



SACRAMENTO CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION



CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF

TOM TORLAKSON
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

EDUCATION

July 24, 2013

Dear County and District Superintendents, Direct Funded Charter School

Administrators, and County Chief Business Officers:

BUDGET ACT FOR 2013–14

On June 27, 2013, the Governor signed the Budget Act. The related trailer bills were

passed on July 1, 2013, thereby putting into place a spending plan for 2013–14 and a

Proposition 98 Changes

The budget package reflects Proposition 98 funding of \$56.5 billion for K–12 and community colleges (K–14) in 2012–13, an increase of \$2.9 billion over the 2012 Budget Act. This results in Proposition 98 funding of \$2.440 per unit of K–14 average

The LOPEL provides the following components for school districts and charter schools:

- Provides a base grant for each LEA equivalent to \$7,643 per ADA. The actual

Figure 1
LCFF Grade Span Funding at Full LCFF Implementation

	K-3	Average	Average	Average	Average
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At full LCFF implementation, instructional activities of COEs are funded based on the category of pupil served:

- Certain pupils served by county offices (on probation, probation referred, and mandatory expelled) receive an alternative education base grant of \$11,045. In addition to the base grant, COEs receive a supplemental grant equal to 35 percent of the base grant for targeted students and a concentration grant equal to 35 percent of the base grant for targeted students exceeding 50 percent of enrollment.
- Juvenile court school pupils are funded with a base grant of \$11,045. Additionally, all juvenile court school pupils are deemed to be eligible for the

supplemental and concentration grants provided for targeted disadvantaged students. The supplemental grant is equal to 35 percent of the base grant, and the concentration grant is equal to 35 percent of the base grant for students exceeding 50 percent of the juvenile court school enrollment.

- Other pupils served by COEs would be funded based on funding of their home school district.

Local Control Funding Formula Accountability

As part of the LCFF, school districts, COEs, and charter schools are required to develop, adopt, and annually update a three-year Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP), beginning on July 1, 2014, using a template adopted by the California State Board of Education (SBE) on or before March 31, 2014. In addition, the SBE is required to adopt evaluation rubrics to assist LEAs and oversight entities in evaluating strengths, weaknesses, areas that require improvement, technical assistance needs, and where interventions are warranted, on or before October 1, 2015. Subsequent revisions to the

students and will provide authority for school districts to spend funds “school-wide” when significant populations of those students attend a school.

- LEAs must obtain parent and public input in developing, revising, and updating LCAPs.

of projected spending, services, and goals. Charter school LCAPs will be reviewed by the chartering authority. COEs are required to provide technical assistance when they disapprove an LCAP.

- The State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SSPI) must review LCAPs of COEs, as well as intervene, if a school district or charter school fails to show improvement on LCAP goals across multiple subgroups in three out of four consecutive school years.
- The budget package provides \$10 million to establish a new regional support

The budget package also includes language to specify the conditions under which

charter schools can receive attendance funding for students on multi-track school calendars and requires that compliance with these requirements be included in the audits conducted pursuant to *California Education Code (EC) Section 41020*. The language reflects the requirements imposed by the SBE in granting waivers for charter

Special Education

The budget package de-links federal funding from the state's formula for allocating special education funds, commonly referred to as Assembly Bill 602. It also provides an increase of \$3 million to update the statewide target rate used in funding calculations to the statewide average after removing federal funds from the special education formula.

The budget package also modifies the behavioral intervention plan mandate, aligning it more closely with federal law. The budget provides \$200,000 in one-time federal funds

Proposition 39

The budget provides a total of \$464 million (Proposition 98) in funding for energy efficiency programs including \$381 million for K-12. K-12 funds would largely be distributed based on prior year ADA with minimum grant awards for small LEAs. Some of the funds would be allocated based on need as reflected by a district's percentage of low-income students. The California Energy Commission will consult with the CDE, the

CCC, the PACE Program, and the California Energy Commission to develop the program.

Child Development

The budget provides \$25 million in Proposition 98 funds to restore preschool services. The budget also provides \$15.8 million to backfill the anticipated federal sequestration reduction and \$10 million in one-time GFs to expand services in the General Child Care, Alternative Payment, and Migrant Programs. It is the intent of the Legislature to fully fund approved prescriptive for CalWORKs Stage 2 and Stage 3 child care programs.

Budget and Trailer Bills