

State Budget Update

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State of the State

- ✓ Prop30 temporary sales tax ended 1/1/2017
 - ...but state tax revenues hold steady
- Operating budget debt progress
 ...but large unfunded employee
 retirement costs remain
- ✓ State revenues down from previous budgets, estimates ...but still growing moderately



Unmet needs:

- ❖ transportation ❖ water
 - other infrastructure
 - poverty housing

etc.

Uncertainties/risks:

- ❖ health care (ACA)
- federal funding
- pension costs and funding
- natural disasters.

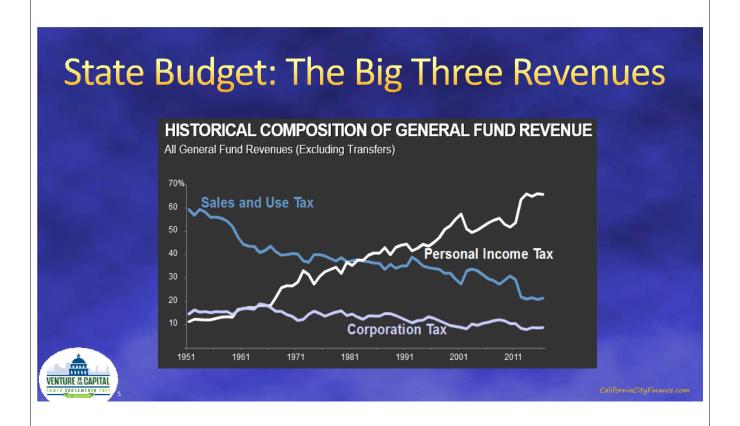
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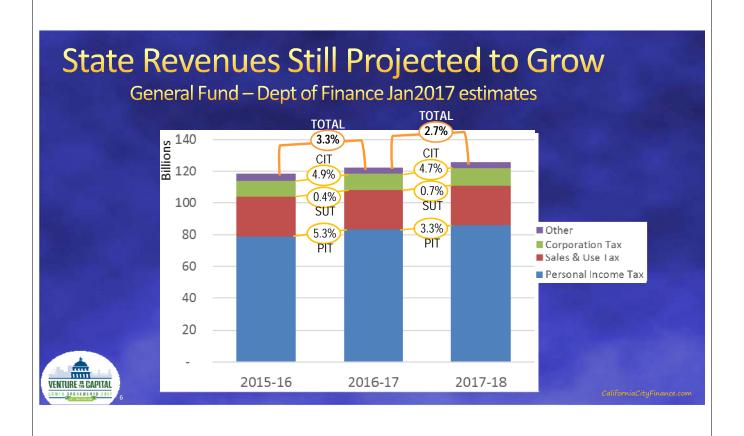
Governor's Proposed Budget 2017

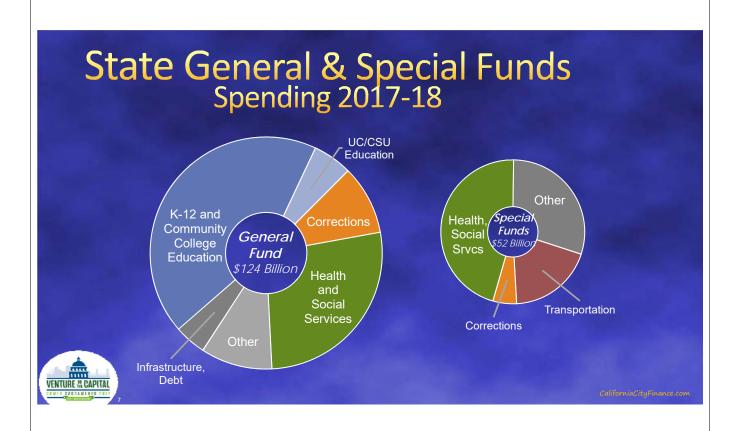
Revenues down from June 2016 Budget Act estimates

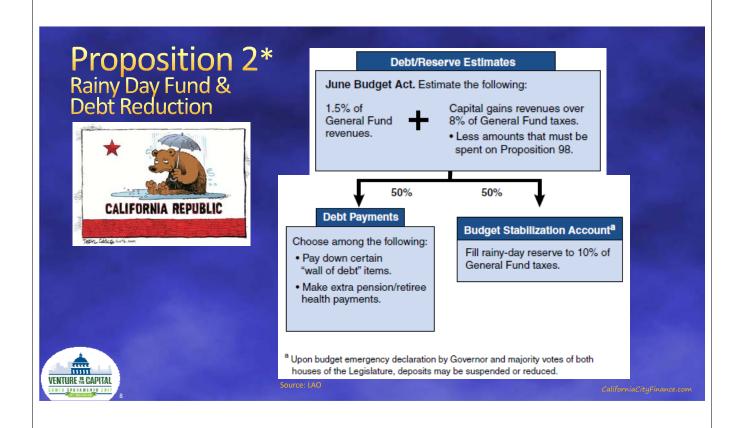
- FY2016-17 will end \$1.6 billion in deficit
 - after chewing through budgeted \$1.6 billion surplus
- ✓ Future annual gaps of \$1-2 billion absent corrective action
- ✓ Governor's proposed corrective actions:
 - Adjust Prop98 calculations for lower revenues ... \$1.7 billion
 - Recapture \$400 million affordable housing set-aside and \$300 million for state building modernization
 - Constrain spending





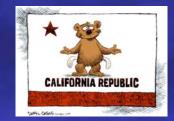






Debts and Liabilities Eligible for Accelerated Payments Under Prop2

Dollars in Millions	Outstanding Amount Start of 2017-18	Proposed PayDown 2017-18			
Budgetary Borrowing					
Repay Loans from Special Funds	\$ 1,365	\$ 252			
Settle-up Underfunding of Prop98	1,026	400			
Repay Transportation Loans	706	235			
State Retirement Liabilities					
State Retiree Health	74,103	100			
State Employee Pensions	49,592	0			
Teacher Pensions	72,626	0			
Judges Pensions	3,279	0			
Deferred Payments to CalPERS	627	0			
University of California Retirement Liabilities					
UC Employee Pensions	15,141	169			
UC Retiree Health	21,087	0			
Total	\$ 239,552	\$ 1,156			





Source: Governor's Budget Summary 2017 Fig INT-02

Governor's Proposed Budget Would End 2017-18 with \$9.4 Billion Reserve

Dollars in Millions	2016-17	2017-18
Prior Year Fund Balance	\$ 5,023	\$ 1,027
Revenues and Transfers	118,765	124,027
Expenditures	122,761	122,520
Ending Fund Balance	1,027	2,534
Encumbrances	980	980
SFEU balance	47	1,554
Reserves		
SFEU balance	47	1,554
BSA balance	6,713	7,869
Total Reserves	\$ 6,760	\$ 9,423





Bottom Lines for Local Budgets: Road Funds

Highway Users Tax (HUTA)

- New FY2016-17 estimates are 4.2% *lower* than May 2016 numbers 7.2% down from FY2015-16 actuals
- FY2017-18 estimates 8.5% higher than new FY2016-17 Slightly (0.7%) above FY2015-16 actuals
- You can use these for budgeting (see your city/county numbers in the report)

Proposed New Transportation Funding

- Governor's proposal would add \$206 million to Local Streets & Roads funding ...about 15% more
- SB1/AB1 Beall/Frazier would add \$2.2 Billion ... ~160% more

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Bottom Lines for Local Budgets

Vehicle License Fees (VLF)

... gone (as of 2011) ... but ...

Property-Tax-in-Lieu-of-VLF continues ... (constitutionally protected)

✓ budget prior year amount plus assessed valuation growth

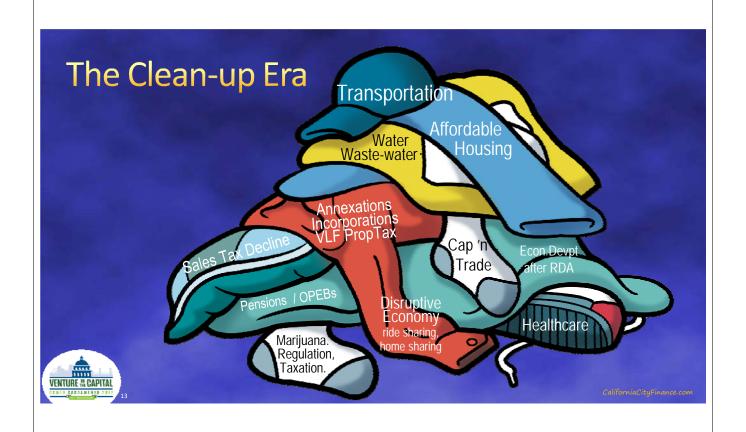
COPS / SLESA Law Enforcement Grants

Funded by our former VLF, protected in realignment by Prop30

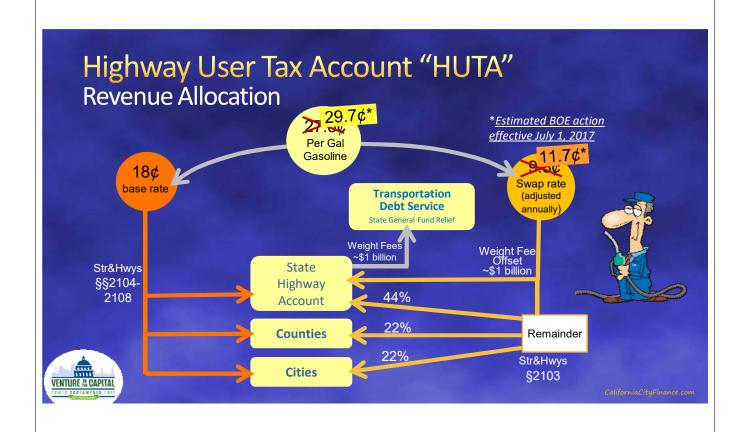
- Base amount (\$100,000 minimum) plus "growth amount"
- ✓ For FY2017-18, budget FY2016-17 actuals

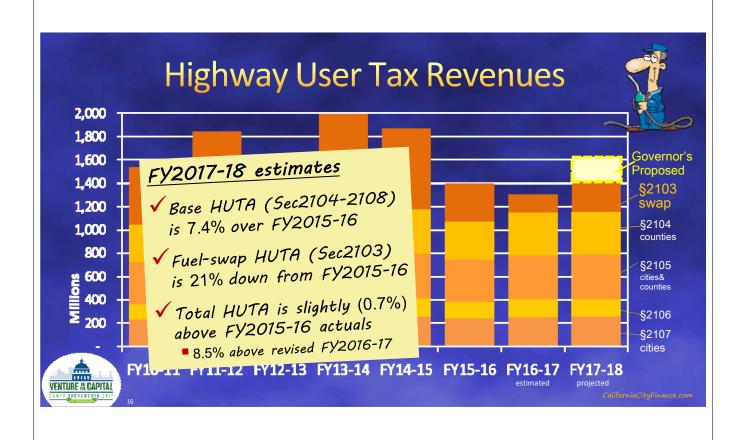
AB109 / Prop30 Law Enforcement Grants

Nothing in Governor's proposed budget for FY2017-18 (budget zero)



















Roadmap to Consensus

Reforms/Other Provisions

- ✓ Sensible CEQA reforms
- ✓ Office of Inspector General
- ✓ Reduce duplicative state/fed rules
- ✓ Increase Caltrans encroachment permit threshold
- ✓ Enact Advanced Mitigation Program
- Constitutionally protect existing and new revenues for transportation
- ✓ Eliminate sunset on authorization of Public Private Partnerships

- ✓ Provide spending transparency and accountability
- Require measureable performance targets
- Require cities and counties to adopt a maintenance of effort
- Require CTC allocation of SHOPP support costs
- Provide Caltrans w flexibility re contracting out



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Have You Gotten Your Check Up?

Know Your
Financial Condition





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You Need the Financial Health Diagnostic



- Validate areas in which your city is fiscally healthy
- Identify problems, areas to improve
- Act to remedy problems before they get worse or unmanageable
- Avoid being blind-sided by problems
- Add credibility to your fiscal evaluation
- Help others (labor associations, taxpayers and other interested parties)
 understand your financial position



⇒ Get it at <u>www.CaliforniaCityFinance.com</u>

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The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic

- ❖Get to the <u>primary indicators</u>
- useful & essential
- √Leave out extraneous / secondary
- ✓Add in overlooked & underappreciated factors
- ❖Drill down to the <u>real</u> numbers
- Allow for nuance / clarification / differences
- ✓ Reduce invalid conclusions and comparisons
- ❖Constructive, thoughtful approach



The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic

5	City of Fund:	
	California Municipal Fiscal Health Diagnostic nancial Distress Checklist	
Measures	The city has recurring general fund operating deficits.	
	General fund reserves are decreasing over multiple consecutive years.	
	 General fund current liabilities (including short-term debt and accounts payable within 60 days) are increasing. Cash and short-term investments are decreasing. 	_
	 General fund fixed costs, salaries and benefits are increasing over multiple years at a rate faster than recurring revenue growth. 	
	The general fund is subsidizing other enterprises or special funds.	
Practices and Conditions	The city council's authority to make changes is constrained by charter, contract, or law. (e.g. binding arbitration, minimum spending, minimum staffing or compensation formulas, etc.)	٦
	 The general fund budget has been balanced repeatedly with reserves, selling assets, deferring asset maintenance. 	7
	The general fund budget has been balanced repeatedly with short-term borrowing, internal borrowing or transfers from special funds.	Т
	General fund pension liabilities, post-employment or other non-salary benefits have been repeatedly deferred or costs have not been determined, disclosed or actuarially funded.	
	 General fund debt service payments have been "backloaded" into future years. 	
	 Ongoing general fund operating costs are being funded with temporary development revenues. 	
	 Financial Reports are not being filed on time. (CAFR, Annual Audit, State Controller's Financial Transactions Report) 	
	13. Public service levels are far below standards needed in this community.	

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Into the Weeds on
Marijuana Regulation
and Taxation
after Proposition 64





Proposition 64: The Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA)

- Legalized nonmedical use of marijuana
 - 21+ may possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away
 - 28.5 grams of non-concentrated non-medical marijuana, or
 - 8 grams of concentrated marijuana products
 - Cultivation of six (6) marijuana plants per residence for personal use
- Creates state regulatory, licensing system
- Allows local governments to prohibit, regulate, tax



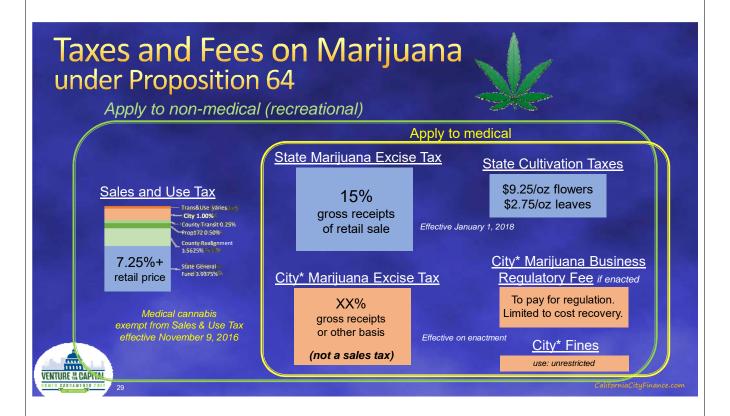


Local Government Regulation



- Cities & counties may "reasonably regulate" but not prohibit personal <u>indoor</u> cultivation of up to six(6) marijuana plants w/in a private residence.
- Cities/counties may regulate or prohibit marijuana businesses
 - may not prohibit use of public roads for deliveries in another jurisdiction
- State standards are minimum standards.





Local Taxes and Bonds in California November 2016

