



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

June 28, 2021

The mission of the YPI Charter Schools (YPICS) is to prepare students for academic success in high school, as well as post--secondary education; prepare students to be responsible and active participants in their community; and enable students to become life-long learners. Students at YPI Charter Schools will become active citizens who characterize the ideals of a diverse and democratic society. Students will provide service to their community, take responsibility for their own learning, and develop the habits of mind and body that will empower them to be successful in high school and beyond.

State:

From School Services of California –

“State Revenues Continue to Outpace Projections”

posted June 2, 2021

In a standard year, all eyes are fixated on the tax filing deadline of April 15 and the cash collections in the subsequent days. However, the pandemic deferred the 2021 tax filing deadline and the payment date from April 15 to May 17.

To accommodate the delay in the tax filing date, the State Controller’s Office updated its annual tracking chart to reflect the tax collections from both April and May 2021. Heading into April, the state’s collection of personal income taxes (PIT)—the largest of the “Big Three” tax collections—outpaced projections from January by more than \$15.6 billion. Cash collections in April and May continued the trend by adding \$3.2 billion to the total, bringing the year-to-date PIT cash collections to exceed projections by \$18.8 billion.

Although the dust of May’s collections has not fully settled, the optimism surrounding this growth was reflected in Governor Gavin Newsom’s May Revision, where he lauded the state’s “roaring” economy. Governor Newsom’s message focused on California’s \$100 billion Comeback Plan, inclusive of the \$20 billion blueprint to transform schools. The rapid recovery of California’s General Fund is fueled by the conservative assumptions used in developing the 2020 Enacted Budget, a stock market that is hitting all- time highs, and \$26 billion in one-time federal funds.

The Legislative Analyst’s Office in its **Multiyear Budget Outlook** (below) gives credence to the revenue assumptions in the short-term but provides words of caution regarding out-year spending. The Outlook notes that if the Legislature adopts the spending proposals from the May Revision, the state will have an operating deficit in fiscal years 2022–23 through 2024–25. The Outlook also identifies that even with the strong cash collections, budget safeguards—meaning reliance on the drawdown of reserves—and carryover of cash deferrals have not been fully restored.

The Legislature is currently developing its own version of the proposed State Budget that will need to be approved and sent to the Governor by midnight June 15, 2021.

Legislative Analyst’s Office: Budget and Policy Post: May 23, 2021

The 2021-22 Budget

Multiyear Budget Outlook

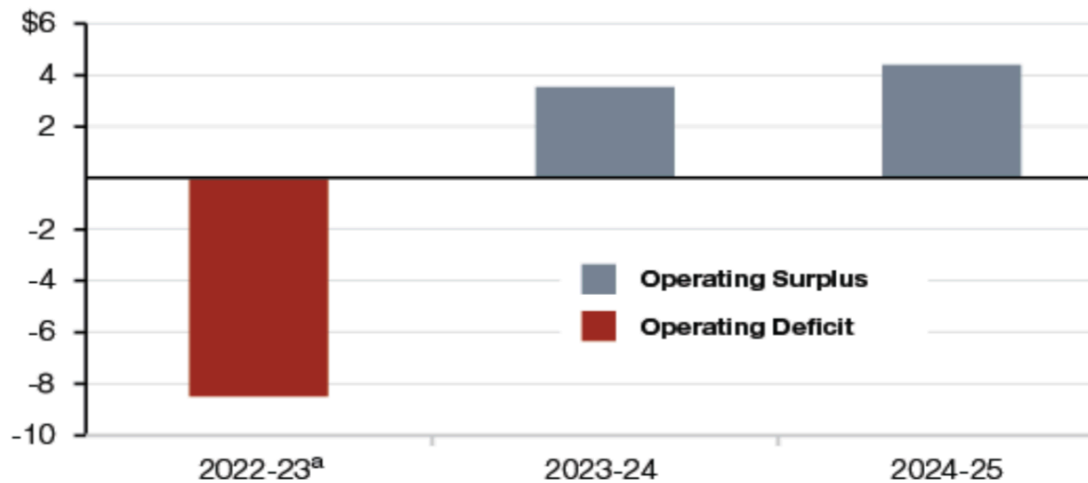
This report presents our office’s independent assessment of the condition of the state General Fund budget through 2024-25 assuming the economy continues to grow. The first section of the report presents our analysis of the budget condition under two different revenue forecasts. Throughout this analysis, we use our own forecast of expenditures assuming May Revision proposals are adopted. The second section provides our comments, including the implications of the state appropriations limit (SAL).

Analysis

Under Our Revenue Forecast, Budget Would Remain Largely Balanced. Figure 1 summarizes the budget’s condition assuming the Governor’s May Revision policies were enacted, but using LAO revenue estimates. Under our estimates, recent gains in revenues—particularly from taxes on higher income earners—would persist and continue to grow close to the historical average rate. (For more discussion of our assumptions, please see: [The 2021-22 Budget: May Revenue Outlook](#).) As the figure shows, under these estimates, the state would have an operating deficit in 2022-23, but operating surpluses in the subsequent two years. (An operating deficit means expenditures would be greater than revenues in that year.) Despite this, the 2022-23 budget—under the May Revision proposals—would be nearly balanced due to the carry in balance. (The carry in balance is revenue collected from prior years carried forward.) This outcome means the Governor’s proposals for 2022-23 depend on revenue growth to balance the budget. In addition, the state’s capacity for new spending in subsequent years would require revenue growth at least as fast as our forecast. As we describe in [the revenue post](#), there is roughly equal chance the budget situation could be better or worse than our revenue forecast indicates.

Figure 1

Under LAO Revenues, Budget Would Be Largely Balanced (In Billions)



^a Although the state would have an operating deficit in 2022-23 under these estimates, the budget would be nearly balanced as a result of a carry-in balance.

Note: Operating surplus (deficit) defined as the change in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and so excludes deposits into the Budget Stabilization Account. These deposits range from \$1 billion to \$3.6 billion over these years.

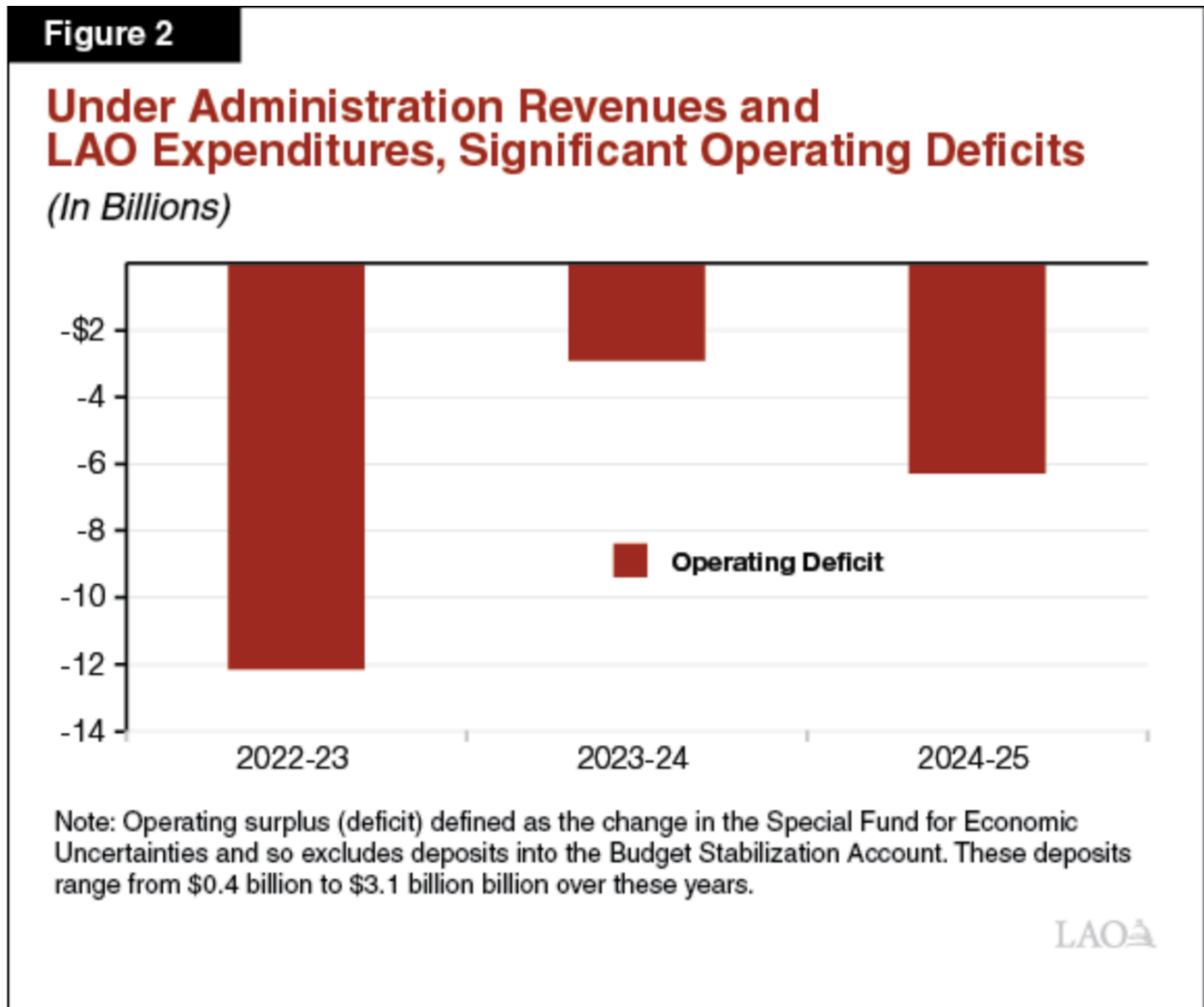
LAO

In Departure from Recent Years, Administration May Be Underestimating Costs. Our office and the administration often have different estimates of the multiyear costs of caseload driven programs, such as those in health and human services (HHS). In past outlooks, we have noted that their costs tend to be higher than ours, although the precise reason for these differences is often unknown because we do not have the administration’s program-level forecasts. This year, however, our estimates of costs (excluding formula-driven costs) are substantially higher than the administration’s across a number of budget areas, including HHS. All told, by the last year of the outlook, our estimate of these costs is several billion dollars higher.

Expenditures Uncertainty Heightened. Typically, our office focuses on uncertainty related to revenue estimates. This year, we also highlight the uncertainty surrounding expenditures given not only the number of new proposals, but also the proposals’ size and the limited information from the administration about how it arrived at its estimates. The Legislature’s ability to track and assess the reasonableness of the costs of these proposals is limited given the constitutional budget deadline is less than a month away. Moreover, the May Revision includes some proposals—like those related to behavioral health services for children and youth—that could

increase costs in the future, although the administration does not account for them. While we have presented our best assessment of the budget condition, our expenditure estimates are subject to increased uncertainty, which could affect the budget's bottom line.

Under Administration Revenues and LAO Expenditures, Budget Would Have Significant Structural Deficits. Figure 2 summarizes the budget's condition assuming the Governor's May Revision policies were enacted, but uses the administration's lower revenue estimates (and revenue-driven costs, namely Proposition 98 [1988] and Proposition 2 [2014]). The figure also assumes LAO estimates of other programmatic costs. We include this alternative scenario because although the administration's revenue forecast is more cautious than ours, it still is highly plausible. Under this scenario, the budget would have significant operating deficits in every year of the multiyear outlook. This means, under a more cautious revenue outlook, such as the administration's forecast, the state cannot afford the Governor's May Revision policies while maintaining current services.



LAO Comments

May Revision Hinges on Steady Revenue Growth Without Restoring Key Budget Safeguards.

The May Revision proposes to spend significantly more than the state is projected to collect in revenues in 2021-22 and 2022-23. Future revenue growth *could* allow revenues to catch up to spending, as they do under our revenue forecast, but any deviations from steady growth would leave the state with a sizeable budget problem. Exacerbating this issue, the May Revision proposes very limited actions to make up for the budget solutions utilized last year, which help insulate programs from cuts in a future downturn.

Recommend Restoring \$12 Billion of Budget Tools Used Last Year. The Legislature withdrew over \$8 billion from reserves and utilized billions in borrowing last year when the pandemic was expected to decimate revenues. That did not occur, however. In fact, the state now anticipates the largest year-over-year revenue increase in 40 years. Reserves are not intended to sustain state spending when revenue collections are robust. Consequently, to protect against future recessions, we recommend the Legislature restore the \$12 billion in outstanding budget tools used in last year's budget package.

Selection of Revenue Assumptions Presents Trade-Offs. Both our revenue forecast and the administration's estimates represent very plausible economic scenarios. As such, the Legislature's choice between these two options should depend on how it perceives and weighs key risks. Adopting the administration's revenues offers a lower risk of future budget shortfalls. Whereas we estimate there is a 50/50 chance that revenues will be at least as high as our main forecast, this likelihood is much higher for the administration's revenues. The flipside is that it is more likely than not that revenues actually will come in higher than the administration's estimates. Because of this, adopting the administration's revenues creates a greater risk that the Legislature will restrain spending or tax relief more than is ultimately necessary. Case in point, as we discuss below, under the administration's estimates, the Legislature needs to cut back May Revision spending by several billion dollars to avoid a projected operating deficit in future years.

Recommend Adjusting Budget Choices Based on Revenue Assumptions. The Legislature's selection of revenue estimates for the budget should reflect its risk tolerance. If the Legislature adopts:

- ***Our Revenue Forecast, Restoring Budget Tools Largely Sufficient.*** If the Legislature chooses our revenue estimates, we recommend it restore \$12 billion in budget tools. In order to make this change, however, the Legislature will need to identify \$12 billion in proposals to reject. (As noted in our various other May Revision analyses, the Legislature could target proposals for which there are important details missing, there are concerns about capacity for spending, or those that do not align with the Legislature's priorities.) As part of making these changes, we also recommend lowering the 2022-23 spending level.
- ***Administration Revenue Forecast, Also Recommend Significantly Reducing Ongoing Spending.*** More significant changes to the budget structure—beyond restoring the budget tools—would be required if the Legislature adopts the administration's revenue estimates. Specifically, we recommend significantly reducing the amount of ongoing

spending proposed in order to eliminate the operating deficit—that is, to aim for the budget to break even. Making these reductions would require either largely rejecting the Governor’s ongoing proposals or making relatively significant changes to existing programs.

State Appropriations Limit Poses Major Risk to Budget Multiyear Condition. The May Revision anticipates the state will collect \$16billion in revenues in excess of the SAL. Our recent analysis suggests this is likely to continue to occur; however, the extent to which it does depends on many factors, including future decisions by the Legislature. Consequently, this analysis does not attempt to calculate the amount of possible excess revenues in future years. Under the Governor’s May Revision proposals, however, in future years, the state could collect revenues in excess of the SAL, but not have a surplus. If that occurred, the state would need to make cuts to existing programs in order to meet its constitutional requirements. This possibility poses a *major* risk to the multiyear budget condition and the state’s ability to pay for the level of services proposed in the May Revision.

Conclusion

While the state faces a historic surplus, a spending level beyond what is proposed by the Governor would require the Legislature to identify proposals to reject. Moreover, our analysis finds that the level of ongoing spending proposed by the Governor is only supportable with a revenue forecast that is more optimistic than the administration’s current estimates. Consequently, the Legislature will need to determine its comfort level with different revenue assumptions in determining its level of ongoing spending.

LAUSD:

Special Education Funding -

LAUSD has released the estimated special education rates for the 2021-22 fiscal year:

- IDEA: \$267.30
- AB 602: \$688.90
- Total: \$956.20

The amount presents a welcome and appreciated increase at both the federal (IDEA) and state (AB 602) levels, but will not fully fund the programs and services necessary to meet the needs of our Students with Disabilities. As a reminder, these rates are per ADA, not IEP.

YPICS:

All three schools ended on a positive note. The middle schools held excellent community culmination events which celebrated students and families. YPICS is looking forward to celebrating with the BCCHS Seniors on August 1, 2021. Finally, as the year closes the schools are occupied with preparing for summer expanded learning programs while at the same time

preparing for the fall semester of in-person instruction.