FY 2017 JLBC Baseline

Summary Version with Preliminary Executive Comparison

January 19, 2016

JLBC

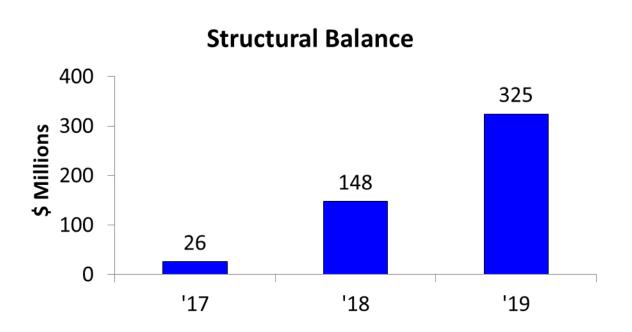
'17 Challenge: Avoid Re-creating a Structural Gap

- '17: large cash balance, small structural balance
- Using cash balance for ongoing initiatives re-creates structural gap in '18
- Excludes \$460 M Rainy DayFund Balance

FY 2017 JLBC Baseline Projection		
	\$ in M	
Balance Forward / Other One-time Revenues	\$ 599	
Ongoing Revenues	9,397	
Ongoing Spending	(9,371)	
Cash Balance	\$ 625	



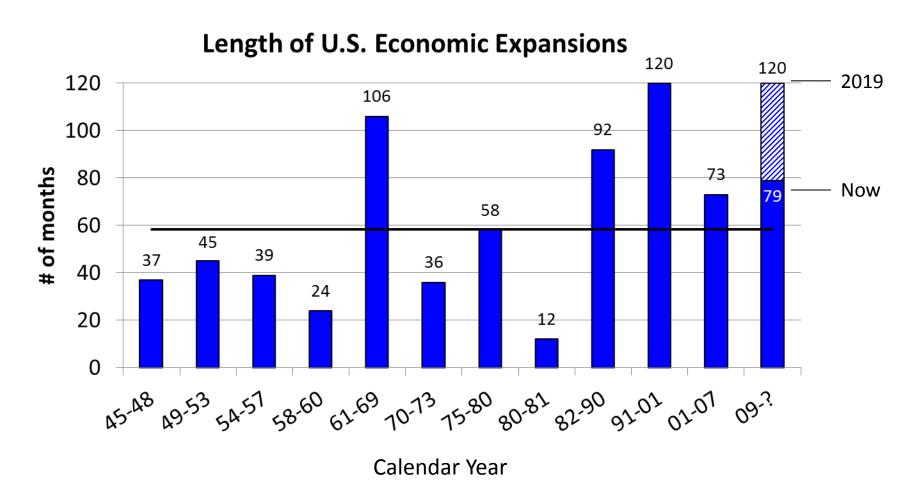
Baseline Structural Balance Improves Through '19



- Improving balances could provide more flexibility, but...
- Based on highly unlikely assumption of no discretionary changes in next 3 years



Forecast Risk: Current Expansion Exceeds Historical Average





Expansion —Average

Forecast Risks II

- 1% Variance Yields \$625 M Over 3 Years

Potential Gains

National recovery creating more interstate migration

Potential Gain or Loss

Estimate of ongoing '15 Capital Gains and Corporate collections

Potential Litigation Losses

- Ongoing retirement litigation
- Hospital assessment
- Rental car surcharge
- Foster care lawsuit in U.S. District Court



Revenue Growth Improves Slightly Over Time

January Consensus Forecast

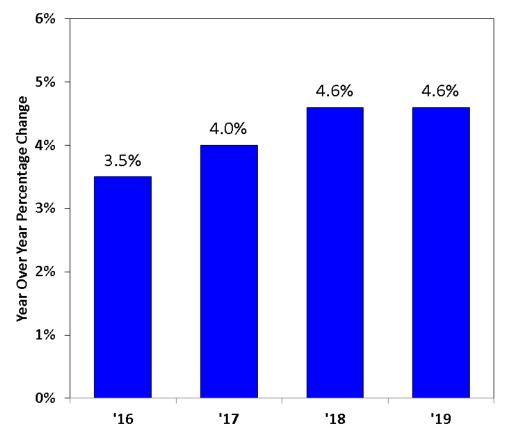
- Finance AdvisoryCommittee
- UA model base
- ☐ UA model low
- JLBC Staff

Chance of Exceeding Forecast

G 66%

Long Run Average Growth

4.7%



Percent change in Base revenues excluding balance forward, statutory changes, one-time revenues, and urban revenue sharing



Is the FY '16 Growth Rate Reasonable?

- After adjusting for tax laws and one-time funds, the projected '16 growth rate is 3.0%
 - The comparable preliminary growth rate through December is also 3.0%
 - "Core" Revenues are lagging—sales tax (2.4%) and withholding (2.8%)
- The Baseline would increase the forecast of ongoing revenues by \$341 M above the enacted budget
 - Through December, '16 revenues are \$210 M above budget
 - Individual income tax payments and Corporate income tax accounts for \$140 M of \$210 M
- ☐ The 2nd half forecast gain is expected to slow due to the higher collection level in the 2nd half of '15
 - Capital gains and Corporate collections may not be sustainable

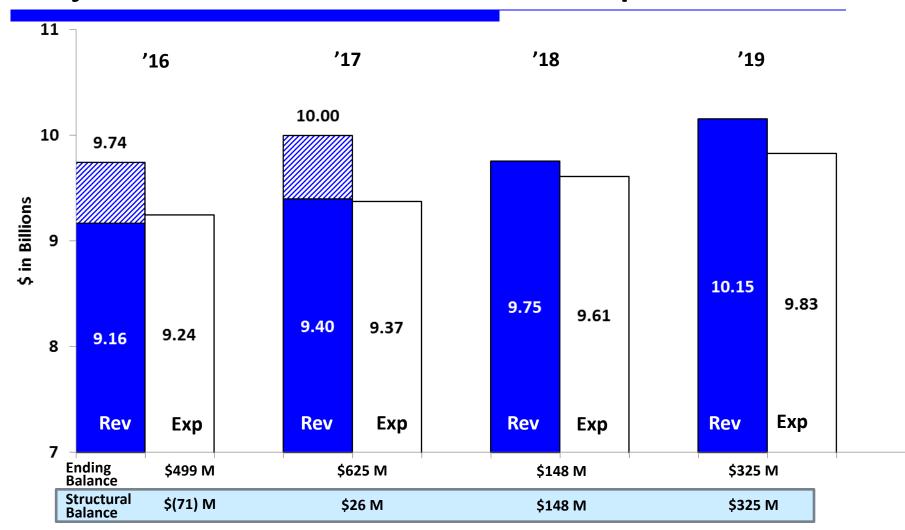


Projected Baseline Spending Changes

	GF \$ in M Above Prior Year		
	′17	'18	'19
K-12	84	138	124
AHCCCS	79	77	98
DCS	(9)	0	0
DES	24	25	29
Corrections	23	7	0
Universities	12	4	0
Employee Health Insurance	(8)	0	0
Land Dept. Self-Fund	0	(13)	0
Other	(24)	(2)	(32)
Total Operating Budget Changes	181	236	219
Total Spending	\$9,371	\$9,607	\$9,826
% Change	1.4%	2.5%	2.3%



Projected General Fund Revenues & Expenditures





Executive Comparisons

Comparing the Executive Budget and JLBC Baseline

- Similar cash balances, but very different assumptions
- Higher revenue and lower caseloads allow Executive to fund more spending
- Analysis of Executive budget incomplete without tax proposal

\$ in M		
\$625	JLBC Baseline '17 Ending Balance	
81	Lower Exec K-12 / Medicaid caseload	
120	Higher Exec revenues	
(15)	Lower Exec Carryforward	
	Policy Issues	
(269)	Spending increases	
79	Spending reductions	
\$621 ?	Executive '17 Ending Balance Tax Package	
?	Revised Exec '17 Ending Balance	



'17 Executive Caseloads \$(81) M Less than JLBC

- Statutory Formula Growth Excluding Policy Issues

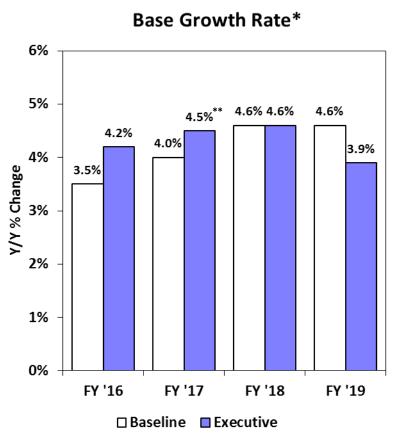
\$ in M

- \$(38) K-12: JLBC \$84M vs OSPB \$46 M
 - JLBC uses more accurate Land Trust and Current Year Funding estimates
 - JLBC includes higher cost per pupil due to charter/special ed growth
- (48) AHCCCS/Medicaid: JLBC \$79 M vs OSPB \$30 M
 - Enrollment has grown 7% since June 2015; JLBC Baseline assumes another 3.2% growth during remainder of '16
 - Executive assumes flat caseloads for rest of year
 - 6 Other
- \$(81) Total

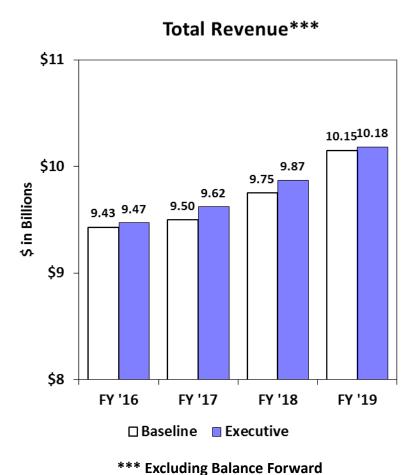


'17 Executive Revenue \$120 M Higher

- Executive Higher by \$45 M in '16



*Excludes tax law changes and one-time revenue **5.2% when compared to JLBC '16 base





\$269 M in Executive Policy Issues

- Outside Standard Baseline Adjustments

\$ in M	
\$64	DCS – Services and Staff
9	Related DCS Issues – \$6 M in AG, \$3 M in Courts
37	Governor's Office – Career & Technical Education Grants / AP Tests
15	ADE IT and Testing Costs
15	SFB – Building Renewal Grants
31	DPS – Border Security
18	DES – Adult Protective (\$3 M), Child Care (\$6 M), Voc Rehab (\$5 M), Other (\$4 M)
7	DHS – Arizona State Hospital Staff and Funding Backfill
9	Corrections – 100 Bed Maricopa Center, Staffing, Healthcare
30	Capital Funding (\$20 M for ADOA system, \$10 M for Parks)
10	Budget Stabilization Fund Deposit
23	Other
\$269	Total



\$(79) M in Executive Spending Reductions

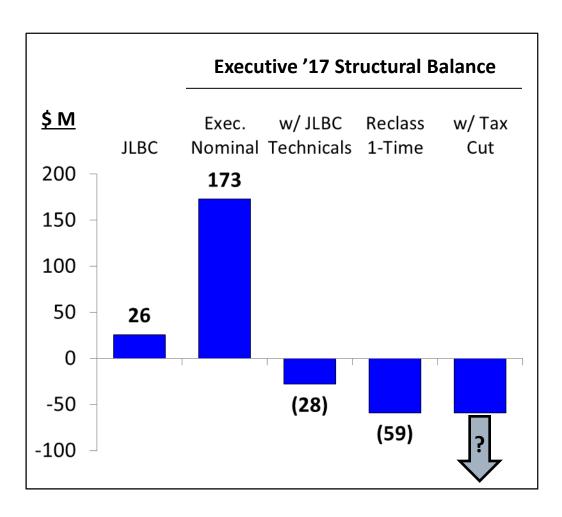
- Outside Standard Baseline Adjustments

\$ in M \$(25) DCS – Federal Fund Offsets to Spending Increases Surplus Federal TANF, \$11 M Increase Federal Eligibility for Out of Home Placements, \$9 M Federal Victims of Crime Funding, \$5 M (22)SFB: Eliminate Access Our Best Public Schools Appropriation '16 Monies used for Arizona Public School Credit Enhancement Program Hiring Freeze (includes DES, \$2.6 M and DHS, \$1.8 M) (8)(8)Land Dept. Admin from Permanent Fund (Nov. 16 Ballot) (4) DEQ: Shift WQARF to Other Funds (12)Other \$(79) Total



How Different Assumptions Affect Structural Balance

- Difference Between Ongoing Revenues and Spending



- We evaluate Exec. proposal using JLBC revenue and caseloads
 - \$173 M structural balance becomes a \$(28) M shortfall
- Reclassifying certain Exec. 1-time \$ as ongoing further increases shortfall to \$(59) M
 - \$10 M JTED, \$6 M College
 Prep, \$15 M SFB
- Permanent Tax Cut increases shortfall beyond \$(59) M



Analysis of '16 Current Year Revisions

- Higher Revenues Pay for Higher DCS Spending

\$ in M	
\$499	JLBC Baseline '16 Ending Balance
45	Exec higher revenues
20	Exec lower technical estimates
	Policy Issues
(59)	DCS – Additional Current Year Funding
22	DCS – Federal Fund Offsets
(11)	DCS – Eliminate Rollover
(15)	SFB Building Renewal Grants
(8)	DES Long Term Care
(2)	SOS Presidential Primary Funding
(5)	Arizona State Hospital funding
(2)	All Other
\$484	Executive '16 Ending Balance



STAFF OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE

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	. Josh Hope
	. Patrick Moran
	. Rebecca Perrera
Administrative Assistant / JLBC & JCCR Clerk	Kristy Paddack



Appendix A – 4-Sector Forecast

Appendix A: January 2016 4-Sector Forecast

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Sales Tax				
JLBC Forecast	4.0%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%
UA – Low	3.0%	2.6%	4.7%	4.9%
UA – Base	4.0%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%
FAC	4.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%
Average:	3.8%	4.5%	5.0%	4.9%
Individual Income Tax				
JLBC Forecast	4.6%	5.3%	4.5%	4.5%
UA – Low	1.9%	-0.1%	4.6%	5.2%
UA – Base	2.5%	4.6%	5.5%	5.7%
FAC	5.2%	5.4%	5.2%	4.4%
Average:	3.6%	3.8%	5.0%	4.9%
Corporate Income Tax				
JLBC Forecast	5.4%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%
UA – Low	-4.6%	-2.8%	-5.5%	-4.1%
UA – Base	5.4%	1.9%	-1.7%	-5.5%
FAC	4.1%	5.5%	4.8%	3.9%
Average:	2.6%	2.4%	0.8%	0.1%
JLBC Weighted Average	4.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.4%
UA Low Weighted Average	1.9%	1.1%	4.2%	4.7%
UA Base Weighted Average	3.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.4%
FAC Consensus Weighted Average	4.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.3%
"Big-3" Weighted Average	3.6%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%
Consensus Weighted Average*	3.5%	4.0%	4.6%	4.6%
Adjusted Consensus Weighted Average**	2.5%	3.0%	3.7%	3.9%

^{*} Represents on-going revenue adjusted for small revenue categories.

^{*} Represents on-going revenue adjusted for tax law changes; excludes Urban Revenue Sharing.



Appendix B – JLBC Staff Recommended Improvements

Fiscal Policy: Improvements, but Significant Challenges Ahead

- Credit rating raised in '15 to AA/Aa2, 3rd highest level
 - 26 states have higher ratings
 - Rating agencies linked upgrade to improved structural balance
- State still lacks statutory policy for addressing one-time monies
 - Capital gains and Corporate Income Tax are volatile revenue streams
 - JLBC Staff continues to recommend diverting one-time monies to one-time purposes
 - 2014 California ballot initiative channels some one-time monies into their Rainy Day Fund



California Initiative Addresses Volatility

- Provides Possible Template to Stabilize AZ Finances

- Voter approved in November 2014
- 1.5% of annual General Fund revenue will be deposited into Rainy Day Fund
- Excess capital gains income tax collections will be deposited into the fund as well
- 50% of fund will be used to buy down state debts, including unfunded retirement and operating loans
- Rainy Day Fund capped at 10% of GF revenue; excess dedicated to infrastructure
- Emergency provisions allow deposit requirements to be suspended



FY '17 - Potential Candidates for One-time Monies

- Rollover Payoff
 - State has \$1.2 B in "rollovers," which reflect deferral of current year expenses to next fiscal year
- Information Technology Initiatives
 - Examples: DOR and DCS IT systems
- Infrastructure
 - Supplement HURF with General Fund monies
 - Other Capital Improvement projects
- Pay down Operating Debt Buyback \$84 M annual payment



JLBC Staff Recommended Improvements

- JLBC review of DCS line item transfers would permit further legislative input on moving in-home service funding to out-of-home placements
- Revamp November 2016 ballot referral on the use of the Permanent Fund for Land Department administrative expenses to increase legislative oversight and reduce potential beneficiary impact
- Clarify the 2015 law regarding state and local responsibilities regarding the 1% homeowner property tax cap
- Appropriate all or none of University tuition, thereby eliminating current hybrid process
- Improve knowledge of Corporate Income Tax by requiring DOR to publish more timely data on use of credits



JLBC Staff Recommended Improvements II

- Require AHCCCS to report on the availability of inpatient children psychiatric beds in Arizona in light of the transfer of some children out of state
- Revisit School Facilities Board provision which allows districts to exclude certain locally funded space when determining if the state should build a new school
- In light of University proposal to convert their performance funding model into a General Fund amount per resident student, review other possible options
- Increase transparency of Retirement Systems' private equity fees without hindering investment performance

