Alameda Unified School District

Governor's May Revise Report

May 25, 2011



Introduction to the May Revision

- The May Revision is, by statute, the Governor's last chance to provide his Budget proposals to the Legislature
- It may differ from January only slightly, or be dramatically different
 - Overall, the State Budget situation has gotten worse
 - Federal dollars, upon which the January Budget depended, have been slow in coming
 - Inaction by the Legislature has caused planned savings to slip away
 - Costs of some programs have risen more than anticipated
 - Revenues are still falling below the state's already low forecasts
- Education was protected somewhat, relative to other programs, in January
 - In May, education continues to be better protected than other programs
 - There is a lot to be negotiated before we have a state budget

Overview of the State Budget

- Education fares better than the rest of the Budget
- The rest of the Budget is absorbing even heavier cuts in order to protect education from deeper cuts
 - But there is no "free ride" the nearly \$2.5 billion taken from education in January remains unrestored
 - Child care takes a huge cut
 - Social and health programs that serve K-12 students and their families are hit even harder
 - California Work Opportunities and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), which is California's main avenue to welfare payments, is on the chopping block
- The Budget reflects two major unresolved problems:
 - California's finance system serves the state poorly in both good and bad times
 - The current economic woes remain unresolved

May Revision Features

- For the most part, the May Revision contains no further cuts to K-12 education
 - Cuts proposed in January remain
 - Targeted proposed administrative cut is eliminated
 - Cuts to child care eliminate subsidized slots for 142,000 children
 - No new federal dollars
- No new taxes are proposed
- Major additional cuts to the noneducation portions of the Budget are proposed
- We expect the Legislature to have great difficulty voting for the choices before them
- Despite the Governor's call for an on-time Budget, we don't see that happening

Major May Revision Proposals

- The revised Budget gap is projected to be \$19.1 billion, slightly smaller than the \$19.9 billion gap in the January Budget
- The Governor proposes to close this gap without raising taxes
 - \$12.4 billion in cuts
 - \$3.4 billion in additional federal funds
 - \$3.4 billion in borrowing fund shifts, asset sales, and surcharges
- A few programs are proposed for increases from the January Governor's Budget:
 - Restores \$140 million for state parks
 - Restores \$46 million for Cal Grants
 - Withdraws proposal to cut \$112 million for University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) enrollment growth

"Where is all the Low Hanging Fruit?"



National Economy

- The U.S. economy is no longer in decline, but is growing slowly
 - The recession began in December 2007, 29 months ago
 - U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 3.2% in the first quarter of 2010
 - 162,000 jobs were added in March (unrevised survey)
- But the unemployment rate has remained high
 - The April 2010 rate was 9.9%, up from 8.9% one year ago

California Economy

- The state's economy is recovering along with the nation's
 - State personal income grew at 4.1% and taxable sales grew at 1.9% in the 4th quarter of 2009, according to the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Forecast
- However, job growth remains a major drag on the economy
 - California added only 2,800 jobs in February and 4,200 jobs in March
 - If California had shared in the 162,000 U.S. jobs added in March, our proportionate gain would have been more than 16,000 jobs
 - The state's unemployment rate, at 12.6%, is the third highest in the nation

Risks to the Revised Budget Proposal

- In January, we noted several major risks to the Governor's Budget proposals:
 - **■** Federal funds no guarantee that \$6.9 billion could be secured
 - **■** Voter approval required for fund shifts
 - Economy and revenues the economy and revenues could underperform forecasts
- Some of these risks have in fact materialized:
 - Only \$3.4 billion in federal funds are expected to be received
 - Fund shifts requiring voter approval will not be placed on the ballot
 - Current-year revenues have fallen short by \$1.6 billion

Risks to the Revised Budget Proposal

- The May Revision, if enacted as proposed, contains other but equally significant – risks
 - Court challenges rebenching Proposition 98, elimination of CalWORKs, state worker pay cuts, health care reductions, and other cuts could face court challenges
 - Late Budget a late Budget would delay implementation of program reductions, resulting in the loss of budgeted savings
 - Economic and revenue risks the state and national economies face the possibility of a "double dip" recession, especially in light of the turmoil in overseas economies
- These risks in turn could threaten California's access to the capital markets, pushing borrowing costs even higher

General Fund Budget Summary

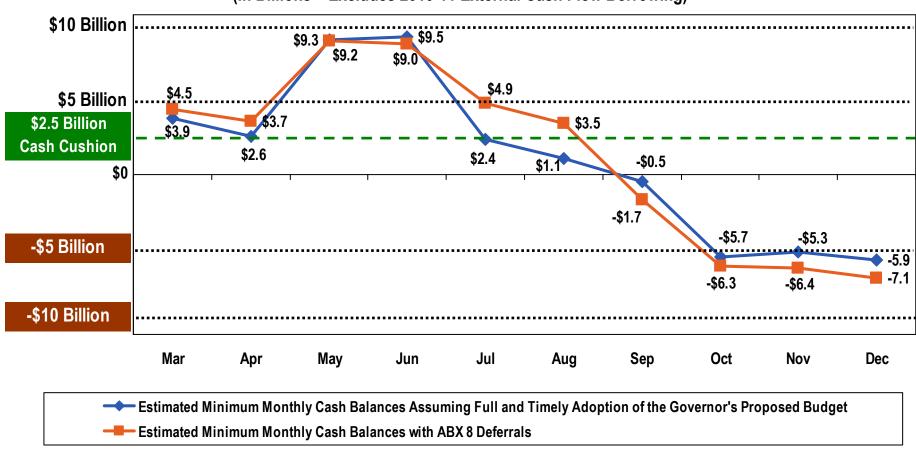
	(Dollars in Millions)	
	2009-10	2010-11
Prior-Year Balance	-\$5,361	-\$5,305
Revenues and Transfers	86,521	91,451
Total Resources	81,160	86,146
Total Expenditures	86,465	83,404
Fund Balance	-\$5,305	\$2,742
Budget Reserve:		
Reserve for Encumbrance	1,537	1,537
Reserve for Economic		
Uncertainties	-6,842	1,205
Budget Stabilization Account	0	0
Total Available Reserve	-\$6,842	\$1,205

Source: State Budget 2010-11

- One year ago, the proposed reserve for 2009-10 was +\$4.5 billion, a swing of more than \$11 billion
- The reserve equals 1.3% of projected revenues in 2010-11
- Revenues increase 5.7% in 2010-11, while expenditures drop 3.5%
- The current-year fund balance deteriorated\$1.4 billion since January

California's General Fund Cash Outlook For the Months of March 2010 – December 2010

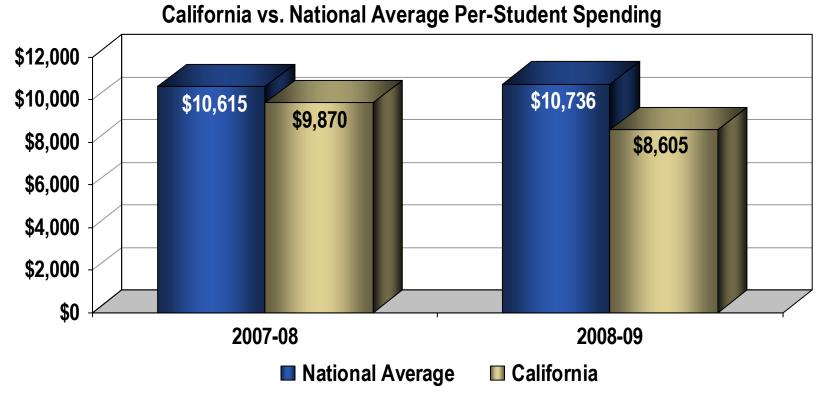
Based on the Department of Finance January 2010 Budget Data and Actual Receipts Through February
(In Billions – Excludes 2010-11 External Cash Flow Borrowing)



Source: California State Controller's Office

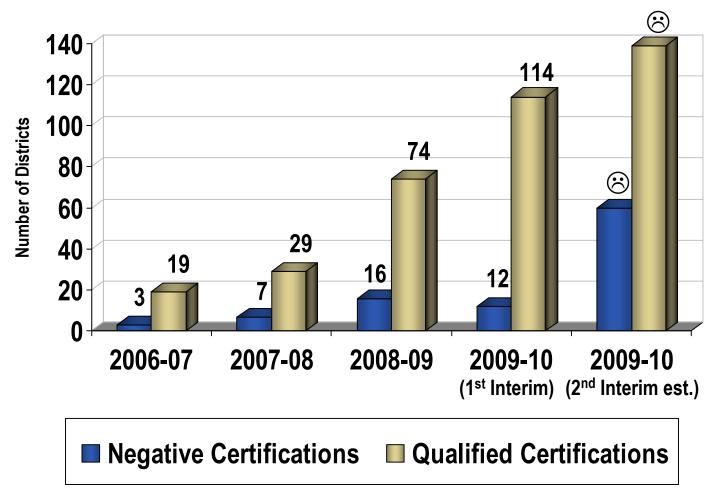
California Per-Student Spending Falls Far Below Average

• According to the National Education Association's (NEA) <u>Rankings of the States 2009</u>, as of 2008-09, California was 44th in per-student spending, falling from 34th in 2007-08



Source: Rankings of the States 2009 and Estimates of School Statistics 2010, National Education Association

Update on Qualified/Negative Certifications – First Interim



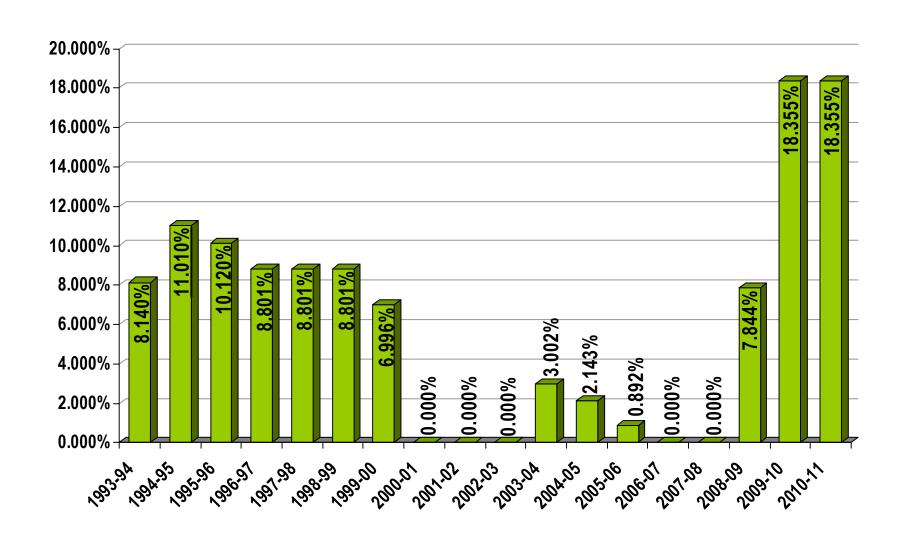
Source: California Department of Education

See our Fiscal Report article, "What Happens With a Qualified or Negative Budget?" on the CD-ROM

Revenue Limit Funding

- Base revenue limit (BRL) funding under the May Revision would receive the following adjustments:
 - Funding for growth and a "fully funded" statutory cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) of -0.39%, essentially unchanged from the -0.38% estimate in January
 - No change in the deficit factor from the Governor's January Budget Proposal
 - 18.355% for K-12 school districts
 - 18.621% for county offices of education (COEs)
 - To implement the \$1.5 billion cut to revenue limits, the DOF, at press time, was considering a 3.85% reduction to each district's undeficited revenue limit, but had not made a final decision
 - The methodology chosen is likely to affect the specific dollar loss for each individual district

Revenue Limit Deficit Factors



Targeted Administrative Cut Recast

- The January Governor's Budget proposed cutting \$1.5 billion from revenue limits and targeting the reduction to school district administration:
 - \$1.2 billion reduction to central administration
 - \$300 million related to savings from greater contracting-out flexibility
- The January proposal called for the following per-ADA reductions by district type:

Elementary	High School	Unified
\$191	\$231	\$201

Targeted Administrative Cut Recast

• The May Revision:

- Drops the targeted nature of the cut, allowing broad local discretion in how the cut will be implemented
- Department of Finance (DOF) is considering a 3.85% reduction to each district's undeficited BRL in place of the specific amount by district type
 - This reduction could range from approximately \$225 per ADA to about \$280 per ADA, depending upon the district's BRL
 - Again, the methodology matters, for any specific district the cut will be different than was proposed in January
 - If the 3.85% was applied to the deficited revenue limit, the cuts would be very close to those in the January Budget

Flexibility Opportunities Continue

- The flexibility options introduced in 2008-09 continue without changes
 - 42 Tier III flexible categorical programs
 - Including suspension of deferred maintenance match requirements and instructional materials adoption timelines
 - Relaxation of K-3 Class-Size Reduction (CSR) funding penalties
 - Lowering of reserve for economic uncertainty requirements
 - Shorter school year
- The May Revision proposes no changes to existing flexibility nor does it offer answers to questions about the future of flexibility
 - Tier III flexibility continues through 2012-13
 - K-3 CSR funding penalties remain relaxed through 2011-12

Report on Governor's 2010-11 Budget "January"

Loss in AUSD Revenue 2010-11 (Real Dollars)

On-Going (\$201) per ADA 2009-2010 P2 ADA = 9375	(\$1,884,375)
2010-2011 COLA (38) 2009-2010 P2 ADA = 9375	(\$225,000)
Total	(2,109,375)

Report on Governor's 2010-11 Budget "May Revise"

Loss in AUSD Revenue 2010-11 (Real Dollars)

On-Going (3.85%) reduction of undeficited revenue 2010-11	(\$2,174,150)*
Old=\$201 ** New=\$244**	(\$1,884,375) (\$1,878,337)
Additional Loss	(\$295,813)

*Note: \$56,471,441 x 3.85% =(\$2,174,150)

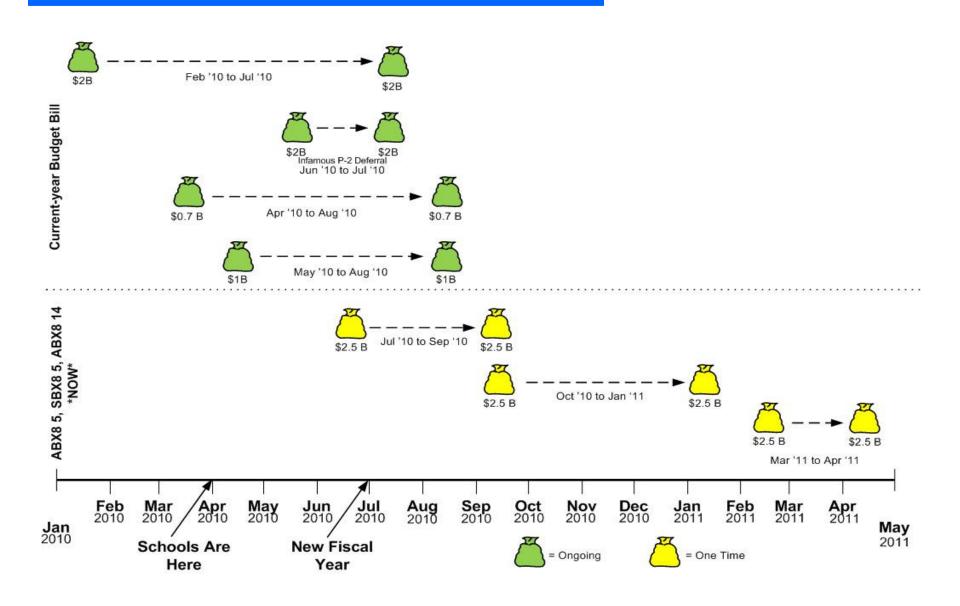
**Note: Not really an ADA reduction but a reduced % of revenue

Report on Governor's 2010-11 Budget "May Revise"

● Loss in AUSD Revenue 2010-11 (Real Dollars)

2010-2011 COLA (39) 2010-2011 P2 ADA = 8838	(\$220,950)
То	(\$220,950)

Principal Apportionment Deferrals 2009-10 to 2010-11



End of Presentation