Mid-Session Legislative Review

Charles Sallee, Deputy Director, LFC New Mexico School Board Association February, 2017

Overview



- Fiscal Issues Entering the Session
- Solvency
- HB 2 (Budget) & HB 202 (Tax Reform)
- Strategic Challenges
 - Funding Formula & Accountability
 - Use of Resources/What Works
 - Alignment with Early Childhood and Higher Education Systems

Fiscal Issues Entering the Session

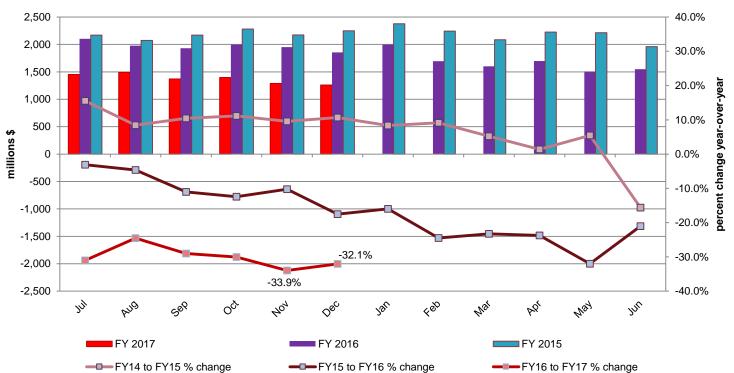


- Significant reductions in expectations for employment, wage and salary, and state economic growth
- December revenue estimates for FY17 and FY18 were each down about \$130 million from adjusted August forecast and down \$866 million from December 2015 forecast
- FY17 revenues projected to fall below appropriations by \$237.9 million
- > Historically low reserves
- Solvency again should be first order of business for the 2017 legislative session
- Recurring spending reductions raise constitutional issues and service delivery is threatened

FY17 Q1 revenue collections are down in all major categories

September YTD Revenue Collections – FY17 versus FY16 (in millions \$) 10 \$4.64 5 0 -5 \$(7.42) \$(3.68) -10 \$(10.24) -15 -20 -25 -30 \$(30.64) -35 \$(37.43) \$(33.77) -40 Personal Income Tat Other Revenue Sources compensating Tat Mineral Production Investment Income Gross Receipts Rents Poyaties Source: LFC Files

Consistent negative growth in general fund investment pool end-of-month balances since May 2015



State General Fund Investment Pool Balances

Source: State Treasurer's Office

September through November were each worse than the month before, but December improved slightly for percent decline

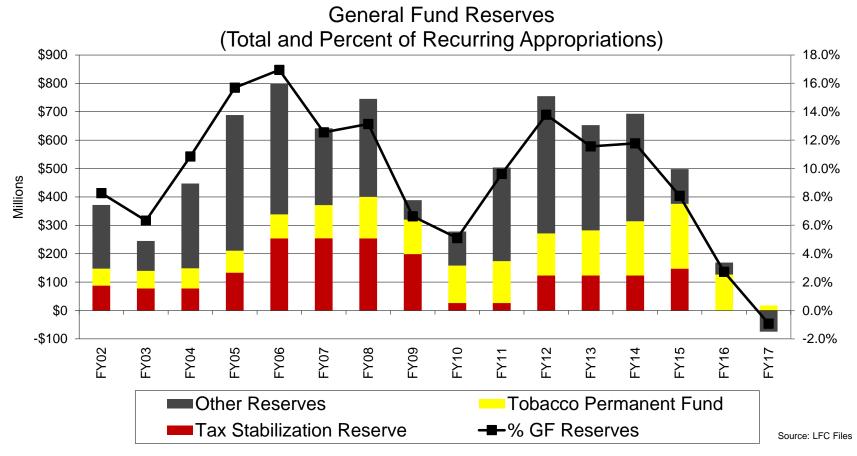
	General Fund Financial Summary:				-			
	December 2016 Consensus Revenue Estim (in milions of dollars)	ate						
	December 16, 2016	Pr	eliminary	F	stimate	F	stimate	
December 10, 2010			FY2016		FY2017		FY2018	
APPROPRL								
REVENUE			– Down	~\$1	30M from	n Au	ıg <u>est</u> .	
	urring Revenue				1			
	August 2016 Recurring Revenue Forecast Adjusted for Special Session Action	\$	5,672.1	\$	5,731.0	\$	6.056	
	December 2016 Revenue Forecast	\$	36.7	\$	(130.8)	\$	(127.	
	Total Recurring Revenue	\$	5,708.8	\$	5,600.2	\$	5,929.	
	January 2016 Nonrecurring Revenue Update	\$	3,3	\$	-	\$		
	2016 Session Nonrecurring Revenue Legislation (HB311)	•	5.5	\$	74.3	\$	-	
	2016 Special Session Nonrecurring Revenue Legislation (SB2, SB8)	\$	_	\$	127.0	9	-	
	Total Nonrecurring Revenue	\$	3.3	\$	201.3	\$	-	
TOTAL REV		\$	5,712.1	¢	5,801.5	\$	5,929.	
			3,712.1	3	5,601.5	J	5,929.	
APPROPRL				_				
Rec	urring Appropriations							
	Gen eral Appropriation	\$	6,234.7	\$	-			
	2016 Legislation & Feed Bill	\$	6.2	\$	6,228.3			
	2016 Legislation FY16 Sanding	\$	(31.0)				w Mone	
	2016 Special Session Recurring Appropriation Reductions (SB9, not inc. G-1)	\$	-	\$	(150.1)		FY18 is	
	DFA Adjustment to Book SB8 as Reduced Appropriation			\$	(56.0)	-9	6103.41	
	2017 Legislation & Feed Bill			\$	10.3		*	
	Total Recurring Appropriations	\$	6,209.9	\$	6,032.5		\rightarrow	
Nor	recurring Appropriations							
	2016 Legislation & Prior Year Appropriations	\$	97.2	\$	1.3	6		
	2016 Special Session Nonrecurring Appropriations (SB6, SB9)			\$	2.5	1	No new	
	2017 Session Nonrecurring Appropriations			\$	3.1	r	noney	
	Total Nonrecurring Appropriations	\$	97.2	\$	6.9		n FY1	
FOTAL API	PROPRIATIONS	\$	6,307.1	\$	6,039.4	Ľ		
Eransfer to (from)Reserves	\$	(595.0)	\$	(237.9)			
	noni) itesta ves	Ψ	(333.0)	Ψ	(2.1.2)	-		

	Beginning Balances	\$	5	713.1	\$	145.6	
	Transfers from (to) Appropriations Account	\$	6 ((595.0)	\$	(237.9)	
	Revenue and Reversions	\$	5	105.9	\$	62.1	
	Appropriations, Expenditures and Transfers Out	\$	5	(78.4)	\$	(55.3)	
	Ending Balances Reserves as a Percent of Recurring Appropriations		5]	145.6	\$	(85.5)	
				2.3%		-1.4%	
Notes:						1	
2016 nu	umbers are preliminary unaudited, and adjustments may be needed to match the 2016 audit.					/	
^Red text with strikethrough denotes a vetoed item and is not included in the totals.			ativa	receru	e hal	ances fo	r EV17

2017 Session:

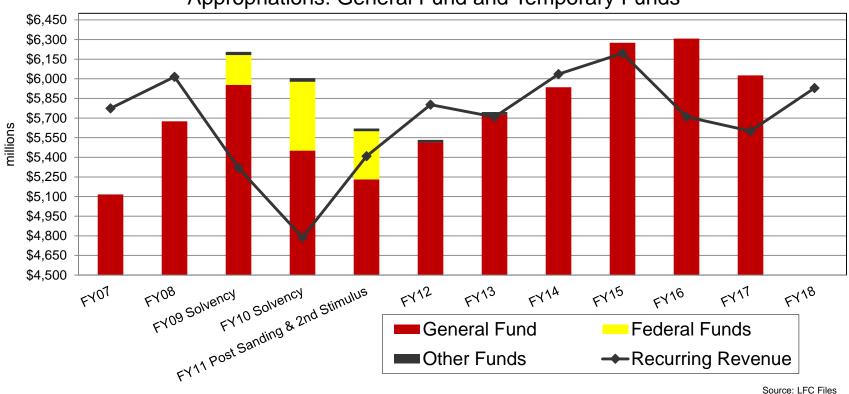
- Address solvency; "now money" is harder to find
- Recurring revenue is less than current spending
- Spending outlook: many agencies are already down 8-10% from FY16; challenges in providing services

FY16 general fund reserves at lowest point in at least 15 years



FY17 general fund reserves projected to be negative; revenue down 9 percent in FY17 Q1 year-over-year

Appropriations exceeded revenues in FY15 and FY16; expected to exceed revenues for FY17



Appropriations: General Fund and Temporary Funds

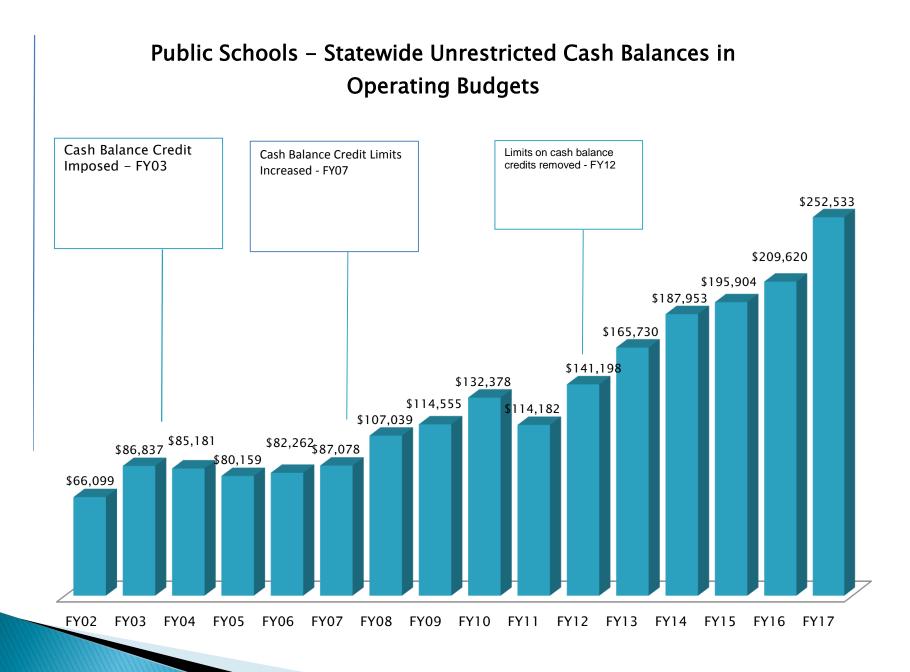
Source: LFC Files

Recurring revenues in FY17 at lowest point since FY11 FY17 appropriations lower than FY09

Solvency



- Total: \$190.3 million
- Insurance Bill (HB 4): \$89 million
 - Key bill to eliminate deficit
- Sweeps & Spending Cuts: \$55.2 million
 - Vetoed\$26 million in savings
- School Cash Credit: \$46.1 million
 - Governor recommended \$120 million
 - Districts on Emergency Supplemental not impacted
 - Floor for credit = 3% cash balance



House Budget Plan



- FY17 general fund recurring appropriations were \$6.078 billion, lower than FY09 appropriations at the start of the great recession.
- FY18 recurring revenue lower that FY17 appropriations without considering additional funding needs
- Major concern over impact of additional cuts that would be needed
- Companion Tax Reform Plan needed for a balanced budget

House Budget Plan



- HB 2 appropriates \$6.087 billion. This is \$16.3 million higher than solvency adjusted FY17 appropriations, but virtually flat.
- HB 202 needed to close gap in flat spending and low revenue
- HB 202 generates about \$265 million in recurring revenue to support spending in HB 2 and boost reserves modestly towards 3 percent.
 - Key provisions include closing health care and internet sales loopholes.



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General Fund Appropriations

Public School Support	FY17 Adj. OpBud	HAFC	\$ Change	% Change		
SEG	\$2,481.2	\$2,513.5	\$32.3	1.3%		
Categorical	\$99.0	\$93.1	\$(5.9)	-6.0%		
Related	\$91.1	\$72.3	\$(18.8)	-20.6%		
Public Education Dept.	\$11.1	\$11.1	\$-	0.0%		
Total Public Education	\$ 2,682.4	\$ 2,690.0	\$7.6	0.3%		
		Categorical uses other state funds and is almost flat with FY17				

Other Key Issues



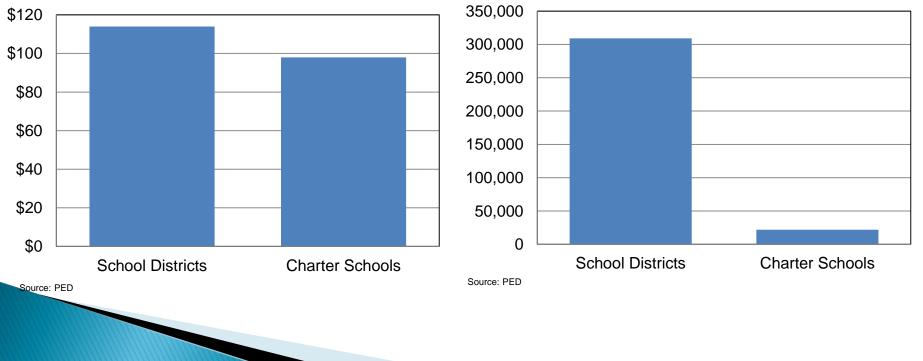
- Funding formula changes SB 30
 - Boost At-Risk Index
 - Align T&E to Three Tiered System
 - Charter School Size Units
- Funding Formula and Accountability
- Use of Resources and "What Works"
- Alignment of Early Childhood and Higher Education Systems

Role and Financing of Charters



From FY08 to FY15 Charter Schools Received 46% of funding increases while educating 7% of students

Change in Funding from FY08 to FY15 (in millions)

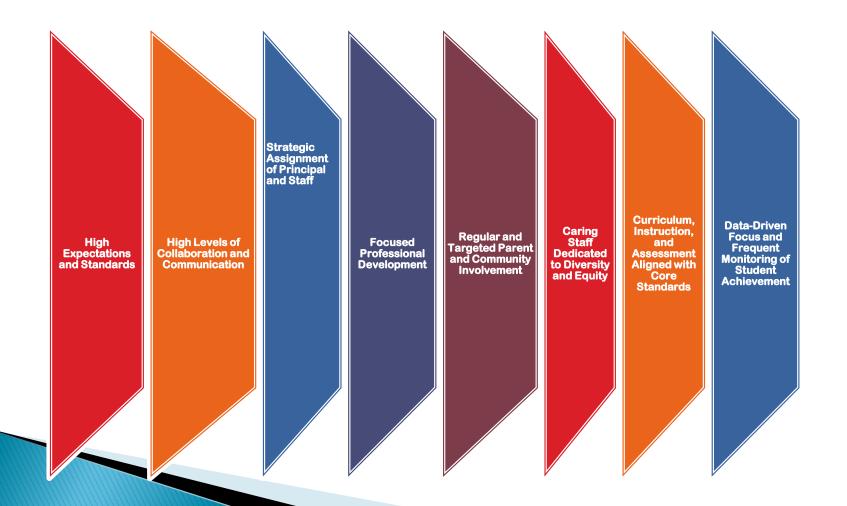


Student Enrollment, FY15

School District							
FYXX Performance Dashboard							
	FYXX -	FYXX-	FYXX-	FYXX-			
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budgeted			
		R	levenue				
Cash Balance							
SEG							
Local							
Other							
Total Operation Fund Revenue							
		Expenditur	es & Perfori	nance			
Instruction							
Percent Proficient in Reading (All)							
Percent Proficient in Math (All)							
Percent Proficient in Science (All)							
Percent Proficient in Reading (At-Risk)							
Percent Proficient in Math (At-Risk)							
Percent Proficient in Science (At-Risk)							
Percent Proficient in Reading (ELL)							
Percent Proficient in Math (ELL)							
Percent Proficient in Science (ELL)							
Percent Proficient in Reading (SPED)							
Percent Proficient in Math (SPED)							
Percent Proficient in Science (SPED)							
(Possible Short Cycle Measures)							
4-Year Graduation Rate							
Average AP Score							
Average Dual Credit GPA							
Percent of Graduates Needing							
Remediation							
Student Support							
Percent Enrolled in Special Education							
Percent of SPED Students Requiring Related Services							
Percent of Students Successfully							
Exiting Special Education							
Truancy Rate							

What Works





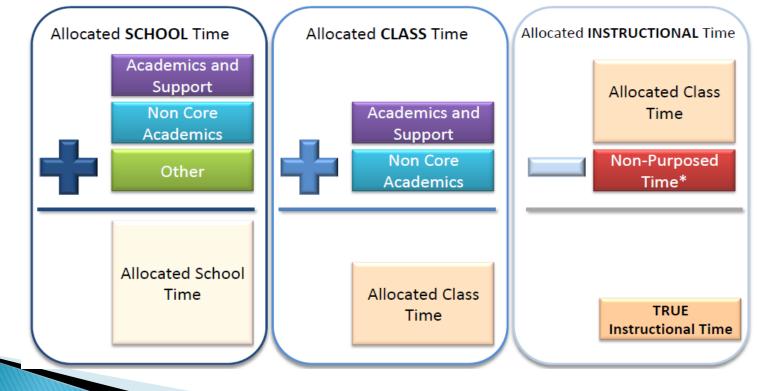
Use of Resources



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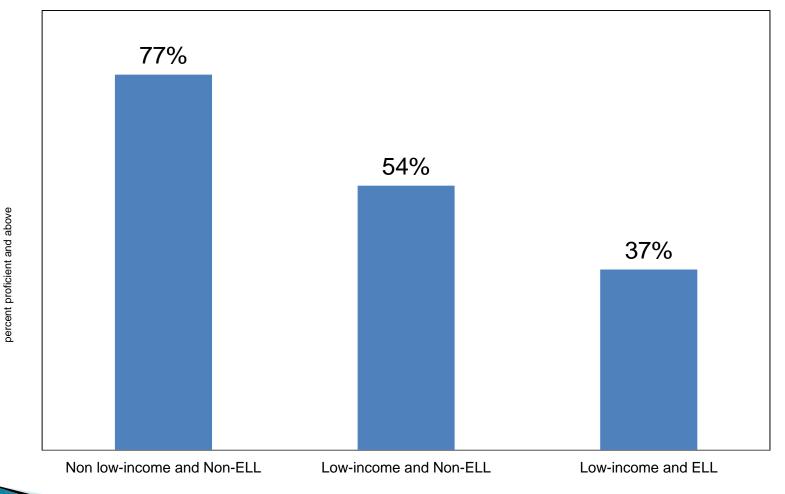
LFC Report: NM Teachers report 32 percent lost instructional time, excluding testing.

Use the Quality Time Analysis Tool to Calculate Allocated School, Class, and Instructional Time



Achievement Gap

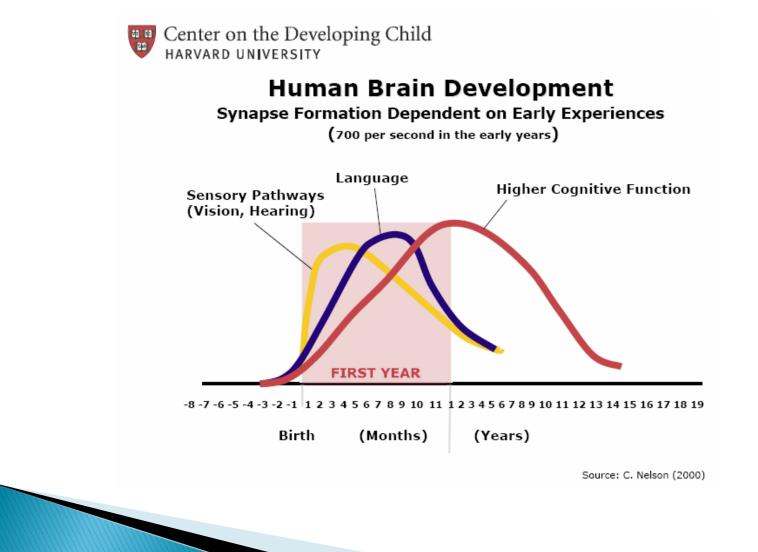
Third Grade Reading Achievement Gap, FY14



Source: LFC File ELL - English Language

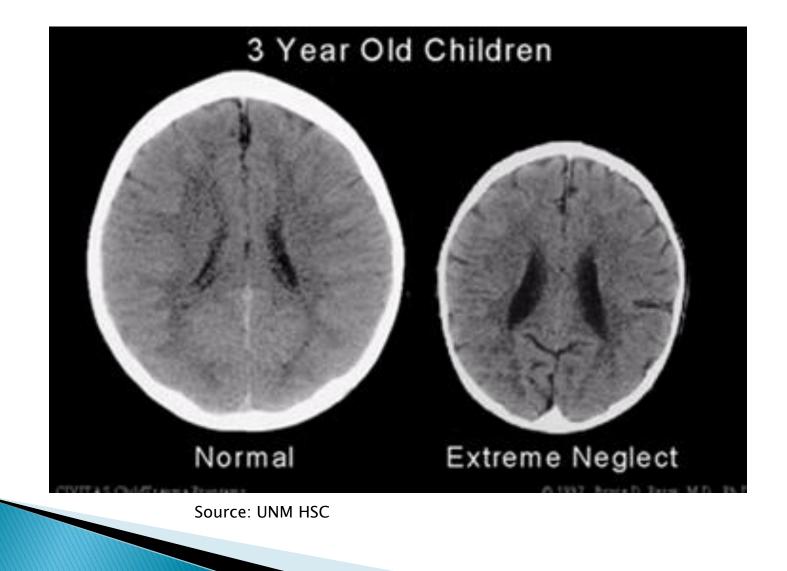
Early Brain Development





Early Brain Development





Education Success

- Expand "What Works" & Make Sure Implemented Correctly
 - Early Childhood Investments, including PreK & K3+
- Focus on Transition to Post-Secondary
 - Boosting High School Graduation by 2,600 graduates (10 points) would yield \$700 million in long-term benefits
 - We can identify a handful of schools to make targeted investments that will yield big results

Boosting High School Graduation

- Boosting High School Graduation by 2,600 graduates (10 points) would yield \$700 million in long-term benefits.
- Over half of the state's dropouts are concentrated in 25 schools

- Twelve percent of New Mexico students who repeated ninth grade graduate on time and 37 percent drop out.
- A research-based framework for dropout prevention and high school completion includes both comprehensive and targeted approaches.

Education Success



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TABLE 16: Graduation Rates and Lottery Scholarship Semesters by High School GPA

High School		% did NOT receive	% who received	% who received 7 or 8 semesters of	6-Year Graduation
GPA Range	Headcount	Lottery	some Lottery	Lottery	Rate
Less than 2.5	178	76.4	15.7	7.9	11.8
2.5 - 2.99	1606	64.8	22.6	12.6	22.8
3.0 - 3.49	2607	44.4	28.4	27.3	40.6
3.5 - 3.99	2600	23.7	29.5	46.9	60.2
4.0 or higher	724	16.3	27.4	56.4	77.6

Source: NMSU

Can predict which students will need extra help

Legislative Finance Committee

• On the Web:

http://www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lfc/lfcdefault.as px

- Session Publications including budget
- Report Cards
- Program Evaluations



Thank You

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