PART 2:

Operational Requirements

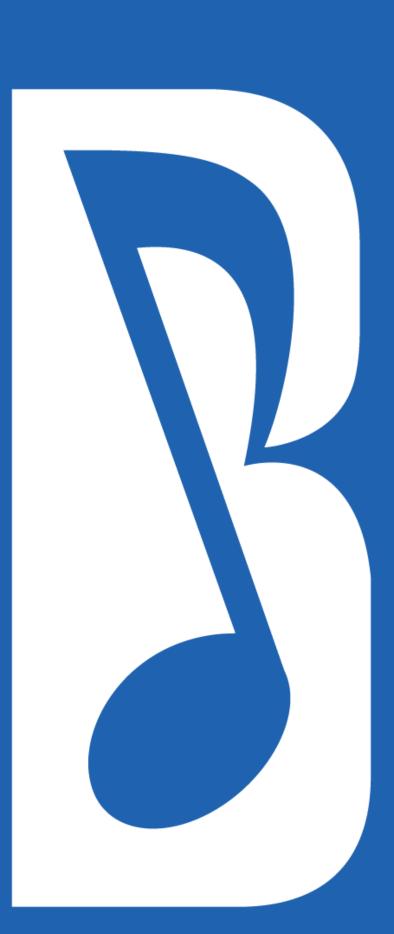




OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

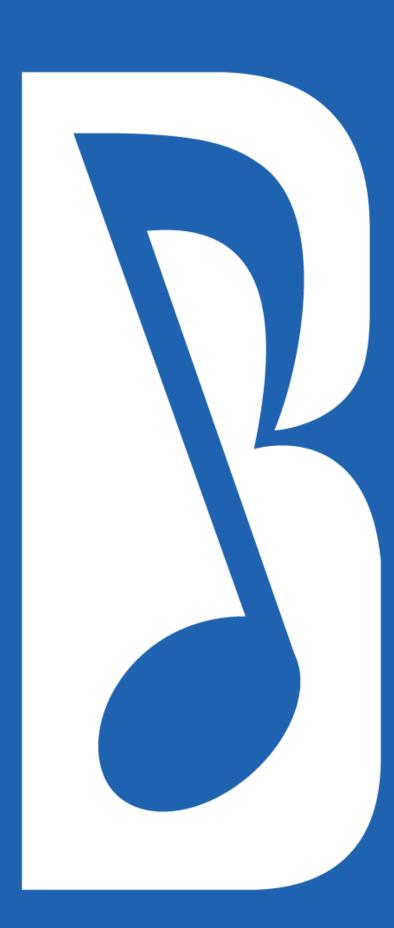
- Prop 28 funds are addition to monies, and can not replace or supplant funds currently being spent.
- The building Principal, and not the District office or Fine Arts Coordinator, has the final say on how funds are spent.
- Districts can apply for a waiver from the 80/19/1 spend requirements. These waivers and the approval criteria have not been established as of yet.
- Schools will have three years to spend the funds received annually. CDE would reallocate any unspent funds to all schools in the following year.
- Monies are awarded to districts and then passed on to schools. Schools may pool their money on a project/staff member, but monies can not be transferred to other schools.





OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- Certified teachers and classified employees qualify and do not have to teach full-time. Benefits are to be factored in.
- Arts-related organizations qualify as well. What qualifies as an arts-related organization is not clear at this point.
- Staffing costs can be shared between schools if the services are shared.
- Schools are required annually to update their plan, provide an impact report, and post it on their district website.
- Teachers can see projected funds on the School Services of California website.





EXAMPLE

San Diego public schools believe they will get an additional \$167 per student for the 2023/2024 school year. Below is a projected breakdown for one of their high schools.

San Diego High School

Enrollment: 2,500 students

2,500 students x \$167.00 **\$417,500.00**19% (of 417K) for supplies \$79,325
80% (of 417K) for teachers \$334,000
1% (of 417K) for admin \$4,175.00 *

Spread equally across five disciplines; choir, orchestra, band, dance, and art / graphic design would result in an additional \$83,000 per program, per year.





PART 3:

Observations & Considerations

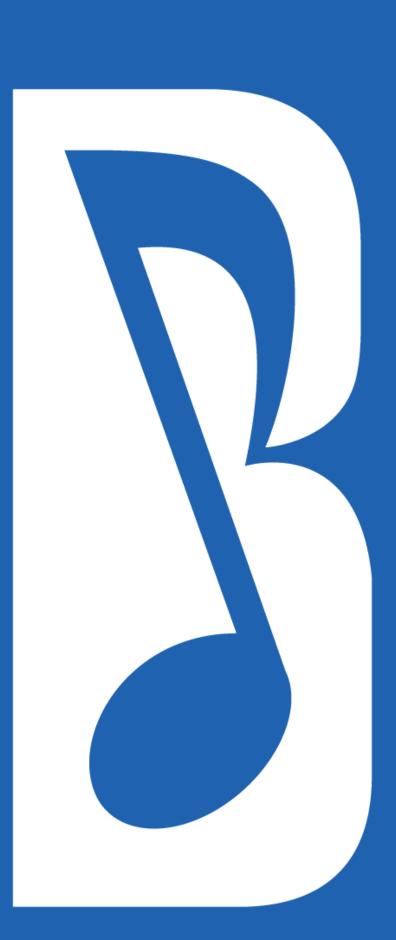




QUESTIONS & CONCERNS

- The 80/19/1 spending percentage requirement is very constricting and for many schools, not plausible. They may already have enough faculty/programs in place to be able to spend enough money on employees. The variance and its processes are unknown.
- The timing/implementation is aggressive for 2023/2024. Many students/schools have completed registration, and the likelihood of adding courses for the next school year is low.
- Schools can roll funds forward for three years, but the magnitude of the problem (courses/faculty/students) compounds every year if a waiver is not granted.





QUESTIONS & CONCERNS

- Supplies funds are often not enough funds to purchase needed instruments. I am unsure if it is intended to. How do we operationalize new classes with such limited supply monies.
- This is a significant amount of money for staffing for an elementary school with arts teachers already in place. The monies can not be moved to schools that do have a demonstrable need.
- There is no guidance as to what an "arts-related organization" is. Nor does it have to be a non-profit.





QUESTIONS & CONCERNS

- Monies are supposed to go to the schools, but there is no infrastructure (staffing, purchasing, HR, etc.) to account for and support it.
- How do we account for staffing costs when we can account for the salary: hourly (\$15 p/hour no benefits), first-year teacher (\$42K plus benefits), thirty-year vet (\$85K plus benefits)?
- There is no requirement that the Arts teachers or the Fine Arts Coordinator be consulted during the process.





Questions?

Changes are happening in real time. Feel free to reach out with any questions or ideas you have.



