

# Utah Budget Highlights & Context for Public Education

Jonathan Ball

Legislative Fiscal Analyst

Ben Leishman

Finance Manger, Public & Higher Education

August 25, 2023



## Legislative Fiscal Analyst

August 2023 | Core Functions

#### Balanced Budget

- Forecasting Revenue
   Property Tax Estimate
   Student Enrollment
- Staff Appropriations
   Subcommittees
   Budget
   Recommendations
- Draft Appropriations Bills
- Document Legislative Budget Action

## Budgetary Impacts & Research

- Fiscal Notes
  - o Budgeting Tool
  - o Estimate Financial Impact of New Bills
  - Assess RegulatoryBurden
- Research Legislative Requests
- Help Legislators
   Solve Problems

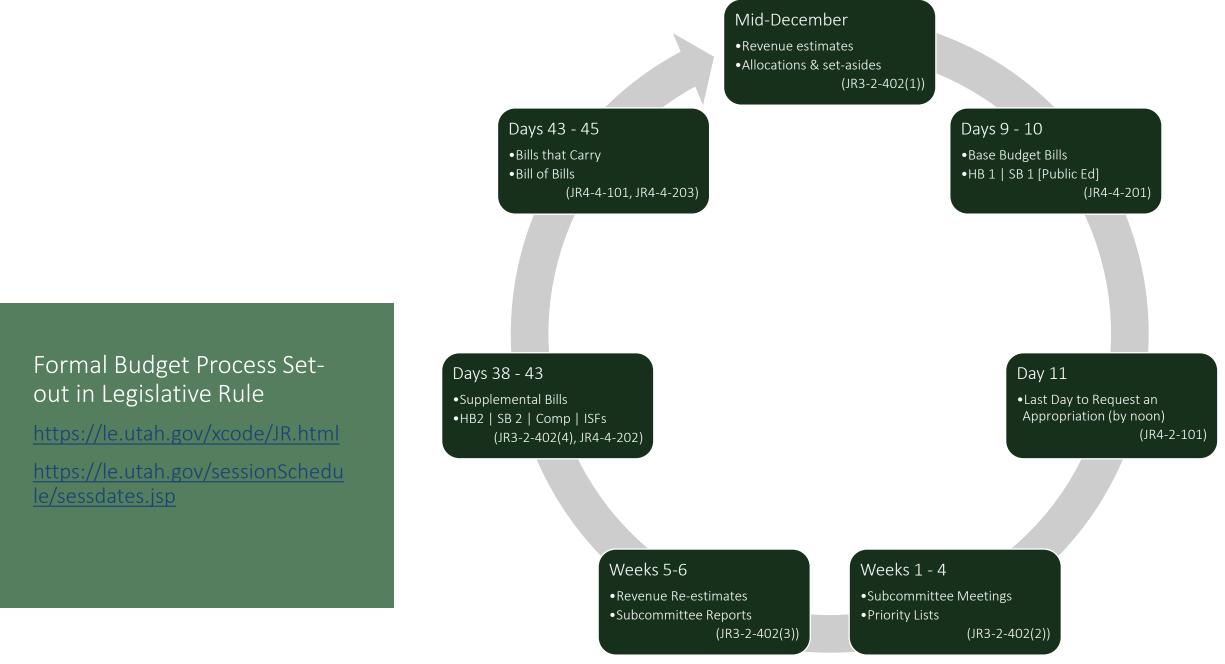
#### State's Long-Term Fiscal Health

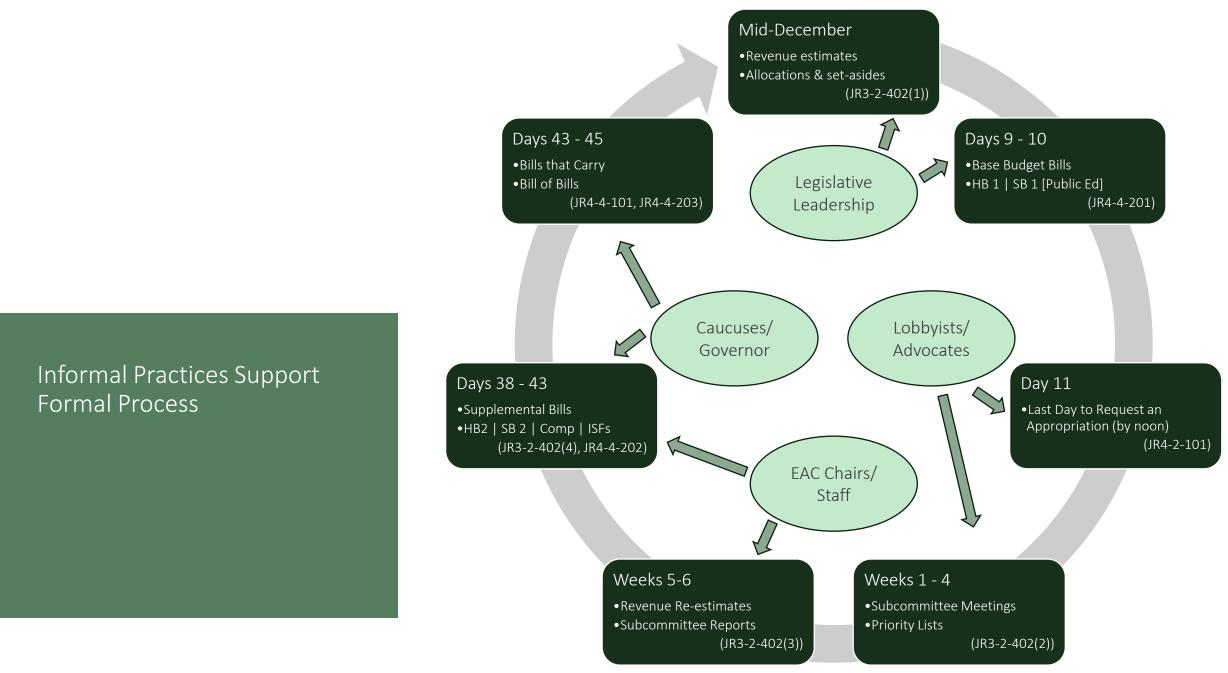
- Monitor State Financial Obligations
- Measure Risks
- Plan for an Mitigate Contingencies

## Accountability & Operations Improvement

- Monitor Program
   Implementation
- Performance Measures
  - Funding Items
  - o Line Items
- Evaluate & Make Recommendations on Operational Efficiency









## Utah's Budget

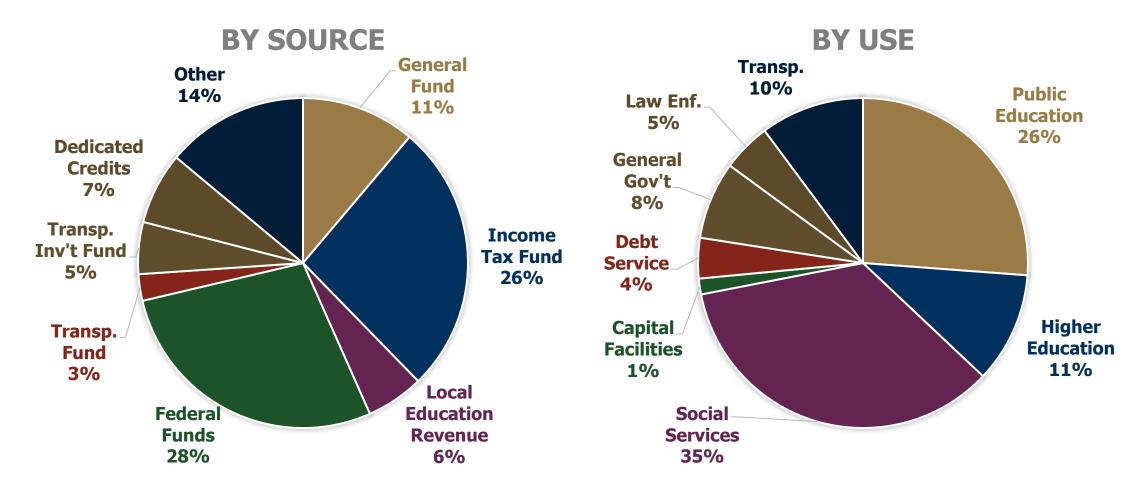
FY 2023-2024 | Highlights from the 2023 General Session

- 1. Overview Total Budget
- 2. General and Income Tax (GF/ITF) Revenue
- 3. Surplus
- 4. Long-Term Fiscal Health
- 5. Rainy Day Funds
- 6. Current Revenue Outlook
- 7. Public Education Economic Stabilization



#### All Sources

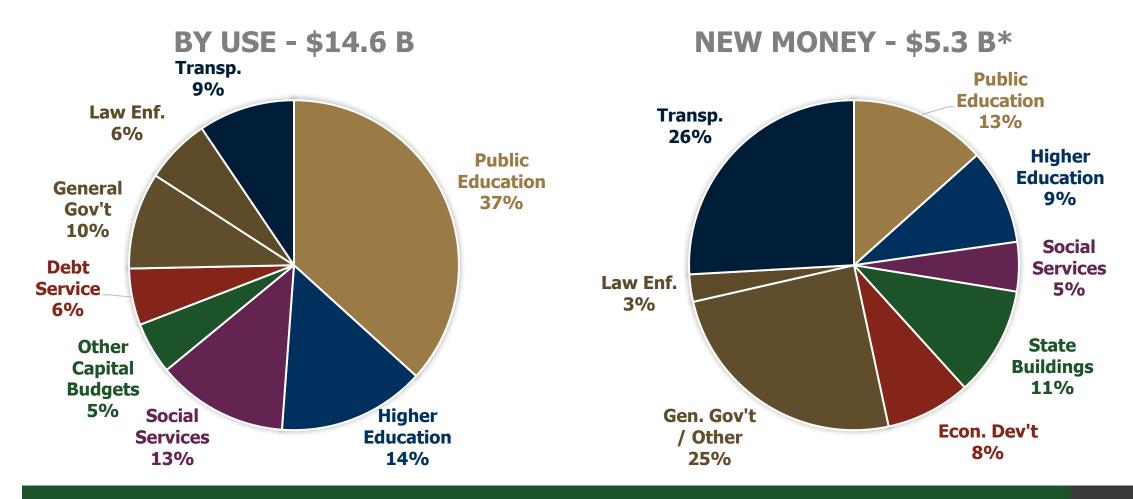
FY 2024 | \$29.4 Billion





#### General & Income Tax Funds

FY 2024 | State Fund Appropriations & "New Money"







#### General Fund & Income Tax Fund Revenue

FY 2023 – 2024 | Subcommittee Priorities vs Final Appropriations

#### Revenue Estimates\*

- FY 2023
  - GF \$4.1 billion
  - ITF \$7.6 billion
  - Total \$11.7 billion
- FY 2024
  - GF \$4.2 billion
  - ITF \$7.6 billion
  - Total \$11.8 billion

#### Available GF/ITF Revenue

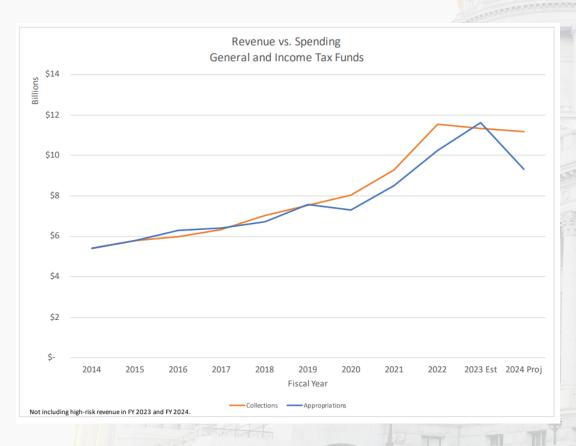
- Ongoing \$2.5 billion
  - Including:
    - \$600 m high-risk revenue
    - Temporal surplus (next slide)
- One-time \$3.2 billion
  - Including:
    - \$1.3 b FY 22 Surplus
    - \$300 m high-risk revenue

\*Incl. high risk revenue



## Surplus was from Careful Prior Year Budgeting

FY 2023 – 2024 | General Fund & Income Tax Fund Revenue



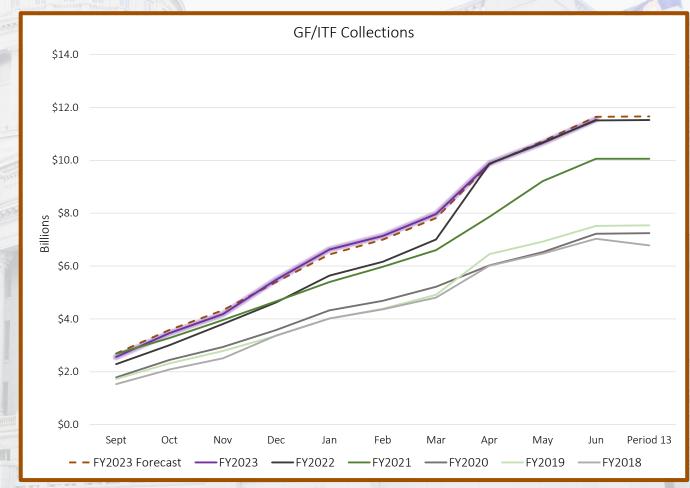
- aka: "Temporal Surplus"
- 2022 legislators spent above-trend revenue on one-time investments
- Year-over-year revenue was relatively flat, so last year's one-time is now available ongoing



## Year-End Revenue Outlook

#### FY 2023 | General Fund & Income Tax Fund

- General Fund
  - \$4.1 b Total Collections
  - O Up 11% Above Consensus 10.2%
  - o Taxable Sales Weaker in 2<sup>nd</sup> Half
- Income Tax
  - o \$7.4 b Total Collections
  - o Down -4.8% Below Consensus -3.1%
  - Final Payments Much Lower than Previous Year
  - Withholding Remains Strong at +5%
     Year over Year
  - Corporate Down -7.0% but Stronger than Consensus at -16.5%







# Long-term Fiscal Health & Public Education Economic Stabilization

## Careful Spending to Manage Risk

FY 2023 – 2024 | Long-term Fiscal Health

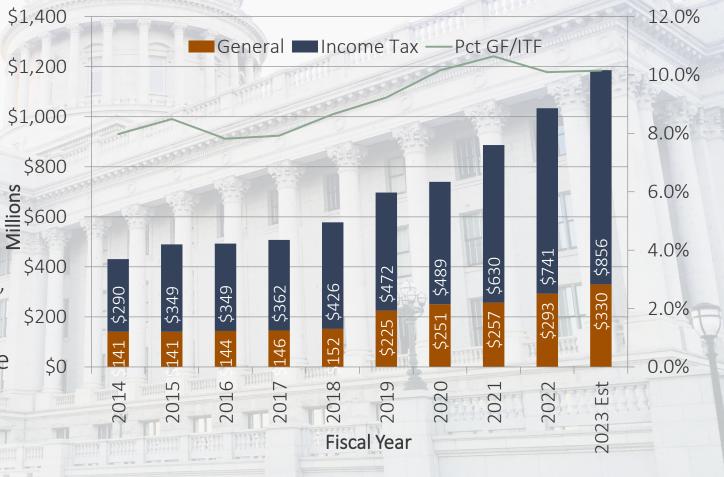
- No new GO debt plus \$440 million one-time and \$335 million ongoing from highrisk revenue for debt reduction
- Forward-funded anticipated reduction in enhanced Medicaid match rate
- \$195 million ongoing increase to Public Education Economic Stabilization Account, bringing it to \$441 million ongoing
- \$27 m in ongoing revenue in excess of ongoing commitments
- \$148 million in year-end deposits to formal rainy-day funds
- Going from a "Fiscal Cliff" to a "Fiscal Smoothing" with Public Education Economic Stabilization



## Income Tax Rainy Day Fund

FY 2023 | Total General & Income Tax [IT] Rainy Day Fund Comparisons

- Statutory Provisions
  - Limit = 11% of Appropriations
  - Automatic Transfer = 25% of Surplus Revenue [to Limit]
- Budget Stress Test Process
   Determines Percentages
  - Manage Risk of State Budget Including State Funds to LEAs
    - LEAs Manage Distributional Risk \$400
    - LEAs Don't Need to "Double Save" to Cover Income Tax Funds
       \$200
- Funds Used to Resolve an Income Tax Fund Deficit
  - Maintain Current Ongoing Funding Levels in Downturn

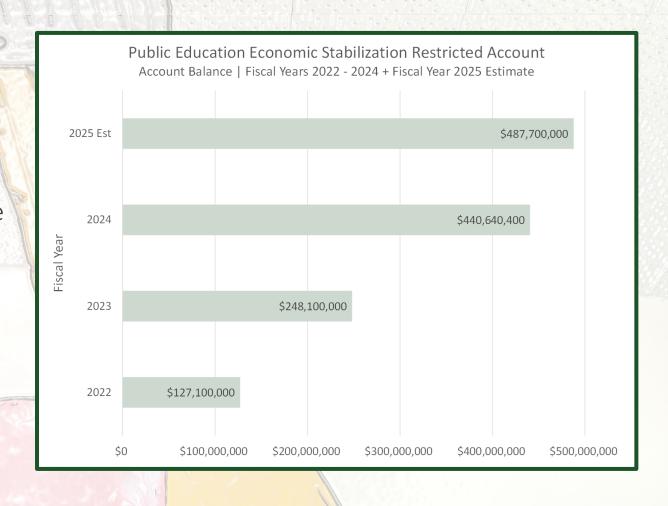




#### Economic Stabilization Restricted Account

August 2023 | Public Education Appropriations Subcommittee

- \$440.6 M Ongoing Balance
  - At 11% Statutory Cap of Ongoing Uniform School Fund Appropriations to MSP
- Maintain & Expand Ongoing Funding to Public Education in Economic Downturn
  - Student Growth & Inflationary WPU Value
  - PED Only Budget Area with Budget Increase Provision in Downturn
- Deposit Cap Grows with MSP Increases
  - o \$487.7 m Base Estimate for FY 2025
  - Actual Amount Calculated in Fall:
    - Adjusted for MSP Growth & WPU Inflation
    - Further Deposits Dependent on Income Tax
       Revenue Growth Transfer Up to 15%





#### Stabilization Account Uses

August 2023 | Public Education Budget

#### FY 2023 & FY 2024 One-time Appropriations

- Funded the Majority of One-time Appropriations to Public Education in Both FY 2023 & FY 2024
- FY 2024
  Allocations
  Include Mostly
  New Funding
  Items with
  Some Repeats

2022 General Session							
Fiscal Year 2023							
Program	Amount						
Public Education Capital & Technology	\$91,500,000						
Small Schools Critical Capital Needs Fund	\$80,000,000						
Educator Professional Time	\$64,000,000						
Early Literacy Outcomes	\$9,480,000						
Charter School Funding Base	\$5,000,000						
English Language Learner Software	\$4,500,000						
UPSTART	\$4,000,000						
Small District Base Funding	\$3,600,000						
Students Experiencing Homelessness - Teen Centers	\$3,500,000						
Period Products in Schools	\$2,300,000						
Innovation in Civics Education Pilot Program	\$1,500,000						
Subtotal	\$269,380,000						
Balances from Educator Covid Stipend	(\$20,784,200)						
Balances from Educators in High Need Schools	(\$509,000)						
Unappropriated	\$13,200						
Total	\$248,100,000						

2022 General Session

	2023 General Session					
Fiscal Year 2024						
	Revenues		Amount			
	Base Funding - FY 2023 Balance		\$248,100,000			
	FY 2024 Deposit (New Revenue Growth)		\$192,540,400			
	Total		\$440,640,400			
	Programs of Expenditure		Amount			
	Permanent State School Fund		\$160,954,900			
	School Safety Requirements (HB 61)		\$75,000,000			
	Educator Professional Time	(R)	\$64,000,000			
	Small District Capital Projects Fund	®	\$50,000,000			
	Flexible Funding WPU Distribution [4th-6th Class Counties]		\$30,000,000			
	Teen Centers for Students Experiencing Homelessness	®	\$15,000,000			
	Grow Your Own Teacher & School Counselor Pipeline		\$7,150,000			
	Pupil Transportation		\$6,000,000			
	English Language Learner Software	(R)	\$5,000,000			
	K-12 Computer Science Initiative		\$5,000,000			
	Small District Base Funding	®	\$3,600,000			
	Student Credential Account Statewide Usage		\$3,500,000			
	Statewide Online Education Program Support		\$3,200,000			
	Beverly Taylor Sorenson Arts Learning Program		\$2,500,000			
	Create Utah		\$2,000,000			
	Charter School Base Funding	(R)	\$1,875,000			
	Statewide Online Education Program Admendments		\$1,696,000			
	Community Informal STEM Education for Youth		\$1,000,000			
	Public Education Software (Scrible Writing Software)		\$950,000			
	Research Supported Social & Emotional Instruction		\$600,000			
	Students At-Risk Add-on Hold-Harmless		\$586,500			
	Rural Utah Student Initiative (Infini-D)		\$453,000			
	A LIGHT OF THE CONTRACT OF THE					

Anti-Bullying Coalition - Stand4Kind

Subtotal

Transparency in Public Education Library Materials



\$300,000

\$275,000 **\$440,640,400** 

### Economic Stabilization Expanded

August 2023 | Enrollment Decline Hold Harmless

#### Constitutional Amendment + Statutory Assurance

- Constitutional Provision for PED Stabilization [SJR 10]
  - Legislature Maintains a Statutory Funding Framework
    - Portion of Revenue Growth for Enrollment & Inflation
    - Provides a Budgetary Stabilization Account
  - Prioritizes PED Stabilization
    - Expenditures of Income Tax on "Other State Needs" after Fulfillment of PED Framework Requirements
- Statutory Enrollment Decline Hold Harmless [HB 394]
  - School Age Population Projected to Decline
    - Impact on Student Enrollment | 2024-2035
  - Enrollment Growth Savings Used to Increase WPU Value
    - FY 2026 FY 2030 with Sunset Review
    - Leverages Compounding Nature of WPU Value Increases
- Additional 2% WPU Value in FY 2026

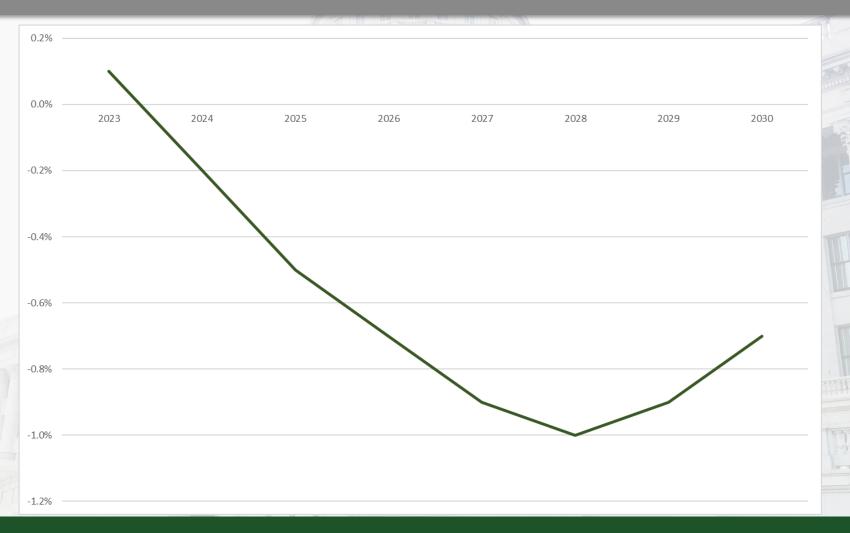
#### Utah School Age Population 5-17 Years of Age | 2020-2040

		Absolute	Growth
Year	Total	Growth	Rate
2020	706,174	10,097	1.5%
2021	712,289	6,115	0.9%
2022	716,069	3,780	0.5%
2023	716,832	763	0.1%
2024	715,188	-1,645	-0.2%
2025	711,428	-3,760	-0.5%
2026	706,181	-5,247	-0.7%
2027	699,955	-6,227	-0.9%
2028	692,969	-6,986	-1.0%
2029	686,577	-6,392	-0.9%
2030	681,572	-5,005	-0.7%
2031	676,240	-5,332	-0.8%
2032	671,647	-4,593	-0.7%
2033	667,883	-3,764	-0.6%
2034	665,561	-2,321	-0.3%
2035	665,512	-50	0.0%
2036	668,850	3,338	0.5%
2037	674,546	5,697	0.9%
2038	682,242	7,695	1.1%
2039	691,631	9,389	1.4%
2040	702,706	11,075	1.6%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections Table 10: Utah School Age Population (5-17 Years of Age)



## School Age Population (5-17) Estimated Growth Rates







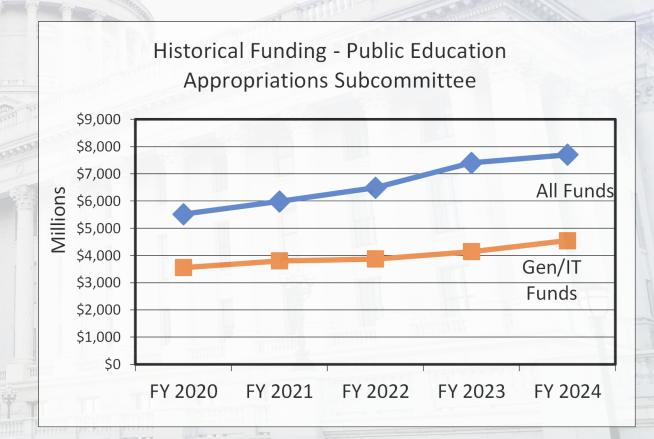
## How Did the Public Education Budget Change?

FY 2024 | Budget Comparisons

#### FY 2024 Appropriations

- Total Budget = \$7.7 b
  - ↑ \$105.5 m FY 23 | \$301.7 m FY 24
    - 4.1% Higher than FY 23 Revised
    - 5.6% Higher than FY 23 Original
- State Fund Budget = \$5.2 b
  - ↑ \$16.0 m FY 23 | \$493.6 m FY 24
  - o Comparisons:
    - 10.5% Higher than FY 23 Revised
    - 10.9% Higher than FY 23 Original
    - 11.5% Higher than FY 24 Base Allocation
  - o Full Details Reported:
    - Budget of the State of Utah

#### History





## Major Budget Issue Context

FY 2024 | Public Education Budget

#### Additional WPU

- \$79.6 m + (\$79.6 m 1x) Set-Aside
- 2% WPU Value Increase When Constitutional Amendment Passes
  - o FY 26 Distribution
    - FY 25 1x Distribution
       Through Flexible Allocation
  - Tied to Legislation
    - SJR 10 Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution
    - HB 239 Hold Harmless for Public Education Enrollment Decline

#### Optional Full-Day K

- Increased WPU Weighting from 0.55 to 1.0 for Full-Time Kindergarten Students
- Anticipate Multi-Year
   Phase-in as LEAs Build
   Capacity
  - o \$25.0 m New Funding
  - \$36.7 m Transfer from "Early Intervention"
  - o \$19.1 m *Contingency* 
    - HB 477 Fully-Day Kindergarten Amendments

#### **Educator Salaries**

- \$196.9 m Educator Salary Adjustments Increase
  - Double Adjustment -\$6,000/Educator
    - Includes \$4,200 Salary + Employer-Paid Benefits
    - HB 215 Funding for Teacher Salaries & Optional Education Opportunities
- Annual Increase
  - o Prior-Year WPU Value
  - o \$17.9 M + (\$16.6 m 1x)
    - SB 183 Educator Salary Amendments



## Major Budget Issue Context – Continued

FY 2024 | Public Education Budget

#### Permanent Fund

- \$160.9 m 1x from Stabilization Account
- Deposit Into Permanent State School Fund
  - Added to Fund Corpus
    - Quarterly Deposits Into Permanent Fund
  - Funds Invested & Earnings
     Deposited into Trust
     Distribution Account
     [Based on Statute]
    - Any Increased Earnings
       Distributed to School LAND
       Trust Program

#### Small/Rural Funding

- \$50.0 m 1x from
   Stabilization Account to
   Small District Critical
   Capital Projects Fund
- \$30.0 m 1x from Stabilization Account for Flexible Funding to 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> Class County Schools
  - o Distributed on WPU Basis
  - o Districts & Charter Schools
- Continue Work Scale of Small Districts Operations Funding Formula

#### **Flexibility**

- Greater Interest by Subcommittee to Reduce Spending Restrictions
  - "Cyclical" Review of MSP Categorical Programs
  - Potential Block-Granting –
     Flexible Allocation Distribution
  - Look at Other Restrictions
- Subcommittee & Full Legislature Not Yet Fully Aligned on Concepts



