

GREAT THINGS ARE HAPPENING IN PARAMOUNT SCHOOLS



Governor's Proposals for the 2018-19 State Budget and K-12 Education

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Themes for the 2018-19 Governor's Budget

- Student achievement rises to the highest priority and tests the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)/Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) model
- Federal policy and slow growth put pressure on programs for California
- Major political and legislative challenges in an election year
- Local agencies feel the pressure of local control and stagnant resource projections
- The legacy of Governor Jerry Brown Full Funding / State Reserves

Political and Fiscal Backdrop

- Uncertainty on the federal level could affect state budget
 - Federal Tax Changes
 - January Budget assumes no federal tax changes
 - Clearer picture of projected impact on CA economy and revenues in May Revision
 - Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Reauthorization
 - Currently funded at an 88% federal match through March 2018
 - Potential Affordable Care Act cost shifting
 - If occurs, could cost GF tens of billions of dollars annually
- FY 2018 Federal Budget
 - Continuing Resolutions fund federal government
 - DACA vs. Border Wall showdown

Economic Outlook

National

- Recovery Slowing
 - Real GDP growth: Up (3%) through 2018, but slowing to 1.5% by the end of 2019
 - Unemployment: 4.1% (down from 10% in 2009), and falling to 3.8% in 2018
 - Labor shortages wage growth Inflation rising to above 3% in 2019
 - Significant concerns about impact of eliminating NAFTA

California

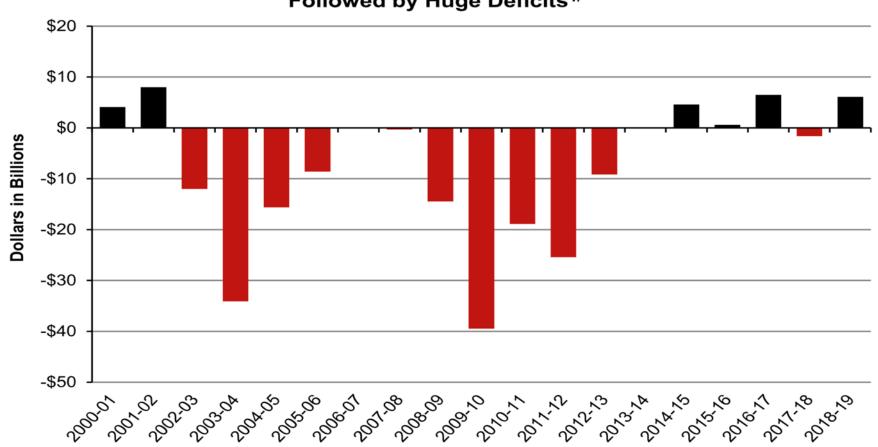
- Still recovering, but at risk
 - Unemployment: 5% (down from 12.4% in 2011), and falling to 4.6% in 2019
 - Employment growing
 - Per Capita Personal Income growth increasing through 2019
 - Construction/housing has recovered, but is now at risk



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Figure INT-01

Balanced Budgets Have Been Quickly
Followed by Huge Deficits^{1/}



^{1/}Budget shortfalls or surplus, measured by the annual Governor's Budget.

One-Time vs. Ongoing Revenues

- Because actual revenue collections have outperformed this Administration's conservative revenue projections, the state has experienced significant one-time revenues since 2014-15
 - These one-time allocations total \$5.7 billion for K-12 education through the current year The Governor's Budget proposes an additional \$1.8 billion in one-time funds for 2018-19
 - These funds offset LEAs' outstanding mandate claims
- Under Proposition 98, the new ongoing component of funding is \$3.1 billion in 2018-19
- Thus, the Governor's practice of conservative budgeting has resulted in substantial gains in one-time funding followed by a boost in ongoing revenues in the following year
 - And if Proposition 98 revenue growth flattens, the release of one-time funds from the prior year will automatically cushion the effect of the revenue contraction

What's not in the Education Budget?

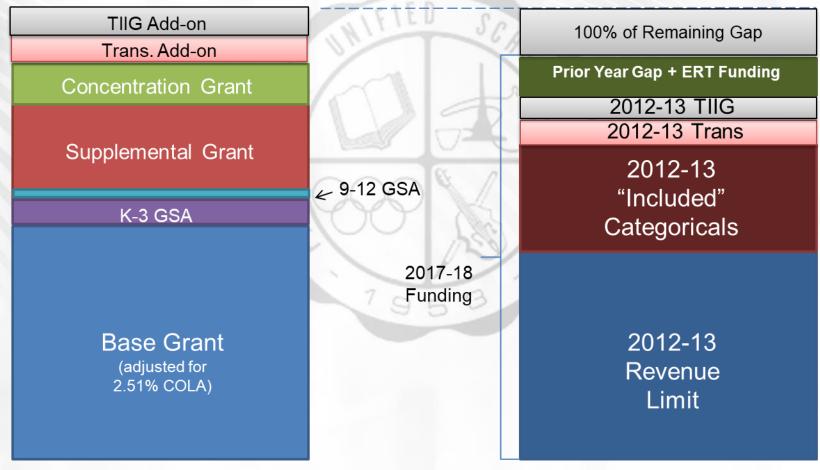
- Compared to past proposed Budgets, the Administration was more proactive this year in proposing new budget items.
 - That said, the 2018-19 Budget proposal provides no funding for the following critical items:
 - Increasing the LCFF base grant target to reach the funding level of the top ten states
 - The growing local obligations for the California State Teachers'
 Retirement System (CalSTRS) and the California Public Employees'
 Retirement System (CalPERS) unfunded liability
 - Home-to-School Transportation programs
 - Increasing and equalizing Assembly Bill 602 base funding rates for special education

2018-19 Local Control Funding Formula

- The Budget proposes nearly \$3 billion for full implementation of the LCFF
 - Two years ahead of the intended 2020-2021 implementation date
- New funding is estimated to completely close the gap between 2017-18 funding levels and LCFF full implementation
- The LCFF base grant targets are adjusted for an estimated
 2.51% COLA in 2018-19

Entitlement Target

2018-19 Funding





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LCFF Gap Closure (billions of dollars)

	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>
Transition Funding	\$2.067	\$4.722	\$5.994	\$2.942	\$1.362	\$2.883
Gap Closure	12.00%	30.16%	52.56%	56.08%	44.97%	100%
COLA	1.57%	0.85%	1.02%	0.00%	1.56%	2.51%
Percent of Target Funded	72%	80%	90%	96%	97%	100%



What Does the LCFF Mean for Paramount?

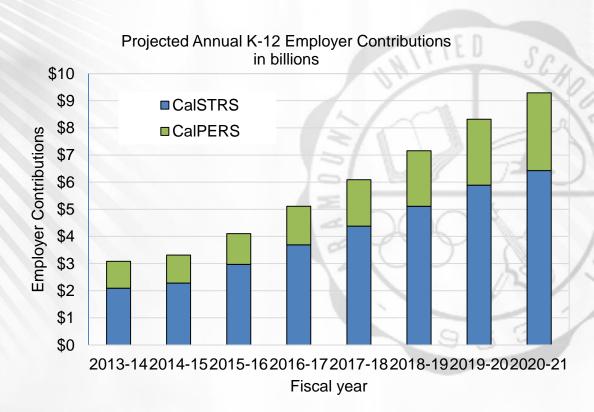
LEA Name – 2018-19						
2018-19 LCFF Per ADA Funding	Projected 2018-19 Funded ADA	Projected 2018-19 LCFF Total Revenue				
\$11,512	14,661	\$168,789,776				

Discretionary Funds – ONE TIME	Total	
\$295 (one-time) X 2017-18 P2 ADA =	\$4,319,390	



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CalSTRS & CalPERS: Employer Contribution Rates



Projected K-12 Employer Contributions as a percentage of payroll

Fiscal Year	CalSTRS	CalPERS
Current Year	14.43	15.531
2018–19	16.28	17.7*
2019–20	18.13	20.0*
2020–21	19.10	22.7*
2021–22	18.10*	23.7*
2022–23	18.10*	24.3*
2023–24	18.10*	24.8*
2024–25	18.10*	25.1*

* Projected



Budget Recap

- 1.LCFF (Fund 100% of gap)
- 2.Uncertainty on the federal level could affect state budget
- 3. State Financial Reporting
- **4.Systems of Support**
- 5.COLA (2.51%) and Projections
- **6.One-Time Discretionary Funding**
- **7.Special Education Teachers**
- 8. State Unfunded Liability (CalSTRS / CalPERS)
- **9.Limited State Facilities Funding**
- **10.Final Governor's Budget**

What's Next

- January through May:
 - Budget subcommittees review
 - LAO issues detailed review of Governor's plan –
 expect support for spending restraint and slightly
 higher revenue forecast
- May Revision
- On-time State budget by June 15



Questions?

The mission of the Paramount Unified School District is to ensure learning and success for each student by providing a quality education.

