

2023-24 BUDGET EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



PRESENTED FOR REVIEW & PUBLIC HEARING:

JUNE 13, 2023 BOARD MEETING

PRESENTED FOR APPROVAL:

JUNE 27, 2023 BOARD MEETING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary..... 1

Schools & Projected Enrollment5

2023-24 Budget Calendar.....6

SSC Financial Projection Dartboard – 2023-24 May Revision.....7

2023-24 Employer Paid Benefit Rates.....8

Description of Funds.....9

General Fund (01) 11

General Fund Multi-Year Projection 12

Child Development Fund (12)..... 13

Cafeteria Special Revenue Fund (13) 14

Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay Projects (17) 15

Capital Facilities Projects..... 16

Capital Facilities Funds Summary 17

Building Fund (21) 18

Capital Facilities Fund (25)..... 19

County School Facilities Fund (35).....20

Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects (40)21

Bond Interest and Redemption Fund (51).....22

Retiree Benefit Fund (71)23

Glossary of Common School Finance Terms.....24

Common Special Education Acronyms.....32

Panama-Buena Vista Union School District Executive Summary – 2023-24 Budget

Panama-Buena Vista Union School District (P-BVUSD) serves the residents of the City of Bakersfield. The District projects a student TK-8 enrollment of 19,457 as of the 2023-24 school year, being served at 19 elementary schools, five junior high schools, one TK-8 school. The budget summarizes the costs to provide the necessary services to support the District's school sites and operations.

The budget process starts in January of each year with the state of the State address by the Governor and continues through this adopted budget plan for the coming fiscal year. P-BVUSD, like most schools in California, is dependent upon the State for much of its revenue each year. The Proposed Budget for 2023-24 reflects information obtained from the Governor's May Revision released on May 12, 2023. It also reflects key guidance received from Kern County Superintendent of Schools (KCSOS), School Services of California (SSC), and the Fiscal Crisis Management and Assistance (FCMAT).

Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)

On May 12, 2023, Governor Gavin Newsom presented the May revision to the proposed state budget. The proposal includes an 8.22% statutory cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), special education, school nutrition and several other categorical programs outside the LCFF.

The May Revision is also relying on the following one-time Proposition 98 funding reductions to support the on-going costs of the LCFF.

- Approximately \$2.5 billion reduction in 2022-23 to the Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant which provides funding for initiatives that support academic learning recovery and staff and pupil social and emotional wellbeing.
- Approximately \$1.8 billion reduction in 2022-23 to the Arts, Music and Instructional Materials Discretionary Block Grant which provides funding for specified uses, including standards-aligned professional development, instructional materials, improved school culture, and development of diverse and culturally relevant book collections.
- The delay of the \$550 million in planned support from 2023-24 to 2024-25 for the California Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten (TK) and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program which provides funding for the construction of new classrooms or retrofit of existing school facilities for these programs.

Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP)

In conjunction with the proposed 2023-24 budget, the District is also presenting the 2023-24 LCAP update, including the LCFF Budget Overview for Parents.

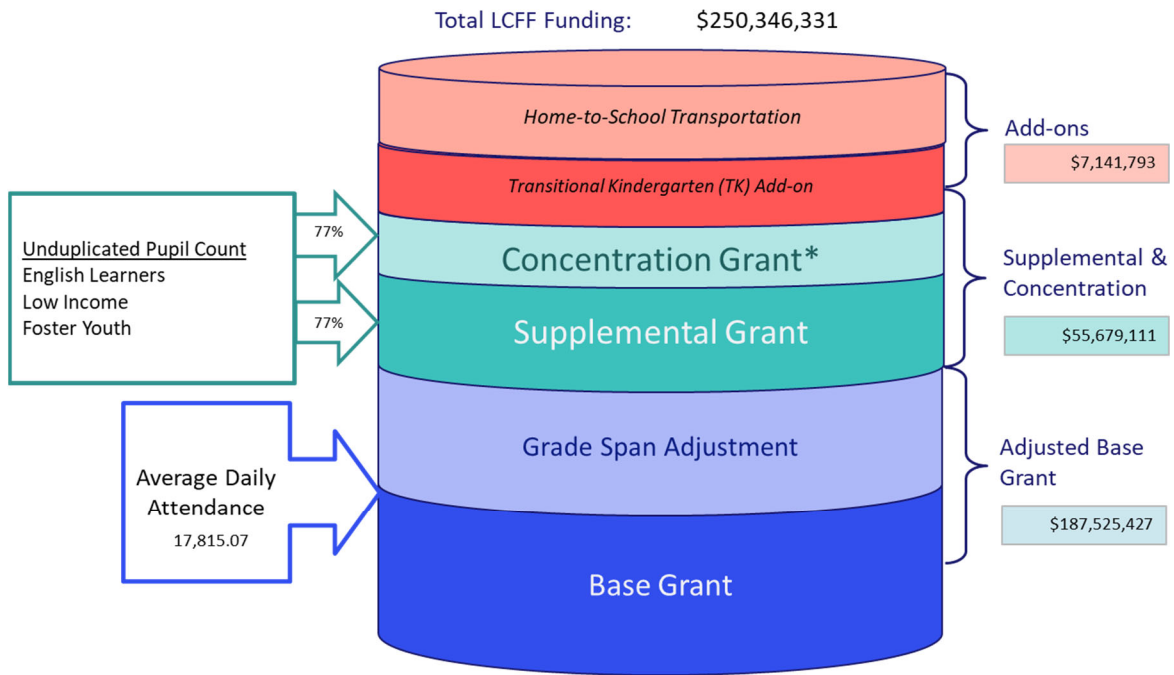
The 2023-24 Expenditure Tables, which can be found in the LCAP, reflect a total expenditure expectation for LCAP Action items of \$110,473,630. Of that total, \$74,998,293 are for Salary & Benefit costs, and \$28,475,337 are for Non-Personnel Costs (Books, Supplies, Professional Development, Consultants, Maintenance). The funding sources included in the LCAP are comprised of:

- **LCFF Funds:** \$60,112,241
- **Other State Funds:** \$28,823,947
- **Local Funds:** \$9,793,741
- **Federal Funds:** \$4,743,701

The LCAP is comprised of three goals, with expenditures allocated accordingly:

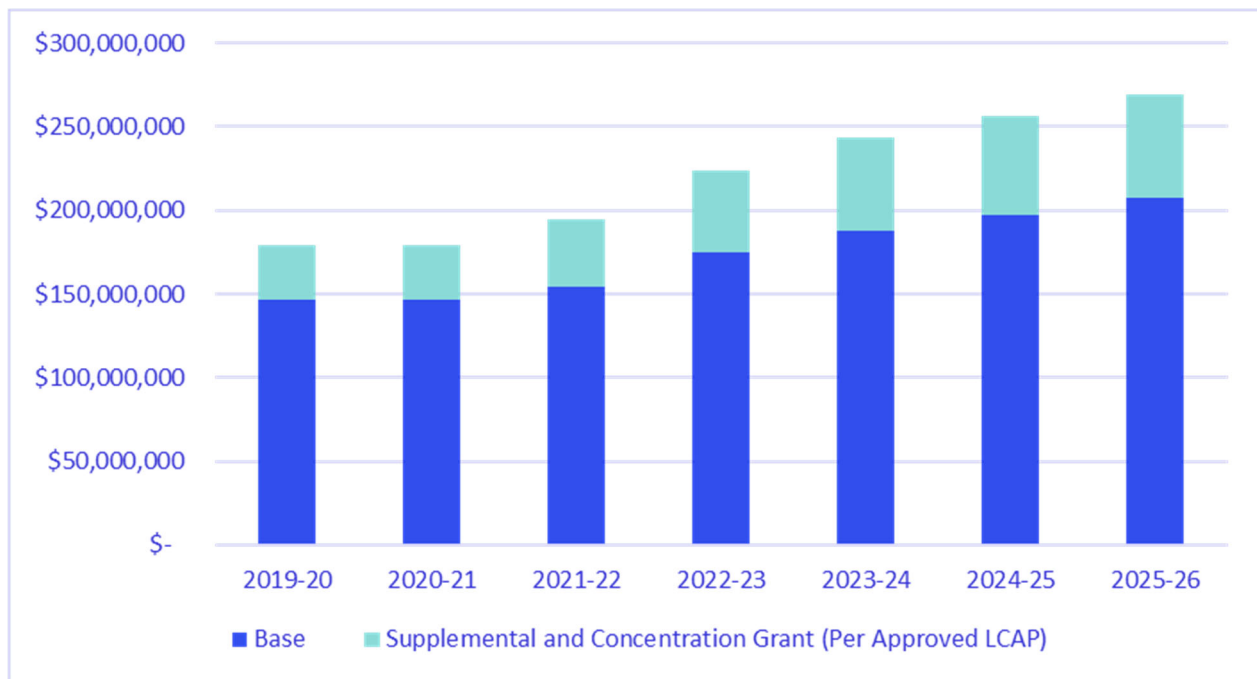
- **Goal 1:** Increase student achievement in all content areas to ensure student success in all content areas.
 - **Budgeted Expenditures:** \$67,175,630
- **Goal 2:** By 2024, 80% of our staff who have engaged in district and site professional learning will say they are more equipped to meet the needs of all students. The district will measure progress toward this goal with qualitative and quantitative data from questionnaires given to staff regarding implementation, which will also name which professional learning sessions staff have attended outside of pbvU.
 - **Budgeted Expenditures:** \$3,759,614
- **Goal 3:** Provide and maintain a safe, positive school climate that engages all stakeholders as measured by our annual survey data from students, parents, and staff supporting school climate and connectedness through action items that build students' capacity and skills in order for students to continue to grow in their social emotional development.
 - **Budgeted Expenditures:** \$32,538,386

Components of LCFF Entitlement



*Unduplicated Pupil Percentage must be above 55% to receive Concentration Grant funding

Base vs. Supplemental/Concentration Allocation



Reserves / Reserve Cap

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), a national organization representing federal, state, and local finance officials, recommends school districts and other local governments maintain reserves of at least two months of operating expenditures (approximately a 17% reserve) to mitigate revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenditures. District Board Policy concurs with the GFOA recommendation, and the current Budget and Multi-Year Projection reflect meeting that reserve requirement.

Existing law imposes a 10% cap on the amount the District can maintain in our reserves in fiscal years immediately succeeding those in which the education rainy day funds (Public School System Stabilization Account) balance is at least 3% of TK-12 Proposition 98 funding. The balance of \$9.9 billion in 2022-23 continues to trigger school district reserve caps in 2023-24.

While there are exemptions from this reserve cap, P-BVUSD is not eligible for any of them. As such, in order to comply with Education Code Section 42127.01(a), the commitment of funds will be brought to the board for approval in conjunction with the proposed budget. Note that Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54 requires that the board establish the purposes for committed funds before the end of the fiscal year, but the amounts designated for each purpose may be determined as part of the year-end closing process. Therefore, a resolution committing the estimated excess reserves will be presented for approval in June, and a revised resolution committing the actual excess reserves will be presented for approval again in September with the presentation of the 2022-23 Unaudited Actuals.

Special Education

The Governor's May Revision includes an 8.22% COLA, increasing the base rate to approximately \$887.40 per student, from the \$820 in the 2022-23 budget.

Summary

Although the May Revision, and subsequently the proposed 2023-24 budget for the District, fully funds the statutory COLA and avoids cuts to ongoing education programs, the District is mindful of the estimated \$31.5 billion state budget deficit for the 2023-24 fiscal year.

The current state revenue forecast only assumes slower economic growth; however, many economists believe that a mild recession will occur in 2023 or 2024. As a result, there is a risk of further state revenue shortfalls that could result in additional cuts to education spending and/or withdrawals from the PSSSA.

As a District, we are committed to continuously assessing our situation, including working closely with KCSOS and our educational partners, and to plan accordingly to maintain fiscal solvency and educational program integrity.

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Elementary, TK-8, & Junior High School Projected Enrollment
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2024**

School Site	Principal	Projected Enrollment
Berkshire Elementary	Amy Mensing	923
Buena Vista Elementary	Daniel Hansford	699
Castle Elementary	Adam Straw	842
Hart Elementary	Daryl Newton	698
Highgate Elementary	Steve Johnson	607
Laurelglen Elementary	Robert Machado	576
Loudon Elementary	Jared Coppolo	697
McAuliffe Elementary	Jennifer Payne	583
Miller Elementary	Dan Bickham	1,048
Old River Elementary	Kathy Josephson	863
Panama Elementary	Brian Malavar	836
Reagan Elementary	Matt Kennedy	889
Sandrini Elementary	Morgan Hicks-Stout	593
Seibert Elementary	Becky Stambook	644
Sing Lum Elementary	Shawna Manning	772
Stine Elementary	Monica Hicks	596
Stockdale Elementary	MT Merickel	595
Van Horn Elementary	Trina Lovio	596
Whitley TK-8	Lisa Beasley	1,087
Williams Elementary	Dion Lovio	1,008
Actis Junior High	Patrick Spears	693
Stonecreek Junior High	Katrina Wilson	999
Tevis Junior High	Paul Coon	842
Thompson Junior High	Michael Brasier	790
Warren Junior High	Darryl Pope	981
Total Projected Enrollment		19,457

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
2023-24 Budget Calendar**

BOARD MEETING	DATE DUE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	EDUCATION CODE
June 27, 2023	July 1st	Budget	School district budget due to County Office of Education.	42127(a)(2)
August 8, 2023	45 days after the Governor signs the annual Budget Act	Budget Revision #1	Not later than 45 days after the Governor signs the annual Budget Act, the school district shall make available for public review any revisions in revenues and expenditures that it has made to its budget to reflect the funding made available by that Budget Act.	42127(i)(4)
N/A	August 15th	County superintendent approves, conditionally approves, or disapproves adopted district budget	If the budget is conditionally approved or disapproved, the county superintendent transmits recommendations, in writing, to the school district's governing board by August 15. The county superintendent may assign a fiscal advisor to assist the school district in developing a budget in compliance with the county's revisions. The county superintendent may also appoint a committee to examine and comment on the county superintendent's review and recommendations, subject to the requirement that the committee report its findings to the county superintendent no later than August 20. This committee is not a regional or state budget review committee	1623, 42127.1 through 42127.3, 42127(d)
N/A	First September Board Meeting	District governing board reviews county's recommendations and responds	If the school district's budget is disapproved by the county superintendent of schools, the school district governing board, in conjunction with the county superintendent, will review the county superintendent's recommendations at a regular meeting of the board and respond to those recommendations.	42127(i)(1)
September 12, 2023	September 15th	Unaudited Actual Data	District unaudited actual data, including Gann, due to County Office of Education.	42100(a), GC 7906(f)
September 12, 2023	First September Board Meeting	Gann Resolution	District adopts Gann resolution.	42132
December 12, 2023	December 15th	1st Interim	District first interim report due to County Office of Education - for reporting period ending October 31.	42131(a)(1) and (2)
December 12, 2023	December 15th	Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	District prior year audit due to County Office of Education, State Superintendent, and State Controller.	41020(h)
March 12, 2024	March 17th	2nd Interim	District second interim report due to County Office of Education - for reporting period ending January 31.	42131(a)(1) and (2)
May 14, 2024 (If needed)	June 1st	3rd Interim	If the district is certified as qualified or negative at second interim, a financial statement is required that covers the financial and budgetary status of the district for the period ending April 30 and projects fund and cash balances as of June 30.	42131(e)

Due dates are established in law unless otherwise noted.
In accordance with Government Code (GC) 6700, GC 6707, and GC 6803, if the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the reporting date shall be the following workday.
Unless stated otherwise, "days" means calendar days.

SSC School District and Charter School Financial Projection Dartboard 2023-24 May Revision

This version of School Services of California Inc. (SSC) Financial Projection Dartboard is based on the Governor’s 2023-24 May Revision. We have updated the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), Consumer Price Index (CPI), and other planning factors. We have also updated the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) factors. We rely on various state agencies and outside sources in developing these factors, but we assume responsibility for them with the understanding that they are general guidelines.

LCFF PLANNING FACTORS					
Factor	2022-23	2023-24 ¹	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Department of Finance Statutory COLA	6.56%	8.22%	3.94%	3.29%	3.19%
Planning COLA	6.56%	8.22%	3.94%	3.29%	3.19%

LCFF GRADE SPAN FACTORS FOR 2023-24				
Entitlement Factors per ADA*	TK-3	4-6	7-8	9-12
2022-23 Base Grants	\$9,166	\$9,304	\$9,580	\$11,102
Statutory COLA of 8.22%	\$753	\$765	\$787	\$913
2023-24 Base Grants	\$9,919	\$10,069	\$10,367	\$12,015
Grade Span Adjustment Factors	10.4%	–	–	2.6%
Grade Span Adjustment Amounts	\$1,032	–	–	\$312
2023-24 Adjusted Base Grants ²	\$10,951	\$10,069	\$10,367	\$12,327
Transitional Kindergarten (TK) Add-On ³	\$3,044	–	–	–

*Average daily attendance (ADA)

OTHER PLANNING FACTORS						
Factors		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
California CPI		5.71%	3.54%	3.02%	2.64%	2.89%
California Lottery	Unrestricted per ADA	\$170	\$170	\$170	\$170	\$170
	Restricted per ADA	\$67	\$67	\$67	\$67	\$67
Mandate Block Grant (District)	Grades K-8 per ADA	\$34.94	\$37.81	\$39.30	\$40.59	\$41.88
	Grades 9-12 per ADA	\$67.31	\$72.84	\$75.71	\$78.20	\$80.69
Mandate Block Grant (Charter)	Grades K-8 per ADA	\$18.34	\$19.85	\$20.63	\$21.31	\$21.99
	Grades 9-12 per ADA	\$50.98	\$55.17	\$57.34	\$59.23	\$61.12
Interest Rate for Ten-Year Treasuries		3.65%	3.13%	2.81%	2.90%	3.00%
CalSTRS Employer Rate ⁴		19.10%	19.10%	19.10%	19.10%	19.10%
CalPERS Employer Rate ⁴		25.37%	26.68%	27.70%	28.30%	28.70%
Unemployment Insurance Rate ⁵		0.50%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Minimum Wage ⁶		\$15.50	\$16.00	\$16.50	\$16.90	\$17.30

STATE MINIMUM RESERVE REQUIREMENTS FOR 2023-24	
Reserve Requirement	District ADA Range
The greater of 5% or \$80,000	0 to 300
The greater of 4% or \$80,000	301 to 1,000
3%	1,001 to 30,000
2%	30,001 to 400,000
1%	400,001 and higher

¹Applies to Special Education, Child Nutrition, State Preschool, Foster Youth, Mandate Block Grant, Adult Education, Adults in Correctional Facilities Program, Charter School Facility Grant Program, American Indian Education Centers, and the American Indian Early Childhood Education.

²Additional funding is provided for students who are designated as eligible for free or reduced-price meals, foster youth, and English language learners. A 20% augmentation is provided for each eligible student with an additional 65% for each eligible student beyond the 55% identification rate threshold.

³Funding is based on TK ADA only and is in addition to the adjusted base grant amount. Further, the funding is adjusted by statutory COLA each year.

⁴California State Teachers’ Retirement System (CalSTRS) and California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS) rates in 2023-24 are final, and the subsequent years’ rates are subject to change based on determination by the respective governing boards.

⁵Unemployment rate in 2023-24 is final based on determination by the Employment Development Department and the subsequent years’ rates are subject to actual experience of the pool and will be calculated in accordance with California Unemployment Insurance Code Section 823(b)(2).

⁶Minimum wage rates are effective January 1 of the respective year.

Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
2023-24 Benefit Rates
(With prior year and next two years for comparison)

	Certificated Employees			
	22-23	23-24	24-25*	25-26*
<u>Variable Rate Statutory Benefits</u>				
STRS	16.9200%	19.1000%	19.1000%	19.1000%
Medicare	1.4500%	1.4500%	1.4500%	1.4500%
SUI	0.5000%	0.0500%	0.0500%	0.0500%
W/C	1.8326%	1.9913%	1.9913%	1.9913%
Total % of Gross Salary	20.7026%	22.5913%	22.5913%	22.5913%
<u>Fixed Rate Negotiated Benefits</u>	\$ 19,793	\$ 19,793	\$ 19,793	\$ 19,793

	>0.5 FTE Classified Employees (Greater than 4-Hours)			
	22-23	23-24	24-25*	25-26*
<u>Variable Rate Statutory Benefits</u>				
PERS	25.3700%	26.6800%	27.7000%	28.3000%
Medicare	1.4500%	1.4500%	1.4500%	1.4500%
OASDI	6.2000%	6.2000%	6.2000%	6.2000%
SUI	0.5000%	0.0500%	0.0500%	0.0500%
W/C	1.8326%	1.9913%	1.9913%	1.9913%
Total % of Gross Salary	35.3526%	36.3713%	37.3913%	37.9913%
<u>Fixed Rate Negotiated Benefits</u>	\$ 19,782	\$ 19,782	\$ 19,782	\$ 19,782

	<0.5 FTE Classified Employees (4-Hours or Less)			
	22-23	23-24	24-25*	25-26*
<u>Variable Rate Statutory Benefits</u>				
Defined Benefit	3.8000%	3.8000%	3.8000%	3.8000%
Medicare	1.4500%	1.4500%	1.4500%	1.4500%
OASDI	6.2000%	6.2000%	6.2000%	6.2000%
SUI	0.5000%	0.0500%	0.0500%	0.0500%
W/C	1.8326%	1.9913%	1.9913%	1.9913%
Total % of Gross Salary	13.7826%	13.4913%	13.4913%	13.4913%

*Multi-Year Projections (MYP) reflect STRS, PERS & Unemployment Insurance rates included in the "Schools Services of California School District and Charter School Financial Projection Dashboard: 2023-24 May Revision".

DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental Fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance.

- (01) **GENERAL FUND** is the chief operating fund for all districts. It is used to account for the ordinary operations of the District. All transactions except those accounted for in another fund are accounted for in this fund.

Although it is tracked and budgeted separately, for Financial Statement presentation the following fund is combined with the General Fund:

- (17) **SPECIAL RESERVE FUND FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS** is used primarily to provide for the accumulation of general fund moneys for general operating purposes other than for capital outlay (*Education Code* Section 42840). Amounts from this special reserve fund must first be transferred into the general fund or other appropriate fund before expenditures may be made (*Education Code* Section 42842).

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds from specific revenue sources (other than trusts, major capital projects, or debt service) that are restricted or committed to the financing of particular activities, that compose a substantial portion of the inflows of the fund, and that are reasonably expected to continue.

- (08) **STUDENT ACTIVITY FUND** is used for reporting Associated Student Body (ASB) activities. ASB activities are considered restricted because *Education Code* Section 48930 specifies that the purpose of ASBs is to conduct activities on behalf of the students for whom those funds are collected.
- (12) **CHILD DEVELOPMENT FUND** is used to account separately for federal, State, and local revenues to operate child development programs and is to be used only for expenditures for the operation of child development programs.
- (13) **CAFETERIA FUND** is used to account separately for federal, State, and local resources to operate the food service program (*Education Code* Sections 38090-38093) and is used only for those expenditures authorized by the governing board as necessary for the operation of the District's food service program (*Education Code* Sections 38091 and 38100).

Capital Project Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds).

- (21) **BUILDING FUND** exists primarily to account separately for proceeds from the sale of bonds (*Education Code* Section 15146) and may not be used for any purposes other than those for which the bonds were issued.
- (25) **CAPITAL FACILITIES FUND** is used primarily to account separately for monies received from fees levied on developers or other agencies as a condition of approval (*Education Code* Sections 17620-17626 and *Government Code* Section 65995 et seq.). Expenditures are restricted to the purposes specified in *Government Code* Sections 65970-65981 or to the items specified in agreements with the developer (*Government Code* Section 66006).
- (35) **COUNTY SCHOOL FACILITIES FUND** is established pursuant to *Education Code* Section 17070.43 to receive apportionments from the 1998 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition IA), the 2002 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 47), the 2004 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 55), the 2006 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 1D), or the 2016 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 51), authorized by the State Allocation Board for new school facility construction, modernization projects, and facility hardship grants, as provided in the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (*Education Code* Section 17070 et seq.).
- (40) **SPECIAL RESERVE FUND FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS** exists primarily to provide for the accumulation of General Fund monies for capital outlay purposes (*Education Code* Section 42840).

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on general long-term obligations.

- (51) **BOND INTEREST & REDEMPTION FUND** is used for the repayment of bonds issued for a district (*Education Code* Sections 15125-15262).

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held in trustee or agent capacity for others that cannot be used to support the District's own programs.

- (71) **RETIREE BENEFIT FUND** exists to account separately for amounts held in trust from salary reduction agreements, other irrevocable contributions for employees' retirement benefit payments, or both.

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
General Fund (01)**

	2022-23 Estimated Actuals			2023-24 Budget		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
Revenues:						
LCFF State Aid Sources	\$ 230,170,453	\$ -	\$ 230,170,453	\$ 250,346,331	\$ -	\$ 250,346,331
Federal Revenue	-	16,783,682	16,783,682	-	16,680,112	16,680,112
Other State Revenue	3,617,159	73,956,065	77,573,224	3,687,184	43,717,716	47,404,900
State STRS On-Behalf Contribution	-	11,360,046	11,360,046	-	11,360,046	11,360,046
Other Local Revenue	902,510	859,926	1,762,436	900,000	781,348	1,681,348
Total Revenues	234,690,121	102,959,719	337,649,841	254,933,515	72,539,222	327,472,737
Expenditures:						
Certificated Salaries	85,211,413	27,982,238	113,193,651	89,075,457	29,755,553	118,831,010
Classified Salaries	28,181,023	15,764,425	43,945,448	32,544,908	20,325,674	52,870,583
Employee Benefits	55,361,758	30,927,377	86,289,135	61,501,445	36,113,601	97,615,047
Materials & Supplies	7,647,408	16,464,067	24,111,475	9,221,214	14,088,646	23,309,860
Services & Other Operating Expenses	15,654,490	11,006,870	26,661,360	14,883,817	9,538,542	24,422,358
Capital Outlay	141,955	3,418,661	3,560,616	2,088,922	9,944,937	12,033,858
Other Outgo	297,203	1,544,427	1,841,630	300,000	1,200,000	1,500,000
Transfer of Indirect Costs	(3,385,284)	3,135,682	(249,602)	(4,740,067)	4,189,684	(550,383)
Total Expenditures	189,109,967	110,243,747	299,353,714	204,875,696	125,156,636	330,032,332
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	45,580,154	(7,284,028)	38,296,126	50,057,819	(52,617,414)	(2,559,595)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Interfund Transfer Out to Special Reserve Fund (40)		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund Transfer Out to Debt Service Fund	(1,764,706)	-	(1,764,706)	(1,764,706)	-	(1,764,706)
Contributions to Restricted Programs	(40,515,496)	40,515,496	-	(47,455,292)	47,455,292	-
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(42,280,202)	40,515,496	(1,764,706)	(49,219,998)	47,455,292	(1,764,706)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	3,299,952	33,231,468	36,531,420	837,821	(5,162,122)	(4,324,301)
Beginning Fund Balance	60,042,535	15,897,519	75,940,054	63,342,487	49,128,987	112,471,474
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 63,342,487	\$ 49,128,987	\$ 112,471,474	\$ 64,180,308	\$ 43,966,865	\$ 108,147,173

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
General Fund Multi-Year Projection**

	Projected Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24	Budget 2024-25	Budget 2025-26
Revenues:				
LCFF State Aid Sources	\$ 230,170,453	\$ 250,346,331	\$ 264,746,796	\$ 278,433,954
Federal Revenue	16,783,682	16,680,112	10,607,008	10,607,008
Other State Revenue	77,573,224	47,404,900	45,904,809	46,821,804
State STRS On-Behalf Contribution	11,360,046	11,360,046	11,360,046	11,360,046
Other Local Revenue	1,762,436	1,681,348	1,681,348	1,681,348
Total Revenues	337,649,841	327,472,737	334,300,007	348,904,160
Expenditures:				
Certificated Salaries	113,193,651	118,831,010	121,345,440	124,970,400
Classified Salaries	43,945,448	52,870,583	54,074,172	55,290,839
Employee Benefits	86,289,135	97,615,047	99,160,936	100,766,534
Materials & Supplies	24,111,475	23,309,860	21,475,812	22,120,087
Services & Other Operating Expenses	26,661,360	24,422,358	24,056,583	24,778,280
Capital Outlay	3,560,616	12,033,858	12,033,859	12,033,859
Other Outgo	1,841,630	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Transfer of Indirect Costs	(249,602)	(550,383)	(550,383)	(550,383)
Total Expenditures	299,353,714	330,032,332	333,096,418	340,909,615
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	38,296,126	(2,559,595)	1,203,589	7,994,545
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Interfund Transfer Out to Special Reserve Fund (40) - QZAB	(1,764,706)	(1,764,706)	(1,764,706)	(1,764,706)
Other Interfund Transfer Out	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(1,764,706)	(1,764,706)	(1,764,706)	(1,764,706)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	36,531,420	(4,324,301)	(561,117)	6,229,839
Beginning Fund Balance	75,940,054	112,471,474	108,147,172	107,586,055
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 112,471,474	\$ 108,147,172	\$ 107,586,055	\$ 113,815,894

Components of Fund Balance:	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Non Spendable Reserves	\$ 764,021	\$ 764,021	\$ 764,021	\$ 764,021
Restricted Fund Balance	49,128,987	43,966,865	41,686,623	39,406,379
Committed Fund Balance	53,544,913	53,462,376	55,085,413	63,345,495
Reserve for Uncertainties	9,033,553	9,953,912	10,050,000	10,300,000
Total General Fund Balance	\$ 112,471,474	\$ 108,147,174	\$ 107,586,056	\$ 113,815,895
Reserves by Percent of Expenditures	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Total Available Reserves Standard Met?	YES	YES	YES	YES

General Fund Available Fund Balance	\$ 62,578,466	\$ 63,416,288	\$ 65,135,413	\$ 73,645,495
Special Reserve Available Fund Balance	1,989,443	2,004,443	2,019,443	2,034,443
Total Available Unrestricted Fund Balance	\$ 64,567,909	\$ 65,420,731	\$ 67,154,856	\$ 75,679,938
Available Fund Balance as a % of Expenditures	21.44%	19.72%	20.05%	22.09%

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Child Development Fund (12)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24
Revenues:		
Federal Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
California State Preschool Program	1,118,265	1,262,517
Other Local Revenue		
Day Care Fees	2,500,000	2,500,000
Early Stars Grant	5,000	5,000
Interest Income	3,000	3,000
Total Revenues	3,626,265	3,770,517
Expenditures:		
Certificated Salaries	233,011	236,769
Classified Salaries	1,837,106	2,115,057
Employee Benefits	983,444	1,049,040
Materials & Supplies	298,673	174,504
Services & Other Operating Expenditures	155,300	178,291
Capital Outlay	-	16,953
Transfer of Indirect Costs	28,931	75,383
Total Expenditures	3,536,465	3,845,996
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	89,800	(75,479)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):		
Transfer from General Fund	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	89,800	(75,479)
Beginning Fund Balance	326,711	416,511
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 416,511	\$ 341,032

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Cafeteria Special Revenue Fund (13)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24
Revenues:		
Federal National School Lunch Program	\$ 10,884,061	\$ 9,682,044
State National School Lunch Program	3,675,964	4,323,075
Other Local Revenue	6,168	4,411
Lunch Sales	14,139	14,881
Interest Income	14,023	14,357
Total Revenues	14,594,355	14,038,768
Expenditures:		
Certificated Salaries	\$ -	\$ -
Classified Salaries	3,711,541	4,356,154
Employee Benefits	2,422,478	2,658,930
Materials & Supplies	5,899,792	5,982,952
Services & Other Operating Expenditures	140,329	160,871
Capital Outlay	74,013	167,060
Transfer of Indirect Costs	220,672	475,000
Total Expenditures	12,468,824	13,800,967
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,125,530	237,801
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):		
Transfer from General Fund	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	2,125,530	237,801
Beginning Fund Balance	4,753,911	6,879,441
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 6,879,441	\$ 7,117,242

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Special Reserve Fund for Other Than Capital Outlay (17)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24
Revenues:		
Interest Income	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Total Revenues	15,000	15,000
Expenditures:		
Total Expenditures	-	-
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	15,000	15,000
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):		
Transfer to General Fund	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	15,000	15,000
Beginning Fund Balance	1,974,443	1,989,443
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,989,443	\$ 2,004,443

Capital Facilities Projects (Funds 21, 25, 35, 40)

Capital Project Funds are established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets. Capital Project Funds include the Building Fund, Capital Facilities Fund, County School Facilities Fund and the Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects. These funds are budgeted on a multi-year basis. At the end of each year, available balances will roll forward and become part of the subsequent year's budget. Major projects in these funds include:

New TK-8 School

- There are five phases to the architecture design process: schematic design, design development, construction documents, bidding and construction administration. The first two phases of design for the new TK-8 school are complete. The architect will begin working with the construction management contractor on the general structural details during the summer of 2023 to achieve the goals of the construction project in terms of scope, purpose and functionality. The construction bidding and administration are expected to begin in 2024 and be completed by August 2025.

School Modernizations

- Plans are being developed to modernize Actis Junior High, Castle Elementary, Hart Elementary, Sandrini Elementary, Tevis Junior High, Van Horn Elementary and Warren Junior High Schools. The projects are budgeted to be completed in the 2025-26 year.

Portable Classrooms

- Portable classrooms will continue to be placed District-wide as a response to enrollment and to best support school site staffing needs.

New School Sites

- Funds are being set aside to purchase additional school sites. One new site was purchased in 2021-22 and major construction on the newest school is anticipated to begin in 2023-24.

Deferred Maintenance Projects

- Funds are being set aside to provide opportunities for continued deferred maintenance projects at all school sites.

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Capital Projects Funds Summary (21, 25, 35, 40)**

	Combined Budget 2022-23	Combined Projection 2023-24	Combined Projection 2024-25	Combined Projection 2025-26	Multi-Year Totals
Revenues:					
Interest Income	\$ 350,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 1,410,000
Developer Fees	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
Proceeds from OPSC*	11,228,544	17,271,456	-	-	28,500,000
Total Revenues	13,578,544	19,821,456	2,400,000	2,110,000	37,910,000
Expenditures:					
New TK-8 School	3,000,000	26,000,000	32,454,986	3,545,014	65,000,000
Modernization - Actis Junior High School	1,400,000	3,200,000	806,000	6,312,000	11,718,000
Modernization - Sandrini Elementary School	1,100,000	2,600,000	676,000	5,800,000	10,176,000
Modernization - Hart Elementary School	2,000,000	5,800,000	1,440,000	-	9,240,000
Modernization - Castle Elementary School	1,000,000	2,100,000	535,000	5,265,000	8,900,000
New School Sites	1,900,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,100,000
Modernization - Tevis Junior High School	1,300,000	3,200,000	883,000	3,474,000	8,857,000
Portable Classrooms	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	-	7,300,000
Modernization - Warren Junior High School	1,200,000	2,900,000	877,000	-	4,977,000
Modernization - Van Horn Elementary School	1,000,000	2,200,000	618,000	-	3,818,000
Dolores S. Whitley TK-8 School Expansion	3,500,000	-	-	-	3,500,000
Dolores S. Whitley TK-8 School Solar	-	3,250,000	-	-	3,250,000
Highgate Elementary School Solar	-	3,250,000	-	-	3,250,000
Security Cameras (District-wide)	-	3,100,000	-	-	3,100,000
Lighting System Upgrade to LED (District-wide)	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Miller Special Services Pre-K Center	2,800,000	-	-	-	2,800,000
Deferred Maintenance Projects	1,300,000	1,500,000	-	-	2,800,000
Gymnasiums HVAC	-	2,600,000	-	-	2,600,000
District Office South Portables	1,156,000	-	-	-	1,156,000
Communication Systems (District-wide)	969,177	-	-	-	969,177
Kitchens HVAC	-	869,000	-	-	869,000
Safety & Security Projects	520,000	-	-	-	520,000
Traffic Lights (Schirra/Ashe)	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
COP Debt Service - Principal	985,000	1,035,000	1,080,000	1,140,000	4,240,000
COP Debt Service - Interest	890,675	840,175	787,300	731,800	3,249,950
Developer Fee Administration	136,000	136,000	139,000	139,000	550,000
Cost of Bond Issuance	210,388	-	220,000	240,000	670,388
Total Expenditures	30,617,240	71,780,175	43,816,286	28,646,814	174,860,515
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(17,038,696)	(51,958,719)	(41,416,286)	(26,536,814)	(136,950,515)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):					
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	23,000,000	-	22,000,000	24,000,000	69,000,000
Proceeds from Power Purchase Agreement	-	6,500,000	-	-	6,500,000
Proceeds from California Energy Commission	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Transfer from Fund 01 (QZAB**)	1,764,706	1,764,706	1,764,706	1,764,706	7,058,824
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	24,764,706	11,264,706	23,764,706	25,764,706	85,558,824
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	7,726,011	(40,694,013)	(17,651,580)	(772,108)	(51,391,691)
Beginning Fund Balance	72,863,368	80,589,379	39,895,366	22,243,786	72,863,368
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 80,589,379	\$ 39,895,366	\$ 22,243,786	\$ 21,471,678	\$ 21,471,678

*OPSC: Office of Public School Construction

**QZAB: Qualified Zone Academy Bond

Components of Ending Fund Balance:

Restricted (QZAB**)	\$ 19,415,933
Unrestricted (Available for Capital Projects)	<u>2,055,745</u>
Total Ending Fund Balance:	<u>\$ 21,471,678</u>

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Building Fund (21)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24	Projection 2024-25	Projection 2025-26	Multi-Year Projection Totals
Revenues:					
Interest Income	\$ 200,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 900,000
Total Revenues	200,000	400,000	250,000	50,000	900,000
Expenditures:					
New TK-8 School	-	-	20,526,000	3,545,014	24,071,014
Modernization - Actis Junior High School	1,400,000	3,200,000	806,000	6,312,000	11,718,000
Modernization - Sandrini Elementary School	1,100,000	2,600,000	676,000	5,800,000	10,176,000
Modernization - Hart Elementary School	2,000,000	5,800,000	1,440,000	-	9,240,000
Modernization - Castle Elementary School	1,000,000	2,100,000	535,000	5,265,000	8,900,000
Modernization - Tevis Junior High School	1,300,000	3,200,000	883,000	3,474,000	8,857,000
Modernization - Warren Junior High School	1,200,000	2,900,000	877,000	-	4,977,000
New School Sites	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Modernization - Van Horn Elementary School	1,000,000	2,200,000	618,000	-	3,818,000
Gymnasiums HVAC	-	2,600,000	-	-	2,600,000
Security Cameras (District-wide)	-	3,100,000	-	-	3,100,000
Deferred Maintenance Projects	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Communication Systems (District-wide)	969,177	-	-	-	969,177
Cost of Bond Issuance	210,388	-	220,000	240,000	670,388
Total Expenditures	10,179,565	29,200,000	28,581,000	26,636,014	94,596,579
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(9,979,565)	(28,800,000)	(28,331,000)	(26,586,014)	(93,696,579)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):					
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	23,000,000	-	22,000,000	24,000,000	69,000,000
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	23,000,000	-	22,000,000	24,000,000	69,000,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	13,020,436	(28,800,000)	(6,331,000)	(2,586,014)	(24,696,579)
Beginning Fund Balance	24,753,747	37,774,183	8,974,183	2,643,183	24,753,747
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 37,774,183	\$ 8,974,183	\$ 2,643,183	\$ 57,169	\$ 57,169

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Capital Facilities Fund (25)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24	Projection 2024-25	Projection 2025-26	Multi-Year Projection Totals
Revenues:					
Interest Income	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 240,000
Developer Fees	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
Total Revenues	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	8,240,000
Expenditures:					
Portable Classrooms	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	-	7,300,000
COP Debt Service - Principal	985,000	1,035,000	1,080,000	1,140,000	4,240,000
COP Debt Service - Interest	890,675	840,175	787,300	731,800	3,249,950
Developer Fee Administration	136,000	136,000	139,000	139,000	550,000
Total Expenditures	6,011,675	4,011,175	3,306,300	2,010,800	15,339,950
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,951,675)	(1,951,175)	(1,246,300)	49,200	(7,099,950)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):					
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	(3,951,675)	(1,951,175)	(1,246,300)	49,200	(7,099,950)
Beginning Fund Balance	9,098,526	5,146,851	3,195,676	1,949,376	9,098,526
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 5,146,851	\$ 3,195,676	\$ 1,949,376	\$ 1,998,576	\$ 1,998,576

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
County School Facilities Fund (35)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24	Projection 2024-25	Projection 2025-26	Multi-Year Projection Totals
Revenues:					
Interest Income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proceeds from OPSC*	11,228,544	17,271,456	-	-	\$ 28,500,000
Total Revenues	11,228,544	17,271,456	-	-	28,500,000
Expenditures:					
	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	11,228,544	17,271,456	-	-	28,500,000
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):					
Transfer to Special Reserve for Capital Outlay (Fund 40)	(11,228,544)	(17,271,456)	-	-	(28,500,000)
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(11,228,544)	(17,271,456)	-	-	(28,500,000)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Fund Balance	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

*OPSC: Office of Public School Construction

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects (40)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24	Projection 2024-25	Projection 2025-26	Multi-Year Projection Totals
Revenues:					
Interest Income	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ 270,000
Total Revenues	90,000	90,000	90,000	-	270,000
Expenditures:					
New TK-8 School	3,000,000	26,000,000	11,928,986	-	40,928,986
New School Sites	1,900,000	2,200,000	-	-	4,100,000
Dolores S. Whitley TK-8 School Expansion	3,500,000	-	-	-	3,500,000
Dolores S. Whitley TK-8 School Solar	-	3,250,000	-	-	3,250,000
Highgate Elementary School Solar	-	3,250,000	-	-	3,250,000
Lighting System Upgrade to LED (District-wide)	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Miller Special Services Pre-K Center	2,800,000	-	-	-	2,800,000
Deferred Maintenance Projects	1,300,000	-	-	-	1,300,000
District Office South Portables	1,156,000	-	-	-	1,156,000
Kitchens HVAC	-	869,000	-	-	869,000
Safety & Security Projects	520,000	-	-	-	520,000
Traffic Lights (Schirra/Ashe)	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Total Expenditures	14,426,000	38,569,000	11,928,986	-	64,923,986
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(14,336,000)	(38,479,000)	(11,838,986)	-	(64,653,986)
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):					
Proceeds from Power Purchase Agreement	-	6,500,000	-	-	6,500,000
Proceeds from California Energy Commission	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Transfer from Fund 01 (QZAB**)	1,764,706	1,764,706	1,764,706	1,764,706	7,058,824
Transfer from Fund 35	11,228,544	17,271,456	-	-	28,500,000
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	12,993,250	28,536,162	1,764,706	1,764,706	45,058,824
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	(1,342,750)	(9,942,838)	(10,074,280)	1,764,706	(19,595,162)
Beginning Fund Balance	39,011,095	37,668,345	27,725,507	17,651,227	39,011,095
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 37,668,345	\$ 27,725,507	\$ 17,651,227	\$ 19,415,933	\$ 19,415,933

Components of Ending Fund Balance:

Restricted (QZAB**)	\$ 14,121,815	\$ 15,886,521	\$ 17,651,227	\$ 19,415,933	\$ 19,415,933
Unrestricted (Available for Capital Projects)	23,546,530	11,838,986	-	-	-
Total Ending Fund Balance:	\$ 37,668,345	\$ 27,725,507	\$ 17,651,227	\$ 19,415,933	\$ 19,415,933

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Bond Interest and Redemption Fund (51)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24
Revenues:		
Local Property Tax Revenue	\$ 8,367,433	\$ 9,248,320
Interest Income	-	-
Total Revenues	8,367,433	9,248,320
Expenditures:		
Debt Service - Interest	4,435,000	4,780,000
Debt Service - Principal	3,932,433	4,468,320
Total Expenditures	8,367,433	9,248,320
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):		
Transfer from General Fund	-	-
Bond Proceeds	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	-	-
Beginning Fund Balance	9,266,761	9,266,761
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 9,266,761	\$ 9,266,761

**Panama-Buena Vista Union School District
Retiree Benefit Fund (71)**

	Estimated Actuals 2022-23	Budget 2023-24
Revenues:		
District Premium Contribution	\$ 479,900	\$ 505,600
Total Revenues	479,900	505,600
Expenditures:		
Services & Other Operating Expenditures	1,881	12,000
Total Expenditures	1,881	12,000
Excess/(Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	478,019	493,600
Other Financing Sources/(Uses):	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	478,019	493,600
Beginning Net Position	5,179,978	5,657,998
Ending Net Position	\$ 5,657,998	\$ 6,151,598

GLOSSARY OF COMMON SCHOOL FINANCE TERMS

ADA: Average daily attendance. There are several kinds of attendance, and these are counted in different ways. For regular attendance, ADA is equal to the average number of pupils actually attending classes who are enrolled for at least the minimum school day. Ever since 1998-99, excused absences no longer count toward ADA. Attendance is counted every day of the school year and is reported to the California Department of Education three times a year (see Attendance Reports)

Accrual Basis Accounting: An accounting system where transactions are recorded when they have been reduced to a legal or contractual right or obligation to receive or pay out cash or other resources.

Ad valorem Taxes: Taxes that are based on the value of property, such as the standard property tax. The only new taxes based on the value of property that are allowed today are those imposed by voter approval for capital facilities bonded indebtedness, with a vote requirement of either 55% for a Proposition 39 bond or a two-thirds requirement for other bonds.

Apportionment: State aid given to a school district or county office of education. Apportionments for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and special education are calculated four times for each school year: (1) the Advance Apportionment, which is based on an agency's prior year's state aid, is certified in July, (2) the First Principal Apportionment (P-1) is certified February 20 of the school year corresponding to the P-1 ADA (see Attendance Reports), (3) the Second Principal Apportionment (P-2) is certified by July 2 corresponding to the P-2 ADA, and (4) the annual recalculation of the apportionment is certified in February following the school year (at the same time as the P-1 Apportionment) and is based on P-2 ADA, except for programs where the annual count of ADA is used.

Appropriations: Funds set aside or budgeted by the state or local school district boards for a specific time period and specific purpose. The state Legislature and local school boards must vote every year on appropriations.

Assembly Bill (AB) 1200: Legislation passed in 1991 that defined a system of fiscal accountability for school districts and county offices of education to prevent bankruptcy. The law requires districts to do multiyear financial projections; identify sources of funding for substantial cost increases, such as employee raises; and make public the cost implications of such increases before approving employee contracts. County offices review district budgets, and the state reviews countywide school districts.

Assessed Valuation: The total value of property within a school district as determined by state and county assessors. The "AV" of a school district will influence the total property tax income of a school district. The percentage growth in statewide AV from one year to the next is an important ingredient in determining appropriations levels required from the state for fully funding district and county LCFF entitlements, as well as for Proposition 98 calculations. Ever since Proposition 13, assessed value is reset to be the true market value only at the time of property transfer or new construction.

Attendance Reports: Each school district reports its attendance three times during a school year. The First Principal Apportionment ADA, called the P-1 ADA or the P-1 count, is counted from July 1 through the last school month ending on or before December 31 of a school year. The Second Principal Apportionment ADA, called the P-2 ADA, is counted from July 1 through the last school month ending on or before April 15 of a school year. Fiscal or annual ADA is based on the count from July 1 through June 30. The final recalculation of the apportionment is based on the P-2 ADA except for nonpublic school, community day school, extended year, and nonpublic school funding, all of which use the annual count of ADA. Also, under certain circumstances when a district has a very large influx of migrant students in the spring, a district may request the use of annual ADA in lieu of P-2 ADA.

Basic Aid: The California Constitution guarantees that each school district will receive a minimum amount of state aid, called “basic aid,” equal to \$120 per ADA or \$2,400 per district, whichever is greater. Per a change in state law effective 2003-04, state categorical aid is counted first toward meeting the minimum allocation of basic aid (ref. Education Code Section 41975). “Basic aid school districts” are districts where property taxes exceed the computed LCFF entitlement; such districts receive no state aid from the LCFF.

Bonded Indebtedness: An obligation incurred by the sale of bonds for acquisition of school facilities or other capital expenditures. Since 1986, districts have been able to levy a local property tax to amortize bonded indebtedness, provided the taxes are approved by a two-thirds or 55% vote of the electorate, depending on the type of bond measure.

Categorical Aid: Funds from the state or federal government granted to qualifying school agencies for specialized programs regulated and controlled by federal or state law or regulation. Examples include programs for children with special needs, such as special education or special programs, such as child nutrition. Expenditure of most categorical aid is restricted to its particular purpose. The funds are granted to districts in addition to their LCFF entitlement.

California Alternate Assessments (CAAs): Online tests for students with individualized education programs (IEPs) that designate the use of an alternate assessment to measure student progress on alternate achievement standards. These assessments are part of California’s Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) System.

California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP): California’s new assessment system, which in 2014 replaced the Standardized Testing and Reporting Program (STAR). The Smarter Balanced assessments, which are aligned to the Common Core standards, are the cornerstone of this system.

CalPADS: The California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, which is used to maintain individual-level data including student demographics, course data, discipline, assessments, staff assignments, and other data for state and federal reporting.

CalPERS (California Public Employees’ Retirement System): State law requires that classified employees and their employer contribute to this retirement fund.

CalSTRS (California State Teachers’ Retirement System): State law requires that certificated employees, their employer, and the state contribute to this pension fund.

California School Dashboard: Part of the state's new accountability system under the Local Control Funding Formula, the California School Dashboard is a multi-color system for grading the performance of schools, school districts and charter schools on a variety of measurements. The dashboard, which includes indicators for school climate and college and career readiness in addition to performance on state tests, offers a more comprehensive and nuanced look at a school than the previous system, the Academic Performance Index (API), which ranked schools by test scores.

CBEDS (California Basic Educational Data System): Reports that contain statistics about schools, teachers, and students. CBEDS reports are collected from each school in the fall.

CBEST (California Basic Education Skills Test): Required of anyone seeking certification as a teacher, the test measures proficiency in reading, writing and mathematics.

Certificated Personnel: School employees who hold positions for which a credential is required by the state – teachers, librarians, counselors and most administrators.

Classified Personnel: School employees who hold positions that do not require a credential, like instructional aides, custodians, clerical support, cafeteria workers, bus drivers, etc.

Class Size Penalties: The penalties imposed on school districts that have classes in excess of certain maximum sizes. (Class size penalties result in a reduction in ADA which, in turn, results in a loss in revenue limit income.) See Education Code Sections 41376 and 41378.

Common Core State Standards: The Common Core State Standards, often referred to as “Common Core” are a set of educational standards that describe what students should know and be able to do in English language arts and math in each grade from kindergarten through 12th grade. California is among the more than 40 states that have adopted them in an effort to establish clear, consistent educational standards across state lines.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A measure of the cost-of-living compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Separate indices of inflation are calculated regularly for the United States, California, some regions within California, and selected cities. The CPI is one of several measures of inflation.

Consolidated Application (Con App): The application county offices, school districts and direct-funded charter schools can use to apply for various state and federal programs. Most, if not all, districts use the “con app” to secure funding from at least some of the programs on the application. These programs tend to be on roughly the same timeline and are relatively straightforward to apply for, such as the federal Title I program.

Contribution: The expenditure of general-purpose funds in support of a categorical program, i.e., the categorical expense requires a contribution from the district's General Fund for support. This occurs in most districts and county offices that provide special education and transportation. Contributions to other programs may be caused by deficit factors or local decisions to allocate general purpose funds to special purpose programs.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA): An increase in funding for government programs,

including the LCFF target calculation and categorical programs. Current law ties the COLA percentage for most education programs to the annual percentage change in the “Implicit Price Deflator” for State and Local Governments—a government price index. See Education Code Section 42238.1.

Credentialed Teacher: One holding a credential to teach issued by the State Commission on Teacher Credentialing. A credential is issued to those who have successfully completed all college training and courses required by the State, have graduated from an accredited college or university, have met any other state requirements and have passed the California Basic Education Skills Test (CBEST).

Criteria and Standards: Local district budgets must meet state-adopted provisions of “criteria and standards.” These provisions establish minimum fiscal standards that school districts, county offices of education and the State use to monitor district fiscal solvency and accountability. See Education Code Sections 33127 et seq.

Declining Enrollment Adjustment: A formula that cushions the drop in income in a district with a declining student population. Under current law, districts are funded for the greater of current year or prior year ADA. See Education Code Section 42238.5.

Deficit Factor: When an appropriation to the State School Fund for any specific program is insufficient to pay all claims for state aid, a deficit factor is applied to reduce the allocation of state aid to the amount appropriated.

Developer Fees: A charge per square foot on residential and commercial construction within a school district. These fees, charged both to developers of new properties and to property owners who remodel, are based on the premise that new construction will lead to additional students. Individual school districts decide whether to levy the fees and at what rate up to the maximum allowed by law. The maximum, adjusted for inflation every two years, is higher for residential than for commercial construction. Districts are required to substantiate the financial impact of new development and show that they have used the revenues to address that impact. Proceeds may be used for building or renovating schools and for portable classrooms.

Education Protection Account (EPA): The EPA was created by Proposition 30 of 2012, which increased sales and income taxes on a temporary basis. Funds collected from the increased taxes are deposited into the EPA, which is then issued to local educational agencies as a replacement for the state aid portion of the LCFF.

Education Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF): The fund used to collect the property taxes that are shifted from cities, the county and special districts within each county, prior to their distribution to K-14 school agencies.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): The ratio of time expended in a part-time position to that of a full-time position.

Gann Limit: A limit on the appropriation of tax revenues of all levels of California government—the state, cities, counties, school agencies, and special districts imposed by Proposition 4, an initiative passed in November 1979 (ref. Article XIII B of the California Constitution). Using 1978-79 as a base year, subsequent years’ limits have been adjusted for: (1) an inflation increase which is currently equal to the annual change in California per capita personal income, and (2) the change in population, which for school agencies

is the change in ADA. Although officially called "Appropriation Limits," these limits are commonly called "Gann Limits" after Paul Gann, the author of Proposition 4.

Gap Funding: The amount of funding provided in the annual State Budget Act to move local agencies toward their LCFF target for each year of the estimated eight-year implementation period.

General Obligation Bonds: Bonds that are a "general obligation" of the government agency issuing them, i.e., their repayment is not tied to a selected revenue stream. Bond elections in a school district must be approved by a two-thirds or 55% vote of the electorate, depending on the bond program, but state bond measures require only a majority vote.

Grade Span Adjustments (GSA): Added to the base grants in the LCFF calculation. There is a 10.4% GSA for reducing class sizes in grades TK-3 and a 2.6% GSA for career-technical education that applies to grades 9-12.

Hold Harmless: A formula providing a guarantee of no loss in funding for an agency when a change in law or data would otherwise require a loss in funding.

Indirect Expense and Overhead: Those elements of indirect cost necessary to the operation of the district or in the performance of a service that are of such nature that the amount applicable to each accounting unit cannot be separately identified. Indirect costs are allocated to all programs in a school agency as a percentage of direct and allocated costs for each program.

Individualized Education Program (IEP): A written agreement between a school agency and parents or guardians of a disabled child specifying an educational program tailored to the needs of the child, in accordance with federal PL 94-142 regulations. An IEP team is comprised of a certified district employee who is qualified to supervise special education, the child's teacher, one or both parents, the child, if appropriate, and other individuals at the discretion of the parent or school. The IEP must include a statement of the child's present levels of educational performance, a statement of annual goals and short term instructional objectives, a statement of the specific special education and related services to be provided to the child, the extent to which the child will participate in regular education programs, the projected dates for starting services, appropriate objective criteria, evaluation procedures, and schedules for determining, on at least an annual basis, whether the short term instructional objectives are being achieved.

Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF): The LCFF, which replaced revenue limits and most categorical programs starting in 2013-14. It is the amount that a district or charter school can collect annually from local property taxes and state aid. It is comprised of a base grant by grade span multiplied per unit of ADA, with grade span adjustments for class-size reduction in grades TK-3 and for career-technical education at the high school level. Supplemental and concentration grants are added based upon the percentage of the student population that is free and reduced-price meal (FRPM) eligible, English learners, and foster youth, unduplicated.

Mandated Costs: School district expenses that occur because of federal or state laws, decisions of state or federal courts, federal or state administrative regulations. See Senate Bill (SB) 90, 1977, and also Proposition 4, 1979.

Maintenance Assessment Districts: A methodology for local agencies, including school agencies, to charge property owners a fee for the benefit derived by the property as a result of local agency service improvements. (See Lighting and Landscape Act of 1972, Section 22500 of the Street and Highways Code). Originally, school agencies were allowed to impose the "fee" by a vote of the local governing board only, by merely showing a benefit to each fee payer. Now, however, a school agency must hold an election before such a fee can be levied.

Maintenance Factor: See Proposition 98.

Miscellaneous Funds: Local revenues received from mineral royalties or bonuses and other payments in lieu of taxes. Fifty percent of such revenues are used as an offset to state aid in the LCFF.

Necessary Small School (NSS): An elementary school with 96 or fewer or high school with 286 or fewer ADA that meets the standards of being "necessary." See Education Code Sections 42280 et seq.

Parcel Tax: A special tax that is a flat amount per parcel and not ad valorem based (i.e., not based on the assessed value of the property). Parcel taxes must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the electorate. See Government Code Section 50079, et al.

PL94-142: Federal law that mandates a free appropriate public education (FAPE) for all disabled children. Also known as IDEA, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Prior Year's Taxes: Tax revenues that had been delinquent in a prior year and that are received in the current fiscal year. These revenues offset state aid in the current year in the LCFF.

Proposition 13: An initiative amendment passed in June 1978 adding Article XIII A to the California Constitution. Under Proposition 13, the maximum total property tax rate for all government operations—including school agencies, cities, counties, and special districts—is 1% of assessed value and additional property tax levies may only be made for voter approved debt. Proposition 13 also defined assessed value and required a two-thirds vote to levy any special purpose tax.

Proposition 98: An initiative adopted in 1988 and then amended by Proposition 111 in 1990. Proposition 98 contains three major provisions: (1) a minimum level of state funding for K-14 school agencies (unless suspended by the Legislature); (2) a formula for allocating any state tax revenues in excess of the state's Gann Limit; and, (3) the requirement that a School Accountability Report Card be prepared for every school. The minimum funding base is set equal to the greater of the amount of state aid determined by two formulas, commonly called "Test 1" and "Test 2" unless an alternative formula, known as "Test 3," applies.

- "Test 1" originally provided that K-14 school agencies shall receive at least 39.5% of state General Fund tax revenues in each year, the same percentage as was appropriated for K-14 school agencies in 1986-87.
- "Test 2" provides that K-14 school agencies shall receive at least the same amount of combined state aid and local tax dollars as was received in the prior year, adjusted for the statewide growth in K-12 ADA and an inflation factor equal to the annual percentage change in per capita personal income.

- "Test 3" only applies in years in which the annual percentage change in per capita state General Fund tax revenues plus 1/2% is lower than the "Test 2" inflation factor (i.e., the change in per capita personal income), in which case the inflation factor is reduced to the annual percentage change in per capita state General Fund tax revenues plus 1/2%.

One of the provisions of Proposition 98 (as amended by Proposition 111/1990) applies only if the minimum funding level is reduced due either to "Test 3" or the suspension of the minimum funding level by the Legislature and Governor. In such a situation, a "maintenance factor" is initially set equal to the amount of that year's funding reduction due to "Test 3" or suspension, and this amount grows each year by statewide ADA growth and the "Test 2" inflation factor. In subsequent years when state taxes per capita grow faster than personal income per capita, this "maintenance factor" is restored by increasing the Proposition 98 minimum funding level until the funding base is fully restored. This restoration process is applied prospectively only, and there is no requirement that the revenue loss in the year or years prior to the maintenance factor being fully restored be made up.

Reserves: Funds set aside in a school agency budget to provide for economic uncertainties, future expenditures, working capital, or other purposes.

Revolving Cash Funds: A stated amount of money used primarily for emergency or small or sundry disbursements and reimbursed periodically through properly documented expenditures, which are summarized and charged to proper accounting classifications.

Secured Roll: That portion of the assessed value that is stationary, i.e., land and buildings. See also Unsecured Roll. The secured roll averages about 90% of the taxable property in a district.

Serrano Decision: In 1974, the California Superior Court in Los Angeles County ruled in the *Serrano v. Priest* case that school district revenues in California depended so heavily on local property taxes that students in districts with a low assessed value per pupil were denied an equal educational opportunity in violation of the "Equal Protection" clause of the California Constitution. This ruling established certain standards under which the school finance system would be constitutional and was upheld by the California Supreme Court in 1976. In 1983, the California Superior Court in Los Angeles County ruled that the system of school finance in effect at that time was in compliance with the earlier Court order. After several appeals, in March 1989, all of the plaintiffs in the case agreed to dismiss their legal challenges, thereby settling *Serrano* as a legal issue.

State School Fund: Each year the state appropriates money to this fund, which is then used to make state aid payments to school agencies. Section A of the State School Fund is for K-12 education and Section B is for community college education.

Subventions: The term used to describe assistance or financial support, usually from higher governmental units to local governments or school agencies. State aid to school agencies is a state subvention.

Sunset: The termination of a categorical program. A schedule is in current law for the Legislature to consider the "sunset" of most state categorical programs. If a program sunsets under this schedule, the funding for the program shall continue for the general

purposes of the program, but the specific laws and regulations shall no longer apply.

Supplemental Roll: An additional property tax assessment for properties that are sold or newly constructed that reflect a higher market value than on their prior lien date. By taxing this increase in assessed value immediately—rather than waiting until the next lien date—additional property taxes are generated.

Test 1/Test 2/Test 3: See Proposition 98.

Transitional Kindergarten (TK): A developmentally appropriate program offered to children (at ages 4 or 5) that are too young to start Kindergarten in that year. Essentially, California offers a two-year Kindergarten program.

Unencumbered Balance: That portion of an appropriation or allotment not yet expended or obligated.

Unsecured Roll: That portion of assessed property that is movable, such as boats, planes, etc.

Waivers: Permission from the State Board of Education—or, in some cases, from the Superintendent of Public Instruction—to set aside the requirements of an Education Code provision upon the request of a school district. See Education Code Section 33050.

Special Education Acronyms

504	Section 504 of the Rehabilitations Act of 1973	IFSP	Individualized Family Services Plan
AAC	Alternative Augmentative Communication	IS	Independent Study
ABA	Applied Behavior Analysis	ISA	Individual Services Agreement
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	ISP	Individualized Service Plan
ADA	Average Daily Attendance	ITP	Individualized Transition Plan
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	IWEN	Individual with Exceptional Needs
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	LCI	Licensed Children's Institution
ALJ	Administrative Law Judge	LEA	Local Education Agency
APE	Adaptive Physical Education	LEP	Limited English Proficient
ASD	Autism Spectrum Disorder	LRE	Least Restrictive Environment
ASL	American Sign Language	MD	Manifestation Determination
AT	Assistive Technology	NPA	Nonpublic Agency
BCBA	Board Certified Behavior Analyst	NPS	Nonpublic School
BIP	Behavioral Intervention Plan	O & M	Orientation and Mobility
CAASPP	California Assessment of Student Performance & Progress	OAH	Office of Administrative Hearings
CAC	Community Advisory Committee	OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
CART	Communication Access Realtime Translation	OCR	Office for Civil Rights
CCR	California Code of Regulations	ODD	Oppositional Defiant Disorder
CCS	California Children's Services	OHI	Other Health Impairment
CDE	California Department of Education	OI	Orthopedic Impairment
CDS	Community Day School	OSEP	Office of Special Education Programs
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services
DHH	Deaf and Hard of Hearing	OT	Occupational Therapy
DOJ	Department of Justice	PDD	Pervasive Developmental Disorder

Special Education Acronyms Continued

DSM-5	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th Edition)	PWN	Prior Written Notice
ED	Emotional Disturbance	RSP	Resource Specialist Program
EHA	Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Predecessor to IDEA)	RTI	Response to Intervention
EL	English Learner	SAI	Specialized Academic Instruction
ESL	English as a Second Language	SBE	State Board of Education
ESY	Extended School Year	SEA	State Education Agency
FAPE	Free Appropriate Public Education	SELPA	Special Education Local Plan Area
FBA	Functional Behavioral Assessment	SLD	Specific Learning Disability
FERPA	Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act	SLI	Speech or Language Impairment
HHI	Home/Hospital Instruction	SST	Student Study Team
IA	Instructional Aide	SWD	Students with Disabilities
IAES	Interim Alternative Educational Setting	TBI	Traumatic Brain Injury
ID	Intellectual Disability	USC	United States Code
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	USDOE	United States Department of Education
IEE	Independent Educational Evaluation	VI	Visual Impairment
IEP	Individualized Education Program		