

Recently, at the direction of the President of the United States, disbursal of over 6.8 billion dollars (\$6,800,000,000) allocated for K-12 education was paused on fairly short notice. This has a number of effects:

/1/ in hundreds of school districts summer school session funding was thrown into disarray.

/2/ similarly, a great many households were obliged to find some way of managing children who had been expected to be attending school and doing homework

/3/ paying or hiring of teachers, aides and staff for the summer was disrupted

/4/ hiring of teachers, aides and staff for the next school year starting August or September was disrupted

/5/ any beliefs about predictability of Federal payments were reduced. The percentage of a school district's revenues that are from Federal funds (as opposed to state and local funds) varies considerably so loss of Federal funding can range from annoying to life-threatening. Statewide, in California, Federal funding makes up about 11.31% of school district revenues, with the State of California contributing about 58.78% and local and county funding contributing about 29.91%.

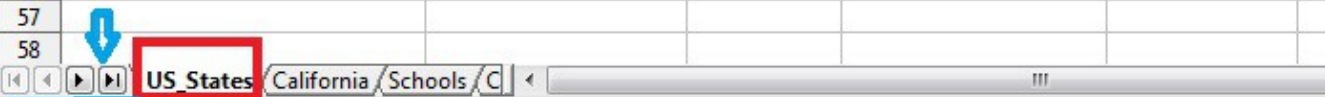
/6/ In particular, school districts must consider the possibilities of less or little Federal funding for the next school year as well as next summer as well as clawbacks.

/7/ Note that litigation was launched by in the US District Court of Rhode Island on January 28, 2025 by 23 states as Case 1:25-cv-00039-JJM-PAS asserting that delay of Congressional approved funding was not within the scope of executive branch powers and would cause irreparable harm. The case may also be found as *State of New York et al v. Trump et al* – the defendants filed a notice of appeal April 28. Case 1:25-cv-00347 was filed July 21 and is otherwise known as *Anchorage School District et al v. U.S. Department of Education et al*. The list of plaintiffs is lengthy.

/8/ It was announced about one week ago that close to one billion dollars of Federal funding was going to be released but that there were new guidelines to be imposed. Likewise, on June 25<sup>th</sup>, after a review by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, the remaining funds are scheduled to be released during the first week in August.

On the accompany spreadsheet the worksheet titled US\_States

49	Alaska	743,756	0.22%	131,243	0.27%
50	Vermont	648,278	0.19%	82,455	0.17%
51	Wyoming	590,169	0.17%	91,036	0.18%
52					
53	TOTALS	342,698,685	100.00%	49,423,567	100.00%
54					
55	District of Columbia	702,250		92,794	
56					
57					
58					



[note that the navigation bar for worksheets – blue underline and blue arrow in the lower left of the image above – is usually found at the lower left of a spreadsheet if opened using Microsoft Excel or Open Office Calc. If US\_States (in red box above) is in bold it is the worksheet that is visible. If not in bold (in this image the California and Schools worksheets are not in bold), use your mouse to click US\_States . It should turn bold and the contents should display. If US\_States is not visible you will want to click the navigation arrows (black; under the blue arrow) until US\_States appears and then click it as above]. Both because the state of California has the greatest population and for ease of reading the California figures are at the top of the worksheet:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	State	Population	% US	K-12 students	% US
2	California	39,663,800	11.57%	5,924,113	11.99%
3	Texas	31,853,800	9.29%	5,532,518	11.19%
4	Florida	23,839,600	6.96%	2,872,335	5.81%
5	New York	19,997,100	5.84%	2,533,449	5.13%
6	Pennsylvania	13,139,800	3.83%	1,692,829	3.43%
7	Illinois	12,778,100	3.73%	1,846,264	3.74%
8	Ohio	11,942,600	3.48%	1,675,300	3.39%
9	Georgia	11,297,300	3.30%	1,749,701	3.54%
10	North Carolina	11,210,900	3.27%	1,544,289	3.12%
11	Michigan	10,197,600	2.98%	1,426,491	2.89%

Column A has names of states.

Column B has a coherent set of associated populations. These are US Census estimates so one might wish to find other estimates if your state (in this example, California) population is higher than the spreadsheet value. In theory, a significantly higher population gets California more money.

Column C is the percentage comparing the population of each state to the estimated total US population of 342,698,685 as shown in the first image. Like the state populations, the estimated national population changes every minute or so – close enough is close enough. However, the national population should equal the sum of the populations of the states and the percentages should sum to 100%

Column D is the estimated number of enrolled K-12 students for each state. These numbers are also volatile and sometimes actually decrease. Of more interest is how the percentage for each state based on a estimated national total of 49,423,567 enrolled students compared to the percentage of general population. For example, the state of Texas has been accused of inflating its number of K-12 students (see row 3 above - about 1.9% higher) in order to obtain more money.

Now click the California worksheet in the navigation bar so **California** is bold

Cell B1 and its label in cell A1 are repeated from the previous worksheet, as are cells B3, B4 and B5 and their labels in cells A3, A4 and A5. Cell B6 is the disputed amount of Federal funds allocated in Fiscal year 2023 – it includes special COVID funds not all of which was allocated or claimed. California obtained 12.92% (cell E6) of this which was a slightly higher percentage than usual.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	California Population	39,663,800			
2					
3	% US Population	11.57%			
4	K-12 students	5,924,113			
5	% US K-12 Students	11.99%			
6	FY2023 Federal US	\$126,387,386,000	includes COVID	12.92%	
7	Federal revenue for CA	\$16,334,155,000	11.31%		
8	State revenue	\$84,859,978,000	58.78%		
9	Local revenue	\$43,173,349,000	29.91%		
10	Total revenue	\$144,367,482,000			
11	Expenditures	\$125,613,340,000			
12	Net	\$18,754,142,000			
13		United States	California		
14	Title I-C	\$376,000,000	\$45,082,400		Migrant Education
15	Title II-A	\$2,190,000,000	\$262,581,000		Supporting Effective Instruction
16	Title III-A	\$890,000,000	\$106,711,000		English Language Acquisition
17	Title IV-A ESEA	\$1,380,000,000	\$165,462,000		Student Support and Academic Enrichment
18	Title II WIOA	\$715,000,000	\$85,728,500		Adult Basic Literacy
19	Title IV-B	\$1,330,000,000	\$159,467,000		21 <sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers
20					
21	TOTAL	\$6,881,000,000	\$825,031,900		

US\_StatesCaliforniaSchools/C

According to the National Center of Education Statistics (NCES) the Federal education funding for California for Fiscal year 2024 was sixteen billion dollars (cell B7). As noted in cell C7 this was about 11.31% of school district revenues state-wide as mentioned previously. Cell B10 is the total of cells B7, B8 and B9 and should be the total government support for public school and registered charter school K-12 education in California.

It is not clear (to me, at any rate) how the expenses in cell B11 are determined. Cell B12 is the difference between total revenues (B10) and expenses (B11) suggesting that somehow California K-12 schools had an \$18 billion surplus in 2024. Those disputing cell B11 have noted that school districts must by law maintain reserves to pay teachers and staff through the end of regular school in June so it matters when expenses are assessed.

Rows 14 through 19 have their totals in row 21 and describe the six major revenues making up the six billion dollars. The short legal title in in column A cells 14 to 19 with a somewhat descriptive text in column D in corresponding cells 14 to 19. The cells B14 to B19 represent the total national amounts for these revenues as allocated by Congress. Note that the six billion dollars is considerably smaller than the sixteen billion dollars in cell B7 – the latter is essentially for nine months (September to May, while cell B21 is the total for 3 months – June, July and August. Cells C14 through C19 are the portions of each of the six revenues California ought to receive based on its relative number of students. Cell C21 is the total share of the 6.8 billion dollars that California should obtain based on the number of K-12 students.

Now click the Counties worksheet



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,881,000,000</b>								
2										
3	California allocation	\$825,031,900								
4		<b>Population</b>	<b>% CA</b>	<b>Per capita</b>	<b>Title I-C</b>	<b>Title II-A</b>	<b>Title III-A</b>	<b>Title IV-A ESEA</b>	<b>Title II WIOA</b>	<b>Title IV-B</b>
5	California	38,965,193			\$45,082,400	\$262,581,000	\$106,711,000	\$165,462,000	\$85,728,500	\$159,467,000
6	Alameda County	1,622,188	4.16%	\$34,347,497	\$1,876,858	\$10,931,699	\$4,442,562	\$6,888,468	\$3,569,025	\$6,638,885
7	Alpine County	1,141	0.003%	\$24,159	\$1,320	\$7,689	\$3,125	\$4,845	\$2,510	\$4,670
8	Amador County	41,811	0.11%	\$885,288	\$48,375	\$281,758	\$114,505	\$177,546	\$91,990	\$171,114
9	Butte County	207,172	0.53%	\$4,386,569	\$239,696	\$1,396,103	\$567,366	\$879,736	\$455,805	\$847,862
10	Calaveras County	46,565	0.12%	\$985,947	\$53,875	\$313,795	\$127,524	\$197,734	\$102,449	\$190,570
11	Colusa County	22,037	0.06%	\$466,602	\$25,497	\$148,504	\$60,351	\$93,578	\$48,484	\$90,188
12	Contra Costa County	1,155,025	2.96%	\$24,455,993	\$1,336,354	\$7,783,552	\$3,163,179	\$4,904,704	\$2,541,205	\$4,726,998
13	Del Norte County	26,589	0.07%	\$562,984	\$30,763	\$179,180	\$72,817	\$112,908	\$58,499	\$108,817
14	El Dorado County	192,215	0.49%	\$4,069,876	\$222,391	\$1,295,310	\$526,405	\$816,223	\$422,898	\$786,649
15	Fresno County	1,017,162	2.61%	\$21,536,942	\$1,176,848	\$6,854,513	\$2,785,624	\$4,319,282	\$2,237,889	\$4,162,786
16	Glenn County	28,129	0.07%	\$595,591	\$32,545	\$189,557	\$77,035	\$119,447	\$61,887	\$115,119
17	Humboldt County	133,985	0.34%	\$2,836,940	\$155,020	\$902,906	\$366,934	\$568,955	\$294,784	\$548,340
18	Imperial County	179,057	0.46%	\$3,791,274	\$207,167	\$1,206,640	\$490,370	\$760,349	\$393,949	\$732,800
19	Inyo County	18,527	0.05%	\$392,283	\$21,436	\$124,851	\$50,738	\$78,673	\$40,762	\$75,823
20	Kern County	913,820	2.35%	\$19,348,824	\$1,057,282	\$6,158,106	\$2,502,609	\$3,880,450	\$2,010,523	\$3,739,854
21	Kings County	152,682	0.39%	\$3,232,822	\$176,652	\$1,028,903	\$418,139	\$648,350	\$335,920	\$624,859
22	Lake County	67,878	0.17%	\$1,437,219	\$78,534	\$457,420	\$185,892	\$288,237	\$149,340	\$277,794
23	Lassen County	28,861	0.07%	\$611,090	\$33,392	\$194,490	\$79,039	\$122,556	\$63,498	\$118,115
24	Los Angeles County	9,663,345	24.80%	\$204,607,427	\$11,180,409	\$65,119,934	\$26,464,265	\$41,034,479	\$21,260,618	\$39,547,722
25	Madera County	162,858	0.42%	\$3,448,284	\$188,425	\$1,097,477	\$446,007	\$691,561	\$358,309	\$666,505
26	Marin County	254,407	0.65%	\$5,386,702	\$294,347	\$1,714,413	\$696,725	\$1,080,315	\$559,729	\$1,041,173

Here Cell B1 is copied from cell B21 of the California worksheet previously discussed.

Cell B3 is copied from cell C21 of the California worksheet.

Cells E5 through J5 are copied from the California worksheet cells C14 through C19 and represent California's state-wide amounts for those six revenues.

Cells A6 to A26 and cells A27 to A63 (not shown) are California county names in alphabetic order. Amador County and Calaveras County have been highlighted in yellow. Los Angeles County (and later on the worksheet the other large counties of Orange, Riverside and San Diego) was highlighted in cyan just to illustrate how large the revenue amounts can get.

Cells B6 to B63 contain county populations.

Cells C6 through C63 contain percentages of the corresponding county's population relative to the state population. Note that the percentage for Alpine County has three decimal places while all other counties have only two decimal places. This is because otherwise the Alpine County percentage displays as 0.00%. The Amador County and Calaveras County percentages are about one tenth of one percent (or one thousandth) of California's population.

Cells D6 through D63 are the totals of the corresponding six revenues found in the cells E, F, G, H, I and J for each county. For example, Amador County's total is in cell

D8 and the six component amounts are in columns E8, F8, G8, H8, I8 and J8. Calaveras County's total is in cell D10 and the six component amounts are in columns E10, F10, G10, H10, I10 and J10.

The last click would be for the Schools worksheet which breaks the amounts down from counties to school districts and individual schools.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	District	School	Students	% County	Total	Title I-C	Title II-A	Title III-A	Title IV-A ESEA
2									
3	Amador County		4091	100.00%	\$885,288	\$48,375	\$281,759	\$114,505	\$177,546
4	Amador Unified		4058	99.19%	\$878,147	\$47,985	\$279,486	\$113,581	\$176,114
5		Amador High School	627	15.33%	\$135,682	\$7,414	\$43,183	\$17,549	\$27,211
6		Argonaut High School	536	13.10%	\$115,990	\$6,338	\$36,916	\$15,002	\$23,262
7		Independence High School	57	1.39%	\$12,335	\$674	\$3,926	\$1,595	\$2,474
8		North Star Academy 10-12	49	1.20%	\$10,604	\$579	\$3,375	\$1,371	\$2,127
9		North Star Academy 1-8	19	0.46%	\$4,112	\$225	\$1,309	\$532	\$825
10		Amador County Community School	15	0.37%	\$3,246	\$177	\$1,033	\$420	\$651
11		Ione Junior High School	411	10.05%	\$88,940	\$4,860	\$28,307	\$11,504	\$17,837
12		Jackson Junior High School	346	8.46%	\$74,874	\$4,091	\$23,830	\$9,684	\$15,016
13		Ione Elementary School	524	12.81%	\$113,393	\$6,196	\$36,089	\$14,666	\$22,741
14		Jackson Elementary School	500	12.22%	\$108,199	\$5,912	\$34,436	\$13,995	\$21,700
15		Pine Grove Elementary School	255	6.23%	\$55,182	\$3,015	\$17,563	\$7,137	\$11,067
16		Pioneer Elementary School	153	3.74%	\$33,109	\$1,809	\$10,538	\$4,282	\$6,640
17		Plymouth Elementary School	186	4.55%	\$40,250	\$2,199	\$12,810	\$5,206	\$8,072
18		Sutter Creek Elementary School	380	9.29%	\$82,232	\$4,493	\$26,172	\$10,636	\$16,492
19	Amador Special Education		12	0.29%	\$2,597	\$142	\$826	\$336	\$521
20	Amador County Office of Education		21	0.51%	\$4,544	\$248	\$1,446	\$588	\$911
21									

Row 3 (highlighted in gray) has the county totals with amounts from the previous worksheet's row 8.

Row 4 is the sub-totals for the Amador Unified school district.

Rows 5 through 18 are for the individual schools in the Amador Unified district.

Column D gives the percentages for each school based on pupils in the county in cell C3.

It is true that some of the amounts are very small. It may well be the case that not pursuing them (if applicable) might make it considerably more difficult to obtain such revenues in the future.

1	District	School	Students	% County	Total	Title I-C	Title II-A	Title III-A	Title IV-A ESEA
22	Calaveras County		5218	100.00%	\$985,947	\$53,875	\$313,795	\$127,524	\$197,734
23	Bret Harte Union High		622	11.92%	\$117,528	\$6,422	\$37,405	\$15,201	\$23,570
24		Vallecito Continuation High	56	1.07%	\$10,581	\$578	\$3,368	\$1,369	\$2,122
25		Bret Harte High	566	10.85%	\$106,946	\$5,844	\$34,038	\$13,833	\$21,448
26	Mark Twain Union Elementary		768	14.72%	\$145,114	\$7,930	\$46,185	\$18,769	\$29,103
27		Mark Twain Elementary	552	10.58%	\$104,301	\$5,699	\$33,196	\$13,490	\$20,918
28		Copperopolis Elementary	203	3.89%	\$38,357	\$2,096	\$12,208	\$4,961	\$7,693
29		Learners, Empowered Academic Progress (LEAP)	13	0.25%	\$2,456	\$134	\$782	\$318	\$493
30	Vallecito Union		580	11.12%	\$109,592	\$5,988	\$34,879	\$14,175	\$21,979
31		Avery Middle	190	3.64%	\$35,901	\$1,962	\$11,426	\$4,643	\$7,200
32		Hazel Fischer Elementary	180	3.45%	\$34,011	\$1,858	\$10,825	\$4,399	\$6,821
33		Albert A. Michelson Elementary	210	4.02%	\$39,680	\$2,168	\$12,629	\$5,132	\$7,958
34	Calaveras County Office of Education		442	8.47%	\$83,516	\$4,564	\$26,581	\$10,802	\$16,749
35		SELPA	14	0.27%	\$2,645	\$145	\$842	\$342	\$531
36		Mountain Oaks	402	7.70%	\$75,958	\$4,151	\$24,175	\$9,825	\$15,234
37		Oakendell Community	11	0.21%	\$2,078	\$114	\$662	\$269	\$417
38		River Academy	15	0.29%	\$2,834	\$155	\$902	\$367	\$568
39	Calaveras Unified		2806	53.78%	\$530,197	\$28,972	\$168,745	\$68,577	\$106,332
40		Calaveras / Gold Strike High School	749	14.35%	\$141,524	\$7,733	\$45,043	\$18,305	\$28,383
41		Jenny Lind Elementary	450	8.62%	\$85,028	\$4,646	\$27,062	\$10,998	\$17,053
42		Toyon Middle School	506	9.70%	\$95,609	\$5,224	\$30,429	\$12,366	\$19,175
43		Valley Springs Elementary	397	7.61%	\$75,014	\$4,099	\$23,874	\$9,702	\$15,044
44		Mokelumne Hill Elementary	155	2.97%	\$29,287	\$1,600	\$9,321	\$3,788	\$5,874
45		San Andreas Elementary	326	6.25%	\$61,598	\$3,366	\$19,605	\$7,967	\$12,354
46		West Point Elementary	115	2.20%	\$21,729	\$1,187	\$6,916	\$2,811	\$4,358
47		Sierra Hills Education Center	108	2.07%	\$20,407	\$1,115	\$6,495	\$2,639	\$4,093

Row 22 (highlighted in gray) has the county totals with amounts from the previous worksheet's row 10.

Row 23 is the sub-totals for the Bret Harte Union High school district.

Rows 24 and 25 are for the individual schools in the Bret Harte Union district.

Row 26 is the sub-totals for the Mark Twain Union Elementary school district.

Rows 27 through 29 are for the individual schools in the Mark Twain Union district.

Row 30 is the sub-totals for the Vallecito Union Elementary school district.

Rows 31 through 33 are for the individual schools in the Vallecito Union district.

Row 34 is the sub-totals for the Calaveras County Office of Education school district.

Rows 35 through 38 are for the individual schools in the County Office district.

Row 39 is the sub-totals for the Calaveras Unified school district.

Rows 40 through 47 are for the individual schools in the Calaveras Unified district.

Column D gives the percentages for each school based on pupils in the county in cell C3.

## Commentary

How much of the calculated nearly one million dollars each Amador County and Calaveras County schools applied for and are entitled to is difficult to determine. Similarly, it is challenging to predict how much of the money will be paid and whether any clawbacks loom in the future. As noted previously, considerable thought should be given to establishing now that there is (or was) a need for most or all of the six revenues in order to improve any future bargaining positions. It may well be the case

that Federal funding, in whole or in part, will shift to states: were that to happen, both Amador County and Calaveras County districts and schools would want to maximize the amount of any compensatory funding from the state of California. There are several multi-state legal actions in flight that might greatly influence education funding. It would be reasonable to assume that these cases will eventually be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. What sorts of stays and temporary orders might be issued by lower courts would need a far more prescient analyst. At the same time, another presentation discusses in some detail the future economy for both California in particular and the United States in general. A prudent conclusion is that the prospects for dazzling economic growth are slim, and that even the chances for a relatively stable economy are not very good.

Historically, the very large school districts in the very populous counties like Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Diego have focused on their own funding and have not spent much effort on smaller counties like Amador and Calaveras. Be that as it may, it may not be too late for Amador County and Calaveras County districts and schools to pay close attention to current Federal funding sources. For example:

Title I-C funding is directed toward migrant education. It is not always straightforward to establish that a particular child is a member of a migrant family, and how long he or she would be registered as a student at a particular school. I would not expect that Title I-C is as important in Calaveras or Amador as it is in San Diego, for instance.

Title II-A funding is supposed to facilitate effective instruction with reduced class sizes, aides, teacher training and materials. This should have considerable appeal and application in both Amador County and Calaveras County. In view of the rather dismal history of Gold Star or Distinguished school awards in the two counties there is a clear need for more effective teachers. Title II-A is by far the largest funding source.

Title II WIOA funding is directed toward adult basic literacy. The recent financial and administrative disasters at the Highland Community Charter School (HCCS) campuses (reported as 9,069 students) as well as the closely related California Innovative Career Academy (CICA) campuses (reported as 3,180 students) could hardly have come at a worse time and place. Both of these businesses were engaged in no cost education to achieve English language proficiency and career training. My understanding is the governing board has been fired and is under indictment, and the CEO and several other executives have been replaced. Whether the organizations will



or should continue is being questioned as is what will happen to students and teachers and staff. The debris from this particular scandal has expanded or exploded into the Twin Rivers Unified School District (51 other schools; more than 30,000 other students; \$104 million in annual Federal funds and a total income of over \$530 million) as well as the Sacramento County Office of Education (responsible for overseeing another 240,000 students in 17 districts with annual Federal funding of \$555 million dollars and a total income of over 4.25 billion dollars). The ability of Sacramento County school districts to escape state takeover and avoid financial responsibility is legendary, so it would be reasonable to expect Twin Rivers Unified and Sacramento County will survive somehow. One lesson should be that education is a process and needs to produce results – in the cases of Highland Community Charter School and California Innovative Career Academy that would be students passing the appropriate standardized tests and getting a high school diploma (or GED) and students getting jobs, respectively. It may well be the case that Title II WIOA funding is not vital to Amador County and Calaveras County, but some attention should be paid to the outcomes in Twin Rivers Unified and Sacramento County.

Title III-A funding is directed toward English language acquisition. A great deal of the comments above regarding Title II WIOA apply to Title III-A. The definition of how proficient a child or adult is in reading, writing, speaking and listening to English is somewhat fluid. A complicating factor for Highland Community Charter School and California Innovative Career Academy was that a sizable proportion of students were listed as former Afghan nationals. Afghanistan has two official languages, Dari and Pashto, as well as over 40 regional languages, so describing someone as Afghan does not always indicate what language or languages he or she might use. To complicate matters, the vast majority of Afghans are thought to be adherents of Sunni Islam, with estimates of Shia Islam adherents varying between 10% and 15% of the population. There have been translations of the Qu'ran from Arabic for over 1,200 years – some of the earliest were to the Persian language of the time. It is a source of considerable debate in Afghanistan today whether the Qu'ran can have interlineal Persian text or must be purely in Arabic. That means an Afghan refugee might have reading knowledge (to varying degrees) of Qu'ranic Arabic, contemporary Arabic, Pashto, or Dari, among others. Note that Pashto and Dari both use Perso-Arabic alphabets, although with significant differences in characters and pronunciation. I would think it would take considerable teaching and linguistic skills to be effective teaching English to a mostly Afghan class. For any Title II WIOA funding in Amador County and Calaveras County the advice would be if teaching English make sure the students learn the language and learn how to pass the tests.

Title IV-A funding provides for Student Support and Academic Enrichment. This can be a very fruitful area as it includes counseling, adaptive physical education, both honors and remedial courses, some speech therapy, heating, air conditioning, water quality enhancement and even improved transportation.

Title IV-B funding provides for 21st Century Community Learning Centers – these are currently the only federal funding source dedicated completely to after-school programs. These funds are also nearly unique in that their administration is done by state education agencies as opposed to the United Department of Education. That means, in theory, that each state gets funds based on its share of Title I funds for low-income students. There are actually other pairs of eligibility figures that enlarge the confusion. The latest (2024-2025; published May 21, 2025) figures from the California Department of Education are

	Enrolled	Eligible 1	Percent	Eligible 2	Percent
California state	5,806,221	3,156,922	54.37%	3,647,037	62.81%
Amador County	4,059	1,563	38.51%	1,622	39.96%
Calaveras County	5,260	2,601	49.40%	2,831	53.80%

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	District	School	Enrolled	Eligible 1	Percent	Eligible 2	Percent
2	Amador County Office of Education	County Community	10	4	40.0%	5	50.0%
3	Amador County Office of Education	Amador County Special Education	13	4	30.8%	4	30.8%
4	Amador County Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	9	5	55.6%	5	55.6%
5	Amador County Unified	Independence High (Continuation)	49	30	61.2%	30	61.2%
6	Amador County Unified	North Star Academy	44	15	34.1%	16	36.4%
7	Amador County Unified	Amador High	615	207	33.7%	211	34.3%
8	Amador County Unified	Argonaut High	593	197	33.2%	204	34.4%
9	Amador County Unified	Ione Elementary	564	188	33.3%	193	34.2%
10	Amador County Unified	Jackson Elementary	479	222	46.3%	236	49.3%
11	Amador County Unified	Pine Grove Elementary STEM Magnet	259	110	42.5%	114	44.0%
12	Amador County Unified	Pioneer Magnet School for the Visual and Performing Arts	171	103	60.2%	111	64.9%
13	Amador County Unified	Plymouth Elementary	209	105	50.2%	110	52.6%
14	Amador County Unified	Sutter Creek Elementary	387	130	33.6%	134	34.6%
15	Amador County Unified	Jackson Junior High	270	125	46.3%	129	47.8%
16	Amador County Unified	Ione Junior High	387	118	30.5%	120	31.0%
17							
18	Amador County Totals		4,059	1,563	38.51%	1,622	39.96%

Amador County schools: the yellow highlights are significantly above average

20	District	School	Enrolled	Eligible 1	Percent	Eligible 2	Percent
21	Calaveras County Office of Education	Calaveras River Academy	17	13	76.5%	13	76.5%
22	Calaveras County Office of Education	Mountain Oaks	425	190	44.7%	223	52.5%
23	Calaveras County Office of Education	Calaveras County Special Education (SELPA)	13	6	46.2%	6	46.2%
24	Calaveras County Office of Education	Oakendell Community	8	7	87.5%	7	87.5%
25	Bret Harte Union High	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%
26	Bret Harte Union High	Vallecito Continuation High	43	24	55.8%	24	55.8%
27	Bret Harte Union High	Bret Harte Union High	559	225	40.3%	232	41.5%
28	Calaveras Unified	District Office	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
29	Calaveras Unified	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	16	7	43.8%	7	43.8%
30	Calaveras Unified	Gold Strike High	34	21	61.8%	21	61.8%
31	Calaveras Unified	Calaveras Unified Alternative-Sierra Hills Education Center	127	66	52.0%	75	59.1%
32	Calaveras Unified	Calaveras High	703	315	44.8%	333	47.4%
33	Calaveras Unified	Mokelumne Hill Elementary	149	74	49.7%	79	53.0%
34	Calaveras Unified	San Andreas Elementary	334	226	67.7%	233	69.8%
35	Calaveras Unified	Valley Springs Elementary	383	203	53.0%	225	58.7%
36	Calaveras Unified	West Point Elementary	114	76	66.7%	79	69.3%
37	Calaveras Unified	Toyon Middle	522	279	53.4%	293	56.1%
38	Calaveras Unified	Jenny Lind Elementary	475	204	42.9%	224	47.2%
39	Mark Twain Union Elementary	Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	5	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
40	Mark Twain Union Elementary	Learners, Empowered Academic Progress (LEAP)	9	3	33.3%	3	33.3%
41	Mark Twain Union Elementary	Copperopolis Elementary	216	108	50.0%	129	59.7%
42	Mark Twain Union Elementary	Mark Twain Elementary	507	308	60.7%	346	68.2%
43	Vallecito Union	Hazel Fischer Elementary	172	69	40.1%	78	45.3%
44	Vallecito Union	Albert A. Michelson Elementary	226	93	41.2%	105	46.5%
45	Vallecito Union	Avery Middle	199	82	41.2%	94	47.2%
46							
47	Calaveras County Totals		5,260	2,601	49.4%	2,831	53.8%
48							
49	California State totals		5,806,221	3,156,922	54.37%	3,647,037	62.81%

Calaveras County schools: the yellow highlights are significantly above average. One might be tempted to ignore the high percentages at Calaveras River Academy, Oakendell Community and Gold Strike High on grounds the enrolled populations are fairly small. Neither San Andreas Elementary nor West Point Elementary have small enrolled populations.

Line 49 is the total for the State of California – all counties.

Any school with more than 39.99% eligibility can apply for Title IV-B 21st Century Community Learning Centers funding. With four small exceptions, that is all schools in Calaveras County. There are eight eligible schools in Amador County – currently, none of the high schools and one only junior high school qualify.

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