



## **ARE SACRAMENTO COUNTY SCHOOLS LEAVING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR ARTS EDUCATION ON THE TABLE?**

JUNE 5, 2025

### **SUMMARY**

Public schools in Sacramento County receive nearly \$40 million each year to increase instruction in visual and performing arts. This is the result of the passage of Proposition 28, which was approved by voters in November 2022.

In Sacramento County, Proposition 28 was approved by 65% of the voters, underscoring the importance of ensuring that our schools take full advantage of this funding. This strong support reflects a growing awareness that arts and music education is not merely a “nice to have” addition to the school day. Rather, it is increasingly seen as an important part of the core curriculum.

Studies show arts and music education play a critical role in helping children succeed in school and later in life. With arts and music education, students do better in math, reading, and other academic subjects; learn to think creatively and critically; and have better attendance, self-confidence, and mental health. Increased participation in arts and music education is also associated with fewer behavioral and disciplinary problems.

Proposition 28 funds may be used only to increase total school spending on arts education, including visual arts, music and other performing arts. Specific rules govern how the funds may be spent. For example, at least 80% of the funds must be spent on teachers or other instructors, and no more than 20% may be spent on supplies and materials, such as band

instruments, easels, and kilns. Schools also must comply with various reporting and audit requirements to ensure the new funds are spent as required.

Because of the well-documented importance of arts education, the strong public support for Proposition 28, and the significant amount of money at stake, the Grand Jury investigated the extent to which schools are taking advantage of this funding. In general, the investigation found schools can do a better job of implementing both the letter and the spirit of law, especially in the areas of program planning and hiring, transparency in reporting, and parental involvement. The investigation also found some technical violations of Proposition 28 that could result in the loss of funding if not corrected.

In addition, one budget practice that is common among schools, and which undermines the intended effect of Proposition 28, could expose schools to legal action and have significant negative fiscal consequences. A lawsuit challenging this practice has already been filed in Los Angeles County.

## BACKGROUND

The purpose of Proposition 28 is to increase total spending on visual and performing arts education in California's public schools, thereby expanding learning opportunities for students. Accordingly, schools are required to use Proposition 28 funds to **increase** and **not replace** existing spending for arts education.

The California Department of Education allocates approximately \$938 million (1% of existing general-purpose state funding) each year to schools specifically for Proposition 28. Sacramento County schools receive approximately \$40 million each year from this measure. Disbursement of funds began in the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

California law already has a minimum level of arts education that schools must provide. Specifically, California Education Code (EC) section 51210 (a) (5) requires the curriculum in grades 1 to 6 to include a sequence of instruction in the subjects of dance, music, theatre, and visual arts. All students in grades 1 to 6 must receive this sequence of instruction. In grades 7 to 12, schools must offer art instruction in the same four categories. That means, for this grade span, students must have access to, but are not required to take the full sequence of arts instruction.

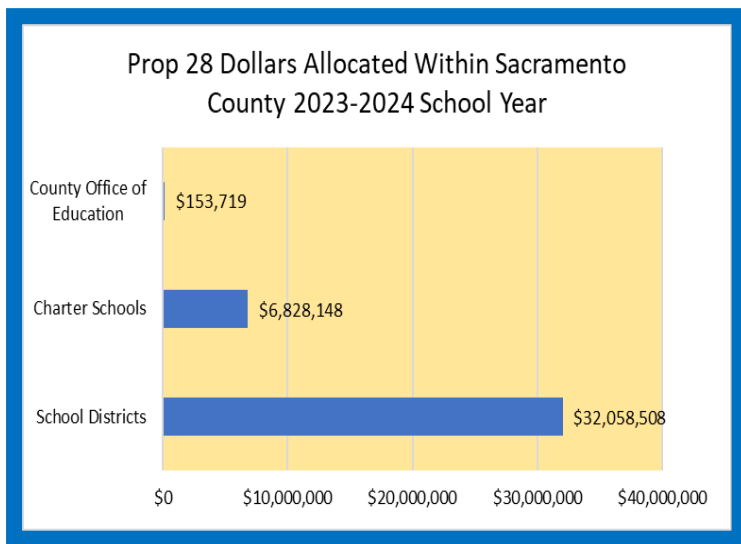
Studies show only 11% of students in grades 1 to 6 are provided the full required sequence of arts education, and only 23% of students in grades 7 to 12 are offered art as an elective. There are no sanctions or consequences for schools that fail to provide or offer the required courses.

At all grade levels, schools report that insufficient funding is the biggest barrier to providing more arts instruction. Accordingly, the purpose of Proposition 28 is to address this by earmarking funding specifically for arts instruction and requiring schools to spend those funds in addition to what they are already spending for this purpose.

Reports cite numerous studies showing that arts instruction is associated with improved outcomes in other school areas, such as:

- ✚ Better school attendance
- ✚ Increased graduation and college-going rates
- ✚ Improved performance in other academic subjects
- ✚ Decreased disciplinary incidents
- ✚ Greater tendency to stay on task

Sacramento County school districts, charter schools, and the County Office of Education (collectively known as local education agencies, or LEAs) receive nearly \$40 million in Proposition 28 funds each year. In Sacramento County 82% of the Proposition 28 funding goes to school districts, 18% to charter schools, and a minor portion to the County Office of Education (COE).



The chart to the left shows the monies each type of LEA received for fiscal year 2023-24. Fiscal year 2024-25 was very similar. Proposition 28 funds are allocated to schools by the California Department of Education each year. The amount allocated to each school is determined by the Department of Education, which uses a formula that is based on student enrollment at each school. The formula provides added weight to

students who are English language learners, in foster care, or are eligible for free- or reduced-price meals. Funds must be spent at the school to which they are allocated and may not be transferred from one school to another.

In order to receive Proposition 28 funds, schools must comply with the following:

- ✚ Proposition 28 funds must be added to (i.e., supplement) existing school spending for arts education
- ✚ At least 80% of the funds must be spent on arts education teachers or classified employees and no more than 20% on materials, equipment, or supplies

- ✚ No more than 1% of the funds may be spent on administration
- ✚ Schools have up to three years to spend each year's allocation (unspent funds are returned to the state to be reallocated to schools across the state in the next year)
- ✚ Schools must file a governing board-approved spending report with the Department of Education each year and post that report on their own websites
- ✚ Schools must certify to the Department of Education that they have complied with all of these requirements
- ✚ Independent auditors must verify compliance as part of the annual external audit.

These requirements apply only if a school chooses to spend the Proposition 28 funds, but they are not required to do so. If a school chooses not to spend the funds, they revert to the state.

## METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury obtained information from multiple sources, including but not limited to the following:

- ✚ Interviews with 15 individuals, including school district and charter school program and budget personnel, employees of the Sacramento County Office of Education, California Department of Education (CDE), a PTA representative, and community advocates
- ✚ Proposition 28 (text available [here](#))
- ✚ School district and charter school websites
- ✚ The California Education Code (click [here](#) for the home page)
- ✚ Prop 28 Reports on school district and charter school websites
- ✚ Expenditure Worksheets for Audit Compliance Review Proposition 28 Arts and Music in Schools from the CDE
- ✚ A classified job description as an example of how classified employees can be employed with Proposition 28 funds
- ✚ Arts Education Alliance of the Bay Area "Prop 28 Resource Doc: Community Organizations" (click [here](#) for the home page)
- ✚ Friends of Sacramento Arts Webinar: "Advocating for Prop. 28 Arts & Music in Schools," September 24, 2024 (click [here](#) for the home page)
- ✚ California Commission on Teacher Credentialing (click [here](#) for the home page)
- ✚ Research reports from industry thinktank SRI International (click [here](#) for the home page)
- ✚ "EdSource," an online education journal (click [here](#) for the home page)
- ✚ The Los Angeles Times, "LAUSD misused millions in taxpayer-approved money meant for arts education, suit alleges," February 11, 2025

## DISCUSSION

The Grand Jury's investigation revealed that complexities and ambiguities in the initiative's requirements, combined with competing local budget priorities, create opportunities and perhaps incentives for schools to fall short of the goal of increasing arts education spending. Some of the problems identified could result in the loss of Proposition 28 funding for affected schools. This would reduce or deny opportunities for increased arts education. The Grand Jury makes recommendations to address six identified problems.

### It's Difficult to Determine if Proposition 28 Funds are Actually Used to Increase Spending on Arts Education

The primary goal of Proposition 28 is to increase total spending on arts education in order to expand arts education opportunities for students. To achieve this, schools are required to (at a minimum) maintain spending from existing funds and then add spending from Proposition 28 to that amount. This requires schools to accurately account for spending on arts education from existing revenue sources.

Proposition 28 establishes the following requirements to ensure compliance with this requirement:

- ✚ It requires schools to certify to the Department of Education that they have determined the amount spent on arts education from existing funds and that spending from Proposition 28 funds has been added to that amount
- ✚ It requires auditors, as part of the normal annual external audit, to verify that schools have filed the required certification to the Department of Education

However, neither the Department of Education nor the external auditors verify the accuracy of this calculation itself. Therefore, if the school does not publicly disclose how the calculation was made, parents and other members of the public have no way of assessing its accuracy. If schools underestimate the amount of spending from existing funds on arts education, then total spending on arts education will be less than required by Proposition 28. (See the example below.)

*EXAMPLE: If a school district spent \$1 million from existing funds on arts education but certifies that it spent only \$800,000, then total spending on arts education would be \$200,000 less than it should be, even after adding spending from Proposition 28 funds. This is specifically prohibited by the measure. Because this calculation is not subject to audit, it can only be verified if the school publicly discloses it.*

### There is a Dispute over How to Account for Spending from One-Time Revenues

In a related, but separate issue, there is disagreement between schools and the advocates of increasing arts education over how to treat spending from one-time revenues. Proposition 28 requires that its funds be used to supplement a school's existing spending on arts education. The measure defines "supplement" to mean:

*...that the funds appropriated by this chapter shall be used by local educational agencies to increase funding of arts education programs and not to supplant **existing** funding for those programs (emphasis added).* (ED Code 8821 (e))

Schools must comply with this requirement as a condition of receiving the funds. Failure to do so could result in the loss of those funds, but there is disagreement over which spending must be maintained. The question is, does Proposition 28 require schools to supplement spending from **all** of its revenue sources or only from **on-going** revenue sources (i.e., may schools exclude spending from one-time revenues from the level of spending that must be supplemented with Proposition 28 funds).

According to guidance to schools provided by the California Department of Education (CDE), spending on arts education from one-time revenue sources may be excluded. One-time funds can come from a variety of sources, such as the temporary federal COVID relief funds, private grants, or PTA contributions.

The CDE guidance provides the following methodology:

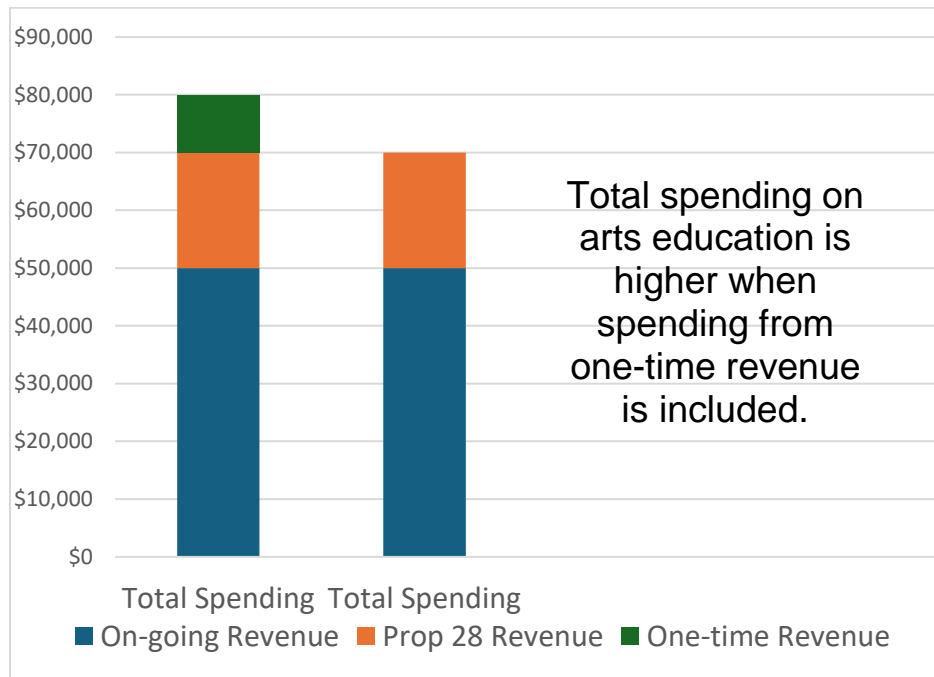
Step 1: Determine the total amount of spending on arts education from all non-Proposition 28 revenues in the prior year

Step 2: Subtract spending from one-time revenues from the amount determined in Step 1

Step 3: The balance is the amount of spending that the school must supplement with Proposition 28 funds in the current year

***Although this methodology assumes that spending from one-time revenues may be excluded from the level of spending that must be maintained, the Department of Education also advises schools to seek advice from their own legal counsel regarding the proper methodology.***

Arts education advocates dispute this interpretation. They argue that one-time funds were "existing" in the prior year and, if they were spent on arts education, then that spending must be continued in the current year and supplemented with Proposition 28 funds.



One school budget official interviewed by the Grand Jury said that PTA contributions are always considered one time, because the school cannot rely on them from year to year. Art education advocates respond by pointing out that this interpretation allows a school to replace PTA funds with Proposition 28 funds and then use the replaced PTA funds for other purposes. This is a violation of the measure, according to them.

The Grand Jury's review found that schools in Sacramento County are adopting the Department of Education's interpretation of the use of one-time funds and are excluding them from the calculation of the level of spending that must be supplemented with Proposition 28 funds. A pending lawsuit (Alex G., et al., v LAUSD) challenges this practice. This lawsuit, filed in Los Angeles Superior Court on February 10, 2025, alleges that "LAUSD has defrauded the State of California" by "falsely asserting that it has used Proposition 28 funds." Specifically,

*LAUSD has done exactly what the law prohibits: it has eliminated existing funding sources for existing art teachers, and replaced those funds with proposition 28 funds, thereby violating the requirement that the funds supplement rather than supplant existing sources.*

The outcome of this lawsuit could have major implications for schools across the state, including in Sacramento County. If the plaintiffs prevail, schools could be required to make up for several years of under spending on arts education.



### School-Site Plans Must be Aligned with District-Level Requirements

The 80/20 rule requires districts to spend a minimum of 80% of Proposition 28 funds on instructional personnel and no more than 20% on materials, supplies, and infrastructure. Proposition 28 allows up to 1% for administrative purposes.

However, Proposition 28 has two, seemingly conflicting requirements that complicate this rule:

- ✚ All spending plans must be developed at the school-site level, by the school-site administrator
- ✚ The 80/20 requirement is applied at the district level, not the school-site level

This means that some schools in a district can spend less than 80% of their Proposition 28 funding on personnel if this is balanced out by other schools in the same district spending more than 80% on personnel. Therefore, spending plans must be coordinated among schools within a district to avoid a district-wide violation of the 80/20 requirement. Failure to comply with the 80/20 requirement could result in the loss of Proposition 28 funding.

Schools have up to three years to spend each year's allocation of funds. The 80/20 requirement is applied either when each year's allocation is fully spent or at the end of the three-year period, whichever comes first. This means that spending among school sites must be coordinated over the entire three-year period across all schools in a district. In addition, each year's allocation creates a new three-year spending window. By the fourth year of implementation (2026-27) schools always will be in the first, second, and third year of different annual allocations. This requires coordination among schools both within and between fiscal years regarding their spending plans in order to avoid violating the 80/20 requirement. This can be achieved only with district-wide planning.

There is another reason for multi-year, district-wide planning. The Grand Jury interviewed several individuals who stated that a desired outcome of Proposition 28 is to provide schools with the resources needed to build arts education into the overall school curriculum. Interviewees stressed that it would not be sufficient to use the funding just for extra activities like field trips to performances or visiting artists that are not otherwise connected to a broader curriculum. This is consistent with the California Arts Education Framework published by the CDE in 2021, which states:

*For students to develop into artistically literate, creative, and capable individuals, it is essential that arts instruction is sequential, standards-based, comprehensive, and prioritized. This means standards-based sequential instruction for all students, in all five arts disciplines, during the regular school day, each year from TK [transitional kindergarten] through twelfth grade. A comprehensive program provides students access to each of the arts disciplines through articulated feeder programs that support students' transition between school levels.*



The Grand Jury investigation found that, while at least one district is engaged in five-year planning, this is not always the case. Some districts report minimal coordination between school-site and district-level administrators.

### Schools Must File a Spending Report with CDE and Post it on Their Websites

Proposition 28 requires each school to submit its governing board-approved Proposition 28 spending report to the Department of Education each year and to post that report on its own website. Schools must comply with this requirement as a condition of receiving Proposition 28 funds. Compliance is subject to the annual external audit. Failure to comply will lead to an audit exception, which is reported to the CDE. This, in turn, could lead to the loss of Proposition 28 funding.

The Grand Jury's review found that several schools in Sacramento County (primarily charter schools) have not posted reports on their websites. In addition, some schools and districts do not post their reports in an easily accessible location. For example, some schools post the report as part of an agenda item for a governing board meeting. This means that parents or other members of the public would need to dig into perhaps several meeting agendas and related background materials to find the report. Such schools follow the letter, but not the spirit, of the law. This falls short of providing the level of transparency required by Proposition 28.

### There are Multiple Strategies to Deal with the Shortage of Arts Teachers

Schools report that the single biggest impediment to fully implementing Proposition 28 is the long-standing shortage of credentialed arts teachers. The California Commission on Teacher Credentialing reports that the state had only one credentialed arts teacher for every 785 students in 2020-21. According to a report from SRI International, Proposition 28 funding will support 5,457 new teachers statewide, including 237 new teachers in Sacramento County. Meanwhile, data from the California Department of Education shows that Sacramento County schools have hired 96 teachers and 41 classified employees with Proposition 28 funds as of 2023-24. This falls about 100 teachers short of the number of new hires that could be supported with Proposition 28 funds.



The Grand Jury has identified several programs and strategies that schools can use to address this problem. While some schools in Sacramento County are already implementing some of these strategies, they are not in widespread use yet.

First, the requirement that at least 80% of Proposition 28 funds must be spent on personnel does not necessarily mean that they must be spent on credentialed teachers. Schools may employ classified employees (non-certificated support staff) who have a special skill or talent in

an arts area to provide instruction under the direct supervision of a certificated teacher. At least one school district in Sacramento County has developed a classified employee job description for this purpose.

Second, schools can utilize a new Career Technical Education (CTE) credential to enlarge the pool of potential teachers at the secondary level. A person who has at least 3,000 hours of experience in a qualified vocational or career area can receive the CTE credential. No bachelor's degree is required. This credential is available for professionals who have worked in areas such as commercial art, photography, game design, multi-media production, and theatrical production.

This option is available to any secondary school and can provide a significant increase to the potential hiring pool, because Proposition 28 broadly defines arts education to include (but not be limited to):

*...instruction and training, supplies, materials, and arts educational partnership programs, for instruction in: dance, media arts, music, theatre, and visual arts, including folk art, painting, sculpture, photography, and craft arts, creative expressions, including graphic arts and design, computer coding, animation, music composition and ensembles, and script writing, costume design, film, and video.*

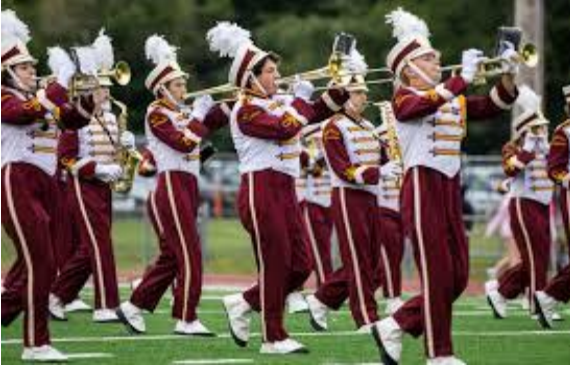
Workers in many of these areas can qualify for the CTE credential.

Third, schools may participate in a district intern program that has been approved by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. For example, California State University at Sacramento has an approved program. Anyone with a baccalaureate or higher degree and who has either completed a course or passed an exam covering the principles and provisions of the U. S. Constitution can receive a District Intern Credential. This option significantly expands the hiring pool.

Fourth, the Classified School Employee Teacher Credential Program provides financial assistance to classified school employees who are working toward a teaching credential. Participants may receive up to \$24,000 over a five-year period to pay for tuition and related expenses. This program is available only to classified employees who work in schools that participate in the program, but funds are limited.

### Parents Must Be Included in Developing School-Site Spending Plans

Various provisions in state law establish a strong policy of requiring parental involvement in program and curricular decision-making. For example, each school is required to adopt and annually revise a Local Control and Accountability Plan, which is a statement of the school's goals for its students and a description of the specific strategies it will undertake to achieve those goals (EC 52060 for school districts and EC 47606.5 for charter schools). In addition, EC 52060 (d) (3) (a) requires those plans to address "Parental involvement, including efforts the



school district makes to seek parent input in making decisions for the school district and each individual school site..."

Also, EC 64001 requires schools that receive specified federal or state funding (this is virtually every school in the state) to develop a School Plan for Student Achievement. EC 65000 requires such schools to establish a school site council that includes parents.

Taken together, these provisions establish a state policy of including parents in district and individual school decision-making. Despite these requirements, the Grand Jury investigation found that parents are often excluded from decision-making in the development of Proposition 28 spending plans. Some parents are not even aware of Proposition 28.

## **FINDINGS**

- F1. The lack of transparency and independent validation of a school's calculation of the amount of existing funds it spends on arts education creates an opportunity for schools to underestimate that amount, thereby reducing arts education spending from the level required by Proposition 28. (R1)
- F2. Failure to supplement spending from one-time funds with Proposition 28 funds subjects schools to potential litigation, which could result in the loss of funds. (R2)
- F3. Failure to post Proposition 28 annual reports on their websites puts schools at risk of losing this funding. (R3)
- F4. By placing the spending reports in hard-to-find places on their websites, schools make it difficult for parents and the public to get information about how Proposition 28 funds are being spent, thereby falling short of the level of transparency required by the measure. (R3)

- F5. By not taking full advantage of multiple opportunities to recruit and hire more arts teachers, schools fall short of meeting the goal of increasing arts education. (R4)
- F6. By not engaging in district-wide, multi-year planning, districts risk losing funds by being out of compliance with the 80/20 spending requirement and lose the opportunity to integrate expanded arts education into the regular curriculum. (R5)
- F7. By not involving parents in the development of Proposition 28 spending plans, districts violate state law and deny parents the opportunity to contribute. (R6)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. The Grand Jury recommends that governing boards direct appropriate budget staff to disclose the calculation of prior year spending on arts education at the same annual public hearing at which Proposition 28 spending reports are adopted, beginning no later than December 15, 2025. (F1)
- R2. The Grand Jury recommends that governing boards either (1) direct appropriate budget staff to include spending from one-time revenues in the calculation of prior year arts education spending or (2) seek independent legal advice on how to account for such funds, by December 15, 2025. (F2)
- R3. The Grand Jury recommends that governing boards direct appropriate staff to post Proposition 28 annual spending reports on an easy-to-find page on the school or district website by December 15, 2025. (F3, F4)
- R4. The Grand Jury recommends that governing boards direct appropriate staff to explore all available programs to hire arts teachers and classified employees with Proposition 28 funds by December 15, 2025. (F5)
- R5. The Grand Jury recommends that governing boards adopt multi-year arts education plans to help ensure compliance with the law and to integrate new and expanded arts education programs into the overall curriculum by December 15, 2025. (F6)
- R6. The Grand Jury recommends that governing boards direct school site administrators to include parents in developing school site Proposition 28 spending plans by December 15, 2025. (F7)

## REQUIRED RESPONSES

The following responses are required within 90 days pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05:

Board of Education  
Arcohe Union Elementary  
c/o Katie Otto, Board President  
11755 Ivie Road  
Herald, CA 95638-0093

Board of Education  
Elk Grove Unified School District  
c/o Michael Vargas, Board President  
9510 Elk Grove Florin Road  
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Board of Education  
Folsom-Cordova Unified School District  
c/o Chris Clark, Board President  
1965 Birkmont Drive  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742-6407

Board of Education  
Natomas Unified School District  
c/o Micah Grant, Board President  
1901 Arena Boulevard  
Sacramento, CA 95834-1905

Board of Education  
Robla Elementary School District  
c/o Craig Deluz, Board President  
5248 Rose St  
Sacramento, CA 95838-1633

Board of Education  
Sacramento City Unified School District  
c/o Jasjit Singh, Board President  
5735 47<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Sacramento, CA 95824

Board of Education  
Sacramento County Office of Education  
c/o O. Alfred Brown, Sr., President, Board of Education  
P.O. Box 269003  
Sacramento, CA 95826-9003

Board of Education  
San Juan Unified School District  
c/o Ben Avey, Board President  
3738 Walnut Avenue  
Carmichael, CA 95608

Board of Education  
Twin Rivers Unified School District  
c/o Basim Elkarra, Board President  
3222 Winona Way  
North Highlands, CA 95660

**Mail or Deliver a Hard Copy Response To:**

The Honorable Bunmi Awoniyi  
Presiding Judge  
Sacramento County Superior Court  
720 9<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Email the Response To:**

Ms. Erendira Tapia-Bouthillier  
Sacramento County Grand Jury Coordinator  
Email: [TapiaE@saccourt.ca.gov](mailto:TapiaE@saccourt.ca.gov)

## INVITED RESPONSES

Aspire Alexander Twilight College  
Preparatory Academy  
Beth Hunkapiller, Chair, Board of  
Directors  
2360 El Camino Avenue  
Sacramento, CA 95821-5611

Aspire Alexander Twilight Secondary  
Academy  
Principal Mercedes Macumber  
2360 El Camino Avenue  
Sacramento, CA 95821-5611

Aspire Capitol Heights Academy  
Interim Principal - Matthew Williams-  
George  
Board Chair - Beth Hunkapiller  
1001 22nd Avenue Suite 100  
Oakland, CA 94606

Bowling Green Elementary  
Mr. Floyd, Principal  
4211 Turnbridge Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95823

California Innovative Career Academy  
Bill McGuire  
555 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA 95814

California Montessori Project - Capitol  
Campus  
Interim Principal  
2635 Chestnut Hill Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95826

California Montessori Project - Elk Grove  
Campus  
Rebecca "Becky" Marsolais as Interim  
Superintendent  
5330A Gibbons Drive, Suite 700  
Carmichael, CA 95608-2117

California Montessori Project-San Juan  
Campuses  
Julia Sweeney, Board Chair  
5325 Engle Rd, Ste 200  
Carmichael, CA 95826

Capital College and Career Academy  
Board of Directors; Ian McQuoid, Vice  
Chair,  
501 Arden Way  
Sacramento, CA 95815

Capitol Collegiate Academy  
Jenna Elam, Chairperson Board of  
Directors  
2118 Meadowview Rd.  
Sacramento, CA 95832

Community Collaborative Charter  
Superintendent Jason Sample  
5715 Skvarla Avenue  
McClellan, CA 95652-2424

Community Outreach Academy  
Lillie Campbell - President  
5112 Arnold Ave. Suite A.  
McClellan, CA, CA 95652

Community Outreach Academy  
Lillie Campbell - President  
P.O. Box 269003  
Sacramento, CA 95826-9003

Community Outreach Academy  
Lillie Campbell - President  
5112 Arnold Ave. Suite A.  
McClellan, CA, CA 95652

Creative Connections Arts Academy  
Brian Emerson, Principal  
6444 Walerga Road  
North Highlands, CA 95660

Delta Elementary Charter  
Yolo County School  
PO Box 127  
Clarksburg, CA 95612

Elk Grove Charter  
Marc LaVine, Principal  
10065 Atkins Drive  
Elk Grove, CA 95757

Folsom Cordova K-8 Community Charter  
Mercedes Kirk, Principal  
4420 Monhegan Way  
Mather, CA 95655

Fortune School  
Margaret Fortune, President/CEO  
2890 Gateway Oaks Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95833

Futures High  
Lillie Campbell - President  
5112 Arnold Ave. Suite A.  
McClellan, CA, CA 95652-1075

Gateway International  
Lillie Campbell - President  
5112 Arnold Ave. Suite A.  
McClellan, CA, CA 95652-1075

George Washington Carver School of  
Arts and Science  
Part of Sac Unified  
10101 Systems Pkwy.  
Sacramento, CA 95827-3007

Golden Valley Orchard  
Principal, Becky Page  
Board of Trustees - Katie Gerski-Keller -  
Board Chair  
6550 Filbert Avenue  
Orangevale, CA 95662-4112

Golden Valley River  
Board of Trustees; Katie Gerski-Keller,  
Chair  
9601 Lake Natoma Dr.  
Orangevale, CA 95662

Growth Public  
Stacy Scarborough Board Chair  
9320 Tech Center Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95826

Heritage Peak Charter  
Paul Keefer, Executive Director Pacific  
Charter Schools  
2241 Harvard St., Suite 310  
Sacramento, CA 95815



Heritage Peak Charter  
Paul Keefer, Executive Director Pacific  
Charter Schools  
2241 Harvard St., Suite 310  
Sacramento, CA 95815

Higher Learning Academy  
Lillie Campbell - President  
5112 Arnold Ave. Suite A.  
McClellan, CA, CA 95652-1075

Highlands Community Charter  
Ernie Daniels, Corporate President  
1333 Grand Avenue  
Sacramento, CA 95838

Leroy Greene Academy ( Executive  
Concil address)  
Robyn Castillo Ed.D, Superintendent  
2950 River Dr  
Sacramento, CA 95833

Leroy Greene Academy ( NUSD address)  
Robyn Castillo Ed.D, Superintendent  
2950 West River Dr  
Sacramento, CA 95833-3767

Marconi Learning Academy  
Carol Stanford- President  
2444 Marconi Avenue,  
Sacramento, CA 95821

Natomas Charter  
Principal  
2920 Advantage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95834

Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep  
Principal Melissa Mori  
3700 Del Paso Road  
Sacramento, CA 95834-9606

Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep  
Elementary  
Principal Marcie Dart.  
3700 Del Paso Road  
Sacramento, CA 95834-9606

Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep Middle  
Principal Tanila Edwards  
3700 Del Paso Road  
Sacramento, CA 95834-9606 C

New Hope Charter  
Executive Director, Herinder  
Pegany...Board  
201 Jessie Avenue  
Sacramento, 95832

New Joseph Bonnheim (NJB) Community  
Charter  
Principal Dianne Wiley  
7300 Marin Avenue  
Sacramento, CA 95820

New Pacific School - Rancho Cordova  
Board of Directors; Judy Miller  
10710 Bear Hollow Drive  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

New Technology High  
Principal Jessica Martin  
1400 Dickson St.  
Sacramento, CA 95822

Options for Youth-San Juan  
Barbara Gondo, President  
1508 Howe Avenue  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Paseo Grande Charter School  
Principal Lindsay Reese  
5248 Rose Street  
Sacramento, CA 95838-1633

Sacramento Charter High  
Carolyn Veal-Hunter, Chairperson  
2315 34th Street  
Sacramento, CA 95817

San Juan Choices Charter  
Director, Brent Givens  
4425 Laurelwood Way  
Sacramento, CA 95864

SAVA - Sacramento Academic and  
Vocational Academy - EGUSD  
Director, Summer Ash / Campus  
Principal - Lezli Warburton

SAVA - Sacramento Academic and  
Vocational Academy - SCUSD  
Director, Summer Ash / Campus  
Principal -

3141 Dwight Road, Suite 400  
Elk Grove, CA 95758-6473

5330 Power Inn Road, Suite A  
Sacramento, CA 95820-6757

SAVA: Sacramento Academic and  
Vocational Academy - think this is  
wrong..funding is for OAK Ridge  
Elementary  
Tiffany WheldenPrincipal  
4501 Martin Luther King Boulevard  
Sacramento, CA 95820-2731

Smythe Academy of Arts and Sciences  
Casey Gong, Principal  
700 Dos Rios Street  
Sacramento, CA 95811

Sol Aureus College Preparatory  
Norman Hernandez, CEO  
6620 Gloria Dr.  
Sacramento, CA 95831

St. HOPE Public School 7  
Carolyn Veal-Hunter, Chairperson, Board  
of Directors  
2315 34th Street  
Sacramento, CA 95817

The Language Academy of Sacramento  
2850 49th St  
Sacramento, CA 95817

The MET  
Principal Eracleo Guevara  
810 V Street  
Sacramento, CA 95818-1330

Visions In Education  
Mark Holman, Board Chairperson  
5030 El Camino Ave  
Carmichael, CA 95608

Westlake Charter  
Hope Gawlick, President Board of  
Directors  
2680 Mabry Dr.  
Sacramento, CA 95835

Westside Preparatory Charter  
Principal Kristina Jordan  
6537 W Second St  
Rio Linda, CA 95673

Yav Pem Suab Academy - Preparing for  
the Future Charter  
Board of Directors; Miles E. Myles,  
President  
7555 S Land Park Dr  
Sacramento, CA 95831

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

**APPENDIX**  
**Allocation of Proposition 28 Funds in Sacramento County**  
*Source: California Department of Education*

Sacramento County Local Education Agency (LEA)	Prop 28 Allocation 2023-2024	Prop 28 Allocation 2024-2025
American River Collegiate Academy	\$10,957	\$14,123
Arcohe Union Elementary	\$68,453	\$64,940
Aspire Alexander Twilight College Preparatory Academy	\$75,482	\$70,086
Aspire Alexander Twilight Secondary Academy	\$91,096	\$79,884
Aspire Capitol Heights Academy	\$30,549	\$36,720
Bowling Green Elementary	\$131,989	\$122,257
California Innovative Career Academy	\$389,670	\$557,197
California Montessori Project - Capitol Campus	\$44,936	\$44,353
California Montessori Project - Elk Grove Campus	\$69,347	\$69,880
California Montessori Project-San Juan Campuses	\$188,715	\$194,104
Capital College and Career Academy	\$0	\$7,502
Capitol Collegiate Academy	\$73,293	\$76,575
Center Joint Unified	\$664,062	\$669,819
Community Collaborative Charter	\$106,335	\$118,850
Community Outreach Academy	\$300,296	\$303,827
Creative Connections Arts Academy	\$117,531	\$115,874
Delta Elementary Charter	\$48,134	\$45,066
Elk Grove Charter	\$43,264	\$41,920
Elk Grove Unified	\$8,939,692	\$9,124,646
Elverta Joint Elementary	\$35,191	\$34,435
Folsom Cordova K-8 Community Charter	\$21,495	\$20,015
Folsom-Cordova Unified	\$2,855,211	\$2,861,296
Fortune	\$312,937	\$282,229
Futures High	\$83,816	\$81,796
Galt Joint Union Elementary	\$545,815	\$541,825
Galt Joint Union High	\$313,140	\$287,600
Gateway International	\$98,816	\$96,391
George Washington Carver School of Arts and Science	\$28,215	\$25,557
Golden Valley Orchard	\$37,340	\$40,258
Golden Valley River	\$42,855	\$39,893
Growth Public	\$43,347	\$42,746
Heritage Peak Charter	\$162,529	\$175,792
Higher Learning Academy	\$94,896	\$92,045
Highlands Community Charter	\$1,198,300	\$1,620,274
Leroy Greene Academy	\$109,593	\$112,829
Marconi Learning Academy	\$58,361	\$71,548
Natomas Charter	\$238,061	\$254,114
Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep	\$86,112	\$83,983

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Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep Elementary	\$59,759	\$63,818
Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep Middle	\$72,061	\$69,071
Natomas Unified	\$1,730,301	\$1,783,499
New Hope Charter	\$36,912	\$27,373
New Joseph Bonnheim (NJB) Community Charter	\$42,217	\$42,783
New Pacific School - Rancho Cordova	\$0	\$14,259
New Technology High	\$26,272	\$24,692
Options for Youth-San Juan	\$137,133	\$130,439
Paseo Grande Charter School	\$8,063	\$15,140
River Delta Joint Unified	\$281,997	\$291,115
Robla Elementary School District	\$376,086	\$366,505
Sacramento Charter High	\$60,489	\$57,134
Sacramento City Unified	\$6,277,428	\$5,936,070
Sacramento Co. Office of Education	\$153,719	\$146,244
San Juan Choices Charter	\$33,155	\$38,076
San Juan Unified	\$5,923,697	\$5,737,869
SAVA - Sacramento Academic and Vocational Academy - EGUSD	\$57,584	\$59,250
SAVA - Sacramento Academic and Vocational Academy - SCUSD	\$127,284	\$120,098
SAVA: Sacramento Academic and Vocational Academy	\$30,585	\$31,618
Smythe Academy of Arts and Sciences	\$195,319	\$198,176
Sol Aureus College Preparatory	\$52,091	\$47,538
St. HOPE Public School 7	\$97,783	\$87,991
The Language Academy of Sacramento	\$103,754	\$99,331
The MET	\$33,864	\$32,006
Twin Rivers Unified	\$4,047,435	\$3,903,161
Visions In Education	\$1,012,233	\$1,045,812
Westlake Charter	\$170,660	\$180,609
Westside Preparatory Charter	\$66,374	\$73,744
Yav Pem Suab Academy - Preparing for the Future Charter	\$66,289	\$80,925
<i>Total Allocation to Sacramento County LEAs</i>	<i>\$39,040,375</i>	<i>\$39,226,595</i>