



**Governor's January Proposal 2019-20** 



## Themes for the 2019-20 Governor's Budget

- Governor Gavin Newsom's first State Budget lays the groundwork and his governing philosophy and outlook for the next four years
- The economy continues to outperform expectations but this is the tenth year and some fear a downturn
- The growth in Proposition 98 for 2019-20 is minimal even though state revenues are outpacing the forecast
- Local educational agencies (LEAs) will continue to face budget challenges as Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) funding flattens and costs increase, COLA 3.46%
- Accountability remains a priority as the California School Dashboard (Dashboard) and other metrics continue to evolve

## The California Economy

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Continued growth of the economy will rely on three major factors

The Budget assumes steady job growth and a more balanced distribution of wage increases across all workers





## What's Not in the Budget?

- With a new Administration, the details of all the proposals contained in the Governor's Budget still need to be flushed out
- Over the course of the legislative hearings, additional specificity is expected for:
  - The \$576 million funding various Special Education proposals
  - The Early Childhood Education proposals
- While new funding is provided for Special Education, funding for equalization of rates is not included in the Budget
- The LCFF targets have been achieved, but this is a modest goal; higher LCFF targets are not included in the Budget
- The Budget does not provide any funds for one-time discretionary grants





## **Early Care and Education**

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One of Governor Newsom's most aggressive budget investments is in early care and education sector

- In total, the 2019-20 Budget includes over \$2.4 billion in programs and services to children and families
  - Most are one-time investments
  - Nearly all of them are funded with non-Proposition 98 dollars





## **Cap on District Reserves**

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- Proposition 2 (2014) established the Rainy Day Budget Stabilization Fund Act that included a state rainy day fund and a Proposition 98 reserve (exempts basic aid districts)
- The measure also imposed a cap on what school districts could maintain in their local reserves if certain conditions are met
  - The conditions will not be met in fiscal year 2019-20



### **Maintenance Factor**

Met: Proposition 98

Maintenance Factor prior
to 2014-15 is fully paid





Test 1

**Met: Minimum** 

**Guarantee** is







Not Met: Proposition 98
Minimum Guarantee is
sufficient to fund ADA,
but not COLA

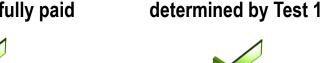




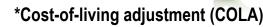
#### **Capital Gains**

Met: Capital gains exceed 8% of General Fund revenues











## **CalSTRS – Employer Contributions**

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■ The State Budget recognizes the cost pressures LEAs face with rising the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) employer contribution rates

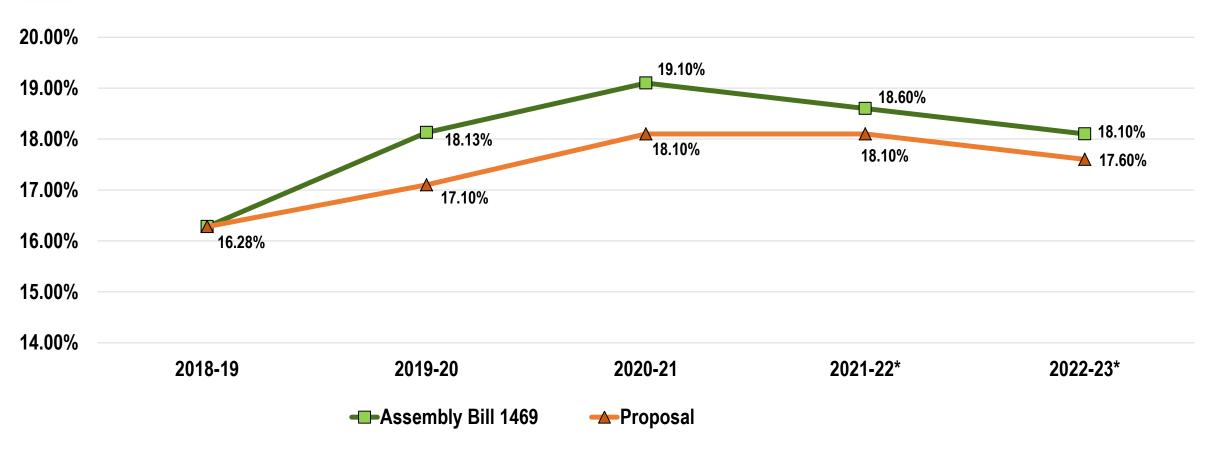
\$3 billion one-time non-**Proposition 98** to reduce liabilities for employers

\$700 million to reduce the employer contribution rate in both 2019-20 and 2020-21

\$2.3 billion towards employers' liability, which is expected to reduce the out-year employer contribution rate by approximately 0.5%



# CalSTRS Employer Contribution Rates – Current Law Versus Governor's Proposal



<sup>\*</sup>Beginning in 2021-22, the CalSTRS Board has authority to increase/decrease the employer contribution rate (with some restrictions) to fully fund the unfunded liability by 2046



## **Discretionary Grant Funding**

- During the last four years of the economic recovery, school districts have experienced upward revisions of the current-year Proposition 98 guarantee, providing one-time discretionary grants in the following year
  - 2018-19: \$1.1 billion or \$184 per ADA
  - 2017-18: \$877 million or \$147 per ADA
  - 2016-17: \$1.3 billion or \$214 per ADA
  - 2015-16: \$3.2 billion or \$530 per ADA
- In contrast, the Governor's Budget indicates that Proposition 98 has been revised downward in the current year and therefore no discretionary grant funding is proposed for 2019-20
  - Nor does Governor Newsom use other one-time funds for discretionary grant funding

## **Next Steps**

- State level
  - Budget committee hearings
  - Next update Governor's May Revision
- District level
  - Second Interim report due by March 15, 2019, including Multiyear projections