



Governor's Proposals for the 2021–22 State Budget

Elk Grove Unified School District
Board Workshop
January 22, 2021

Presented by: Robert Pierce, Deputy
Superintendent of Business Services & Facilities
Shannon Hayes, Chief Financial Officer

1 U.S. Economic Outlook

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- The fundamentals of the U.S. economy paint a promising picture for continued economic growth post COVID-19

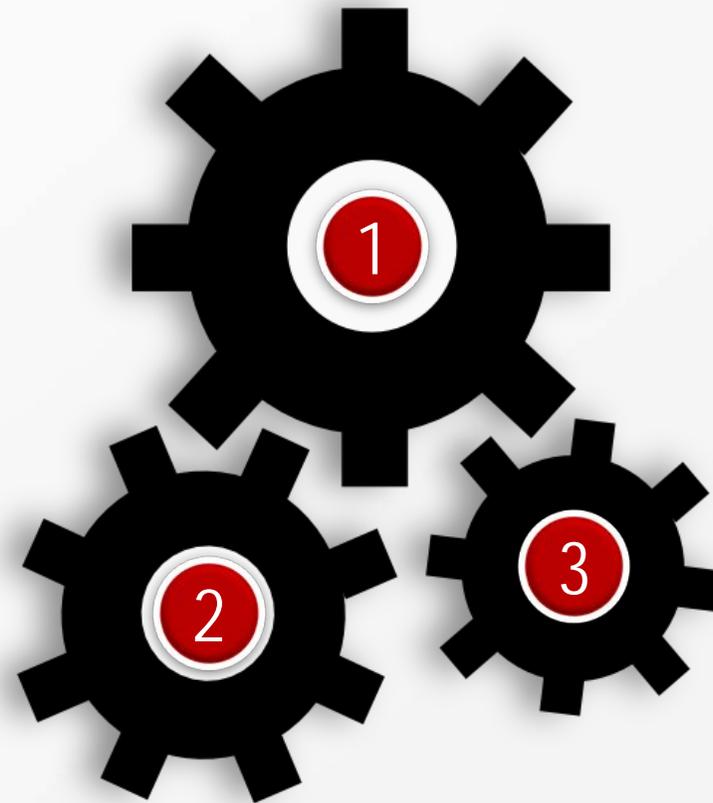
Employment

- 4.1 million more payroll jobs in December than in April

Housing

- Single-family permits increased by 8.5% over prior year
- Housing starts exceeded market expectations reaching 1.5 million units in November 2020, 12.8% above 2019

- Stock market set new all-time highs



Consumer Spending

- Remains positive
- Personal consumption expenditures were flat from October 2020 to November 2020 and are 1.1% greater than last year

2 General Fund Budget Summary

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2021–22 General Fund Budget Summary (in millions)

Resources & Expenses

Total available resources increase 1.48% in 2021–22, while expenditures increase by 5.53%

Reserves

The “Rainy Day Fund” reaches \$16 billion, or 9.83% of revenues

	2020–21	2021–22
Prior-Year Balance	\$5,359	\$12,203
Revenues and Transfers	\$162,742	\$158,370
Total Resources Available	\$168,101	\$170,573
Non-Proposition 98 Expenditures	\$98,956	\$103,681
Proposition 98 Expenditures	\$56,942	\$60,834
Total Expenditures	\$155,898	\$164,515
Fund Balance	\$12,203	\$6,058
Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances	\$3,175	\$3,175
Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties	\$9,028	\$2,883
PSSSA*	\$747	\$2,988
Safety Net Reserve	\$450	\$450
Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund	\$12,536	\$15,574

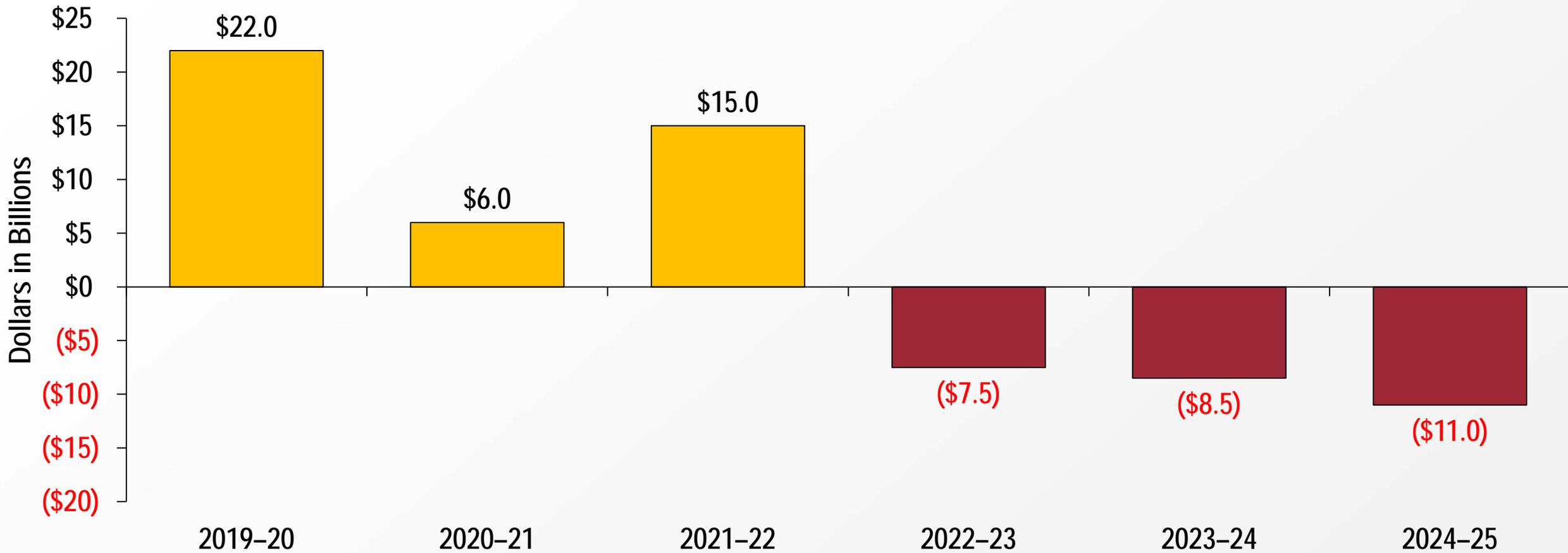
*Public School System Stabilization Account (PSSSA)

Source: 2021–22 Governor’s Budget Summary, page 16

3 Surplus and Shortfalls—California Budget

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Budget Projects Surplus and Future Shortfalls¹



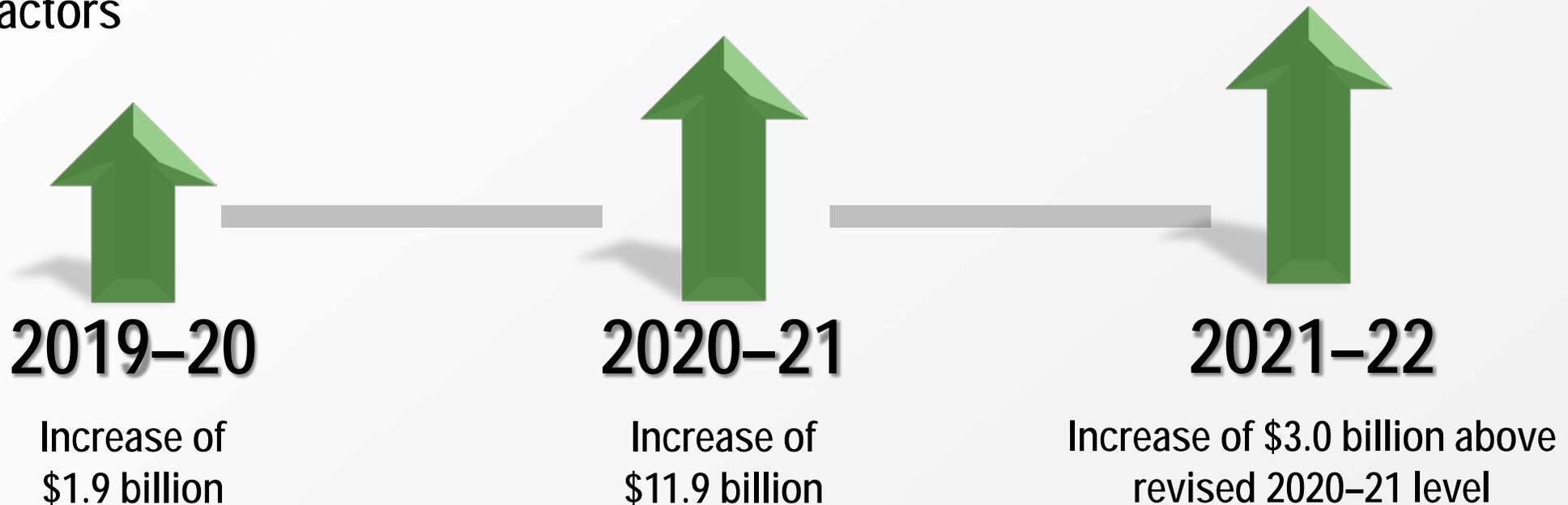
¹Budget shortfalls or surplus, measured by the annual Governor's Budget

Source: 2021-22 Governor's Budget Summary, page 3

4 Proposition 98

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- The K–14 education budget covers a period of three fiscal years
 - The Minimum Guarantee for the prior- and current-fiscal years is adjusted as part of the annual budget process—referred to as the “true up”—to ensure the state meets its annual constitutional obligation
 - The budget year Minimum Guarantee is based on current estimates of state revenue and other factors





5 COLA—What a Difference a Year Makes

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- The pandemic did not have the draconian financial impacts projected in June 2020, but local educational agencies (LEAs) still have not been made whole
 - The zero cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) in 2020–21 has likely fallen into a black hole as a one-time loss for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), and an ongoing loss for other categorical programs

Comparison of Statutory and Funded COLA 2020–21 and 2021–22

	2020–21	2021–22	Applied to
Statutory COLA	2.31%	1.50%	• 3.84% applied to LCFF
Funded COLA	0.00	3.84%	• 1.50% applied to special education and other categorical programs (e.g., Mandate Block Grant)

6 Proposition 98 Reserve Deposit

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- When voters passed Proposition 2 (2014), the state created the PSSSA that requires the state to make a deposit into education's rainy day fund when four conditions are met
- The Governor proposes deposits of \$747 million for 2020–21 and \$2.2 billion for 2021–22, for an account total of \$3.0 billion



Maintenance Factor

Met

Proposition 98 Maintenance Factor prior to 2014–15 is fully paid



Test 1

Met

Minimum Guarantee is determined by Test 1



ADA and COLA

Met

Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee is sufficient to fund ADA and the higher of LCFF COLA or the Minimum Guarantee COLA



Capital Gains

Met

Capital gains exceed 8% of General Fund revenues

7 Cap on District Reserves

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- Proposition 2 also created a policy tying deposits into the PSSSA to maximum amounts local school districts could maintain in their reserves
- The proposed deposits into the education rainy day fund amount to approximately 3.9% of the K–12 portion of Proposition 98, which would trigger the cap on district reserves for the 2022–23 fiscal year



Cap on reserves is effective when the amount in the education rainy day fund is at least 3%



Local reserves in adopted or revised budget cannot exceed 10% of combined assigned and unassigned general fund balances



Basic aid and districts with fewer than 2,501 ADA are exempt from the reserve cap

8 Deferrals

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- The 2020–21 Enacted Budget included almost \$13 billion in K–12 LCFF deferrals
- The Governor’s Budget proposes paying down a portion of the deferrals—effectively eliminating the on-going deferrals scheduled for February through May 2022
 - Note that this pay down does not impact the deferrals currently scheduled for February through June 2021!
 - The repayment schedule for these deferrals remains the same

Deferrals
(in billions)





9 2021–22 LCFF Funding Factors

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- The Governor’s Budget proposes a 3.84% compounded COLA for 2021–22, which is applied to the LCFF base grants for each grade span
- Two grade span adjustments (GSAs) are applied as percentage increases to the base grants
 - 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	3.84% Compounded COLA	2021–22 Base Grant per ADA	GSA	2021–22 Adjusted Base Grant per ADA
K–3	\$7,702	\$296	\$7,998	\$832	\$8,830
4–6	\$7,818	\$300	\$8,118	-	\$8,118
7–8	\$8,050	\$309	\$8,359	-	\$8,359
9–12	\$9,329	\$358	\$9,687	\$252	\$9,939



10 2021–22 LCFF Funding Factors

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- Supplemental and concentration (S/C) grants are calculated based on the percentage of an LEA enrolled students who are English learners, free and reduced-price meal program eligible, or foster youth—the unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP)

Grade Span	2021–22 Adjusted Base Grant per ADA	20% Supplemental Grant per ADA—Total UPP	50% Concentration Grant per ADA—UPP Above 55%
K–3	\$8,830	\$1,766	\$4,415
4–6	\$8,118	\$1,624	\$4,059
7–8	\$8,359	\$1,672	\$4,180
9–12	\$9,939	\$1,988	\$4,970



11 What Does the LCFF Mean for Elk Grove USD?

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Elk Grove USD—2021–22		
2021–22 LCFF Per-ADA Funding	Projected 2021–22 ADA	Projected 2021–22 LCFF Total Revenue
\$10,070	60,855.33	\$612,820,570

Estimated new ongoing revenue of \$22M

Unrestricted General Fund Multi-Year Projection

1st Interim

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ITEM	2020-21 1ST INTERIM	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
State Revenue	\$ 605,090,788	\$ 604,980,115	\$ 604,980,639	\$ 604,980,639	
Estimated 2021-22 (0.00%)		(734,263)	(734,263)	(734,263)	
Estimated 2022-23 (0.00%)			-	-	
Estimated 2023-24 (0.00%)				-	
Contributions/Transfers	(107,696,723)	(112,734,094)	(117,002,119)	(121,845,056)	
Salary and Benefits	(452,111,435)	(452,668,497)	(465,900,105)	(475,364,307)	
Supplies and Operating	(54,063,184)	(47,549,966)	(48,108,007)	(48,554,471)	
Indirect and Transfers	7,754,901	7,615,239	7,804,959	8,503,290	
<i>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</i>	\$ (1,025,653)	\$ (1,091,466)	\$ (18,958,896)	\$ (33,014,168)	
Estimated Beginning Fund Balance	90,572,575	89,546,922	88,455,456	69,496,560	
Ending Fund Balance	89,546,922	88,455,456	69,496,560	36,482,392	4.38%
Contingency Mandated 2% Reserve	16,926,940	16,726,940	17,226,940	17,526,940	
2019-20 Funding Priorities	3,732,378	3,732,378	3,732,378	3,732,378	
<i>UNDESIGNATED</i>	\$ 68,887,604	\$ 67,996,138	\$ 48,537,242	\$ 15,223,074	1.83%

Unrestricted General Fund Multi-Year Projection Governor's 2021-22 January Proposal

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ITEM	2020-21 1ST INTERIM	2021-22 GOV. JAN. PROPOSAL	2022-23	2023-24	
State Revenue	\$ 605,090,788	\$ 605,458,710	\$ 605,459,234	\$ 605,459,772	
Estimated 2021-22 (3.84%)		22,060,935	22,060,935	22,060,935	
Estimated 2022-23 (1.28%)			7,780,069	7,780,069	
Estimated 2023-24 (1.61%)				9,931,016	
Contributions/Transfers	(107,696,723)	(115,347,565)	(120,543,394)	(126,368,885)	
Salary and Benefits	(452,111,435)	(452,468,706)	(465,649,244)	(475,110,415)	
Supplies and Operating	(54,063,184)	(47,549,966)	(48,108,007)	(48,554,471)	
Indirect and Transfers	7,754,901	7,615,239	7,804,959	8,503,290	
<i>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</i>	\$ (1,025,653)	\$ 19,768,647	\$ 8,804,552	\$ 3,701,311	
Estimated Beginning Fund Balance	90,572,575	89,546,922	109,315,569	118,120,121	
Ending Fund Balance	89,546,922	109,315,569	118,120,121	121,821,432	14.62%
Contingency Mandated 2% Reserve	16,926,940	16,726,940	17,226,940	17,526,940	
2019-20 Funding Priorities	3,732,378	3,732,378	3,732,378	3,732,378	
<i>UNDESIGNATED</i>	\$ 68,887,604	\$ 88,856,251	\$ 97,160,803	\$ 100,562,114	12.07%



14 Special Education—Base Funding

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- Governor Newsom continues to prioritize students with disabilities, often citing his own experience with dyslexia
- The base special education funding formula, which provides \$625 per ADA for most Special Education Local Plan Areas, will receive the estimated statutory COLA of 1.5%
 - Bringing the new base funding rate to \$634.38
 - Unfortunately, the Newsom Administration is not proposing to make up for the 0% COLA in the current year
 - At this time, no further structural changes are proposed to the Assembly Bill 602 funding formula



15 Special Education—Early Intervention Grant

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- Additionally, the Governor proposes \$300 million in ongoing funds for the Special Education Early Intervention Grant
 - These grants were also provided in the 2019–20 Enacted Budget
 - In that year, funding was sent to LEAs of residence based on the number of preschoolers with disabilities
 - The funding was not restricted to serving these students
 - While not yet in print, the language will be similar, but will focus on evidence-based services that directly support the school readiness of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers with a targeted focus on providing services in inclusive settings, as practicable
 - Based on the latest data available, utilizing the same funding methodology as in 2019–20, SSC estimates that LEAs will receive roughly \$5,900 per resident preschooler with disabilities. Elk Grove is estimated to receive \$2.9 million



16 Community Schools, Mental Health, and School Climate

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\$264.9 Million
Community Schools

Expand existing networks of community schools and establish new community schools with priority given to those in high-poverty communities

\$450 Million
Mental Health Programs

Investment in three mental health programs to respond to mental health needs of students and families that have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic

\$10 Million
School Climate Surveys

A county office of education will be chosen to assist LEAs with conducting school climate surveys to assess community needs under COVID-19



17 Educator Professional Development

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- Recognizing the extraordinary challenges faced by teachers, administrators, and classified staff during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Governor's Budget includes investments of more than \$540 million one-time Proposition 98 funds to support:

Professional
Learning

Teacher
Effectiveness

The Teacher
Pipeline

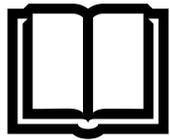
- In contrast, the 2020–2021 Enacted Budget included \$900 million one-time Proposition 98 funds to invest in the educator workforce

This year's proposal narrows the focus, addressing targeted areas which will require additional educator and student support, and subject areas or programs that are significantly impacted by the pervasive teacher shortage



Adds an additional \$0.75 per meal

\$112.2 million
for meal
reimbursement



Eligible LEAs are those who participated in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), Seamless Summer Option, or Summer Food Service Program



Increased reimbursement rate was in place for meals served starting March 13, 2020, through August 2020



19 New COVID-19 Federal Stimulus Package

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Funding Source	Total Amount	California's Estimated Share
ESSER ¹ Fund	\$54.3 billion	\$6.8 billion
Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund	\$22.7 billion	\$2.9 billion
GEER ² Fund	\$4.1 billion (\$2.75 billion for private schools)	\$341.4 million (\$187.5 million for private schools)

- At least 90% of the ESSER funding needs to be allocated to LEAs in proportion to their 2020–21 Title I, Part A funding, expiring September 30, 2023. Elk Grove is expected to receive \$60 million
 - The Governor's Budget proposal does not specify how the state will spend the remaining 10%
- Governor Newsom has the discretion to spend GEER dollars on LEAs or institutions of higher education that have been "most significantly impacted by coronavirus"
 - The Governor has not yet detailed how he plans to spend this round of GEER funding

¹Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief

²Governor's Emergency Education Relief



20 SSC Financial Projection Dashboard

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LCFF PLANNING FACTORS

Factor	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
DOF Estimated Statutory COLA	2.31%	1.50%	2.98%	3.05%	N/A
DOF Estimated Funded COLA	0.00%	3.84%*	2.98%	3.05%	N/A
SSC Estimated Statutory COLA	0.00%	3.84%*	1.28%	1.61%	1.90%

*Calculated by compounding the unfunded COLA of 2.31% from 2020-21 and the estimated statutory COLA of 1.50% in 2021-22

- SSC Estimated Statutory COLA was calculated by SSC's independent economist
- In most years, the SSC estimates and the Department of Finance (DOF) estimates are very close, so we only include the DOF calculation on the dashboard
- Due to the large difference in the estimates, we have included our estimate for your consideration



21 CalPERS Employer Contribution Rates

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- The Governor does not include any new funding towards the California Public Employers' Retirement System (CalPERS) for LEAs
 - However, previous investments reduce the employer contribution rate for CalPERS from 24.9% to 23.00% in 2021–22
- The employer contribution rates to CalPERS were modified a few times since the 2020–21 Enacted State Budget, as follows:

Year	Prior Projections per Dartboard	Adjusted by CalPERS Investment Returns	Projected Rates per Actuarial Report
2020–21*	20.70%	20.70%	20.70%
2021–22	22.84%	23.01%	23.00%**
2022–23	25.50%	26.24%	26.30%
2023–24	26.20%	27.14%	27.30%
2024–25	26.20%	27.14%	27.80%
2025–26	26.20%	27.14%	27.80%
2026–27	N/A	N/A	27.60%

*Actual for 2020–21 and estimated for future years

**Governor's Budget Summary, pgs. 64–65

22 CalSTRS Employer Contribution Rates

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- Similar to CalPERS, the Governor does not include any new funding towards the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) for LEAs
 - However, previous investments reduce the employer contribution rate for CalSTRS from 18.1% to 15.92%
- Reminder: On-Behalf Payments (expenditures in Resource Code 7690) have been excluded from the calculation for the Routine Restricted Maintenance Account contribution

Effective Date	CalSTRS Funding Plan Increases	
	Rate	Year-over-year change
July 1, 2013	8.25%	No increase since 1986
July 1, 2014	8.88%	0.63%
July 1, 2015	10.73%	1.85%
July 1, 2016	12.58%	1.85%
July 1, 2017	14.43%	1.85%
July 1, 2018	16.28%	1.85%
July 1, 2019	17.10%	0.82%
July 1, 2020	16.15%	- 0.95%
July 1, 2021*	~ 15.92%	~ - 0.23%

*Governor's Budget Summary, pgs. 64-65

23 Funding for Reopening Schools

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- Governor Newsom is calling for swift and early action by lawmakers to appropriate at least \$2 billion in one-time Proposition 98 funds to aid in the safe reopening and operation of in-person instruction for K–12 students

Funding Formula (per ADA)

Base Grants = \$450 (February reopening)
= \$337.50 (March reopening)

Additional grants above base grant based on LEA's relative share of LCFF

Funding based on TOTAL ADA less students enrolled in independent study



Sample Timeline for Implementation of the Safe Schools for All Grant Program

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- The Safe Schools for All grant program has been presented to the Legislature as an urgency measure
 - Requires a two-thirds vote for passage
 - An urgency bill becomes effective immediately upon enactment
- The timeline for implementation leaves little room for delay and LEAs interested in receiving grants under the February timeline will need to begin planning before knowing if the measure is enacted
- We understand that the Assembly hearing on this matter is January 25th



25 Safe Schools for All—What It Is and What’s Required

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- The Safe Schools for All proposal establishes a grant program to incentivize LEAs to reopen school for in-person instruction, inclusive of hybrid models

COVID-19 Safety Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conforms with California Department of Public Health (CDPH) school guidance• Incorporates Cal/OSHA Emergency Standards
Labor Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Documentation of collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding (MOU) conforming with COVID-19 Safety Plan
Offer In-Person Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By February 16 for TK–2 and all students with disabilities, foster youth, homeless youth, and students without access to technology• By March 15, expand to grade 5 or 6
COVID-19 Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All students and staff of in-person instruction• In accordance with CDPH testing cadence
Certify Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verify that all students in distance learning have access to a computing device, software, and high-speed internet to participate in online learning



26 Safe Schools for All—What It Is and What’s Required

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- The proposal accommodates LEAs that are already providing in-person instruction and those that are unable to reopen because of local health conditions

Open for In-Person Instruction

Will be eligible to receive the grant funds if they meet all conditions for funding, including serving specified students, ratifying a collective bargaining agreement/MOU that implements their COVID-19 Safety Plan, and adopting the state’s recommended testing cadences

In-Person Instruction Prohibited

LEAs prohibited from opening because local adjusted COVID-19 case rates exceed 25 per 100,000 will be eligible to receive the February or March grant funds if they meet all conditions and reopen for in-person instruction the month immediately following the decline in cases below the threshold

LEAs not serving TK–6 Grades

LEAs, such as high school districts, will be eligible to receive funding if they offer in-person instruction to vulnerable students using the CDPH cohort guidance

27 COVID-19 Safety Plans—Details

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COVID-19 Safety Plan (CSP)

Required of all LEAs before reopening for in-person instruction

1. COVID-19 Prevention Program as required by Cal/OSHA
2. Supplemental CDPH COVID-19 School Guidance Checklist

LEAs that have already reopened must post their CSP by February 1, 2021

LEAs that have not yet reopened must post their CSP at least five days before reopening

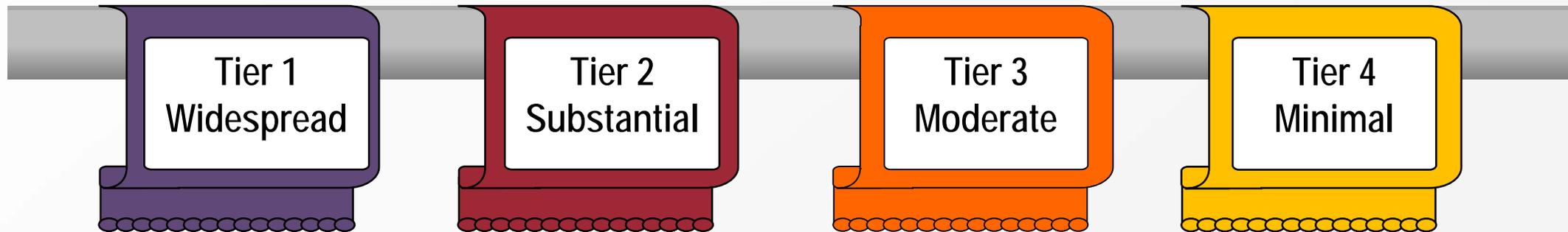
LEAs should consult with labor, parent, and community organizations in development of CSP

LEAs pursuing the proposed reopening incentive grants must submit the CSP and collective bargaining agreement/MOU that supports implementation of the CSP to the COE by February 1 or March 1

28 Updated Public Health Guidance for Reopening K–12 Schools

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- The Blueprint for a Safer Economy (Blueprint) continues to guide the school reopening process
- The Blueprint is based on tiers
 - Defined using the adjusted case rate, the seven-day average of daily COVID-19 cases per 100K, and the test positivity in a county



- Under this updated guidance, all LEAs must complete and post to their website homepages a CSP prior to reopening for in-person instruction—whether they apply for the reopening incentive grant or not



29 Updated Public Health Guidance for Reopening K–12 Schools

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REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS ALREADY REOPENED

- Complete and post a CSP by February 1, 2021
- Not required to close if the county moves to the Purple Tier or goes over a case rate of 25 per 100,000
- This guidance replaces the Elementary Education Waiver that allowed a local health officer to grant a waiver to school applicants for grades K–6 if specific criteria were satisfied
 - All waivers approved prior to this date remain valid

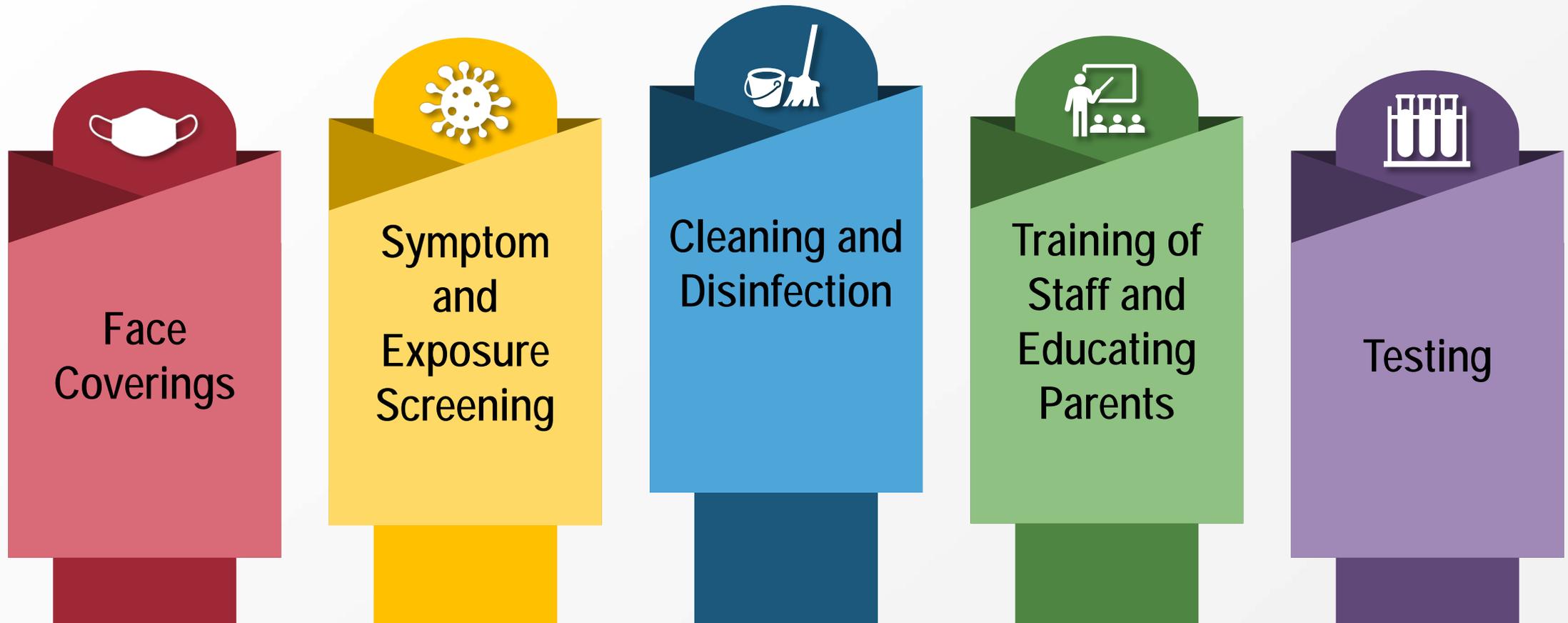
CRITERIA TO REOPEN FOR IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION

- Located in a county in the Red, Orange, or Yellow Tiers
 - Complete and post a CSP at least seven days prior to reopening for in-person instruction
- K–6 schools in the Purple Tier may reopen if they post and submit their CSP to the local health officer and do not get any feedback for corrections within five days
 - K–6 schools in counties in Purple Tier with a case rate over 25 per 100,000 may not reopen for in-person instruction
- Schools may not reopen for grades 7–12 if the county is in the Purple Tier
 - Must be in the Red Tier for five consecutive days before the school may reopen

30 Updated Public Health Guidance for Reopening K–12 Schools

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- Updated guidance outlines specific actions, or core mitigation strategies, school sites should take to keep students and staff safe, and include, but are not limited to the following:



31 Testing Cadences

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- Schools are expected to implement symptom and exposure screening based on CDPH recommendations, and the state has committed support to conduct asymptomatic testing of all students and staff based on case rates

Tier 2 – RED Adjusted Case Rate of 4–7 per 100K Positive Test Rate 5-8%	Tier 1 – PURPLE Adjusted Case Rate of 7–13.9 per 100K Positive Test Rate 8% or higher	DEEP PURPLE Adjusted Case Rate of 14 or more per 100K
Asymptomatic testing every 2 weeks	Asymptomatic testing every 2 weeks	Asymptomatic testing weekly

- Schools must also test staff when there are multiple COVID-19 cases or major outbreaks based on Cal/OSHA requirements

	Multiple COVID-19 Infections	Major COVID-19 Outbreaks
Definition	Three or more COVID-19 cases in an exposed workplace within a 14-day period	Twenty or more COVID-19 cases in an exposed workplace within a 30-day period
Testing Frequency	All exposed employees shall be tested and once per week thereafter	Twice a week for all exposed employees, or more frequently if recommended by the local health department

32 Operational Challenges for Reopening Schools

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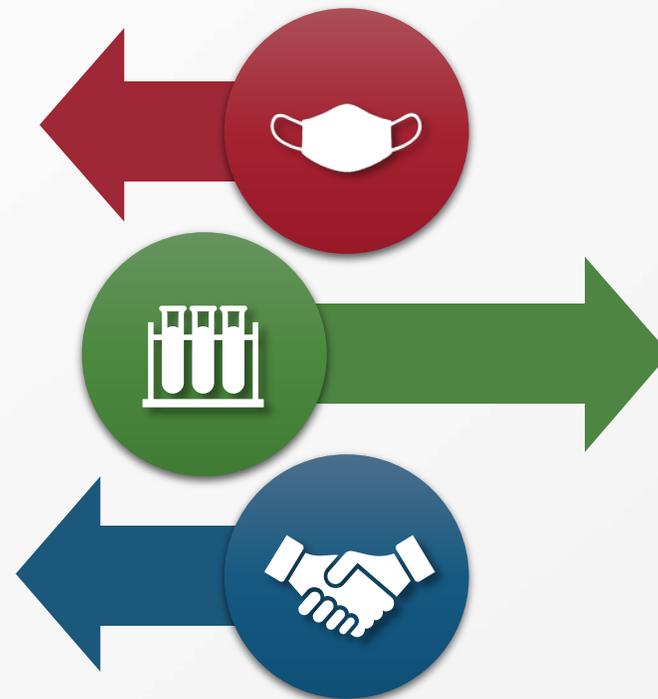
- The Governor's Budget proposes funding to make in-person instruction safe for students and staff and incentivize reopening through a grant program—while admirable, presents operational challenges and tight timelines for LEAs

Adopt CSP and submission to COE

- Requires consultation with stakeholders
- Must conform with CDPH guidance and Cal/OSHA standards
- LEAs will need to develop implementing procedures, provide education and training to staff and parents, procure equipment and supplies

Negotiate MOUs with certificated and classified bargaining units

- MOUs must conform with the requirement of the CSP, be ratified by the parties, and submitted to COE



Adopt a COVID-19 testing plan

- Plan must address symptomatic testing, response testing, and asymptomatic testing for students and staff
- It must address multiple staff COVID-19 cases or major outbreaks among staff based on Cal/OSHA requirements



33 Thoughts and Comments Around the State

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- The LAO Budget Overview (<https://lao.ca.gov/handouts/education/2021/The-2021-22-Budget-In-Person-Instruction-Grants-012021.pdf>):
- Governor's Proposal Likely Leaves Insufficient Time for Schools to Meet Funding Requirements
 - This tight time line may be particularly challenging for schools that have been closed for in-person instruction since March 2020.
- Proposal Unlikely to Lead to Earlier In-Person Instruction
- Although the proposal provides funding to support reopening, the funding requirements layer on even more complex logistical challenges to reopening, which may discourage districts from applying.
- It is unclear whether state agencies and local health departments have the capacity to provide the necessary technical assistance to help schools develop and implement their reopening plans in such a short time frame.



34 Thoughts and Comments Around the State

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- Statewide Education Organizations, County Offices and Superintendents:
 - “COVID-19 testing and other health-related expenses are inappropriate uses of the Proposition 98 General Fund.”
 - “...the proposed funding model will exacerbate educational inequities...”
 - “The difficulty of implementing the proposed testing cadence prior to the proposed deadlines cannot be understated,...”
 - “Educators must continue to be prioritized for vaccinations due to their societal impact...”
 - “.... prioritization of vaccinations for educators in California so that schools can safely reopen.”
 - “The administration of vaccines is more critical than expanding the capacity for testing of staff and students as they will minimize the risk of infection for teachers and students returning to schools.”

Links: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/12Tp916j21T0p0JqdlhgBlwUqvhK6BnN7/view>

http://gamuthelp.csba.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/21.01.19_Gov-Reopening-Plan_Mgmt-Groups-Letter.pdf

35 Current Sacramento County COVID-19 Figures

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County
Sacramento

Sacramento County

[Close](#) ⊗

Greater Sacramento Region

Eligible to exit Regional Order effective 1/12/2021

Was placed on Regional Stay Home Order 12/10/2020 11:59 PM

COUNTY RISK LEVEL

Widespread*

Many non-essential indoor business operations are closed

COUNTY METRICS

54.6 New COVID-19 cases per day per 100K

48.7 Adjusted case rate for tier assignment

11.4% Positivity rate (7-day average)

15.7% Health equity quartile positivity rate

Eligible to exit Regional Order effective

3 weeks prior
12/29

Widespread

2 weeks prior
1/5

Widespread

1 week prior
1/12

Widespread

Current
1/19

Widespread

*See California Blueprint Data Chart for tier determination

STATEWIDE METRICS

105.4 New COVID-19 positive cases per day per 100K

15.2% Positivity rate (7-day average)

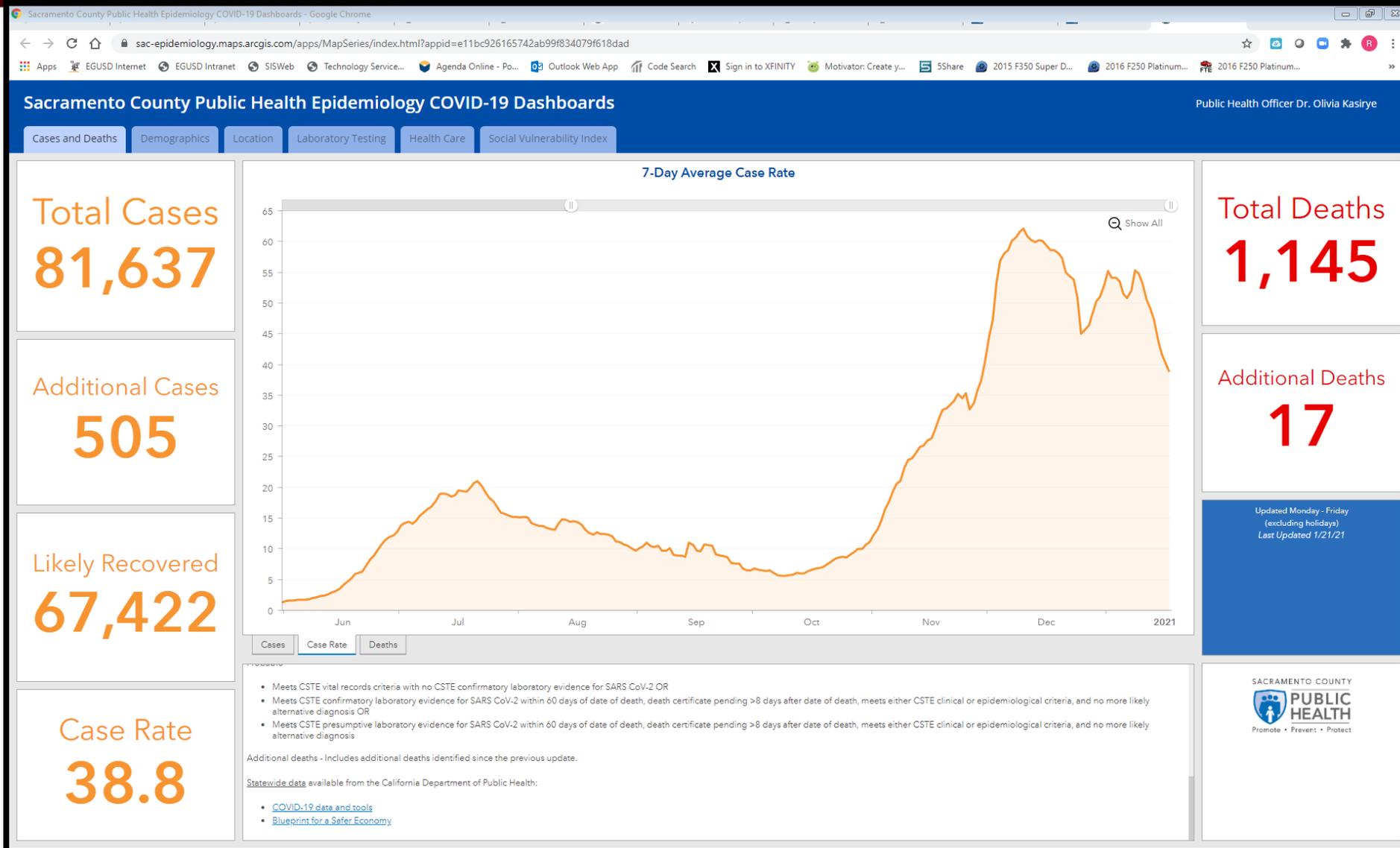
0.0% ICU availability

Widespread
Substantial
Moderate

Last Updated 1/19/2021

36 Current Sacramento County COVID-19 Figures

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37 CDPH COVID-19 School Guidance Checklist

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https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/COVID-19/COVID19_School_Guidance_Checklist.pdf

COVID-19 School Guidance Checklist

January 14, 2021





Thank you!