Budget Reform Recommendations

Senate Appropriations Committee
Tuesday, January 18, 2005

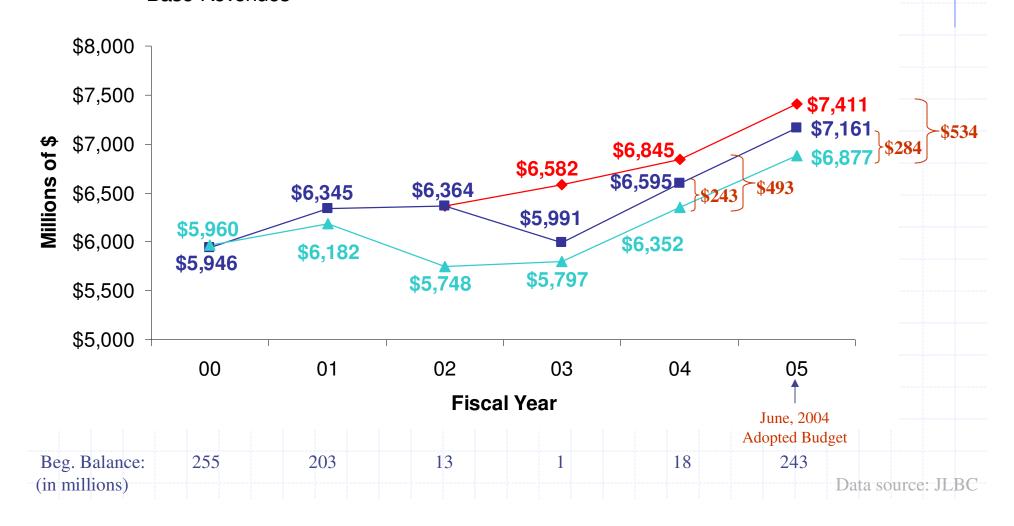
Michael Hunter Arizona Tax Research Association

Arizona's Ongoing Structural Deficit

Comparison of General Fund Revenues & Expenditures

Excludes beginning balance, one-time revenues & expenditures, & Prop 301

- Expenditures [Includes K-12 rollover (FY '03 only) & SFB debt financing]
- Expenditures
- → Base Revenues



Recap on recent spending

- 5th year of a structural deficit
- 46th Legislature increased general fund spending \$1.3 billion, or 22.3%
- FY 2005 general fund spending up 13.2%

Funding Formulas

- Useful tools, benchmarks to help determine annual funding levels
- Should not be allowed to run on automatic
 - redundancies
 - hold harmless
 - automatic adjustments
 - obsolescence

Reform agency authority to transfer line item funds

- Commonly used to balance revenues and expenditures within a budget
- DOA approval
- Not intended to circumvent approps process using "found money" to create new programs

Manage exposure to "additional state aid" costs

- \$297 million appropriated for school districts in recognition of the 35% homeowner rebate and 1% constitutional cap
- Impacted by:
 - qualifying tax rate (QTR) and truth in taxation (TNT)
 - deseg/OCR; excess utilities; career ladder; transportation

Don't exaggerate obligation to adjust for inflation

- Prop 301 (15-901.01):
 - "increase the base level *or* other components of the revenue control limit"
- base level and trans. support level (TSL)
- 1990s: removal of mandatory inflation
- Citizens and taxpayers not held harmless

Phase out career ladder

- Capped at 28 districts in FY 1994
- ♦FY 2004:
 - \$24 million in property taxes (including additional state aid)
 - \$36 million in general fund appropriations
- Prop 301: Statewide Performance Pay

Cap the Transportation Revenue Control Limit (TRCL)

- TRCL increases by growth in TSL
- TRCL cannot decrease, TSL can fluctuate
- TSL is equalized as part of DSL
- TRCL adopted in budget as part of RCL
- Difference between TRCL and TSL has grown to \$49 million, picked up by property tax (and additional state aid)

More K-12 recommendations

- Move from "prior year plus growth" to current year funding
- Ensure districts properly withdraw students
- Eliminate or reduce rapid decline funding
- Eliminate adjustments for "concerted refusal by students to attend classes"

Reform joint tech ed districts

- Central vs. Satellite
- Intergovernmental agreements (IGAs)
- Auditor General Report:
 - partnerships "can potentially triple the state funding"
 - "the JTED Satellite model is inequitable and less efficient than funding districts directly"

School Facilities Board

- Revisit building renewal and new construction formulas
- Eliminate invisible square footage for new construction calculations
- Eliminate automatic 5% additional funding for "rural" districts

Higher Education

- Allocate university appropriations in accordance with enrollment growth
- Eliminate community college hold harmless formula
- Reduce or eliminate redundant funding through dual and concurrent enrollment

Eliminate community college equalization aid formula

- Average NAV for 8 rural districts: \$862,304,800
- 4 districts above:
 - Coconino; Mohave; Pinal; Yavapai
- 4 districts below:
 - Cochise; Graham; Navajo; Yuma/La Paz
- Difference between avg. and actual x\$1.37 per \$100 = GF appropriation
- Counter-intuitive effects for taxpayers

Eliminate state aid to colleges for recreational classes

The following classes are offered for credit (2 credits each):

assertiveness training; stress management; personal spiritual development; marriage enrichment; humor and play; single again; creative grandparenting; men in transition

Included in comm college FTSE counts for state aid purposes

Don't add to the problem

- codification of formulas
- mandatory inflation adjustments
- phase-ins
- relationship to other formulas