



Governor's Proposals for the 2020–21 State Budget and K–12 Education



UCLA Economic Outlook

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- Revised growth projections

- Was 3-2-1 Economy

- Now 3-2-2 Economy

- 3% GDP* growth in 2019

- 2% GDP growth in 2020

- 2% GDP growth in 2021



*Gross domestic product (GDP)



The California Economy

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- California economy is solid but future predictions point to slowing growth in GDP from 3.5% in 2018 to 2.6% currently

- Cargo traffic slowing as a result of trade war
- Risk of increased unemployment
- State tax revenues that fund education are the most volatile in history



- Economy continues to grow
- Housing sales volume remains strong
- Full employment



2020–21 Local Control Funding Formula

- **The State Budget proposes \$1.2 billion towards the LCFF to fund the 2.29% statutory COLA**
 - **Which brings LCFF funding to \$64.2 billion (up from \$63 billion in 2019–20)**
 - **This is lower than the 3% COLA projected at adoption of the 2019-20 State Budget, but higher than the LAO's estimate of 1.79%**
- **2020–21 LCFF growth provides an average increase in per-pupil funding of an estimated \$231 per ADA, or 2.14% (individual results will vary)**
 - **The lower 2.14% increase takes into consideration that no COLA is provided for Targeted Instructional Improvement Grant, Transportation, or Economic Recovery Target funds**



2020–21 LCFF Funding Factors

- The K–12 COLA is 2.29% for 2020–21 and is applied to the LCFF base grants for each grade span

Grade Span	2019–20 Base Grant per ADA	2.29% COLA	2020–21 Base Grant per ADA
K–3	\$7,702	\$176	\$7,878
4–6	\$7,818	\$179	\$7,997
7–8	\$8,050	\$184	\$8,234
9–12	\$9,329	\$214	\$9,543



2020–21 LCFF Funding Factors

- Two grade span adjustments (GSAs) are applied as percentage increases against the adjusted base grant, also receiving the benefit of a 2.29% COLA in 2020–21
 - Grades K–3 receive a 10.4% increase for smaller average class sizes
 - Grades 9–12 receive a 2.6% increase in recognition of the costs of career technical education coursework

Grade Span	2020–21 Base Grant per ADA	GSA	2020–21 Adjusted Base Grant
K–3	\$7,878	\$819	\$8,697
4–6	\$7,997	–	\$7,997
7–8	\$8,234	–	\$8,234
9–12	\$9,543	\$248	\$9,791



2020–21 LCFF Funding Factors

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- Supplemental and concentration grants are calculated based on the percentage of a local educational agency's (LEA) enrolled students who are English learners, free or reduced-price meal program eligible, or foster youth—the unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP)

Grade Span	2020–21 Adjusted Grants Per ADA	20% Supplemental Grant—Total UPP	50% Concentration Grant—UPP Above 5%
K–3	\$8,697	\$1,739	\$4,349
4–6	\$7,997	\$1,599	\$3,999
7–8	\$8,234	\$1,647	\$4,117
9–12	\$9,791	\$1,958	\$4,896



Special Education—Base Rates

- For the 2020–21 fiscal year, the Budget proposes to use the \$645 million from the 2019–20 State Budget to add to the existing Assembly Bill (AB) 602 base funding for a new special education base formula that uses a three-year rolling average of LEA ADA (but still allocated to SELPAs)
 - While future formula discussions may include other factors, this formula is strictly based on a statewide per-ADA amount
 - With the information currently available, we estimate this would equal between \$640 and \$680 per ADA
 - Most LEAs will see an increase in base funding
 - Approximately 100 LEAs with base rates higher than the proposed base rate will be held harmless
 - It is unknown whether these hold harmless LEAs will receive a COLA
 - The proposed repeal of AB 602's base formula would also eliminate the approximate \$65 million special education deficit



Special Education—Funding Based on Preschoolers with Disabilities

- Like the 2019–20 State Budget, Governor Newsom proposes to provide funding to school districts based on the three-, four-, and five-year-old preschoolers with disabilities that they serve
 - The 2020–21 allocation of \$250 million would be one time
 - Based on the latest data, we would estimate the per-pupil rate at \$4,570
- Unlike the 2019-20 State Budget, the Administration specifies that districts will be required to allocate these funds to increased or improved services
 - In the current year, while the dollars were apportioned based on pupil count, they were not required to be used for any specific purpose



Addressing California's Educator Shortage

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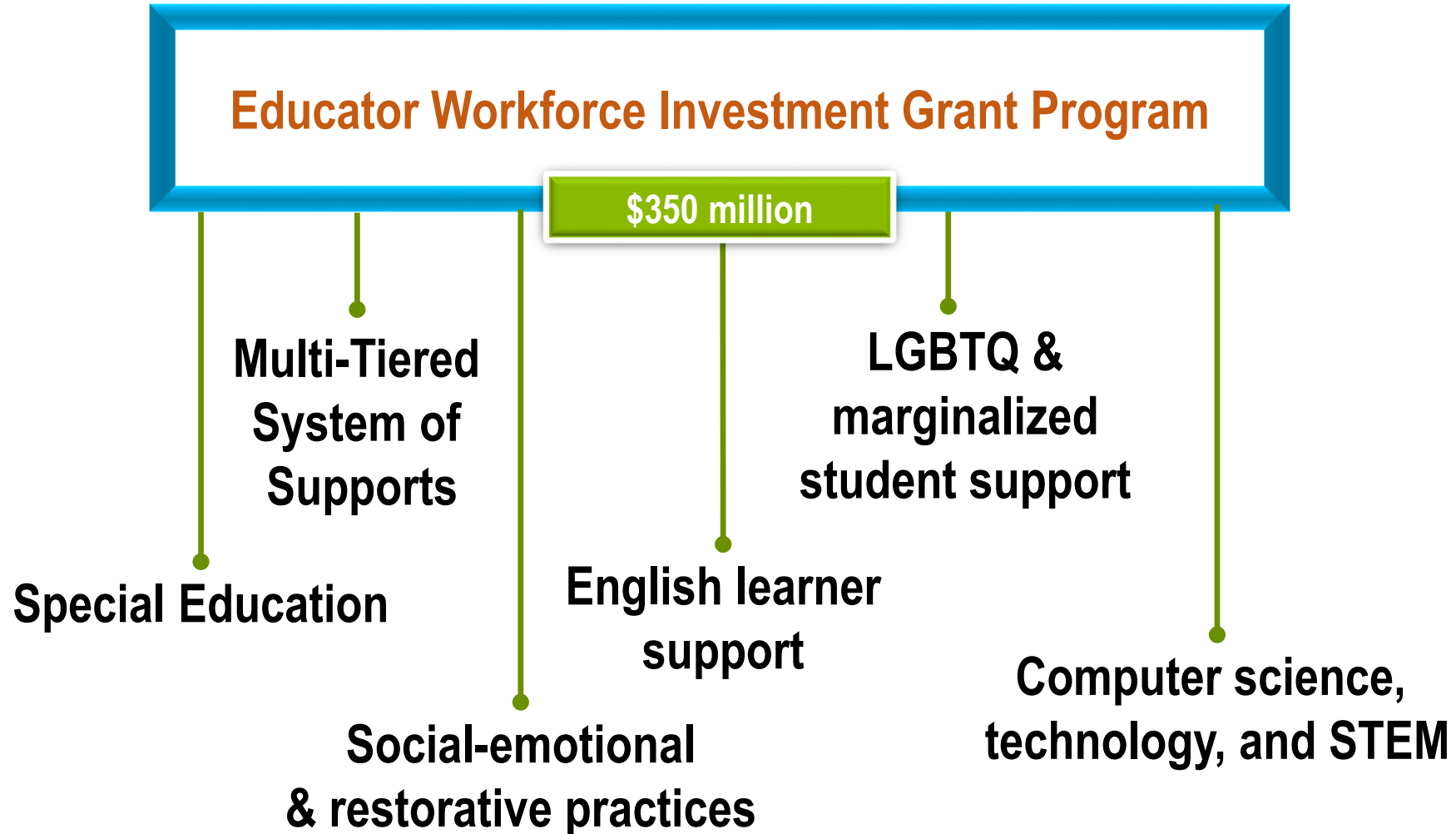
- **Governor Newsom highlighted that the most impactful way of improving student achievement is by improving the skills and abilities of educators who interact with them every day**
- **He supports this belief by proposing a \$900 million one-time Proposition 98 investment in the educator workforce**
 - **Professional development**
 - **Recruitment and retention**
 - **Preparation, including expanding the Classified School Employees Credentialing Program by \$64.1 million**



Addressing California's Educator Shortage

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Community Schools

- **\$300 million to establish competitive Community School grants for LEAs that support innovative community school models**

Student wrap-around services, including mental health, social services, early screening and intervention for learning and other needs

Professional development in student mental and behavioral health, trauma-informed care, social-emotional learning, restorative justice, and other key areas



Increased family and community engagement, such as home visits and school climate surveys

Extended learning time and expanded learning opportunities

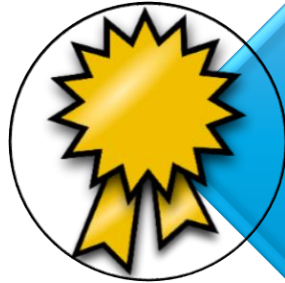


Computer Science

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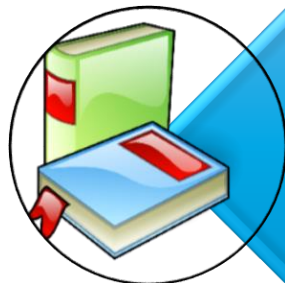
Governor continues to prioritize access to computer science education



\$15 million for LEA grants to help 10,000 teachers earn a supplementary computer science authorization on their credential



\$2.5 million for a county office of education (COE) to serve as a repository for computer science resources for professional development, curriculum, and best practices



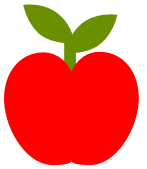
\$1.6 million to develop a new UC Subject Matter Project in computer science and to fund one cohort of 1,200 educators to participate in the new project



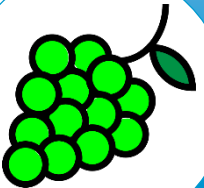
School Nutrition

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Increases funding for school nutrition by an ongoing \$60 million



\$10 million one-time to train school food service workers to promote healthier and more nutritious meals



New Farm to School Grant Program housed in the Department of Food and Agriculture to support California farmers and expand healthy food access



Mandate Block Grant

- All school districts, charter schools, and COEs are eligible to participate in the Mandate Block Grant (MBG), notwithstanding the applicability of state mandates on their operations
- The rates for 2020–21, inclusive of the 2.29% COLA, are as follows:

Grade Span	School Districts	Charter Schools	COEs
K–8	\$32.92	\$17.25	\$34.02
9–12	\$63.36	\$47.94	\$64.46

- The Governor's Budget makes no changes to the mandates recognized for funding under MBG



What's Not in the Budget?

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**Increased
LCFF Targets**

**Payments to
Reduce
CalSTRS and
CalPERS Costs**

**One-Time
Discretionary
Grants**