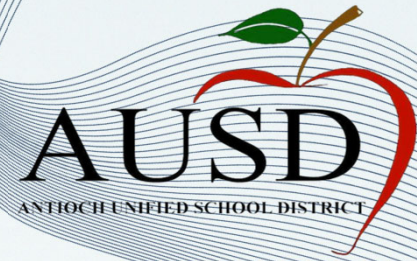


Antioch Unified School District
Board of Education Meeting
March 11, 2026



2025-26 Second Interim Budget Presentation

Financial Overview through January 31, 2026

Board of Trustees

Dr. Jaguanana Lathan, President
Olga Cobos-Smith, Vice President
Dee Brown
Antonio Hernandez
Mary Rocha

Administration

Dr. Darnise Williams Ed.D., Superintendent
Dr. Camille Johnson, Associate Superintendent Human Resources
Sonjhia Lowery, Educational Services Administrative Support
Mia Cancio, Director, Fiscal Services

AUSD Mission

Our Mission is to prepare every student for success in college, career, and life by ensuring all scholars learn at grade level or above.



mission
vision
& values

2025-26 Second Interim

2025-26 District Goals

Special Education

Board Goal: Accelerate the performance of all students by addressing barriers and opportunities in special education.

Conduct a comprehensive review of referral processes and services to ensure equity, efficiency, and improved outcomes for historically underserved students. (include input from Special Education Ad Hoc Committee)

Indicators

1A: Complete a root cause analysis of centralized and pre-referral supports.

1B: Integrate financial and logistical reviews to strengthen service delivery and resource use.

Academic Achievement

Board Goal: Ensure instructional programs prepare all students for the demands of college, career, and life.

Review instructional programs, curriculum, and assessment systems to identify barriers to accelerating achievement and preparing all students for future success.

Indicators:

2A: Conduct an Academic Review and Analysis of programs, practices, and curriculum to identify any challenges and barriers to accelerating student achievement.

2C: Strengthen assessment systems with a districtwide framework for data use and data dialogues.

School Climate, Culture & Safety

Board Goal: Strengthen systems and protocols to ensure safe and supportive environments.

Establish a districtwide safety team (inclusive representation from staff, community partners, non-profit organizations to create a well-balanced group).

Indicators:

3A: (1) Examine systems solutions to security and bring forward recommendations. (2) Review safety protocols, and (3) update the districtwide safety plan.

3B: Conduct a districtwide Culture, Climate, and Safety study.

Three Principles

AUSD's budget stabilization is guided by three core principles that ensure financial balance, resilience, and long-term sustainability in the face of economic fluctuations.



Eliminate Deficit



Considering Future Compensation



Continue to Support Student Progress



Purpose

- Detail changes of 2025-26 Second Interim Budget in accordance with the State Criteria and Standards
- Communicate the overall financial condition of the District to the Governing Board, County Office of Education, State, and the community for the fiscal period ended January 31, 2026
- The Second Interim Report covers the financial condition of the District which also includes budget adjustments for the period ended January 31, 2026
- State forms are due to COE by March 15, 2026
- For Approval by the Board on March 11, 2026



2025-26 Second Interim Highlights

The Second Interim report provides an updated snapshot of the District's financial position, reflecting current revenues, expenditures, enrollment trends, and projected fiscal outlook for the remainder of the year and multi-year period.



**First Interim
Downgraded
Qualified
Status**



**Rising Needs and
Costs**

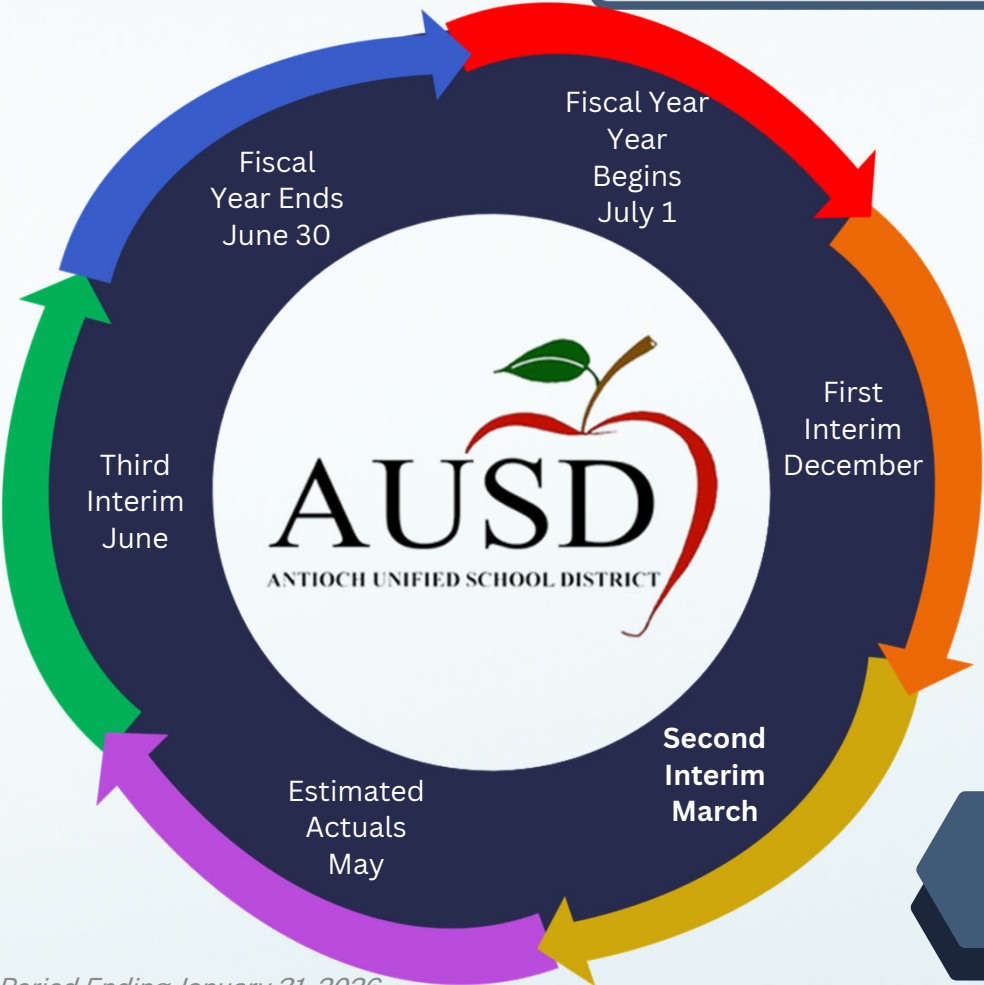


**Fiscal
Solvency**





AUSD
2025-26
Budget Cycle



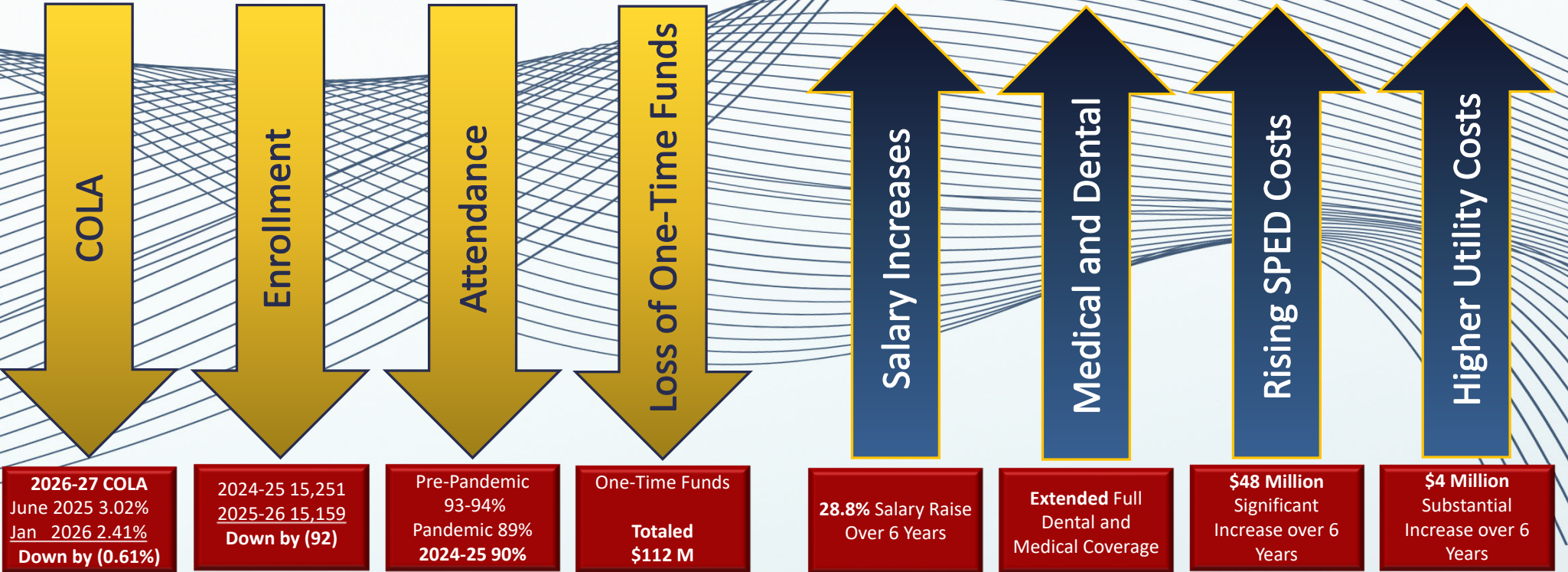
Fund Balance Overview: Key Changes and Contributing Factors



2025-26 Second Interim

Main Revenue Contributors

Main Expenditure Contributors



2025-26 Second Interim – COLA Changes

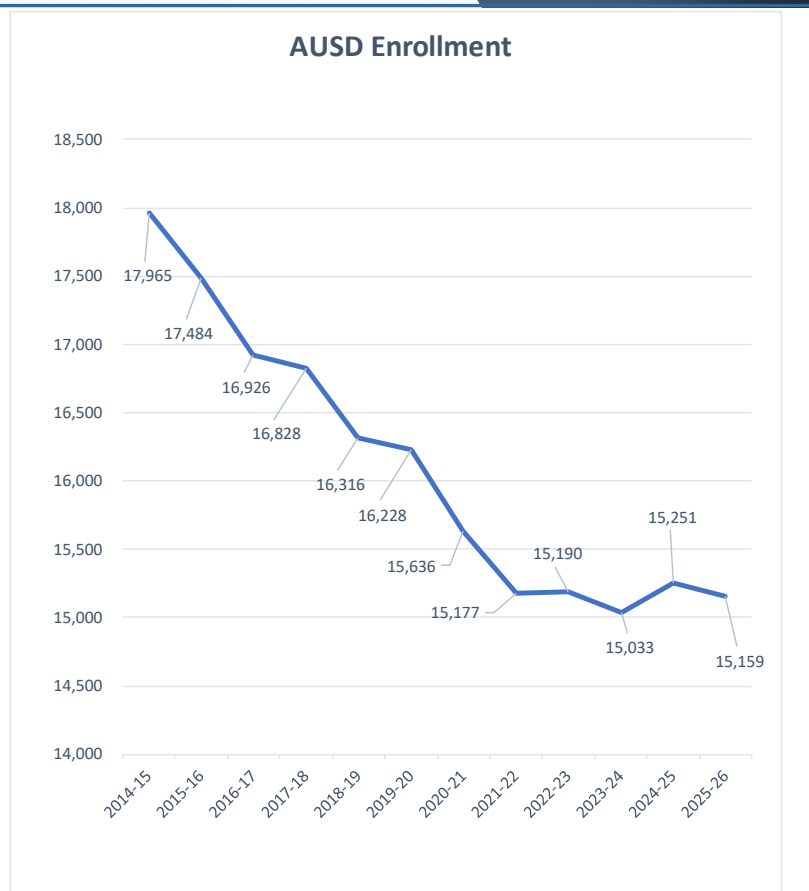
The Second Interim reflects updated state Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) estimates, aligning revenue projections and expenditure assumptions with the latest state budget information.

Fiscal Year 2026-27			
Description	COLA		LCFF Revenue
Based on the January 2026 Governors Budget	2.41%	\$	222,747,401
Based on June 2025 Enacted Budget	3.02%	\$	224,260,880
Difference	-0.61%	\$	(1,513,479)

2025-26 Second Interim

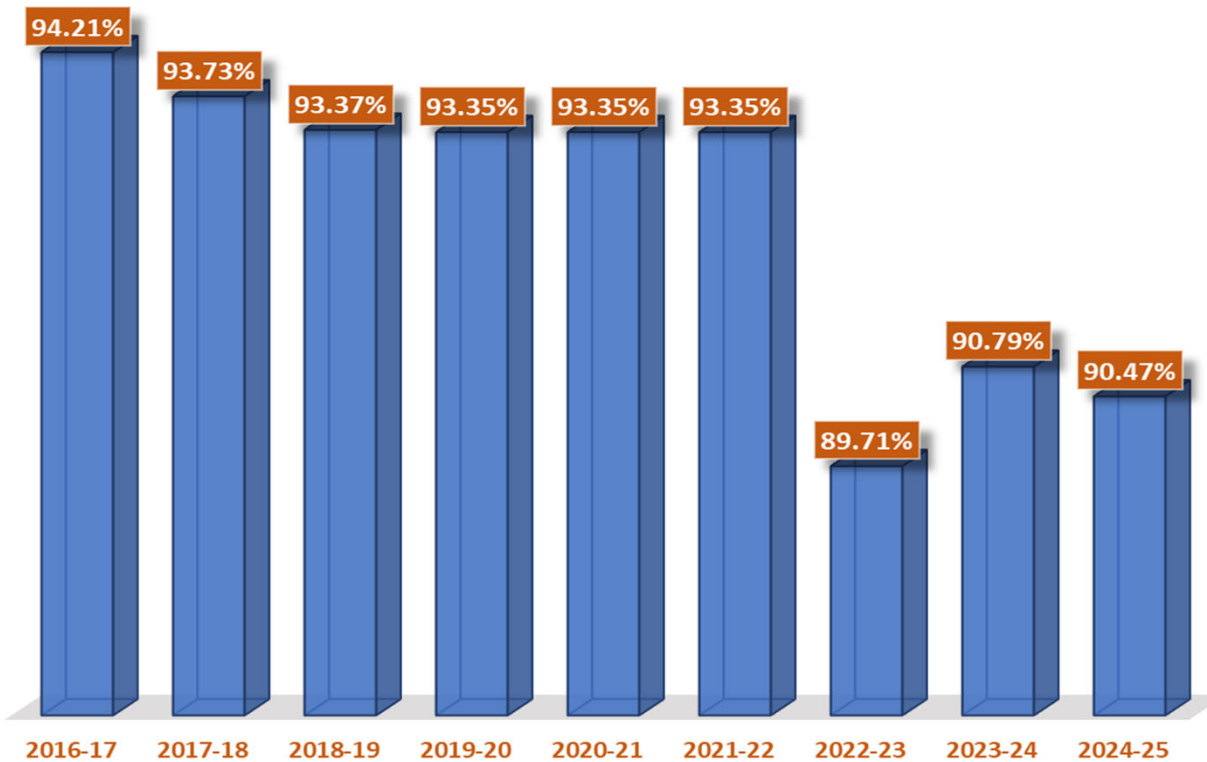
Enrollment

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	YOY Change
2014-15	17,965	
2015-16	17,484	(481.00)
2016-17	16,926	(558.00)
2017-18	16,828	(98.00)
2018-19	16,316	(512.00)
2019-20	16,228	(88.00)
2020-21	15,636	(592.00)
2021-22	15,177	(459.00)
2022-23	15,190	13.00
2023-24	15,033	(157.00)
2024-25	15,251	218.00
2025-26	15,159	(92.00)
2025-26 Actual Enrollment		15,159



2025-26 Second Interim – Average Daily Attendance

HISTORY & ATTENDANCE TRENDS



Note :

Projected ADA % is based on 3 Year Average of 90.32% for the following Fiscal Years:

- 2025-26
- 2026-27
- 2027-28

Historical Attendance

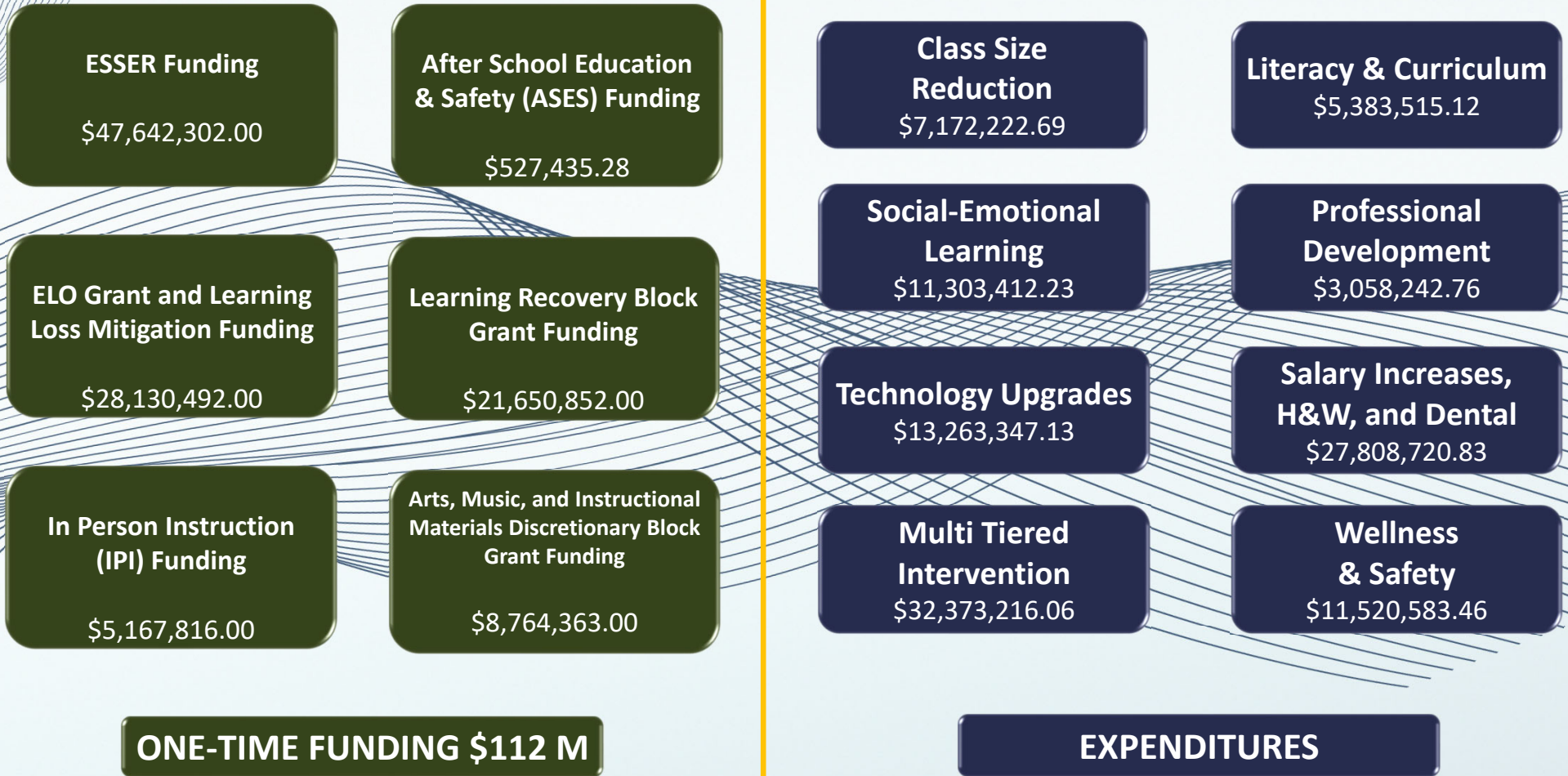
93-94%
Pre Pandemic

89%
Pandemic

90%
2024-25

Every % of attendance is \$1.5M of revenue (earned or lost)

2025-26 Second Interim – Summary of One-Time Funds



2025-26 Second Interim

During the past six years, AUSD has provided cumulative salary increases exceeding 28% as part of its ongoing investment in staff.

6-Year Salary Growth

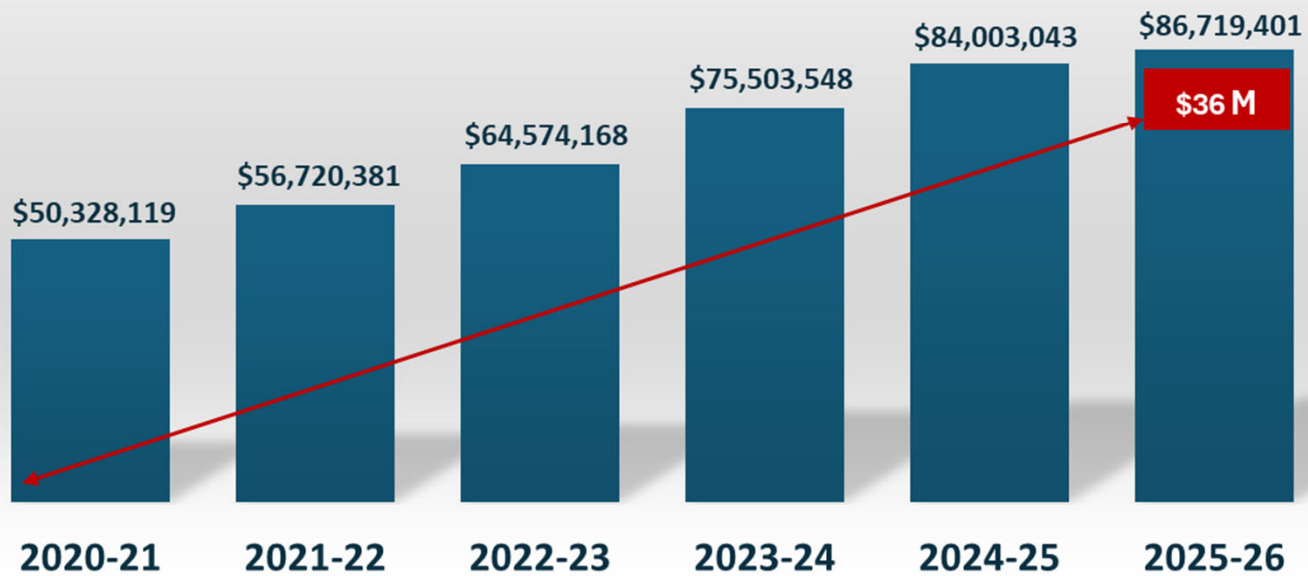
Antioch Unified School District	
Fiscal Year	Salary
2020-21	3.00%
2021-22	5.00%
2022-23	10.00%
2023-24	7.00%
2024-25	1.50%
2025-26	2.30%
Total	28.80%

28.80%

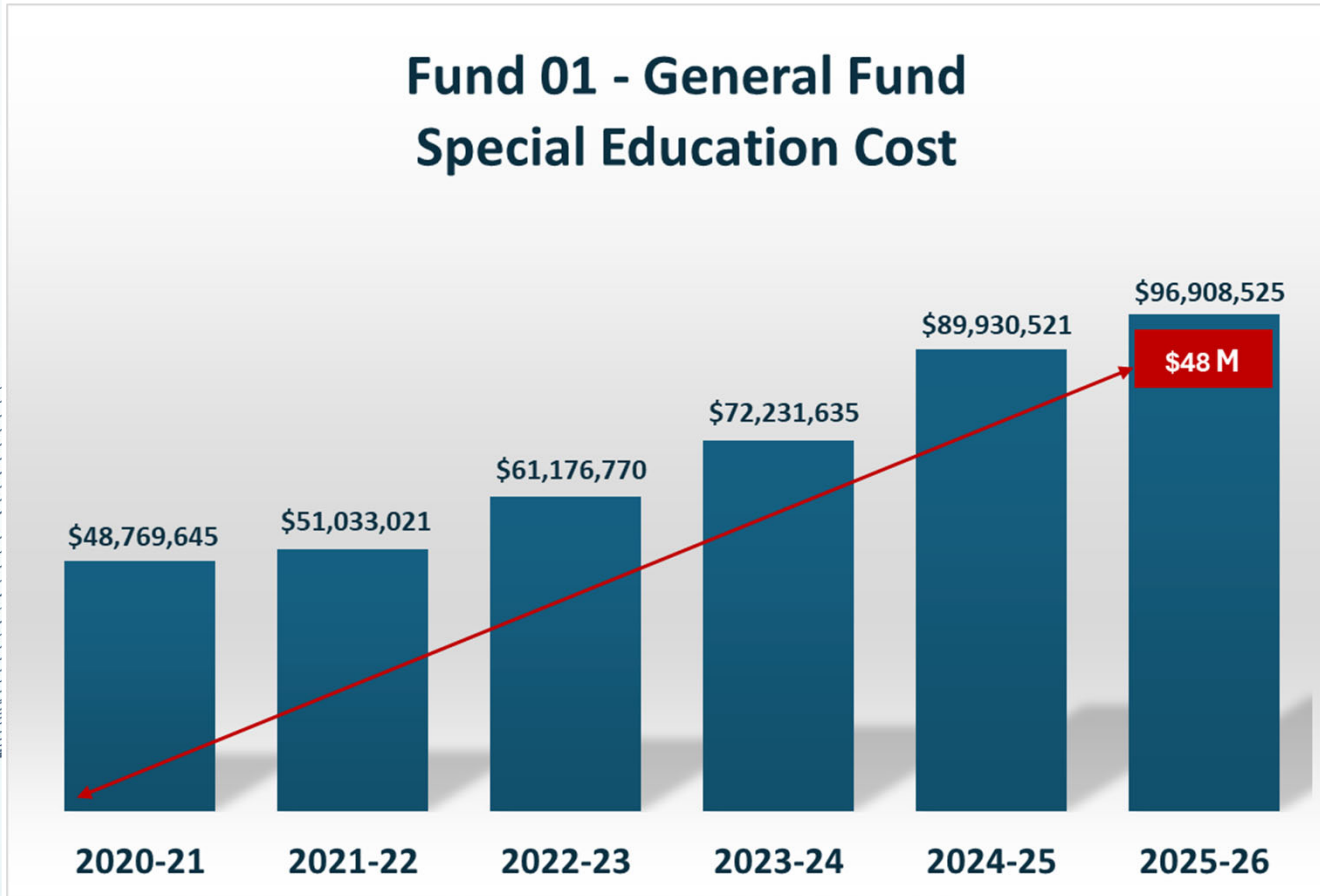
2025-26 Second Interim – Employer Paid Benefits

Fund 01 - General Fund Employer Paid Benefits

(STRS, PERS, Fica & Medicare and Workers Comp) + Medical Benefits



2025-26 Second Interim Six-Year Overview of Special Education Costs



2025-26 Second Interim – Special Education Funding Summary

SPED FUNDING BREAKDOWN - \$

Fiscal Year	Unrestricted Funding	Restricted Funding	Total	YOY - Change
2019-20	\$ 33,922,290	\$ 14,909,187	\$ 48,831,478	
2020-21	\$ 34,261,445	\$ 14,508,200	\$ 48,769,645	\$ (61,833)
2021-22	\$ 31,216,967	\$ 19,816,054	\$ 51,033,021	\$ 2,263,376
2022-23	\$ 42,172,353	\$ 19,004,418	\$ 61,176,770	\$ 10,143,749
2023-24	\$ 53,600,310	\$ 18,631,325	\$ 72,231,635	\$ 11,054,865
2024-25	\$ 63,842,526	\$ 26,087,996	\$ 89,930,521	\$ 17,698,886
2025-26	\$ 71,855,954	\$ 25,052,570	\$ 96,908,525	\$ 6,978,003

SPED FUNDING BREAKDOWN - %

Fiscal Year	Unrestricted Funding	Restricted Funding	Total
2019-20	69%	31%	100%
2020-21	70%	30%	100%
2021-22	61%	39%	100%
2022-23	69%	31%	100%
2023-24	74%	26%	100%
2024-25	71%	29%	100%
2025-26	74%	26%	100%

IMPORTANT NOTE: 2025-26 Projection and subject to change



Special Education Scholars Over the Years

ENROLLMENT BREAKDOWN

Fiscal Year	General Ed	SPED	Total	YOY - Change	YOY - Change (Gen Ed)	YOY - Change (SPED)
2019-20	13,726	2,502	16,228			
2020-21	13,239	2,397	15,636	(592)	(487)	(105)
2021-22	12,778	2,399	15,177	(459)	(461)	2
2022-23	12,637	2,553	15,190	13	(141)	154
2023-24	12,332	2,701	15,033	(157)	(305)	148
2024-25	12,438	2,813	15,251	218	106	112
2025-26	12,110	3,049	15,159	(92)	(328)	236

2025-26 Second Interim General Fund Expense Distribution

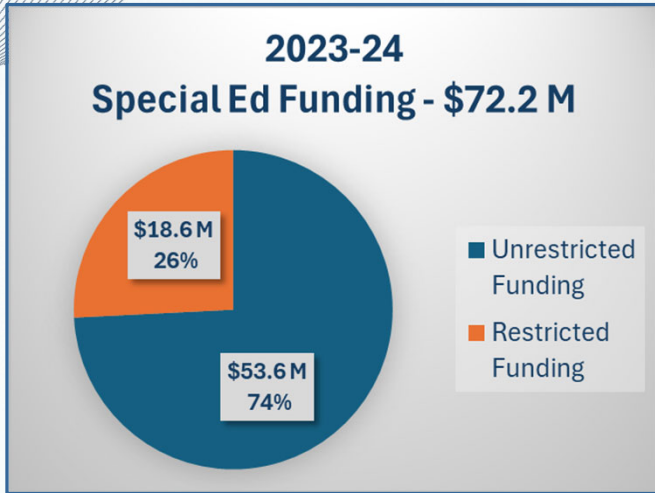
FUND 01 GENERAL FUND EXPENSE DISTRIBUTION - \$

Fiscal Year	General Ed Cost	SPED Cost	Total
2019-20	\$ 150,715,607	\$ 48,831,478	\$ 199,547,085
2020-21	\$ 151,979,407	\$ 48,769,645	\$ 200,749,051
2021-22	\$ 176,416,093	\$ 51,033,021	\$ 227,449,114
2022-23	\$ 205,773,314	\$ 61,176,770	\$ 266,950,085
2023-24	\$ 239,057,520	\$ 72,231,635	\$ 311,289,156
2024-25	\$ 237,206,607	\$ 89,930,521	\$ 327,137,128
2025-26	\$ 247,045,475	\$ 96,908,525	\$ 343,954,000

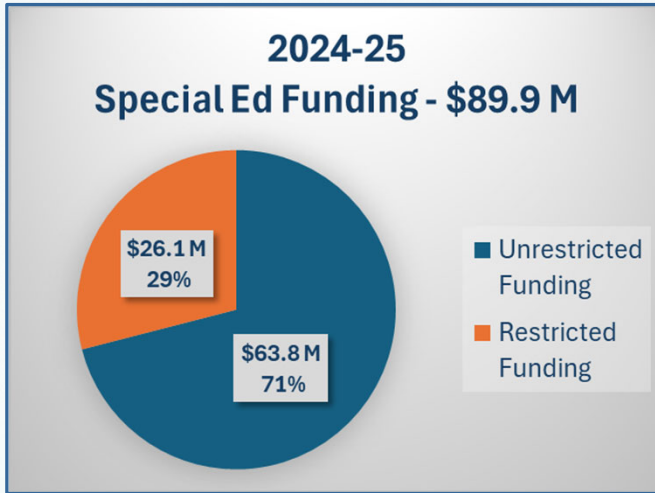
FUND 01 GENERAL FUND EXPENSE DISTRIBUTION - %

Fiscal Year	General Ed Cost	SPED Cost	Total
2019-20	76%	24%	100%
2020-21	76%	24%	100%
2021-22	78%	22%	100%
2022-23	77%	23%	100%
2023-24	77%	23%	100%
2024-25	73%	27%	100%
2025-26	72%	28%	100%

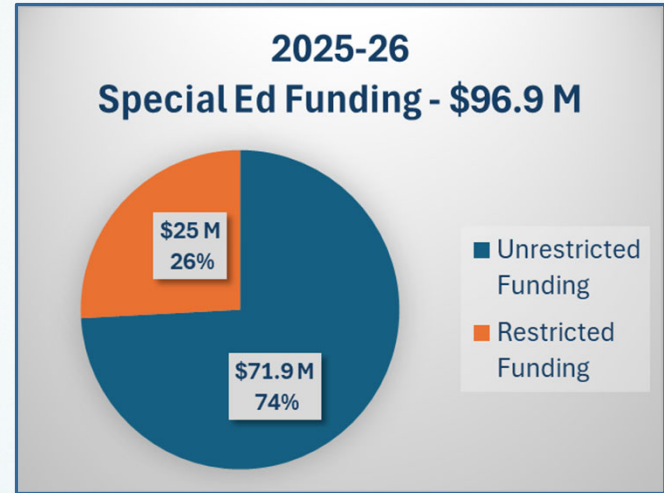
2025-26 Second Interim – History of Special Education Funding vs. SPED Scholars in AUSD



SPED Scholars 2023-24
2,553



SPED Scholars 2024-25
2,701



SPED Scholars 2025-26
3,049

Demand for Special Education has increased:

- Over 7.5 million students receive Special Education services in U.S. public schools
- That represents about 14–15% of all public-school students

Improved diagnosis of conditions such as autism spectrum disorder, ADHD, and learning disabilities has increased the number of students qualifying for services.

2025-26 Second Interim – FCMAT Information Slide Increased Cost of Special Education

Cost Side Pressures

- Inflation.
- Increased cost of special education services exceeds normal trends.
- Employee health and benefit costs are increasing 8 to 13% on average.
- Significant increases in utilities and insurance costs over a decade.
 - Utilities up close to 200%.
 - Some forms of liability insurance up 700%.
 - Cost of fire coverage will be significantly affected in the coming years.

See: FCMAT Indicators of Risk or Potential Insolvency #s 2, 3, 6 and 9.

FCMAT



9

Special Education Funding in U.S. Public Schools

“Special education in U.S. public schools is **widely considered underfunded**, particularly at the federal level. The main law governing special education funding is the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), passed in 1975 to ensure students with disabilities receive appropriate educational services.”

“When Congress passed IDEA, the federal government committed to covering up to 40% of the additional cost of educating students with disabilities. However, that funding level has never been reached. In practice, **federal contributions typically cover less than 12–13% of the cost**, leaving states and local school districts to make up the difference.”

“This gap creates a significant funding burden for public school systems. According to federal policy analysis, the **nationwide shortfall in IDEA funding for the 2024–2025 school year was estimated at about \$38.66 billion.**”

“Because special education services are legally required, school districts must provide them even when federal funding falls short. As a result, districts often divert funds from general education budgets to support special education programs.

Education advocates and policymakers frequently describe this situation as **“chronic underfunding”** of special education, which can lead to staffing shortages, larger caseloads for teachers, and limited resources for students with disabilities. ”

Source: Van Hollen, Chris. “Van Hollen, Huffman Introduce Bill to Fully Fund Special Education.” U.S. Senate Press Release, April 2025.

2025-26 Second Interim – Special Education Funding Challenges

1. Chronic Underfunding

Special Education in U.S. public schools is widely discussed by educators, researchers, and policymakers.

The issue mainly stems from a long-standing gap between the federal government's funding commitment and the actual money provided, combined with rising costs and uneven state funding systems.

2. Federal Government Has Never Met Its Funding Promise

Special Education in the U.S. is primarily governed by the **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)**, passed in 1975. The law guarantees students with disabilities a **Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)**.

- When IDEA was enacted, Congress promised to **fund 40% of the average per-pupil cost of special education**
- In reality, federal funding has **never reached that level**
- The federal share has typically been **around 11–15%**, far below the commitment

For example:

- In recent years, the federal share has been under **12–13%**
- The national funding shortfall for IDEA has been estimated at about \$38.6 billion annually

Result: States and local school districts must pay the remaining costs.

3. Burden Shifted to States and Local School Districts

Because federal funding is insufficient:

- States and local districts cover most of the costs
- Some districts spend up to 25% of their entire budgets on special education

This creates several problems:

- School districts divert money from general education programs
- Wealthier districts can fund services more easily than poorer districts
- Inequality grows between school systems

4. Costs of Special Education Are Higher Than General Education

Educating students with disabilities requires additional services and staff, such as:

- Special Education teachers
- Speech and occupational therapists
- Behavioral specialists
- Assistive technology
- Transportation services
- Individualized instruction

On average, **Special Education spending per student is nearly double that of general education students.**

Because these services are legally required under IDEA, schools **must provide them regardless of budget limitations.**

Rise in Special Education Population hits Budgets - EdSource

“...happening in districts across the state. Even as enrollment declines in California, an increasing number of students are qualifying for special education services.”

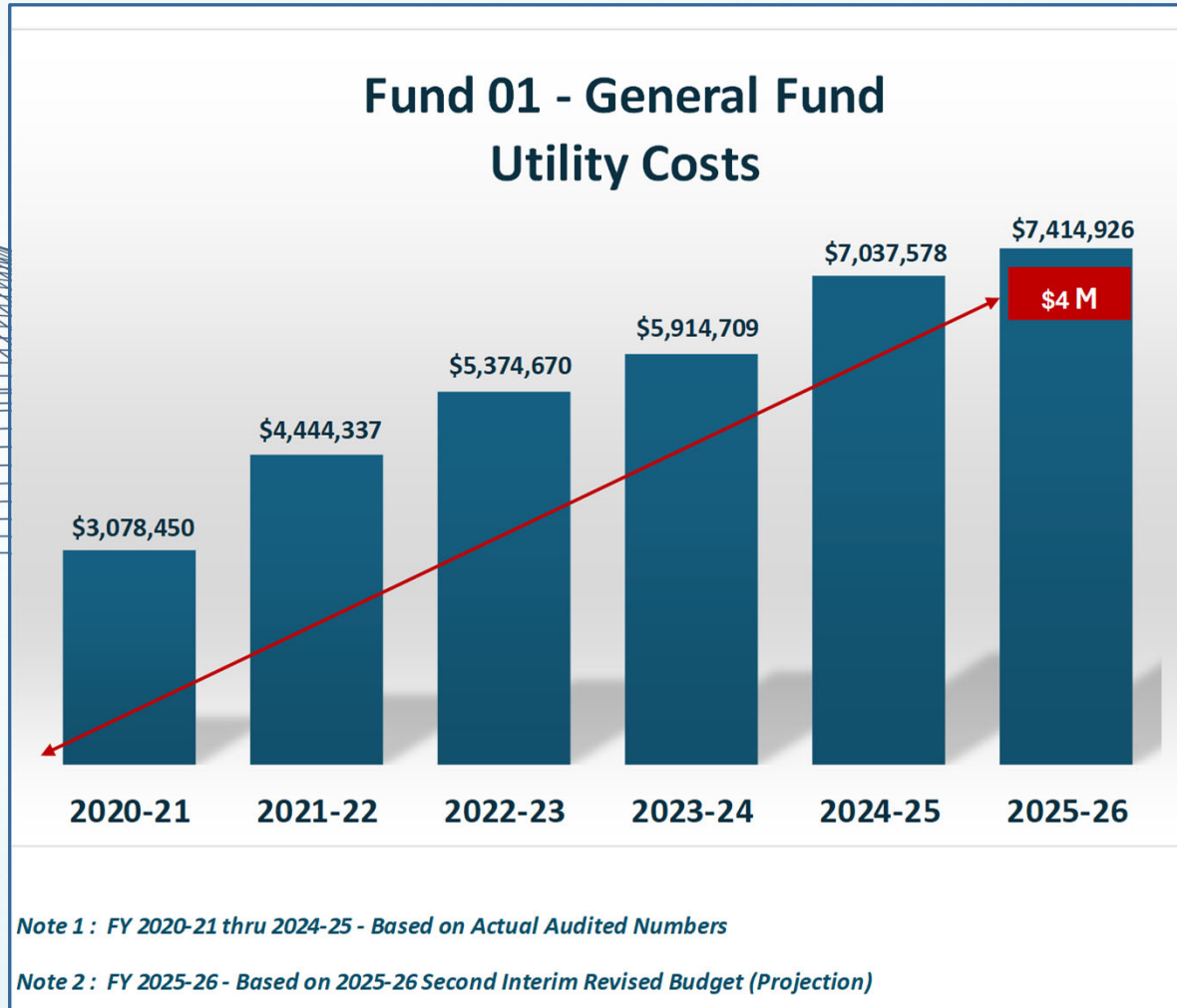
“Educators and researchers chalk up the increase in students requiring special education services to several factors: improved identification because of advocacy and reduced stigma, a rise in the number of students with emotional or behavioral disabilities, and pandemic disruptions that may have delayed early interventions.”

“...There are strict federal requirements ensuring these students are served. However, *state and federal funds earmarked for special education don't cover these growing expenses*. That strains district budgets already hit hard by declining enrollment.”

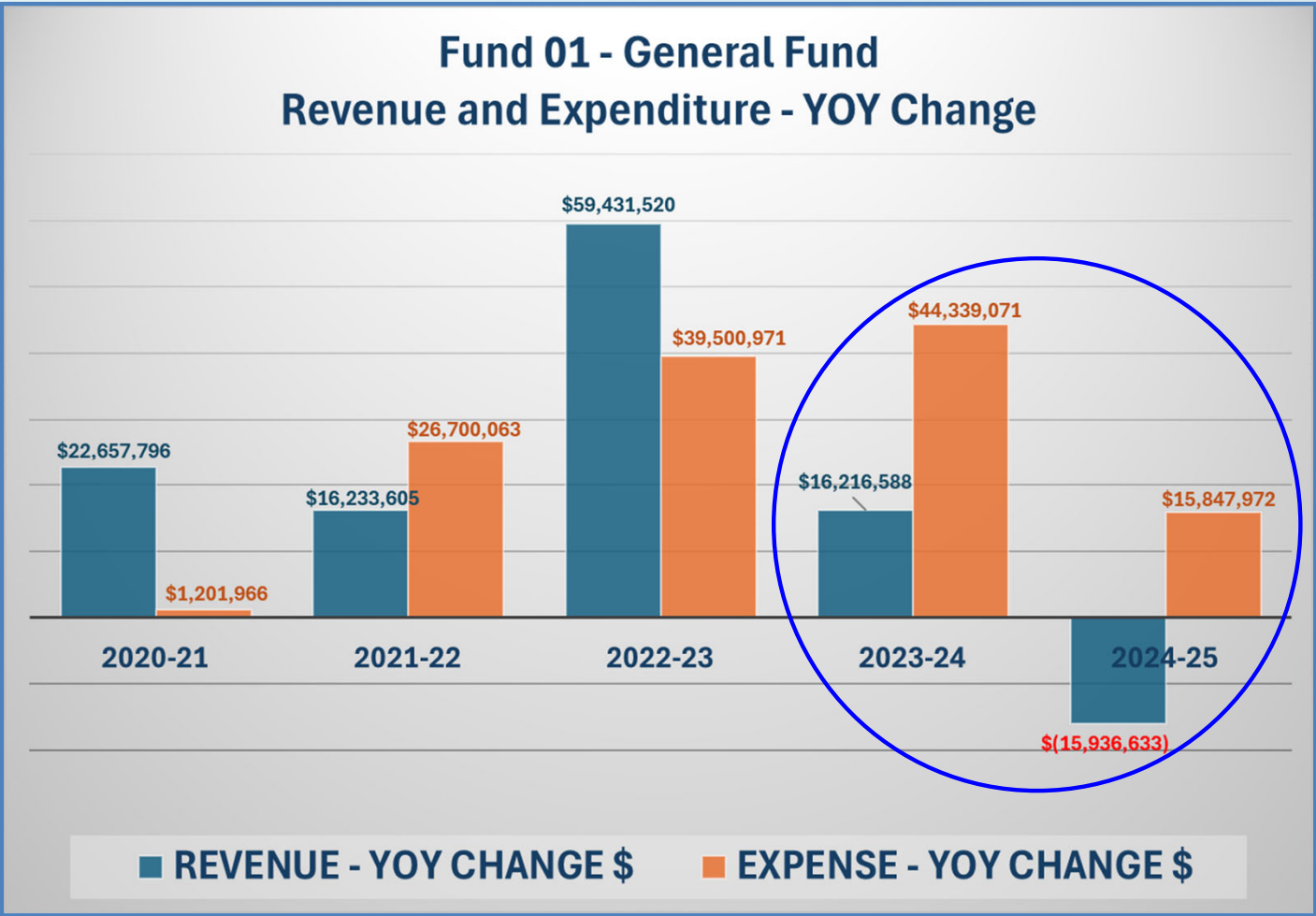
“Our data is showing that we are seeing more behavioral and mental health challenges,” said Stahmer, with the UC Davis MIND Institute. “We’re definitely seeing more of that than in the past.”

EdSource Article 02/04/2026: <https://edsource.org/?p=750364>

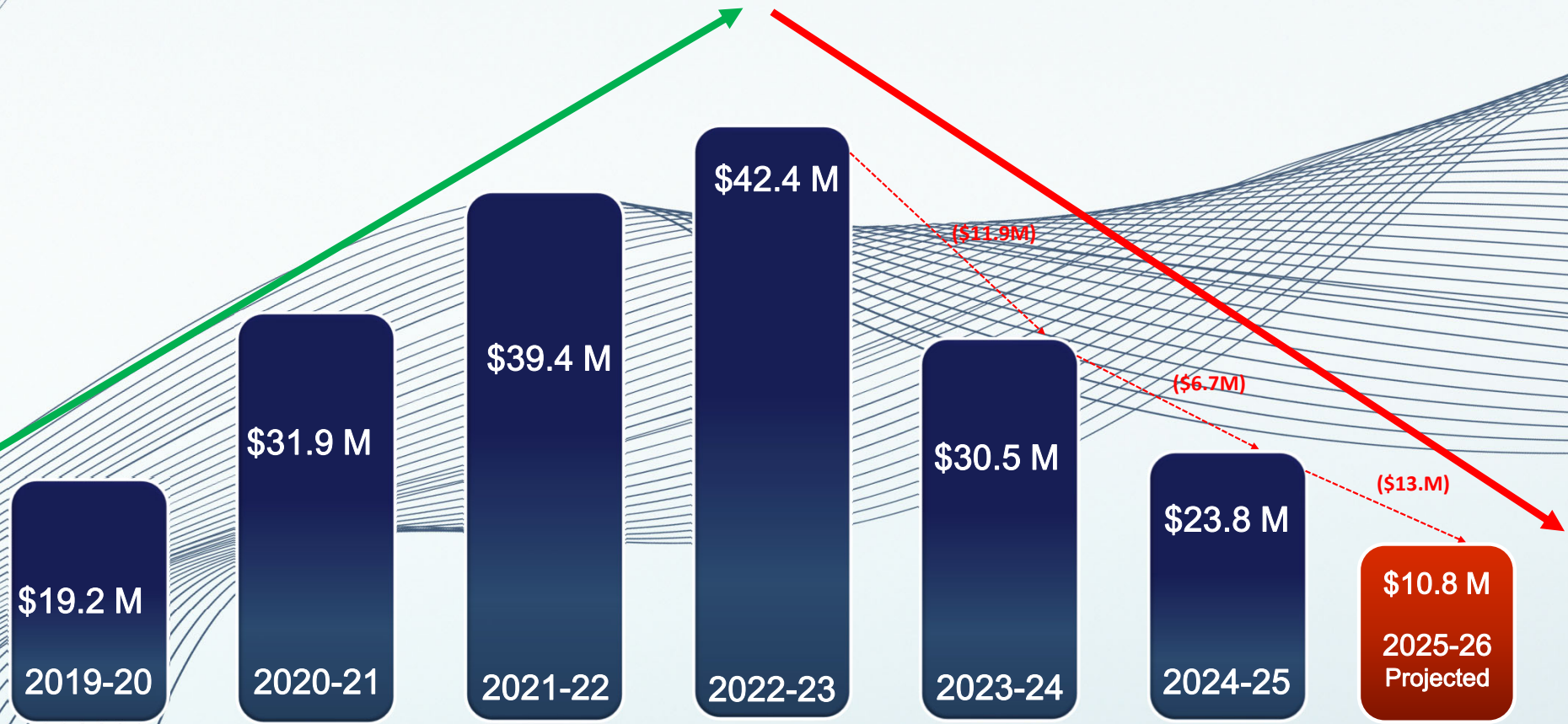
2025-26 Second Interim – Rising Utility Costs



2025-26 Second Interim – Actual Revenue and Expenditures



2025-26 Second Interim History of Unrestricted Fund Balance over the Past 6 Years



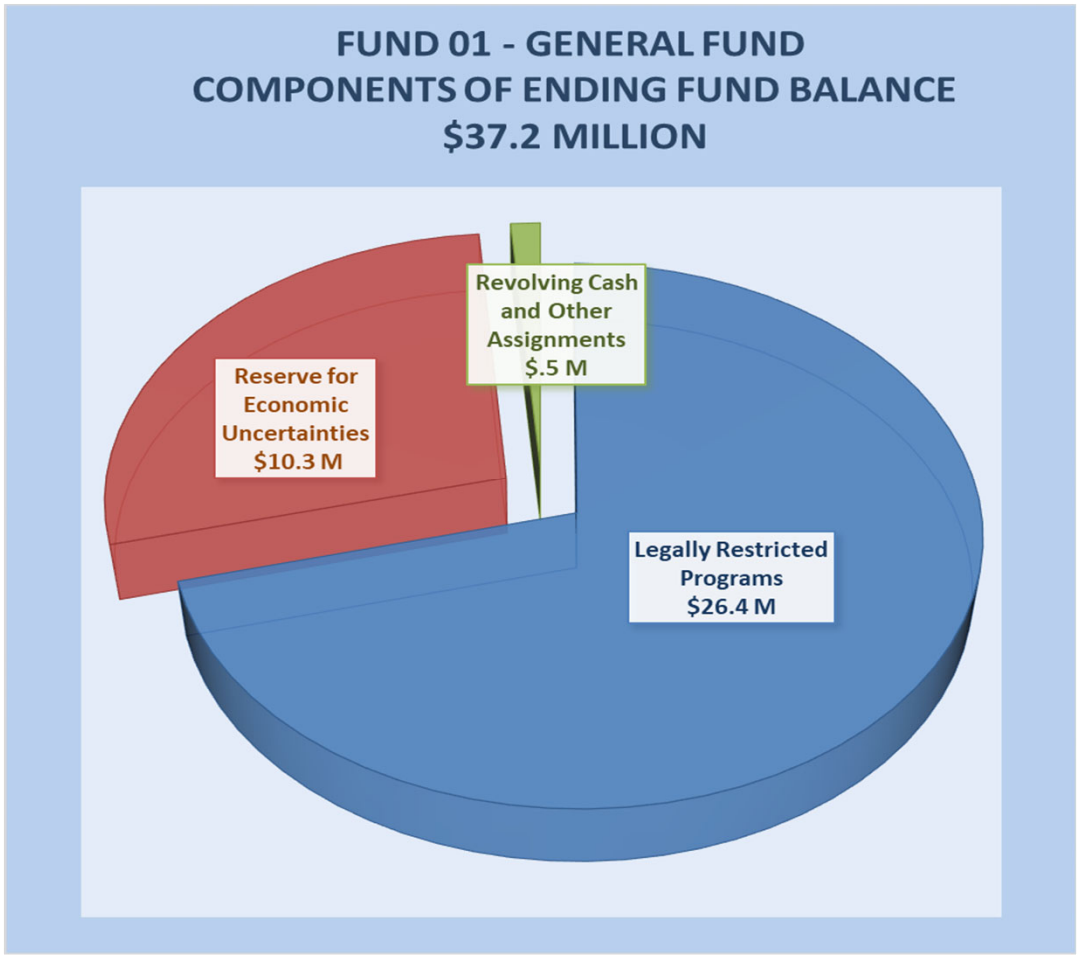
General Fund Overview



2025-26 Second Interim – General Fund

Description	Unrestricted	Restricted	Combined
Total Revenues	\$ 228,702,007	\$ 86,010,909	\$ 314,712,916
Total Expenditures	\$ 186,776,849	\$ 157,177,151	\$ 343,954,000
Other Financing Sources/Uses	\$ (54,970,000)	\$ 60,370,000	\$ 5,400,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	\$ (13,044,842)	\$ (10,796,242)	\$ (23,841,084)
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 23,844,842	\$ 37,262,670	\$ 61,107,512
Ending Balance - \$	\$ 10,800,000	\$ 26,466,428	\$ 37,266,428
Ending Balance - %	3.14%	7.69%	10.83%

2025-26 Second Interim Components of Ending Fund Balance



2025-26 Second Interim General Fund Changes

Description	First Interim	Second Interim	Difference
Revenue	\$ 313,066,753	\$ 320,112,916	\$ 7,046,162
Expenditure	\$ 335,093,896	\$ 343,954,000	\$ 8,860,104
Beginning Balance	\$ 61,107,512	\$ 61,107,512	\$ -
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 39,080,370	\$ 37,266,428	\$ (1,813,942)

2025-26 Second Interim Budget Summary Notes - Revenues

Description	First Interim	Second Interim	Difference
LCFF Revenue	\$ 222,234,268	\$ 222,295,222	\$ 60,954
Federal Revenue	\$ 14,105,971	\$ 14,285,406	\$ 179,435
State Revenue	\$ 56,291,801	\$ 60,006,557	\$ 3,714,756
Local Revenue	\$ 17,034,713	\$ 18,125,731	\$ 1,091,017
Transfer In	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 2,000,000
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 313,066,753	\$ 320,112,916	\$ 7,046,162

LCFF Revenue up by \$61K

- Slight increase in unduplicated count

Federal Revenue up by \$179K

- Title I - \$159K
- Other Federal Programs - \$20K

State Revenue up by \$3.7 Million

- LCFF Equity Multiplier - \$3.09 Million
- Home to School Transportation - \$522K
- Other State Programs - \$102K

Local Revenue up by \$1.09 Million

- Redevelopment Funds - \$1.0 Million
- Other Local Grants - \$90K

Transfer In by \$2.0 Million

- Redevelopment Funds - \$1.0 Million
- Deferred Maintenance - \$1.0 Million

2025-26 Second Interim Budget Summary Notes - Expenditures

Description	First Interim	Second Interim	Difference
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 256,083,865	\$ 260,631,308	\$ 4,547,443
Non Payroll Expenses	\$ 79,010,031	\$ 83,322,692	\$ 4,312,661
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 335,093,896	\$ 343,954,000	\$ 8,860,104

Salaries and Benefits up by \$4.5 Million

- Increase in Salaries and Benefits Due to 2.3% Salary Raise and Full Medical and Dental Coverage - \$6.8 Million
- Transfer of Cost to Fund 71 - Retiree OPEB Account - **(\$2.3 Million)**

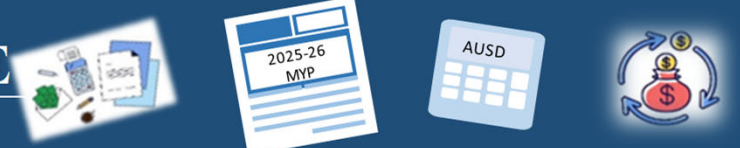
Non-Payroll Expenses up by \$4.3 Million

- Mainly increased in SPED Cost, Liability Insurance and Operating Costs

Multi-Year Projection Overview



2025-26 Second Interim Multi-Year (MYP) Assumptions

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ASSUMPTIONS 			
Revenue Assumptions	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) - LCFF	2.30%	2.41%	3.06%
Projected Enrollment	15,159	15,011	14,986
Projected Unduplicated Count	12,760	12,630	12,722
Projected Unduplicated Count Percentage (Single Year)	84.14%	84.10%	84.10%
Estimated Attendance	13,692	13,558	13,535
Estimated ADA Percentage	90.32%	90.32%	90.32%
Estimated Funded ADA	13,827	13,739	13,712
Learning Recovery Block Grant	\$ 7,500,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
Student Support and Professional Development Block Grant	\$ 4,319,624.00	\$ -	\$ -
Educator Effectiveness	\$ 500,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
Redevelopment Fund	\$ 1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000

Expense Assumptions	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
CalSTRS	19.100%	19.100%	19.100%
CalPERS	26.810%	26.900%	27.800%
Step/Column/Longevity	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%
Medical Benefits	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%
Projected Savings (As a result of the Budget Freeze)	\$ (1,000,000.00)	\$ -	\$ -
Transfer of Retiree Cost to Fund 71	\$ (2,300,000.00)	\$ (2,300,000.00)	\$ (2,300,000.00)

2025-26 Second Interim – Anticipated Funding

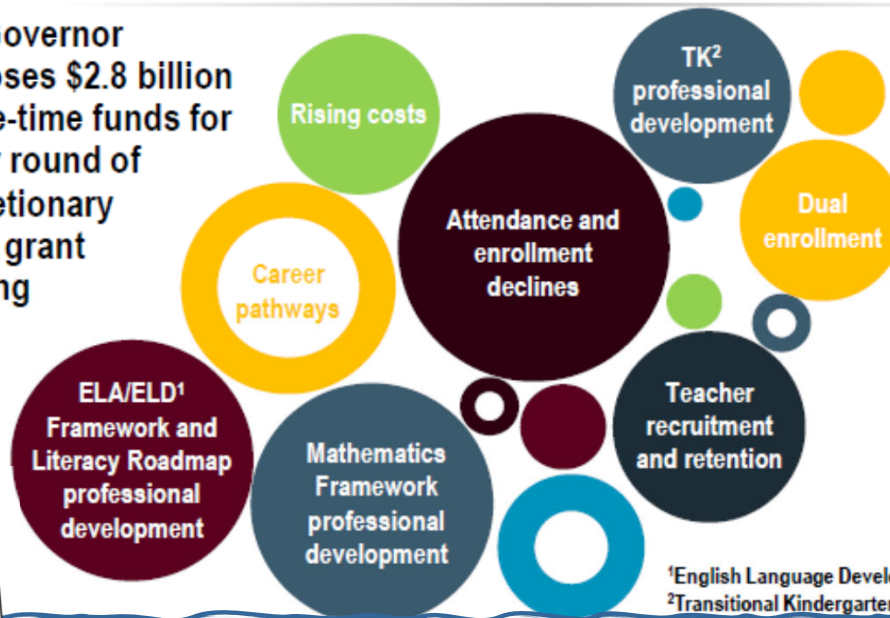
Funding Purpose

This funding is intended for discretionary use, including but not limited to:

- Professional development for teachers aligned with the English Language Arts/English Language Development (ELA/ELD) Framework, Literacy Roadmap, and Mathematics Framework
- Teacher recruitment and retention initiatives
- Career pathway programs and dual enrollment opportunities

Student Support and Professional Development Discretionary Block Grant

The Governor proposes \$2.8 billion in one-time funds for a new round of discretionary block grant funding



- Use of the block grant is intended to be fully discretionary, but with certain statewide priorities highlighted
- Trailer bill language will include the allocation methodology, expenditure deadline, and other details
- SSC estimates \$512.48 per ADA, if distributed per ADA

¹English Language Development
²Transitional Kindergarten

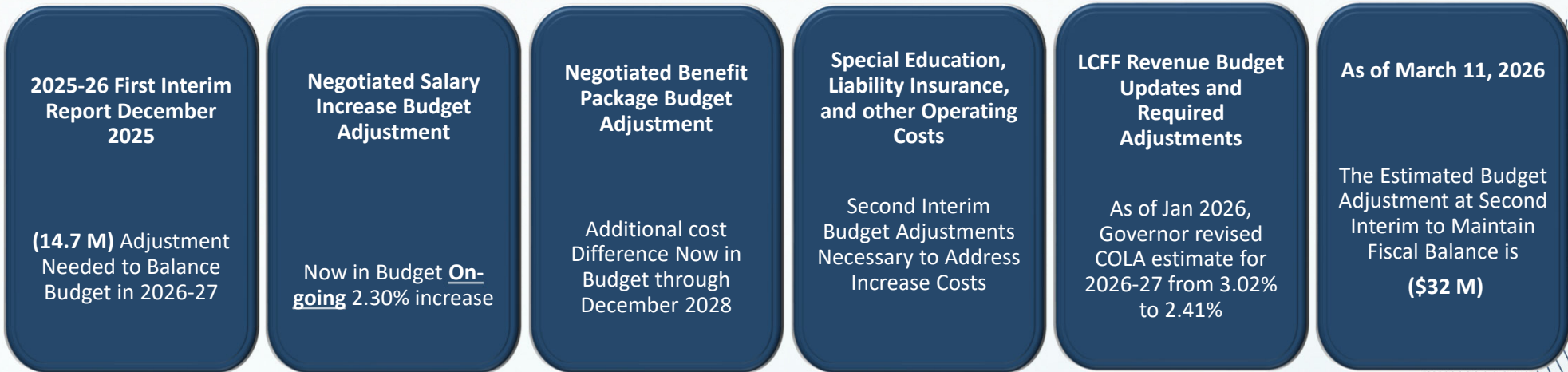
★ AUSD's Projected Allocation is
***\$7 Million**
***NOTE: Not currently included in the budget**

Source: School Services of California – Governor's Proposals for the 2026-27 State Budget and K-12 Education (January 2026)

2025-26 Second Interim Multi-Year (MYP) Projection General Fund - Unrestricted

DESCRIPTION	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
REVENUE & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$ 173,732,007	\$ 168,999,433	\$ 175,492,077
EXPENDITURE	\$ 186,776,849	\$ 201,589,116	\$ 204,394,474
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE)	\$ (13,044,842)	\$ (32,589,683)	\$ (28,902,398)
BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS	\$ -	\$ (31,500,000)	\$ (29,000,000)
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 23,844,842	\$ 10,800,000	\$ 9,710,317
ENDING BALANCE - \$	\$ 10,800,000	\$ 9,710,317	\$ 9,807,919
ENDING BALANCE - %	3.14%	3.12%	3.09%

2025-26 Second Interim – How did we get here? Where are we Now?



(\$14.7 M)



(\$32 M)

Other Funds Overview



2025-26 Second Interim - Definition of Funds

General Fund (01)

The General Fund is the primary operating fund for the District. It is used to account for the ordinary operations of the District.

Student Activity Revenue (08)

Fund 08 is used to account for Associated Students Body (ASB). The principal revenues in this fund are Donations, Fundraising, and Sales.

Adult Education (11)

The Adult Education Fund accounts for the California Adult Education Program (CAEP), Federal Grants and Local Fee Based Program. The fund is being maintained on a break-even basis.

Cafeteria Special Reserve Fund (13)

The Cafeteria Special Reserve Fund is used to account separately for Federal, State, and Local revenue to operate the food services program of the District.

Deferred Maintenance Fund (14)

This fund was eliminated by the Local Control Funding Formula. The Governing Board adopted a Resolution to maintain the fund to provide major repairs.

Building Fund (21)

The Building Fund exists primarily to account separately for proceeds from the sale of bonds.

Capital Facilities Fund (25)

The Capital Facilities Fund accounts for revenue from Developer Fees & local redevelopment agencies.

Special Reserve for Capital Outlay Fund (40)

The Special Reserve for Capital Outlay Fund is used for Capital projects outside of Building Fund.

Capital Projects Fund (49)

Fund 49 is used to account for Capital Projects financed by Mello-Roos Community Facility District (CFD).

Bond & Interest Redemption (51)

Fund 51 was established in 2009-10 to account for the interest earned on funds from the sale of bonds for Measure C. This fund now also accounts for the interest from the sale of bonds for Measure B.

Retiree Benefits (71)

This fund reflects the balances of the District's Futuris investments accounts established to pay future retiree benefits.

2025-26 Second Interim - Other Funds

Antioch Unified School District - Other Funds

Description	Student Activity Fund 08	Adult Education Fund 11	Child Nutrition Fund 13	Deferred Maintenance Fund 14	Building Fund (Bond Fund) Fund 21	Capital Facilities (Developer Fees) Fund 25	Special Reserve (Capital Outlay) Fund 40	Capital Projects Fund Fund 49	Bond & Interest Redemption Fund 51	Retiree Benefits Fund 71	Foundation Trust Fund Fund 73
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,369,299	\$ 289,741	\$ 6,639,877	\$ 5,298,281	\$ 68,854,010	\$ 12,918,734	\$ 4,705,978	\$ 3,583,204	\$ 9,534,550	\$ 9,721,315	\$ 58,680
REVENUES	\$ 299,135	\$ 1,572,234	\$ 13,880,921	\$ 53,939	\$ 1,288,749	\$ 1,559,513	\$ 1,612,162	\$ 2,518,956	\$ 11,733,559	\$ 128	\$ 1,153
EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,668,434	\$ 1,728,669	13,880,921	\$ 192,549	\$ 67,841,142	\$ 503,493	\$ 1,117,799	\$ 1,206,709	\$ 13,725,391	\$ 2,257,921	\$ 500
Excess (Deficiency of Revenue over Expenditures)	(1,369,299)	(156,436)	-	(138,610)	(66,552,393)	1,056,020	494,363	1,312,247	(1,991,832)	(2,257,793)	653
Transfer Out	-	-	-	4,400,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ 133,305	\$ 6,639,877	\$ 759,672	\$ 2,301,616	\$ 12,974,753	\$ 5,200,341	\$ 4,895,450	\$ 7,542,719	\$ 7,463,522	\$ 59,332

2025-26 Second Interim – Nutrition Services, Fund 13

Fund 13 – Nutrition Services

The projected ending fund balance for Fund 13 is **\$6.6 million**.

It is important to note that the District is not currently required to contribute General Fund resources to support the Nutrition Services program, which is noteworthy. In many school districts, Nutrition Services programs require ongoing financial support from the District’s General Fund to remain operational.

This strong financial position reflects the effective program management, operational efficiency, and strategic planning of our Nutrition Services team.

We extend our sincere appreciation and congratulations to the Nutrition Services Department for their outstanding work in maintaining a high-quality meal program while sustaining a healthy fund balance that supports the program’s long-term stability.

Nutrition Services	
Description	Fund 13
Beginning Balance	\$ 6,639,877
REVENUES	\$ 13,880,921
EXPENDITURES	13,880,921
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 6,639,877

2025-26 Second Interim – Bond/Building Fund 21

Fund 21 accounts for revenues and expenditures associated with the District’s voter-approved bond program and is used exclusively for capital improvements and facilities projects.

The following is a summary of ongoing projects supported by bond funds that focus on improving school facilities, maintaining safe learning environments, and modernizing district infrastructure. Updates include project progress, expenditures, and anticipated timelines or next phases.

John Muir Elementary School:

- On March 11, 2026, staff will bring forward a pre-construction services agreement with GCCI, Inc. for Board approval. GCCI was selected as the General Contractor through a Request for Qualifications/Proposals (RFQ/P) process for this project
 - Staff anticipates returning to the Board in April or May with a Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) for GCCI to proceed with construction and deliver the project
 - The project will be primarily funded through Fund 21, with supplemental funding from Fund 25 (Developer Fees).

Fremont Elementary School:

- This project is in design and was initially submitted to DSA in December
 - Staff is projecting construction starting in the Fall around the September time frame

Orchard Park:

- This project is in design and was initially submitted to DSA in December
 - The project team is projecting construction starting in the Fall around the September time frame

Dozier Libbey High School:

- Project slated that includes the addition of two portables
 - This project will be completely funded from Fund 25 Developer Fees

Summer Projects:

- Project representatives have several facility improvements that have a more deferred maintenance scope that are currently in design with construction planned in the summer - this includes:
 - Roof replacement
 - Restroom refresh
 - Marquee projects
 - And some mechanical items

2025-26 Second Interim – OPEB Retirement, Fund 71

Fund 71 – Retirement Fund

The projected ending fund balance for Fund 71 is \$7.4 million.

This fund is designated to support the District’s long-term obligations related to retiree benefits and helps ensure the District is able to meet these commitments in a fiscally responsible manner.

OPEB Retirement	
Description	Fund 71
Beginning Balance	\$ 9,721,315
REVENUES	\$ 128
EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,257,921
Excess (Deficiency of Revenue over Expenditures)	(2,257,793)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 7,463,522

2025-26 Second Interim

Certification of Interim Report

Certification of the financial condition of the District can be reported as positive, qualified, or negative

Positive – District will be able to meet its financial obligations for the current and subsequent two fiscal years

Qualified – District may not be able to meet its financial obligations for the current and subsequent two fiscal years

Negative – District will not be able to meet its financial obligation for the current and subsequent two fiscal years

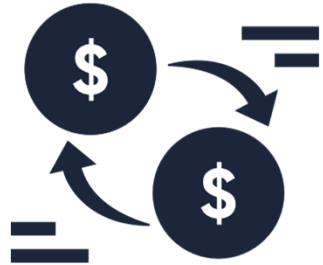
2025-26 Second Interim Conclusion: **Qualified Certification** of Second Interim Report

Qualified – District may not be able to meet its financial obligations for the current and subsequent two fiscal years

Note: Continued implementation of the Fiscal Solvency Plan is necessary.

Strategic Recommendations

01



**Optimize
budget allocations**

02



**Scale high-cost under
utilized programs**

03

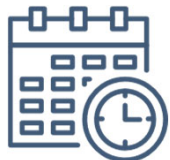


**Monitor budget closely and
continue Budget Freeze for
non-essentials**

2025-26 Second Interim - Next Steps

✓ 2025-26 AUSD Budget.....	June 2025
✓ 2024-25 Unaudited Actuals.....	September 2025
✓ 2025-26 First Interim Budget Report.....	December 2025
✓ 2024-25 District Financial Audit Report.....	January 2026
✓ 2025-26 Board Resolution – To identify amount of revenue enhancements and/or budget reductions	
✓ 2025-26 Establish Budget Committee	
✓ 2025-26 Host Community Budget Meetings	
✓ 2025-26 Develop Fiscal Stability Plan	
✓ 2025-26 Governance Team Budget Workshop	
✓ 2025-26 Potential Budget Reductions.....	February 2026
✓ 2025-26 Second Interim Budget Report.....	March 2026
2025-26 Review Fiscal Stability Plan	
2025-26 Assemble Health and Welfare Committee	
2025-26 Third Interim Budget Report.....	June 2026
2026-27 Adopted Budget	

Final Thoughts and Questions:



We will continue moving forward with thoughtful, data-driven decisions that prioritize fiscal solvency and long-term stability, while remaining steadfast in our commitment to supporting our scholars, valuing our staff, and partnering with our community to ensure every student has the opportunity to succeed.

Antioch Unified School District Website – Budget Collaborative Information Link:
<https://www.antiochschools.net/page/budget-collaborative>

