

The Governor's proposed budget also includes funding to support higher education as well. In total \$3,777,780,100 is allocated to Arizona State University, \$1,728,088,200 for the University of Arizona's main campus, and \$ 681,466,600 for Northern Arizona University. This includes \$35 million in FY 2022 initiative funding for workforce development, and \$115 million in funding related to the novel Coronavirus. Additionally, Arizona's Community Colleges total allocation is \$1.4 million reduced by \$1.2 million from FY 2021's allocation of \$2.6 million.

EXCLUSIVE TO P-12: WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFERED BY YOUR STATE? WHAT DOES THE TREND IN FUNDING LOOK LIKE FOR THESE ALTERNATIVES?

The equalization assistance for charter additional assistance increased from \$1,875.21 to \$1,897.90 per-pupil for students in early childhood special education programs and students in K-8. For students in grades 9-12 charter additional assistance increased from \$2,185.53 to \$2,211.97 per-pupil¹¹.

TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT ARIZONA'S PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOCAL AND FEDERAL FUNDING)

\$9,341 (2020)¹²

ALLOCATION OF STATE DOLLARS AND PERCENT OF THE STATE BUDGET FOR P-12 AND HE

Total executive budget FY 2022 new spending: \$872.5 million¹³

K-12 revenue: \$195.3 million in baseline adjusted funding, and \$21.3 million for new education initiatives. This reflects 24.82% total executive budget general fund spending.

Higher Education revenue: \$35.5 million in university initiative funding; \$1.4 million in community college initiative funding. This reflects 4.23% total executive budget general fund spending.

11. Id.

12. "Research and Publications," National Education Association, <https://www.nea.org/research-publications>.

13. State of Arizona Executive Budget Recommendations-Governor Doug Ducey, accessed October 31st, 2021 <https://www.azospb.gov/Documents/2021/FY%202022%20Summary%20Book.pdf>.

California

Mazen Aziz

FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR P-12 AND OR/ HIGHER EDUCATION

California Governor Gavin Newsom and the state Legislature passed a \$196 billion budget for the fiscal year 2021–22, the state’s highest budget ever. The state’s spending forecast is \$30 billion more than in FY 2020–21, thanks to a record budget surplus of \$85 billion, which includes \$26 billion in nonrecurring federal COVID-19 relief money.

K-12

California educates and supports about 5.9 million children in grades pre-kindergarten through twelve in over 10,000 schools around the state. English, mathematics, history, science, and other essential competencies are taught through a system of 58 county offices of education, 1,000 local school districts, and more than 1,200 charter schools. All K-12 education programs will receive a total of \$123.9 billion in funding from the budget (\$65.5 billion from the General Fund and \$58.4 billion from other funds), which is the most significant amount of funding in California’s history.

The financing for Proposition 98, the formula that determines spending from kindergarten to two years of community college, will be \$93.7 billion in 2021-22, which is only \$300 million more in revenue than is expected in 2020-21. In addition to state financing, school districts and charter schools would get \$24 billion in federal Covid support over the next five years, which Congress approved in three acts from March 2020 to March 2021. Other expenditures include:

- \$3 billion to expand community schools, including student health services, daycare, mental health assistance, and family programming.
- Summer school and after-school enrichment programs for primary school pupils will get \$5 billion over several years, with financing dependent on the number of high-needs students in a district.
- In 2021-22, \$1.9 billion will be spent to provide \$500 college savings accounts to every low-income California student in kindergarten through 12th grade, with all but \$100 million coming from the federal government. For homeless or foster adolescents, the accounts will be increased to \$1,000 per pupil. After 2021-22, the state will set aside \$170 million from the general fund each year to establish a college savings account for every low-income first-grader.

Mazen Aziz, Ph.D., Project Manager, University of South Carolina.

- Several programs totaling \$2.4 billion have been established to invest in teacher recruitment, training, and retention. There will be \$1.5 billion for an Educator Effectiveness Block Grant to fund professional development, \$500 million for the Golden State Teacher Grant Program to subsidize the cost of earning a teaching credential and \$250 million over five years for incentive grants to National Board-certified teachers to teach or mentor other teachers in high-poverty schools.
- \$657 million are allocated for continuous special education funding, \$550 million in one-time money to engage families and resolve disputes over special education programs for students with disabilities, and \$150 million more to double funding for vocational and career technical education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In 2021-22, the budget allocates \$47.1 billion to all higher education institutions (\$25.7 billion from the General Fund, \$21.4 billion from local property taxes, and \$21.4 billion from other monies).

CHANGES TO FUNDING FORMULA FOR P-12 AND OR/ HIGHER EDUCATION

The budget includes a \$520 million Proposition 98 General Fund to give a 1% boost in Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) base funding to help local educational agencies deal with continued fiscal difficulties. The LCFF is California's hallmark school funding legislation that requires schools to involve parents in planning and decision-making and the formulation of Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAPs) with the aim of ensuring student success. A compounded LCFF cost-of-living increase of 4.05 percent is included in the budget, including a 2.31 percent cost-of-living adjustment in 2020-21 and a 1.7 percent cost-of-living adjustment in 2021-22. When paired with the compounded cost-of-living adjustment, this discretionary increase translates into a 5.07 percent rise in the LCFF over 2020-21 levels.

PRESSING STATE ISSUES AFFECTING P-12 AND OR/ HIGHER EDUCATION

Any early insights on the potential impact of COVID-19 on state education funding
The budget allocates \$5.3 billion as a one-time investment to address COVID-related learning loss and support existing programs. \$4.4 billion of these funds will come from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund, \$539.9 million from the Proposition 98 General Fund, and \$355.2 million from the federal Governor Emergency Education Relief Fund.