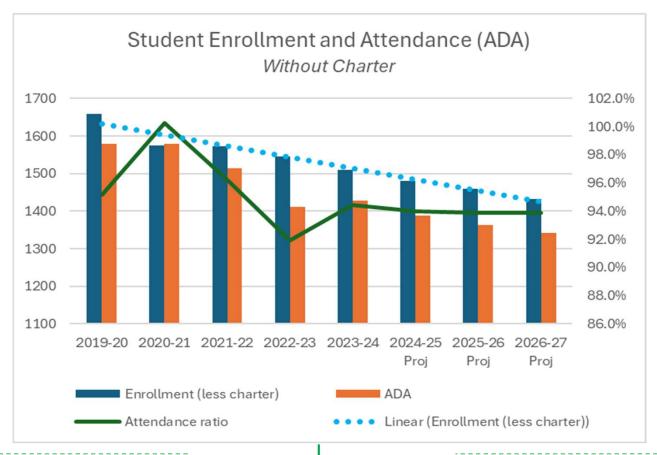
- ▶ 93% of the District's **unrestricted** funding comes from LCFF dollars. Excluding the charter school:
 - Projected enrollment 1481
 - Projected ADA 1376
 - ▶ Current year COLA 1.07%
 - Preliminary enrollment as of end of September slight improvement - 1499
- "CBEDS" day
 - First Wednesday of October October 2 this year
 - Data counts are reported to CDE
 - Later this fall, we can look at the compiled data and compare to the budget and start making projections for future years





Enrollment Trends

- ▶ The District has been declining in enrollment for years
- ADA has tracked with enrollment, averaging about 93.5% of enrollment each year



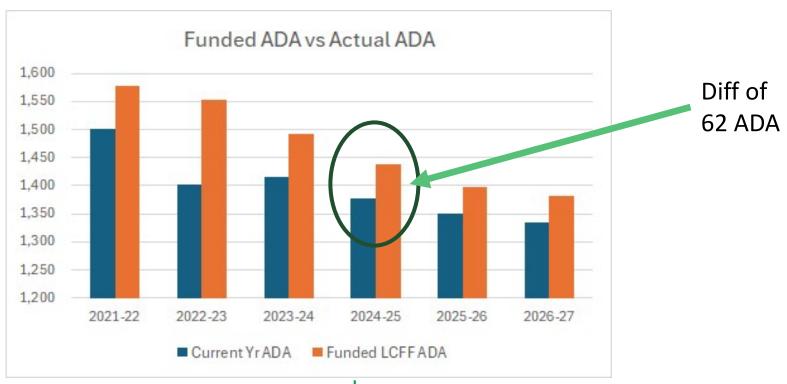
Funded ADA vs Actual ADA

- Under LCFF, districts are funded on the higher of:
 - Actual ADA
 - Prior Year ADA
 - 3-year average of last three years' actual ADA

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Current Yr ADA	1,500.26	1,400.99	1,415.98	1,376.48	1,351.22	1,335.55
Funded LCFF ADA	1,577.98	1,552.07	1,493.07	1,439.08	1,397.81	1,381.23
LCFF ADA Funding Method	Prior Yr	3-PY Average				
Funded ADA less actual ADA	77.7	151.1	77.1	62.6	46.6	45.7
Equivalent enrolled students difference				67	50	49

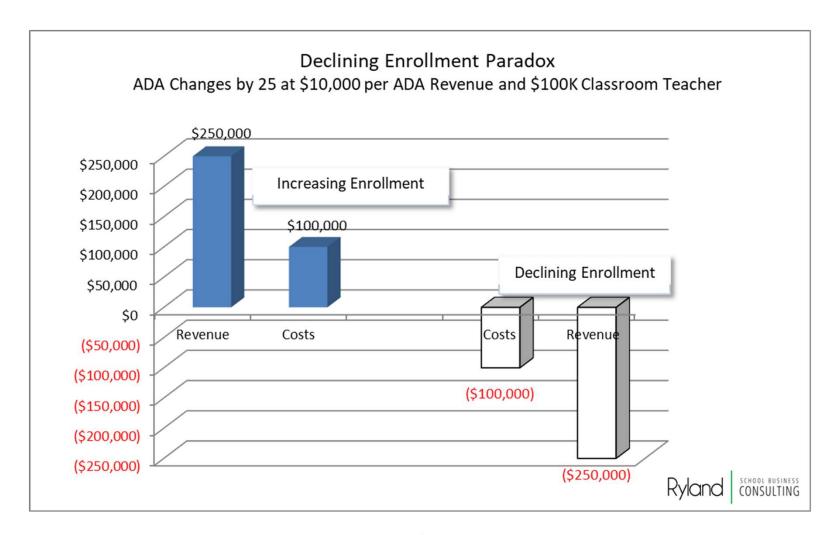
3-Year Average ADA This Year

- The funded ADA is approximately 62 above the projected actual ADA this year
 - Even with an apparent increase in current year enrollment of
 20, that is not enough to increase funding above projection



Declining Enrollment Paradox

As true today as 30 years ago

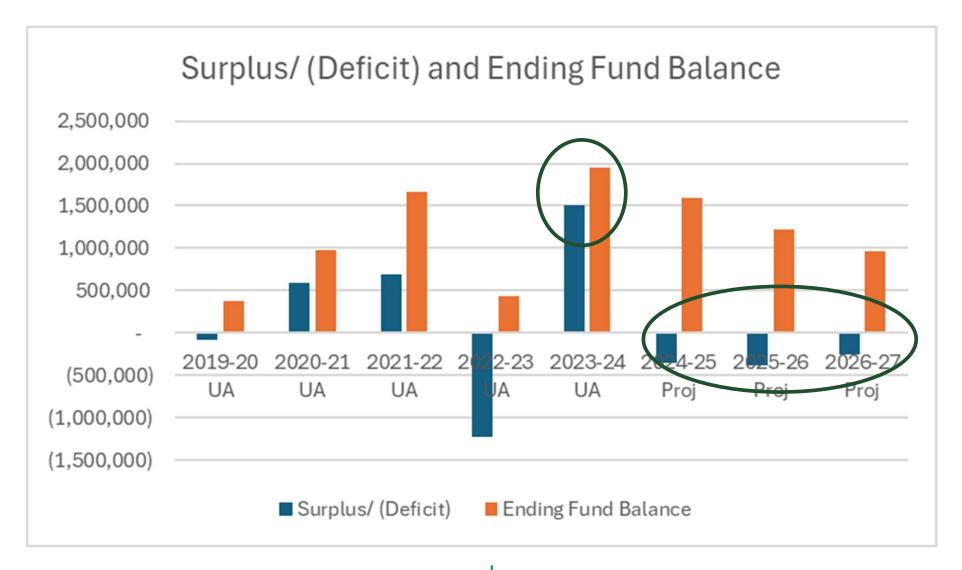


Surpluses, Deficits, and Fund Balance

- The district just closed a year with a large surplus
 - The district had a small operating surplus but transferred in \$1.5M from a special reserve fund
 - One-time only fix
 - Provided a decent reserve (saving account) for upcoming deficit spending
- The current and subsequent two years are projected to have deficit spending

	2022-23 UA	2023-24 UA	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Proj	2026-27 Proj
Surplus/ (Deficit)	(1,227,729)	1,512,796	(348,532)	(377,504)	(253,634)
Ending Fund Balance	431,683	1,944,479	1,595,947	1,218,443	964,809

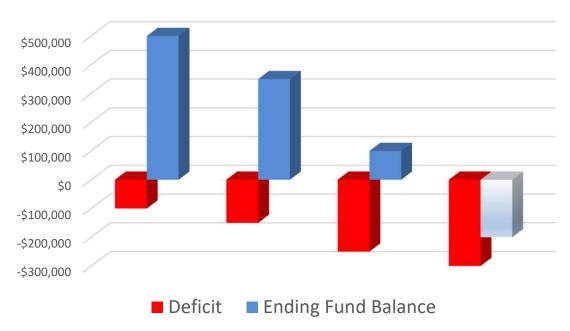
Recent History of Spending in the District



Demonstration of Structural Deficit

- Deficit spending is unsustainable
- A Financial Recovery Plan or other budget-balancing solution must be addressed to reverse deficit spending
- The goal should be to eliminate deficit spending to regain stability





Start with the Adopted Budget (Unrestricted)

- The budget adopted by the board in June shows deficit spending the next three years
- The unrestricted fund balance meets the state's meager minimum 3% reserve requirement - but just barely

	UNRESTRICTED GENERAL FUND						
	Unaudited Actuals	Budget Adoption	Adoption MYP	Adoption MYP			
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27			
ADOPTED BUDGET							
Surplus/ (Deficit) spending	1,512,796	(348,532)	(377,504)	(253,634)			
Beginning Fund Balance	431,683	2,033,644	1,685,112	1,307,608			
Ending Fund Balance	1,944,479	1,685,112	1,307,608	1,053,974			
	7%	7%	5%	4%			

Restricted Funds - One-time

- One-time restricted funds
 - The last several years have been flush with one-time funding.
 Of these, the only remaining one-time funds include:
 - ESSER Summer Learning Programs (\$17,853)
 - Special Education Supporting Inclusive Practices (\$18,663)
 - ▶ ARP Homeless (\$20,949)
 - Antibias Education Grant (\$62,645)
 - Kitchen Infrastructure (\$211,205)
 - All one-time funds are restricted and should not be used for on-going costs.
 - ▶ No new one-time funding in the 2024/25 budget year



Signs of Fiscal Distress in a District



- Statewide, the "Fiscal Cliff" of loss of one-time funds, declining ADA, and low COLA has arrived
 - Significantly declining reserves over the course of the MYP
 - Long-term declining student enrollment (loss of revenue)
 - Persistent structural deficits
 - Sizable increases in personnel costs (salaries and benefits)
 - Using one-time funding to pay for on-going expenditures
 - Cash shortfalls during the year

Live Oak's Recovery Plan Efforts

- The District and Board recognized the fiscal cliff and began taking steps
 - Financial Recovery Plan March 2024
 - ► FCMAT Fiscal Health Risk Analysis May 2024
- Adopted 2024/25 Budget June 2024
- Budget Review
 - A general assessment of the adopted budget to updated position control indicates budget appropriately reflects details in position control
 - Budget comparison to prior spending and revenue, making adjustments as indicated
 - Identified available restricted sources
 - Met to discuss potential program and staffing changes



Potential Adjustments to Budget and MYP

- General changes being discussed as options to improve the budget and/or the MYP:
 - Shift a portion of custodial costs to the Cafeteria Fund
 - Districtwide restructuring and position changes
 - Potential fee adjustments with Tierra Pacifica Charter School
 - Use restricted funding sources, one-time and on-going, before unrestricted
 - Eliminate certain contracts



Target Solutions to Balance the Budget

- Adopted Budget reflected deficit spending in the \$300K range for the next three years
 - A review of Special Education contributions indicates needed increase in the \$200K range annually
 - Current contracts and professional services encumbrances exceed the budget by \$200K
 - Need to see if other savings can offset
- ✓ Future compensation increases or staffing increases are not included in the budget
- Adjusted on-going deficit spending of more than \$700K per year
 - ▶ This is the **target** to balance the budget
 - Plus, additional amount for anticipated future compensation increases



Additional Solutions to Restore Fund Balance

- ▶ A small district must maintain healthy reserves far above the meager state minimum of 3%
 - ▶ The General Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends that a small district should aim for a reserve in the 12-16% range to cover unexpected swings in expenditures.
 - Note that a 16% reserve covers approximately 2 months of payroll and operating costs.
- To also restore fund balance to a more appropriate reserve level requires additional solutions



Next Steps

- Team continues to analyze the budget for savings
- Reconvene districtwide Budget Advisory Committee
 - Composition of committee
 - Timeline
 - First meeting November 6
 - Recommendations to Superintendent
- Implement system controls to prevent overspending
- Strategically scrutinize all spending ahead of time
- Prepare First Interim report with actual beginning balances and carryover
 - Reflect budget balancing plan
- Over the winter, identify specific actions needed to implement budget plan meeting all deadlines







Questions

