



**Government Finance and Operations Policy Committee
CSAC Legislative Conference
Thursday, May 30, 2013 — 8:30 a.m. till 10 a.m.
Sheraton Grand Hotel, Camellia Room
Sacramento County, California**

**Supervisor Bruce Gibson, San Luis Obispo County, Chair
Supervisor Bruce McPherson, Santa Cruz County, Vice Chair**

- 8:30 a.m. **I. Welcome and Introductions**
*Supervisor Bruce Gibson, San Luis Obispo County, Chair
Supervisor Bruce McPherson, Santa Cruz County, Vice Chair*
- 8:35 **II. Raising Rates, Reducing Volatility: CalPERS Changes Its Smoothing Policies**
Alan Milligan, Chief Actuary, CalPERS
- 9:00 **III. Another Budget, Another Perspective**
*Marianne O'Malley, Director of General Government, Legislative Analyst's Office
Brian Uhler, Local Government Issues, Legislative Analyst's Office*
- 9:25 **IV. Balancing Act: The Fiscal Side of Health Care Implementation**
Jean Kinney Hurst, Senior Legislative Representative, CSAC
- 9:40 **V. The Affordable Care Act: What Employers Need to Know**
*Eraina Ortega, Legislative Representative, CSAC
Faith Conley, Senior Legislative Analyst, CSAC*
- 9:55 **VI. Legislative Update**
*Jean Kinney Hurst, Senior Legislative Representative, CSAC
Eraina Ortega, Legislative Representative, CSAC
Geoffrey Neill, Senior Legislative Analyst, CSAC
Faith Conley, Senior Legislative Analyst, CSAC*
- 10:00 **VII. Closing Comments and Adjournment**
*Supervisor Bruce Gibson, San Luis Obispo County, Chair
Supervisor Bruce McPherson, Santa Cruz County, Vice Chair*

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment One Raising Rates, Reducing Volatility CalPERS Changes Its Smoothing Policies
- *CalPERS Pension and Health Benefits Meeting Agenda Item 9, "Amortization Periods and Smoothing Methods for Retirement Trust Funds," April 2013*
 - *CalPERS Circular Letter, "Employer Rate Increases Due to Amortization and Smoothing Policy Changes," April 2013*
- Attachment Two Another Budget, Another Perspective
- *LAO Report: The 2013-14 Budget: Overview of the May Revision*
- Attachment Three....Balancing Act: The Fiscal Side of Health Care Implementation
- *CSAC's May Revise Press Statement*
 - *Health Care Reform: Proposed Shifts from Counties*

Attachment One

Raising Rates, Reducing Volatility: CalPERS Changes Its Smoothing Policies

May 16, 2013

To: Supervisor Bruce Gibson, Chair, San Luis Obispo County
Supervisor Bruce McPherson, Vice Chair, Santa Cruz County
Members, Government Finance and Operations Policy Committee

From: Eraina Ortega, Senior Legislative Representative, CSAC
Faith Conley, Senior Legislative Analyst, CSAC

Re: CalPERS' Adopts New Actuarial Policies – INFORMATIONAL ITEM

Recommendation: This is an informational item for the purpose of providing background on the on new actuarial policies adopted by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS).

Background. The CalPERS Board of Administration (Board) last month approved new smoothing and amortization actuarial policies intended to return the pension system to fully-funded status in 30 years.

Smoothing spreads investment gains and losses over several years to avoid large year-to-year changes in employer contribution rates.

CalPERS adopted its current actuarial policies in 2005; it achieves smoothing by using two approaches: one that uses the market value of assets and another that uses the actuarial value of the fund. These two approaches produce two values of an employer's unfunded liability, often leading to confusion for employers. Additionally, CalPERS currently uses long (15 years) and rolling smoothing periods as well as long (30 years) and rolling amortization periods; such policies result in slow progress toward being fully funded, thereby increasing the risk that funding levels will further decline to a level that would force a reduction in benefits.

CalPERS has recently identified a significant probability of being at very low-funded levels in the near future and, as a result, a high probability of large, single-year increases in employer contribution rates. CalPERS believes that if existing actuarial policies are kept, there is a 26 to 34 percent chance of the system being below 40 percent funded at some point in the next 30 years. Accordingly, in December 2011, CalPERS staff began reviewing its general actuarial policies and in April 2013, adopted a direct smoothing period that will shorten asset smoothing and amortization periods and provide a single value of assets; additionally, the new method will, according to CalPERS, result in more employer rate volatility in normal years, but less volatility in extreme years (such as those experienced after the market decline in 2008) and increased transparency of future contribution requirements paired with automatic smoothing of assumption changes.

Counties can expect to see rate increases as a result of these changes beginning in the 2015-16 fiscal year; the increases will be phased in over a five-year period. CalPERS

will begin providing the information about proposed increases in the 2013 valuation reports issued to counties later this year. CalPERS will be looking at its other actuarial assumptions in spring 2014 and will likely recommend changes related to mortality assumptions and the current rate of return (or “discount rate”).

Action Requested. This item is for information only.

Staff Contact. Please contact Eraina Ortega (eortega@counties.org or 916/650-8180), or Faith Conley (fconley@counties.org or 916/650-8117) for additional information.

Materials.

CalPERS Pension and Health Benefits Meeting Agenda Item 9, “*Amortization Periods and Smoothing Methods for Retirement Trust Funds*,” April 2013

CalPERS Circular Letter, “*Employer Rate Increases Due to Amortization and Smoothing Policy Changes*,” April 2013



Agenda Item 9

April 16, 2013

ITEM NAME: Amortization Periods and Smoothing Methods for Retirement Trust Funds (Second Reading)

PROGRAM: Actuarial Office

ITEM TYPE: Action

RECOMMENDATION

Amend existing actuarial smoothing and amortization policies to improve the soundness and sustainability of the system by:

Adopting amendments to the following existing actuarial policies as shown in the attachments:

- Board Resolution No. ACT-96-05E (Rev.) regarding amortization and smoothing policies
- Board Resolution No. 05-02-AESD (Rev.) regarding smoothing employer contribution rates
- Board Resolution No. 95-05C (Rev.) regarding the actuarial asset valuation method effective with the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation

Rescinding the following actuarial policy:

- Board Resolution No. 05-01-AESD (Rev.) regarding the employer rate stabilization policy

In order to ease the impact of this proposal, it is phased in over six or seven years with no impact in the first year on State and School contribution rates and no impact in the first two years on public agency contribution rates.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This item is a key element to improving the long-term pension and health benefit sustainability, which is the first goal in our 2012-2017 Strategic Plan and is also an important initiative in our 2012-2014 Business Plan. The changes proposed in this agenda item would significantly improve the funding and enhance the long term sustainability of the fund.

Concerns about the current actuarial smoothing policies have arisen in a number of different contexts over the last several years. Some of these concerns surfaced as a result of the market failure and resulting investment losses in 2008-09, which led to a significant decrease in funded status. Following the market failure, and in combination with other factors, the overall funded status dropped to 60.8 percent.

In 2009 and 2010, the Board of Administration (Board) adopted modifications to the smoothing methods that addressed, in a temporary or limited fashion, some weaknesses in the smoothing methods previously adopted in 2004.

Additional concerns were raised as a result of the insights gained from the asset liability management framework recently developed by staff. This is a new powerful tool to look at the funding of the system from both the asset and liability sides. It has provided the organization with a unique and insightful look at the funding of the system. In particular, the framework allowed us to identify a significant probability of being at very low funded levels at some point in the future and a disturbingly high probability of large single year increases in employer contribution rates.

As of June 30, 2012, the overall funded status is expected to be about 70 percent. Under the existing actuarial policies, the model indicates that there is between a 26 and 34 percent chance of falling below 40 percent funded at some point in the next 30 years, depending on the plan. In addition, there are relatively high probabilities of plans experiencing significant year to year increases in employer contribution rates. For example, a sample public agency safety plan has more than a 60 percent chance of seeing a 7 percent of pay increase in its rate in a single year at some point in the next 30 years.

The proposed changes would modify the smoothing approach used by CalPERS and would shorten smoothing and amortization periods. Currently, smoothing of employer contribution rates is achieved through the use of an asset smoothing method and an actuarial value of assets along with amortization methods. Going forward, staff proposes using a method known as "Direct Rate Smoothing" combined with amortization methods.

Over time, the proposed methods are designed to improve funding levels and help reduce the overall funding level risk. The proposed methods are expected to result in higher volatility in employer contribution rates in normal years but much less volatility in employer contribution rates in years where extreme events occur. The proposed methods will result in an increased likelihood of higher peak employer contribution levels in the future but not significantly increase average contribution levels. The median employer contribution rate over the next four years is expected to be higher as well. But in the long-term, better funded levels should result in lower employer contributions.

The proposed changes will impact employer contribution rates for the State plans and the Schools pool starting with fiscal year 2014-15 and will impact public agencies starting with fiscal year 2015-16. This delay will allow the impact of the changes to be built into the projection of employer contribution rates and will thus afford employers with an additional year or two to adjust to the change.

As requested during the first reading, staff has analyzed alternatives to further phase-in the impact of this change in method over time. As described in the analysis, the impact of the additional time to phase in the impact on rates was modest and staff is recommending the same approach that was recommended in the first reading.

STRATEGIC PLAN

This review of our actuarial policies is a cornerstone in our plan to accomplish Strategic Plan Goal A: Improve long-term pension and health benefit sustainability. The first objective under that strategic goal is to fund the system through an integrated view of pension assets and liabilities. To implement this goal, the 2012-14 Business Plan provides that CalPERS will update its actuarial amortization and smoothing policies. The changes we are recommending today are the culmination of many months of work with the Board, staff and stakeholders and are designed to implement this commitment to ensure the integrity and soundness of the fund.

BACKGROUND

Over the past 18 months the CalPERS Actuarial Office has engaged in multiple policy reviews to strengthen the sustainability of the Fund. During this time the Board, staff and stakeholders have discussed, reviewed or approved a number of different policies, timelines and rates to enhance the long-term health of the Fund.

In October 2011, the Actuarial Office informed members of the Benefits and Program Administration Committee that staff would review all Board actuarial policies in a revolving three year cycle. The purpose of these reviews is to recommend changes, if necessary, to ensure all actuarial policies are current, that they are consistent with the Board's fiduciary duties and with CalPERS mission and core values.

Staff's review comprised four phases. First, staff reviewed the policies regarding funding methods and assumptions. The review was completed in December 2011. Next, staff reviewed policies related to the risk pooling structure. The review was completed and the Board adopted the changes in June 2012. In the current phase, staff is reviewing and making recommendations regarding existing smoothing and amortization policies. The fourth phase will consist of a review of policies related to plan termination is scheduled for later this year.

The need to review, and possibly change, these smoothing and amortization policies has been part of many public discussions and documents. In early 2012 the Business Plan included the initiative to update these amortization and smoothing policies, just as the Strategic Plan that was adopted in August 2012 included the initiative to manage and assess funding risk through an asset liability management framework to guide actuarial policies.

Additional discussions took place including at the January 2013 Board Offsite meeting, at a Board Workshop in February 2013 and at the first reading of this item in March 2013.

Staff has endeavored to keep our stakeholders and interested parties informed during the development of these recommendations. Concerns with our current funding methods, and the review of the actuarial assumptions, have been addressed in several Pension and Health Benefits Committee agenda items, Board offsite meetings and workshops, as well as in annual reports on funding levels and risks. In addition, staff members have been highlighting the review in various speaking presentations and forums across the state.

ANALYSIS

Concerns with the Current Smoothing Methods

The smoothing and amortization methods adopted by the Board in 2004 were designed to reduce volatility in employer contribution rates. They have accomplished this goal very well in normal years since their adoption.

However, since that time, a number of concerns have developed:

- The use of an actuarial value of assets corridor can lead to significant amount of volatility in extreme years. This was demonstrated by the investment losses in the 2008-2009 fiscal year which necessitated a temporary change in the asset smoothing method to avoid very large increases in employer contribution rates.
- The use of long and rolling smoothing periods and long and rolling amortization periods results in slow (in some cases, very slow) progress toward being fully funded. A low funded status increases the risk that funding levels will deteriorate to very low levels and increases the risk that efforts will be made to reduce benefit levels for current or future members. A low funded status also reduces the flexibility to respond to future financial shocks (either to investment returns or to employer revenues) and hence increases the risk to employers. Allowing a low funded status to continue for a very long period means that members and employers are exposed to these risks for longer.
- The use of an actuarial value of assets inhibits transparency as it results in the disclosure of two different funded statuses and unfunded liabilities in actuarial valuation reports. Having two funded statuses can lead to confusion and misuse even if the report properly explains the difference between the actuarial value of assets and market value of assets.
- The use of rolling smoothing and amortization periods inhibits transparency as it is very difficult for employers to predict when contribution rates will peak and how high they will be at that point. This is true even though our valuation reports provide for a five year projection of employer contribution rates.

- The use of rolling amortization and asset smoothing periods will result in unnecessary additional work as a result of the new accounting standards. If these methods are not changed, the new accounting standard would require a liability calculation based on a very slightly lower discount rate. While this would lead to accounting information that is not materially different than the information used for funding purposes, it could result in significant confusion.
- The use of longer amortization and smoothing periods has increasingly been called into question within actuarial organizations. For example, the California Actuarial Advisory Panel released a report on funding policies which suggests that longer, rolling amortization methods are not recommended.

Staff believes that the current methods have between a 26 and 34 percent chance of falling below 40 percent funded at some point in the next 30 years, depending on the plan. In addition, there are relatively high probabilities of plans experiencing significant year over year increases in employer contribution rates. The sample public agency safety plan has more than a 60 percent chance of seeing a 7 percent of pay increase in their rate in a single year at some point in the next 30 years. This suggests that changes are appropriate. Furthermore, staff believes that keeping the current methods in place will increase the funding risk of the system to a level that the Board has previously considered unacceptable.

Methods Being Considered

At the March Board meeting, , the CalPERS Board approved a first reading in which staff recommended a method that would smooth employer contribution rates over a 5 year period using direct rate smoothing and shorter, fixed amortization periods. However, the Board also directed staff to analyze additional alternatives; ones that would reduce the probability of falling below 50 percent funded and others that would result in a lower impact to employer contribution rates in the short term.

At the first reading, there was concern expressed due to the probability of falling below 50 percent funded at least once over the next 30 years being greater than 50 percent for most of the plans shown. This was true under each of the five methods analyzed for the first reading. The Committee directed staff to analyze what method change would be needed so that there would only be a 20 percent, 30 percent or 40 percent chance that the State Miscellaneous plan would fall below 50 percent funded at any time in the next 30 years. Please refer to Attachment 1 for more information on the changes in methods that would be needed to accomplish these goals. As a result of the significant increase in employer contribution volatility and level that would result from making these changes, staff is not recommending any of the alternative methods shown in Attachment 1.

Another concern that was expressed was that the proposed method might result in too much additional stress being placed on employers. Staff has analyzed two alternative methods that result in smaller increases in contribution rates in the near

term. Below is a table comparing the current and proposed method with these two alternative methods. The proposed method is Method 5 from the March agenda item which was the method the Board adopted as a first reading. Alternative 1 and 2 are methods that would result in a smaller impact in the near term on employer rates but with a higher long term expected employer contribution rate.

	Asset Smoothing Period	Actuarial Value of Assets Corridor	Direct Rate Smoothing Period	Amortization Period of Gains and Losses
Current Method	15 Years (Rolling)	80%-120% of Market Value of Assets	N/A	30 years (Rolling)
Proposed Method ¹	N/A	N/A	5 Years	30 Years (Fixed)
Alternative 1	N/A	N/A	5 or 7 Years ²	30 Years (Fixed)
Alternative 2	N/A	N/A	5 or 10 Years ³	30 Years (Fixed)

The remainder of this agenda item will focus on a comparison between the four methods shown in the table above.

Comparison of Smoothing Methods

The criteria used to evaluate each method are the same as those used in the March agenda item with some minor changes. The criteria are:

- The impact on the preservation/advancement of funded status
- The impact on the estimated volatility of the annual change in employer contribution rates
- The impact on the estimated average employer contribution rate
- The likelihood of high levels of employer contribution rates in any given year

¹ The proposed method is a direct rate smoothing method designed to pay gains and losses over a fixed 30 year period with a 5 year ramp up period at the beginning and a 5 year ramp down at the end of the amortization period. This method is equivalent to a method using a 5 year asset smoothing period with no actuarial value of asset corridor and a 25 year amortization period for gains and losses.

² Alternative 1 is a direct rate smoothing method designed to pay gains and losses over a fixed 30 year period with a 7 year ramp up at the beginning and a 7 year ramp down at the end of the amortization period for gains and losses recognized in the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations. For actuarial valuations beyond that date, the ramp up and ramp down period will be 5 years.

³ Alternative 2 is a direct rate smoothing method designed to pay gains and losses over a fixed 30 year period with a 10 year ramp up at the beginning and a 10 year ramp down at the end of the amortization period for gains and losses recognized in the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations. For actuarial valuations beyond that date, the ramp up and ramp down period will be 5 years.

- The likelihood of large changes in employer contributions from year-to-year

To evaluate the four methods, staff selected the same six plans as used for the first reading and performed 1,500 projections for 50 years each based on randomly simulated investment returns. The funded status and expected required employer contributions were estimated for each projection. A summary of the results of these projections and the impact of the four methods being analyzed can be found in attachments to this agenda item.

Attachment 2 compares the four methods and how they impact the funded status over time for each of the six selected plans. The first set of tables in Attachment 2 provides the projected median funded status in 10, 20 and 30 years for six different plans. The second set of tables in Attachment 2 provides the probability of each plan falling below a certain funding level once over the next 30 years. For purposes of comparing the four methods, 30 percent funded, 40 percent funded and 50 percent funded were selected. These tables now also include the probability of the funding status reaching 100 percent and 120 percent at least once over the next 30 years.

As can be seen in Attachment 2, the proposed method as well as alternatives 1 and 2 does much better when looking at the impact on the funded status. The proposed method which also uses the shortest direct rate smoothing period does slightly better than alternative 1 and 2 when it comes to improvements in funded status.

Attachment 3 compares the four methods and how they impact the estimated volatility of the employer contribution rates and the estimated average employer contribution rate for each of the six selected plans. The standard deviation of the expected annual change in employer contribution rate was used as a measure of rate volatility. As can be seen in Attachment 3, the proposed method as well as alternatives 1 and 2 would result in slightly more volatility in rates compared to our current method. The proposed method which performed best when looking at funded status produces the most volatility in contribution rates but not by a material difference.

Attachment 4 compares the four methods by looking at the likelihood of seeing high levels of employer contribution rates over the next 30 years. For purposes of comparing the four methods, contribution levels of 30 percent, 35 percent and 40 percent of payroll were selected for the comparison for miscellaneous plans and 50 percent, 55 percent and 60 percent of payroll were selected for safety plans. As can be seen in Attachment 4, the current method produces the lowest probability of seeing high employer contribution rates. This is expected since the current method used long amortization and smoothing periods as well as relying on rolling rather than fixed periods. Attachment 4 also shows that alternatives 1 and 2 have a slightly higher probability of causing higher employer contribution rates over time. This is due primarily to the fact these methods are designed to pay off the existing unfunded

liabilities over 30 years starting with lower contributions and ultimately reaching a higher level of employer contribution rates than under the proposed method.

Attachment 5 compares the four methods by looking at the likelihood of seeing large year-to-year increases in employer contribution rates over the next 30 years. For purposes of comparing the four methods, the likelihood of annual increases in employer contribution rates of 3 percent of payroll, 5 percent of payroll and 7 percent of payroll were selected for the comparison for miscellaneous plans and 5 percent, 7 percent and 9 percent of payroll were selected for safety plans. As can be seen in Attachment 5, the current method that uses an actuarial value of asset corridor in combination with a longer asset smoothing period has the highest probability of seeing large increases in contribution rates in a single year. The proposed method as well as Alternatives 1 and 2 has lower probabilities of seeing large year-to-year increases in rates because they do not require the use of an actuarial value of assets corridor.

Attachment 6 compares how the four methods would impact the employer contribution requirements over the next 10 years by looking at the median employer contribution rate from the 1,500 projections performed by staff. As can be seen in Attachment 6, the proposed method has the highest median employer contribution rate for the first 5 years. Alternative 1 has a higher median employer rate starting in year 7. In year 10, Alternative 2 has the highest median employer contribution rate of all four methods. This higher contribution rate is expected to continue for many years.

Implementation

This is the second reading for the adoption of the proposed changes to smoothing and amortization methods. If the proposed methods are adopted by the Board, these methods will be used for the first time to set employer contribution rates in the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations that will be performed in 2014. These valuations will be used to set employer contribution rates for fiscal year 2014-15 for State and School employers and for fiscal year 2015-16 for public agencies. In the June 30, 2012 actuarial valuations that will be prepared this year, staff will use the new methods for the calculation of the projected employer contribution rates that we provide in our valuation reports to help employers budget for the future.

Staff reviewed all existing smoothing and amortization Board policies to determine if any changes would be necessary other than the ones that would be needed if the proposed method is adopted by the Board. Various minor changes were identified to the four existing policies in addition to the significant changes needed to implement the proposed method. No additional changes have been made to the Board policies when compared to the proposed revisions presented in March.

Staff has received an inquiry from a member of the public as to the treatment of the change from using an actuarial value of asset to using the market value of assets. Is this to be treated as an asset loss that will be amortized over 30 years or as a method change and amortized over 20 years? For clarification, it is staff's intention to treat this as an asset loss, not a method change. Therefore, this change in unfunded liability will be subject to the 30 year amortization with the five year ramp up/down applicable to gains and losses as per the proposed changes to Board Resolution No. ACT-96-05E.

The proposed method changes would not impact member calculations, such as optional form conversions and service purchases. The proposed method changes will also not impact the total normal cost of any plan.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the proposed contribution rate smoothing and amortization method. This includes the use of a five year direct rate smoothing period and amortization periods as follows:

- 30 year amortization period for gains and losses with a fixed rather than rolling period. The amortization would have a 5 year ramp up of rates at the start and a 5 year ramp down at the end.
- 20 year fixed amortization period for assumption and method changes with a 5 year ramp up and 5 year ramp down.

Staff believes that changes to the smoothing and amortization methods are needed. The changes proposed would significantly improve the funding of the system and enhance the long-term sustainability of the system.

To implement the new smoothing policies, staff is recommending amendments to the following existing actuarial policies as shown in the attachments:

- Board Resolution No. ACT-96-05E (Rev.) regarding amortization and smoothing policies (see Attachment 7 for red line version)
- Board Resolution No. 05-02-AESD (Rev.) regarding smoothing employer contribution rates (see Attachment 8 for red line version)
- Board Resolution No. 95-05C (Rev.) regarding actuarial asset valuation method effective with the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation (see Attachment 9 for red line version)

Staff is also recommending that the Board rescind the following actuarial policy: Board Resolution No. 05-01-AESD (Rev.) regarding employer rate stabilization policy (see Attachment 10)

BENEFITS/RISKS

The adoption of the proposed method will result in better funding of the system over time and will result in a lower probability of large increases in employer contribution

rates. Adopting the proposed method will result in higher peak contribution rates which may put more strain on employers' budgets. Adopting Alternatives 1 or 2 would result in lower expected employer contribution rates short term but would result in higher employer contribution rates starting 7 years from now.

Both alternatives would result in a longer period before employer rates are expected to peak. This could be good if there are no economic shocks in the intervening period as they would have more time to adjust their budgets. However, there is the risk of a shock, either to investment returns or to employer revenues, in the period. If this were to happen, employers would be at a greater disadvantage if they had not yet adjusted their budgets to the necessary level.

Without adopting any method changes there is a higher probability of large increases in employer contribution rates which will put significantly more strain on employers' budgets. When these large increases in contribution rates occur in the future as a result of an extreme event, like the market failure of 2008-09, there will be a temptation to avoid the large increase in contribution rates by putting in place temporary measures to mitigate the impact on employer rates. Analysis performed by staff has shown that if every time an extreme event occurs and necessary rate increases are postponed it will increase the risk to the funding of the system. Therefore, staff believes that keeping the current methods in place will increase the funding risk of the system to a level that the Board has previously considered unacceptable.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 – Probability of Falling Below 50 Percent Funded
- Attachment 2 – Funded Status
- Attachment 3 – Impact on Employer Rates
- Attachment 4 – Probability of High Levels of Employer Contribution Rates
- Attachment 5 – Probability of Large Year-to-Year Changes in Contribution Rates
- Attachment 6 – Median Employer Contribution Rates for the Next Ten Years
- Attachment 7 – Actuarial Policy on Amortization and Smoothing Methods
- Attachment 8 – Actuarial Policy on Smoothing Employer Contribution Rates
- Attachment 9 – Actuarial Policy on the Actuarial Asset Valuation Method
- Attachment 10 – Actuarial Policy on Employer Rate Stabilization



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Special:

Circular Letter

April 26, 2013

TO: **ALL PUBLIC AGENCY EMPLOYERS**

SUBJECT: **EMPLOYER RATE INCREASES DUE TO AMORTIZATION
AND SMOOTHING POLICY CHANGES**

The purpose of this Circular Letter is to inform you of recent changes to the CalPERS amortization and smoothing policies. **These changes are expected to increase employer contribution rates in the near term but result in lower contribution rates in the long term.**

Background

At the April 17, 2013 meeting, the CalPERS Board of Administration approved a recommendation to change the CalPERS amortization and smoothing policies. Prior to this change, CalPERS employed an amortization and smoothing policy which spread investment returns over a 15-year period with experience gains and losses paid for over a rolling 30-year period. After this change, CalPERS will employ an amortization and smoothing policy that will pay for all gains and losses over a fixed 30-year period with the increases or decreases in the rate spread directly over a 5-year period.

The new amortization and smoothing policy will be used for the first time in the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations. These valuations will be performed in the fall of 2014 and will set employer contribution rates for the Fiscal Year 2015-16.

Analysis

The current amortization and smoothing policy was designed to reduce volatility in employer contribution rates. The policy has accomplished this goal fairly well since its adoption, however a number of concerns have developed:

- The use of an actuarial value of assets corridor can lead to significant single year increases to rates in years when there are large investment losses.
- The use of long asset smoothing periods and long rolling amortization periods result in slow progress toward full funding.
- The use of an actuarial value of assets requires the disclosure of two different funded statuses and unfunded liability numbers in actuarial valuation reports. This adds confusion and inhibits transparency.
- The use of rolling amortization and long asset smoothing periods makes it difficult for employers to predict when contribution rates will peak and how high that peak will be.

- The use of rolling amortization and asset smoothing periods may result in additional calculations for the new accounting standards. These calculations would be avoided with a quicker funded status recovery.

The adoption of the new smoothing and amortization policies will change future employer contribution rates. Changes are as follows:

- Funding levels will improve, which will reduce the funding level risk. The new methods will put your plan on a path to be fully funded in 30 years.
- Your plan will experience more rate volatility in normal years, but a much reduced chance of very large rate increases in years when there are large investment losses.
- Contribution rates in the near term will increase.
- Long term contribution rates will be lower.
- There will be greater transparency about the timing and impact of future employer contribution rate changes.
- The new policy eliminates the need for an actuarial value of assets. As a result, there will be only one funded status and unfunded liability in actuarial reports.
- There will be less confusion when the new accounting standards are implemented since there will be no need for extra liability calculations.

Expected Rate Increases Due to Changes

The following table can be used to gauge your agency’s expected increase in employer contribution rates under the new amortization and smoothing policy.

The illustrated rates are based on public agency asset volatility ratios. The asset volatility ratio (AVR) is an agency’s assets divided by their annual payroll. This ratio provides a measure of how sensitive an agency’s contribution rate will be due to investment returns. For pooled plans, the AVR is the asset volatility ratio of the pool. Your plans AVR is provided in the risk analysis section of your annual actuarial report. The table shows the projected increases in employer contribution rates for Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20, assuming CalPERS earns 7.50 percent after 2011-12. Projections for Fiscal Year 2014-15 are not affected. As an extreme example, we have included a plan with an AVR of 15.

Cumulative Projected Increase in Employer Contribution Rate beyond the Projected Fiscal Year 2014-15 Rate

Fiscal Year	AVR of 4	AVR of 6	AVR of 8	AVR of 10	AVR of 15
2015 – 2016	1.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.8%	4.2%
2016 – 2017	2.2%	3.4%	4.4%	5.6%	8.4%
2017 – 2018	3.3%	5.1%	6.6%	8.4%	12.6%
2018 – 2019	4.4%	6.8%	8.8%	11.2%	16.8%
2019 – 2020	5.5%	8.5%	11.0%	14.0%	21.0%

For example, suppose your agency has an estimated 2014-15 contribution rate of 14.5 percent and an AVR of 4. Referring to the table above, under the AVR of 4 column, you can expect to see a 1.1 percent increase in your current employer contribution rate for 2015-16 resulting in a 15.6 percent rate, a 2.2 percent increase for 2016-17 for a 16.7 percent rate, and so forth until the rate reaches an expected maximum of 20.0 percent in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

Be aware these are only estimates since we do not know the final return on investments beyond June 30, 2012. Your employer rate will also differ due to your own plans demographic experience, or if you are in a pool, due to the pool's demographic experience.

Overall, these contribution increases will result in your plan being better funded in time and will ultimately result in lower contribution rates.

If you have any questions, please call our CalPERS Customer Contact Center at **888 CalPERS** (or **888-225-7377**).

ALAN MILLIGAN
Chief Actuary

Attachment Two
Another Budget, Another Perspective

The 2013-14 Budget:

Overview of the May Revision



MAC TAYLOR • LEGISLATIVE ANALYST • MAY 17, 2013

LAO 

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Governor's May Revision

Revenue Forecast Up Slightly. The administration's May Revision forecast projects that weaker tax collections in the coming months will erode the vast majority of the \$4.5 billion of unexpected tax revenues collected since January. For 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 combined, the administration's updated forecast anticipates that revenues will be only \$749 million higher than indicated in its January estimates (not counting a new \$500 million loan proposal in the May Revision, which is booked to the revenue side of the budget).

Proposition 98 Guarantee Up in 2012-13. Because the administration's forecast reflects much of the \$4.5 billion of unanticipated tax collections as higher 2012-13 revenues, the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for the current fiscal year rises to \$56.5 billion—almost \$3 billion higher than in the January budget proposal. Whereas the guarantee in 2012-13 is notably higher, the guarantee in 2013-14 is notably lower—\$55.3 billion, down almost \$1 billion from the January level.

New Realignment Proposal and State-Based Medi-Cal Expansion. Another significant element of the May Revision is the Governor's proposal to use a state-based approach for implementing the optional Medi-Cal expansion under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Related to this decision, the administration proposes to achieve \$300 million in General Fund savings in 2013-14 by realigning some responsibilities for California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), CalWORKs-related child care, and CalFresh to counties. The administration's budget plan projects this \$300 million of savings to grow to \$1.3 billion in 2015-16. This report discusses our concerns about this proposal and offers an alternative for the Legislature's consideration.

LAO Comments

Administration's View of the Economy and Revenues Seems Too Pessimistic. We do not agree with the administration's view that there has been a significant dimming of the state's near-term economic prospects. In addition, we observe that the administration's new revenue forecast does not seem to reflect some recent economic improvements—most notably, a sharp increase in stock prices. As a result, our forecast now is \$3.2 billion higher than the administration's May Revision total for 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 combined. Given the significance of capital gains-related tax revenue to state finances, all state budget forecasts include an explicit or implicit assumption about future stock price trends. Our forecast, for example, assumes that stocks will remain fairly flat through the rest of 2013. Even in that scenario, the significant stock gains of recent months would provide a boost to state revenue collections in the coming months. The administration's forecast does not take account of this trend. (Our report includes a multiyear projection of state revenues and expenditures under the Governor's May Revision policies and discusses various risks to the improved state fiscal outlook.)

Many Reasons for Legislature to Adopt a Cautious Approach. While the state's fiscal condition has improved, there remain many good reasons for the Legislature to adopt a cautious budgetary posture. After years of "boom and bust" budgeting, California's leaders now have the opportunity to build a budget for future years that gives the state more choices about how to build reserves in times of healthy revenue growth, prioritize future state spending, and pay off past debts. There is a risk that our outlook will prove wrong in the near term because capital gains are volatile and stock trends are impossible to predict. In that case, the Governor's cautious approach to budgeting potentially would allow the state to deal with any economic downturn with less need for urgent budget cuts. On the other hand, if the state adopts a cautious budgetary outlook and revenues are closer to our estimates, the Legislature would have much more flexibility to prioritize state spending within the next year or two.

Maintenance Factor Policy Means Higher Revenues Help Rest of Budget Little. Another reason to take a cautious approach is that, under our initial calculations, there is surprisingly little benefit to the state's "bottom line" from adopting our higher revenue calculations. That is because the state's current policy for how to make Proposition 98 maintenance factor payments requires a very large portion of our office's higher projected revenues to be allocated to schools and community colleges. Our initial estimates show that adopting our higher revenue estimates—while keeping the current maintenance factor approach—would allow, at most, several hundred million dollars to be available for allocation to reserves, paying down debts, or restoring cuts to non-school programs. Our report also discusses an option for legislative consideration—changing the state's current approach to maintenance factor repayment, which would greatly enhance legislative flexibility over new revenues.

Time for Legislature to Take Charge of State's Future Fiscal Plans. Given the improved fiscal forecast, we believe this is an ideal time for the Legislature to begin addressing its huge budgetary and retirement liabilities, including the funding problems of the California State Teachers' Retirement System. In addition, given the presence of various risks to the economic outlook and the state's budgetary volatility, building larger state budget reserves in the coming years is an important state priority. Building reserves when the economy is strong means that there will be less necessity during future downturns to cut public spending, as occurred in recent years.

GOVERNOR’S MAY REVISION

Projected 2013-14 General Fund Condition

Revised Budget Proposal Would End 2013-14 With a \$1.1 Billion Reserve. In January, the Governor proposed a spending plan for 2013-14 that reflected a significant improvement in the state’s finances. As shown in Figure 1, the revised spending plan projects General Fund and Education Protection Account revenues of \$97.2 billion in 2013-14, down about \$1.3 billion from January. The May Revision also assumes about \$1.3 billion in lower spending. After accounting for these changes and others, the May Revision anticipates that the state would end 2013-14 with a \$1.1 billion reserve (slightly higher than the reserve level in the January budget proposal).

Differences From Governor’s January Budget. The May Revision projects higher net revenues for 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 combined that are more than offset by required state expenditures on school and community college districts. The major changes to the General Fund condition include the following:

- Lower Revenues in 2011-12 (-\$0.3 Billion).** Because of recent decisions to change revenue accruals (discussed later in this report), beginning with the 2011-12 fiscal year revenues are no longer final until about two years after the

close of the fiscal year. The May Revision decreases revenue estimates for 2011-12 by a net \$285 million. This consists primarily of a \$425 million increase in estimated personal income tax (PIT) collections—essentially, a part of the \$4.5 billion unexpected revenue surge since January—and a \$716 million reduction in corporation tax (CT) revenues.

- Higher Revenues in 2012-13 (\$2.8 Billion).** The administration’s May revenue forecast increases by \$3.3 billion the estimated amount of PIT revenues for the 2012-13 fiscal year. (This is another part of the \$4.5 billion revenue surge since January.) The higher PIT revenues are offset by \$545 million in lower projections for sales and use tax (SUT) and CT revenues, compared to the January forecast.
- Lower Revenues in 2013-14 (-\$1.3 Billion).** The Governor’s budget

**Figure 1
Governor’s May Revision
General Fund Condition**

	Proposed 2012-13	Proposed for 2013-14	
		Amount	Percent Change
<i>General Fund and Education Protection Account Combined (In Millions)</i>			
Prior-year fund balance	-\$1,658	\$850	
Revenues and transfers	98,195	97,235	-1.0%
Total resources available	\$96,537	\$98,085	
Expenditures	\$95,687	\$96,353	0.7%
Ending fund balance	\$850	\$1,732	
Encumbrances	\$618	\$618	
Reserve^a	\$232	\$1,114	

^a Reflects the administration’s projection of the balance in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties. (The Governor’s 2013-14 budget plan proposes to continue suspending transfers to the Budget Stabilization Account.)

reflects a cautious forecast for state revenues in 2013-14. Accordingly, the May Revision forecast projects that all three of the state’s major taxes will produce less revenue than anticipated in the administration’s January forecast. In total, administration revenue forecasts for 2013-14 have been lowered \$1.8 billion since January, including a \$920 million reduction in the PIT forecast. To offset this drop, the May Revision includes a \$500 million new proposed loan to the General Fund from cap-and-trade auction revenues, which is booked on the revenue side of the state budget. In total, May Revision revenues for 2013-14 are \$1.3 billion below the figure that the administration projected in January.

- **Higher General Fund Proposition 98 Costs (-\$1.9 Billion).** The May Revision reflects significantly higher costs required by the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee for schools and community colleges. These higher costs result primarily from recent decisions regarding how to make Proposition 98 “maintenance factor” payments in 2012-13.
- **Higher Forecast of Property Tax Revenues (\$0.7 Billion).** The May Revision includes \$736 million in projected higher Proposition 98 property tax revenues over 2011-12, 2012-13,

and 2013-14 combined. These amounts include greater savings associated with the dissolution of redevelopment agencies. (Because property tax revenues help satisfy the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee, these higher projections offset General Fund Proposition 98 costs.)

- **Some Different Programmatic Cost Estimates.** The May Revision includes a number of changes to “baseline” estimates, some of which are summarized in Figure 2. These include changes in caseload and population assumptions, costs or savings related to actions outside of the state’s control (such as decisions by the federal government or the courts), assumed interest rates that affect debt-service costs, and other methodological changes to programmatic spending.

Governor’s May Revision Proposals

Fewer Significant May Policy Proposals Than in Recent Years. In recent years, the May Revision has typically included numerous proposals to mitigate the state’s significant budget problems. This year’s May Revision contains just a few such proposals.

Figure 2
Major Changes to Programmatic Cost Estimates Outside of Proposition 98^a
 2012-13 and 2013-14 General Fund (In Millions)

	Impact on Reserve
Lower costs for bond debt service and short-term cash borrowing	\$484
Higher Medi-Cal costs	-467
Lower caseload for CalWORKs and SSI/SSP	221
Higher caseload for In-Home Supportive Services	-200
Lower caseload and increased SLOF funds for Cal Grants	85
Higher costs for CalFIRE fire suppression efforts	-51

^a Relative to Governor’s January budget estimates. Reflects administration’s estimates. Excludes Proposition 98 changes.
 SLOF = Student Loan Operating Fund.

Additional Deferral Payments, Funding for Common Core, K-12 Formula. With the higher projected revenues in 2012-13 and the resulting increase in the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee, the May Revision proposes to provide additional Proposition 98 funds in 2012-13 to retire payment deferrals to schools and community colleges. This amount is partially offset by lower proposed deferral payments in 2013-14, for a net increase of \$760 million in higher deferral payments across the two years. The Governor’s May Revision also includes \$1 billion for a new initiative to help school districts implement the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) and \$240 million in additional funding for implementing the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF).

New Realignment Proposal, Cap-and-Trade Loan. Figure 3 displays major non-Proposition 98

policy changes in the May Revision. Related to his decision to use the state-based approach for implementing federal health care reform, the Governor proposes to achieve \$300 million in General Fund savings in 2013-14 by realigning some responsibilities for California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), CalWORKs-related child care, and CalFresh to counties. This proposal is discussed later in the report. The Governor also proposes to loan \$500 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the General Fund. Under the administration’s multiyear budget plan, this loan would not be repaid until after 2016-17. Because the Governor’s January budget previously proposed to use cap-and-trade revenues to offset General Fund costs, the net incremental effect in the May Revision is zero.

Figure 3

Major Policy Changes in the May Revision Outside of Proposition 98^a

2012-13 and 2013-14 General Fund (In Millions)

Proposed Policy Changes	Impact on Reserve
Realign to counties some responsibilities for CalWORKs, CalWORKs-related child care, and CalFresh	\$300
Drop January proposal to implement managed care efficiencies	-135
Increase taxes on Medi-Cal managed care plans ^b	107
Increase funding for counties to reduce the number of felony probation violations	-72
Augment CalWORKs employment services	-48
Loan cap-and-trade revenues to the General Fund ^c	—

^a Relative to Governor’s January budget estimates. Reflects administration’s estimates.

^b Changes Governor’s January proposal from a gross premiums tax to a sales tax on managed care plans beginning in 2013-14. Total General Fund savings in the May Revision are \$471 million in 2012-13 and 2013-14 combined.

^c Governor’s January budget proposed to use these revenues to offset General Fund costs. The net effect in the May Revision is zero.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Each May, our office releases an updated forecast of trends in the U.S. and California economies. Our forecast is summarized in Figure 4 (see next page). Figure 5 (see next page) summarizes the major economic indicators in both

our forecast and the Department of Finance (DOF) May Revision forecast. Figure 5 compares these indicators to those in prior forecasts from both DOF and the University of California, Los Angeles’ Anderson School of Management.

Figure 4

LAO Economic Forecast Summary

United States	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unemployment rate	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%
Percent change in:							
Real gross domestic product	2.2%	2.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%
Personal income	3.6	2.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7
Wage and salary employment	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.9
Consumer price index	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Housing starts (thousands)	782	970	1,265	1,567	1,609	1,582	1,589
Percent change from prior year	27.8%	24.1%	30.4%	23.8%	2.7%	-1.7%	0.5%
S&P 500 average monthly level	1,380	1,606	1,690	1,751	1,816	1,882	1,948
Percent change from prior year	8.7%	16.4%	5.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%
Average target federal funds rate	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.19	1.64	3.57	4.00
California	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unemployment rate	10.5%	9.3%	8.3%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%
Percent change in:							
Personal income	4.0	3.3	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7
Wage and salary employment	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.2
Consumer price index	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Housing permits (thousands)	59	91	123	152	165	173	178
Percent change from prior year	23.4%	55.6%	35.5%	23.4%	8.6%	4.4%	3.1%
Single-unit permits (thousands)	27	45	65	84	91	94	96
Multi-unit permits (thousands)	31	46	58	68	75	79	82

Figure 5

Comparing Current Economic Forecasts With Recent Forecasts

	2013				2014			
	DOF January 2013	UCLA March 2013	DOF May 2013	LAO May 2013	DOF January 2013	UCLA March 2013	DOF May 2013	LAO May 2013
United States								
Percent change in:								
Real gross domestic product	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Personal income ^a	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.1
Wage and salary employment	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6
Consumer price index	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.6
California								
Percent change in:								
Personal income	4.3%	2.9%	2.2% ^a	3.3%	5.5%	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%
Wage and salary employment	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.3
Housing permits (in thousands)	81	69	82	91	123	100	121	123

^a The January 2013 forecast assumed continuation of the payroll tax cut, which increased personal income. Later forecasts reflect congressional actions to end the payroll tax cut. The DOF and LAO May 2013 forecasts assume a virtually identical level of 2013 California personal income, but the administration's personal income growth rate is smaller due at least in part to its usage of alternative data sources for prior years, as opposed to the most recent BEA data on 2012 personal income.

DOF = Department of Finance; UCLA = University of California, Los Angeles' Anderson School of Management Forecast; and BEA = Federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Key Points

Administration's Economic Viewpoints Seem Too Pessimistic. The administration's economic forecast *data* generally reflects the continuing recovery of California's economy—a recovery that seems to have taken hold in recent months. For example, the administration's forecast for growth in wages and salaries in California in 2013 is slightly more optimistic than our own.

Yet, the administration's *description* of the state's economy in the May Revision summary seems unduly pessimistic. We think that the state and national economic outlooks have remained, at worst, steady since January. While the federal government has implemented sequestration cuts, these cuts have not yet precipitated a substantial pullback in consumer or business activity. The expiration of the payroll tax cut reduces personal income growth by less than 1 percentage point in 2013 and affects both of our offices' outlooks for California taxable sales. Still, it is important to note that the slowing of taxable sales growth—following recent, rapid increases that exceeded the rate of personal income growth—was inevitable, even if it occurred a bit earlier than we were expecting.

In general, our office's view on the economy remains similar to what it was in January when we released our *Overview of the Governor's Budget*. There are always economic risks, and unemployment remains elevated. Yet, the economy is expanding, more or less as expected. In addition, the Governor's own economic forecast reflects a view that asset markets (principally stocks) generated considerably more capital gains for Californians than the administration previously expected in 2012. Importantly, stock prices also have risen markedly since the beginning of 2013. Barring a major stock price correction in 2013, these trends

likely will benefit California's budgetary outlook in the near term. The May Revision does not reflect some of these positive economic trends.

Below, we summarize key points from our office's economic forecast.

U.S. and Global Economies

Despite Federal Sequestration, Acceleration in U.S. Growth Expected. Our office's forecast projects 2.0 percent real growth in U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013 and 2.8 percent growth in 2014. We expect that the federal spending sequester will moderate real GDP growth through mid-2013, but that overall growth of the nation's economy will accelerate in the second half of the year. (In total, federal sequestration is assumed to reduce 2013 GDP growth by around half a percentage point compared to what it would be otherwise.) We expect capital equipment spending to be a driver of GDP growth this year, with additional growth in 2014. Nationally, oil and gas drilling activity is growing in economic significance. Rising demand and an increase in the rate of household formation are propelling the recovery of the housing sector. The data in the DOF economic forecast seems to reflect very similar assumptions about the growth of the U.S. economy.

Growth in Private Sector Jobs Offsetting Employment Weakness in Public Sector. The latest national jobs report from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that April payroll jobs increased by 165,000, and this report also revised estimates for previous months upward. Over the past 12 months, in percentage terms, the fastest-growing major job category has been temporary help (up 7.4 percent from 12 months ago), which is likely a sign of future hiring growth. In addition, both professional and technical services, as well as leisure and

hospitality jobs, have performed well over the last year. Federal government employment, however, has declined, and the federal spending sequester may also slow job growth in private industries that contract with the U.S. government. Declining defense spending, for example, has dragged down GDP growth recently and could continue to affect private hiring (including in regions of California with a large military presence, such as San Diego). As spending at the federal level has slowed, we expect continuing gains in the private economy and state and local government spending to be key drivers of 2013 growth.

Federal Deficit Narrowing, but Washington Remains an Economic Wild Card. The federal budget deficit has declined due to recent tax increases (including the end to the payroll tax cut and higher taxes for high-income individuals adopted as part of the “fiscal cliff” agreement in January), spending reductions, economic growth, and recent growth in the stock market (which affects federal capital gains taxes). The federal deficit equaled 8.7 percent of GDP in 2011 and declined in 2012. Our forecast assumes the deficit will decline to around 5 percent of GDP in 2013. (The Congressional Budget Office announced this week that it projects an even larger decline—to 4 percent of GDP.) Nevertheless, Congress and the President will need to come to agreement on avoiding another threat of a federal government “shutdown” later this year and on increasing further the debt ceiling (the statutory limitation on U.S. government debt). The next deadline for increasing the debt ceiling has moved to later this year—likely to this fall—due to improving federal budgetary trends. To date in 2013, federal leaders have avoided another damaging debt ceiling debate. As in our recent forecasts, we observe that a resumption of brinksmanship by

federal leaders concerning the debt ceiling—specifically, raising the possibility of the U.S. defaulting on its sovereign debt—could reduce economic activity below the level assumed in our forecast, just as occurred during the 2011 debt ceiling debate.

California’s Economy

House Price and Construction Outlooks Brightening. The recovery of house prices is now well underway in both California and the rest of the nation. Our forecast assumes that house prices in California continue to recover from their recession lows. Nevertheless, after several years of growth, we forecast that major indices of California house prices in 2018 will remain well under their prerecession peak levels. The growth rates for house prices in coastal, urban areas of the state likely will outpace growth elsewhere, as many other areas continue to struggle with the lingering effects of the housing downturn.

Our forecast assumes steady growth in housing construction in California, which, in turn, should help improve job growth in the state’s construction industries and contribute to annual growth in taxable sales. We also forecast that between 2013 and 2018, growth in construction jobs will outpace that in nearly all other major employment categories, growing at about 5 percent per year. By 2018, under these assumptions, the number of construction jobs in California would still be about 10 percent below its prerecession peak.

State and Local Governmental Employment and Health Jobs Likely to Increase. Among the two largest employment categories in both California and the rest of the nation are state and local government employment and health care.

In recent years, budget cuts have led to declines in state and local employment. For the U.S. as a whole, state and local governments

employ about 14 percent of all nonfarm workers, and employment by these governments has declined by about 750,000 (down 3.8 percent) since 2008. In California, state and local governments employ 14.6 percent of nonfarm workers, and employment by these governments has declined by around 150,000 (down 6.7 percent) since 2008. Consistent with the recent improvement in state and local revenues, our forecast assumes that employment by these governments will begin to expand again this year. Nearly 80 percent of state and local workers in California are employed by local governments, and of these, more than half work for school and community college districts. Recent increases in Proposition 98 funding should lead to more hiring by those districts. Our forecast projects that California state and local government employment returns to prerecession levels in 2018. During the same period, federal government employment in the state—a much smaller part of California's employment picture—is projected to decline by 7 percent due to lower federal spending. The trend in federal employment is expected to be the worst of any major employment sector in California through 2018.

In contrast, health care jobs in California (about 11 percent of all nonfarm workers) generally increased through the recession at a fairly steady pace. Our forecast assumes that health employment in California will increase by an average of over 2 percent per year through 2018—producing around 200,000 additional jobs. Additional job gains are possible as governments and the health care industry implement the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Long-Term Unemployment Falling, but Remains a Concern. About 1.75 million Californians currently are classified as unemployed—not working, but actively seeking

work. As of March 2013, the state's unemployment rate was 9.4 percent. Our forecast projects that the number of unemployed individuals in California will fall to around 1.2 million by 2018. At that time, the state's unemployment rate would be around 6.1 percent (which is 1.3 percentage points above the state's unemployment rate at the time of the prerecession peak).

The labor markets in California have improved recently. In recent months, the number of Californians classified as unemployed for long periods also has declined. Those unemployed for over 26 weeks fell from 955,000 in March 2012 to 820,000 in March 2013 (as measured by a 12-month moving average). The sharpest decline was among those classified as unemployed for 52 weeks or more—down from 726,000 in March 2012 to 600,000 in March 2013. Those unemployed 52 weeks or more still make up about one-third of California's unemployed—a figure that remains troublingly high.

In recent years, labor force participation rates—the percentage of the population working or seeking work—have been falling in both California and the rest of the country. Currently, California's labor force participation rate is 63 percent—about the same for the nation as a whole—but this level is down from the participation rate before the recession (66 percent). To a certain extent, this decline results from an aging population, but there are other reasons for this trend. Currently, for example, Employment Development Department data indicates that the number of Californians not in the labor force (meaning they are not actively searching for work), but still interested in a job, is about one million—up 5 percent from one year ago. Some of these individuals may have been classified as unemployed in the past (meaning they were then actively searching for work).

REVENUE OUTLOOK

Figure 6 summarizes General Fund and Education Protection Account revenues that are projected in the administration's revised May 2013 forecast. Figure 7 displays our office's revenue forecast, assuming implementation of the Governor's proposed May Revision budget policies.

Key Points

Figure 8 compares the administration's May Revision forecast and our updated forecast to the forecast that the administration released in January.

Administration's Forecast Raises January Revenue Estimates by \$749 Million. Due to the state's new revenue accrual policies, the May Revision forecast now needs to reflect changes not only to current-year (2012-13) and budget-year (2013-14) revenue projections, but also projections for the prior year (2011-12). Across these three fiscal years, compared to the Governor's budget forecast from January, the administration's May forecast projects higher revenues and transfers of \$749 million. This \$749 million consists of a \$285 million lower forecast for 2011-12, a \$2.8 billion higher forecast for 2012-13, and

Figure 6

Administration Revenue Forecast Summary

General Fund and Education Protection Account Combined (In Millions)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Personal income tax	\$54,261	\$63,901	\$60,827	\$67,132	\$71,762	\$74,985
Sales and use tax	18,658	20,240	22,983	24,702	26,327	26,962
Corporation tax	7,233	7,509	8,508	9,095	9,639	10,074
Subtotals, "Big Three" Taxes	(\$80,152)	(\$91,650)	(\$92,318)	(\$100,929)	(\$107,728)	(\$112,021)
Insurance tax	\$2,165	\$2,156	\$2,200	\$2,265	\$2,481	\$2,551
Other revenues	2,959	2,641	2,249	1,858	1,840	1,827
Net transfers and loans	1,509	1,748	468	-520	-1,892	-299
Total Revenues and Transfers	\$86,786	\$98,195	\$97,235	\$104,532	\$110,158	\$116,100
Differences From LAO Forecast	\$322	-\$690	-\$2,794	-\$2,459	-\$2,118	-\$2,838

Figure 7

LAO Revenue Forecast Summary

General Fund and Education Protection Account Combined (In Millions)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Personal income tax	\$53,889	\$64,453	\$64,320	\$70,354	\$74,676	\$78,606	\$82,909
Sales and use tax	18,658	20,394	22,194	23,735	25,348	26,032	26,495
Corporation tax	7,283	7,500	8,600	9,300	9,800	10,200	10,600
Subtotals, "Big Three" Taxes	(\$79,830)	(\$92,347)	(\$95,114)	(\$103,389)	(\$109,824)	(\$114,838)	(\$120,004)
Insurance tax	\$2,165	\$2,150	\$2,200	\$2,260	\$2,490	\$2,570	\$2,670
Other revenues	2,959	2,640	2,246	1,861	1,853	1,829	1,832
Net transfers and loans	1,509	1,748	468	-520	-1,892	-299	282
Total Revenues and Transfers	\$86,463	\$98,884	\$100,028	\$106,991	\$112,276	\$118,938	\$124,788

Figure 8

Comparisons With Prior Revenue Forecasts^a*General Fund and Education Protection Account Combined (In Millions)*

	2012-13			2013-14		
	DOF Jan. 2013	DOF May 2013	LAO May 2013	DOF Jan. 2013	DOF May 2013	LAO May 2013
Personal income tax	\$60,647	\$63,901	\$64,453	\$61,747	\$60,827	\$64,320
Sales and use tax	20,714	20,240	20,394	23,264	22,983	22,194
Corporation tax	7,580	7,509	7,500	9,130	8,508	8,600
Subtotals, "Big Three" Taxes	(\$88,941)	(\$91,650)	(\$92,347)	(\$94,141)	(\$92,318)	(\$95,114)
Insurance tax	\$2,022	\$2,156	\$2,150	\$2,198	\$2,200	\$2,200
Other revenues	2,631	2,641	2,640	2,185	2,249	2,246
Net transfers and loans	1,800	1,748	1,748	-23	468	468
Total Revenues and Transfers	\$95,394	\$98,195	\$98,884	\$98,501	\$97,235	\$100,028

^a In addition, the Department of Finance (DOF) May 2013 forecast updated revenues to 2011-12—reducing them, compared to the January forecast by \$285 million. Our 2011-12 revised forecast is lower than DOF's May forecast by an additional \$322 million.

a \$1.8 billion lower forecast for 2013-14 (not including the administration's new proposal to loan \$500 million of cap-and-trade auction revenues to the General Fund, which is booked on the revenue side of the budget).

The recent \$4.5 billion surge of General Fund and Education Protection Account PIT revenues affects the state's budgetary revenue totals primarily in 2012-13, with a part of the revenue influx "accrued back" (attributed for state budget accounting purposes) to 2011-12. The administration's forecast for PIT revenues in 2011-12 and 2012-13 combined is \$3.7 billion higher, which suggests that May and June revenue collections—as well as PIT accruals—will, in the aggregate, be around \$800 million weaker than assumed in January, thereby eroding a portion of the revenue gain. In 2011-12 and 2012-13, the forecast also lowers previous projections for CT and SUT collections. Compared to the January forecast, the administration has lowered its projections for all three of the state's major taxes in 2013-14. The forecast assumes that total PIT revenues will be over \$3 billion lower in 2013-14 than in 2012-13. This drop is explained partly by the significant amount of assumed capital gains "accelerations"

from 2013 to 2012 related to the lower federal tax rates that were then in effect, but also by the administration's lowered capital gains forecasts for 2013.

LAO Revenues \$3.9 Billion Higher Than January Estimates. Compared to the administration's January revenue estimates, our office's revised forecast projects that General Fund and Education Protection Account revenues will be \$3.9 billion higher for 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 combined (again, without counting the administration's new cap-and-trade loan proposal). Specifically, compared to the administration's January estimates, our 2011-12 forecast is \$608 million lower, our 2012-13 forecast is \$3.5 billion higher, and our 2013-14 forecast is \$1 billion higher. The two major differences between our office's updated forecast and the May Revision forecast are (1) our office's significantly higher assumed level of capital gains and resulting PIT revenues in 2013-14 and (2) our office's lower projected level of SUT collections in 2013-14. Our forecast takes into account the recent, sharp increase in stock prices, which likely will boost 2013-14 revenues. We do not believe the administration's forecast takes account of this trend.

While there are other revenue changes in our forecast, we project that PIT collections in 2011-12 and 2012-13 combined are \$3.9 billion higher than the administration forecast in January. Therefore, like the administration, we assume that May and June revenue collections—as well as PIT accruals—will, in the aggregate, erode a portion of the recent \$4.5 billion revenue surge.

Personal Income Tax

The largest differences between the two May Revision revenue forecasts concern PIT revenues. Wages and salaries account for the majority of Californians' taxable income, and our offices' forecasts for this category of taxable income differ by under 1 percent per year through 2015. Substantial differences, however, are apparent in our respective forecasts' assumptions about net realizations of capital gains (resulting from sales of stock and other assets) in 2013 and beyond. This section describes our current perspectives on asset markets (including the stock market) and capital gains taxation.

Currently, Limited Evidence of Asset Price “Bubbles.” It has proved very difficult over time for economic forecasters—including both our office and DOF—to spot bubbles in the prices of assets, such as prices of stocks and homes, before the bubbles “burst” and prices decline. This is important because the creation and bursting of asset bubbles have been major contributors to California's revenue volatility. Bubbles cause increases (and, following their bursting, rapid decreases) in capital gains realized by high-income taxpayers, who are taxed at the highest marginal rates in California's progressive income tax rate structure. (The tax structure has become even more progressive since November 2012, when voters passed a temporary increase in marginal income tax rates affecting the top 1 percent of taxpayers as part of Proposition 30.) Forecasters

generally can predict neither asset bubbles nor the typical month-by-month volatility in stock prices. Given this fact, the standard approach we have used in recent years to forecast California tax revenue from capital gains has assumed that asset prices rise in the future at a fairly steady rate approximating the assumed growth of the nation's economy. This approach implicitly assumes that investors currently are paying reasonable prices for stocks based largely on the future income that companies are likely to generate.

Recently, large increases in stock and some other asset prices have given rise to concerns that new asset bubbles are being created now. (Figure 9 shows the recent, upward trend of the Standard and Poor's [S&P] 500 stock index.) Recent corporate profit growth trends—which have helped facilitate the stock market rise—are unlikely to continue (a projection embedded in our own forecast model), and particularly if corporate profits enter a weak period, a stock market “correction” could occur. As they set the state's future budgetary plans, California's elected leaders should be aware of the concerns about asset bubbles and their potential effects on tax revenues.

That being said, there is limited evidence to suggest that bubbles currently are widespread in asset markets. Corporate earnings have grown strongly in recent years and have appropriately pushed stock prices upward. As of May 14, for example, the price-to-earnings ratio of the S&P 500 stock index was about 19-to-1. By contrast, the ratio rose to 34-to-1 in 1999 during the “dot-com” bubble, and the mean ratio over a long period has been about 15.5-to-1. The S&P 500 price-to-“book value” ratio was about 2.5-to-1, which is comparable to historical averages and well below the comparable ratio in 2000 (during the dot-com bubble). Potential bubbles in commodities such as silver and gold recently

have burst, with little apparent economic impact. House prices are rising, but only after they fell sharply in many regions several years ago. To some extent, the recent rise in stock prices may be influenced by bond yields that have been kept low by accommodative monetary policy, but as a consequence of the various weaknesses in the economy described above, this monetary policy is likely to continue at least into 2014 and thereafter be altered only gradually.

These facts suggest limited evidence of a significant, current bubble in stock and other asset markets. Accordingly, we are utilizing assumptions for future stock market growth in this forecast that are consistent with those used in prior LAO revenue forecasts. As discussed below, capital gains driven largely by stock market trends are a major factor in forecasting California’s revenues. In fact, our statistical models indicate that changes in stock and property prices have accounted for about 80 percent of the annual changes in capital gains. Due to the strength of

the relationship between stock prices and this important state revenue source, every California state budget forecast explicitly or implicitly reflects some assumption about the future direction of the stock market.

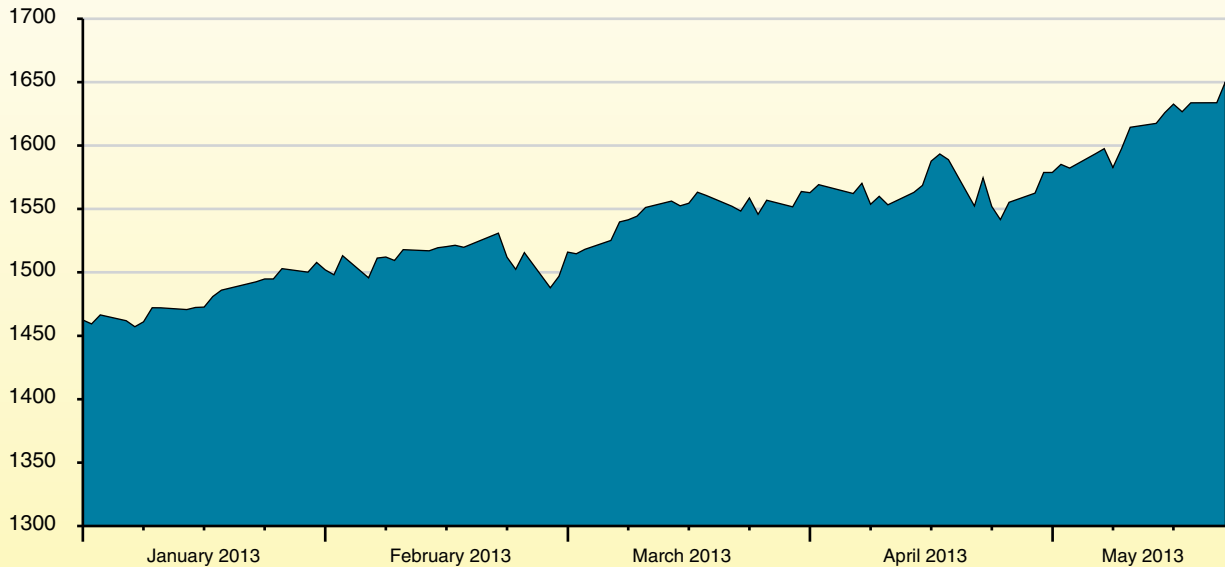
Role of Capital Gains in California’s Budget.

Capital gains are a significant, but volatile, component of California’s PIT revenues. In most recent years, 40 percent to 50 percent of PIT revenues have been paid by the 1 percent of California tax filers with the most income (as of 2011, those tax returns with over \$1.4 million of adjusted gross income). Capital gains are a large portion of these taxpayers’ income, and their income tax liabilities attributable to capital gains vary widely from year to year, principally based on trends in prices of stocks and property. In the last decade, income taxes paid by individuals on their capital gains have totaled as little as \$2.6 billion in 2009 (about 3 percent of all General Fund revenues) and as much as \$12 billion in 2007 (about 12 percent of General Fund revenues).

Figure 9

S&P 500 Index Has Risen Markedly in Recent Months

(Through May 14, 2013)



While Accelerations Were a Factor, Other Causes for Revenue Surge Remain Unclear. The role of capital gains in the state budget recently was highlighted by the influx of \$4.5 billion of unanticipated revenues between January and April. While accelerations of capital gains from 2013 to 2012 certainly were one factor behind the revenue surge, the reasons for the bulk of the tax surge remain unclear. Solid data on capital gains and other income reported on 2012 tax returns will take months to compile, which means that forecasters currently have to make various assumptions based on limited data.

Prior forecasts of both our office and DOF already assumed significant accelerations of capital gains realizations from 2013 to 2012. In our prior forecasts, both the LAO and DOF assumed that 20 percent of net capital gains realizations that otherwise would have occurred in 2013 would occur instead in 2012 due to the federal tax changes. In our respective May forecast updates, both of our offices have increased this acceleration assumption. The DOF forecast now assumes that 25 percent of 2013 capital gains realizations were accelerated, and our forecast now assumes that 28 percent were accelerated. These accelerations have the effect of increasing near-term revenue collections, while eroding future revenue collections.

Nevertheless, neither of our updated forecasts seems to adopt the thesis that a large portion of the \$4.5 billion tax surge was related to increased accelerations. By increasing the acceleration factor in its forecast from 20 percent to 25 percent, we can make a rough estimate that DOF implicitly assumes that around \$2 billion of total accelerated tax payments were received, which is only about \$400 million more than the accelerations already reflected in the Governor's budget forecast in January. Our office's forecast—with its higher overall capital gains assumptions and a change in the acceleration factor to 28 percent—assumes

that around \$2.9 billion of total acceleration tax payments were received, which is about \$1.2 billion above the level already assumed in the January administration forecast. In short, both of our forecasts suggest that higher capital gains accelerations caused only a part of the \$4.5 billion revenue surge of recent months.

Our forecasts' capital gains assumptions for this year are based on limited data. Similarly, data is not yet available to explain the reason for most of the rest of the revenue surge in 2012-13. Such unexplained variances in state tax collections are common. Forecasting revenues in a state with an economy as complex—and a tax system as volatile—as California's requires making assumptions each year despite these uncertainties. We attempt to make reasonable assumptions based on the often limited data available. In this forecast, for example, we assume some revenue collections related to tax year 2012 will not recur in later years. The PIT revenues generated by one-time transactions related to Facebook's initial public offering (which we think may have been higher than assumed in the November 2012 and January 2013 budget forecasts) are an example of revenues that will not recur. While Facebook's initial public offering was definitely a one-time event, other portions of the unanticipated 2012 tax year revenue may actually prove to be recurring. Thus, while it is possible our PIT assumptions will prove to be too optimistic, it is also possible they will prove to be too cautious.

Assumptions for Future Stock Performance in Our Forecast. As of May 14, the S&P 500 index closed at the level of 1650—up from 1426 at the end of 2012. Our capital gains forecast model is built around an assumption for the average daily close of the S&P 500 in each quarter. Our model assumes that these quarterly averages remain close to the May 14 level of the S&P 500 index through the rest of 2013. Thereafter, we assume that the average S&P 500 close in each quarter increases

about 0.9 percent—slower than the growth rate for personal income in our forecast. This sort of assumption has been typical in our recent forecasts.

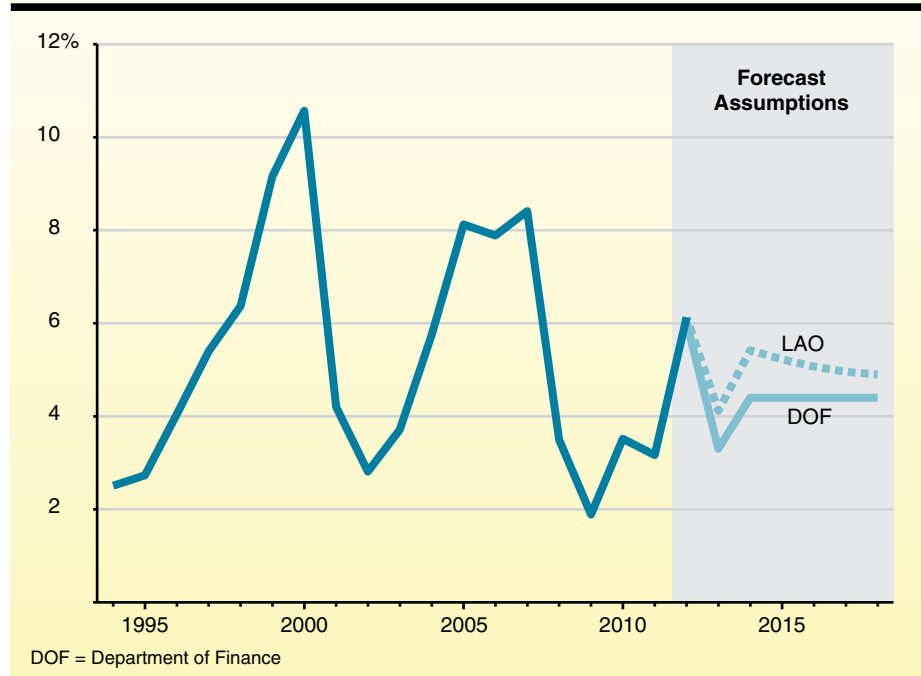
Even accounting for the recent growth in the stock market, our forecast for 2013-14 PIT revenues is \$133 million (0.2 percent) less than our PIT forecast for 2012-13. While accelerations may not explain a large portion of the recent tax revenue surge, they remain substantial and are a major cause of this projected, but small, year-over-year net decline in PIT revenue. (The administration’s 2013-14 PIT revenue forecast reflects an even greater drop from 2012-13—down 4.8 percent—due in part to its lower assumptions for capital gains in 2013.)

Assumed Capital Gains in Our Forecast Compared to Historical Levels. Our forecast assumes that net capital gains realizations by Californians totaled \$105 billion in 2012 (virtually identical to DOF’s current assumption). In 2013, we assume that the accelerations reduce net capital gains to \$74 billion (\$15 billion above DOF’s assumption). In 2014, when the accelerations no longer have a significant influence on our model, net capital gains rise to \$103 billion (\$20 billion above DOF’s assumption). This roughly \$20 billion difference persists through the remainder of our forecast period, accounting for the largest share of the difference between our respective PIT revenue forecasts. Our best assessment is that DOF simply assumes lower capital gains

realizations than we do in 2013 and beyond—slightly less than the administration’s own forecast assumed in January 2013 and considerably less than the administration’s forecast in January 2012 (a capital gains forecast that, in retrospect, seems to have been reasonably accurate last year). We find the administration’s pessimism surprising given that (1) the administration’s own estimates of 2012 capital gains are stronger than they were a few months ago (both with and without assumptions regarding capital gains accelerations) and (2) the stock market is much higher than it was in January.

Our capital gains assumptions seem consistent with historical averages for this *very* volatile part of the taxable income base. Figure 10 shows capital gains as a percentage of California personal income since 1994. From 1994 through 2011, Californians’ capital gains have averaged 5.2 percent of personal income. On average, our forecast assumes that capital gains equal 5.1 percent of personal income between 2012 and 2018 (compared to 4.5 percent

Figure 10
Capital Gains Forecast Assumptions:
As Percent of Personal Income



in DOF's forecast). The administration's economic forecasters also compare capital gains to California GDP. From 1994 through 2011, capital gains have averaged 4.4 percent of California GDP. On average, our forecast assumes that capital gains equal 4.3 percent of California GDP between 2012 and 2018 (compared to 3.8 percent in DOF's forecast).

Capital Gains and Stock Market Will Be Volatile and Make Budgeting More Difficult. Our model assumes a fairly modest, "straight-line" growth rate for stock prices and annual capital gains totals in line with historical averages. We acknowledge, however, that capital gains and the resulting PIT revenues will not exhibit a straight-line trend in the future. Instead, capital gains and these tax revenues will be volatile. That is, it is likely that capital gains-related taxes will exceed our forecasts in some years and fall short in other years—sometimes by billions of dollars. This complicates the work of the state's elected leaders in a number of ways. First, it means that each annual budget has to be passed without knowing whether the subsequent year will be a "good" capital gains year or a "bad" one. In the latter circumstance, the fiscal year can close with a shortfall, necessitating budget cuts or other budget actions in the ensuing year. Second, the volatility of capital gains makes it very difficult to plan for the state's annual level of required school spending under Proposition 98, given that Proposition 98 is affected significantly by the year-over-year growth rate in state General Fund revenues. These challenges are only increasing due to Proposition 30, recent decisions about how to make Proposition 98 maintenance factor payments, and the state's recently adopted revenue accrual policies. (The nearby box discusses those accrual policies.)

Caution Is Appropriate Concerning Capital Gains. Caution is in order for the state's elected leaders. No matter which revenue assumptions are used in the budget, there is a risk that revenues

will end up considerably lower than projected. (Obviously, there is a greater risk of this if the state uses our office's higher revenue projections for the 2013-14 budget plan.) There is also a chance that revenues will end up higher than expected, even compared to our office's forecast. In the end, revenues will differ from estimates one way or another—perhaps by billions of dollars. Our office attempts to take our "best shot" at making a projection with the release of each state revenue forecast. With regard to capital gains, our projections seem to us to be neither too cautious nor too optimistic based on the recent status of financial markets.

Other Revenue Issues

Lower Sales Tax Forecast in 2013-14. Our forecast assumes slightly higher General Fund SUT collections than the administration in 2012-13 but is \$789 million lower than the administration for 2013-14. Taxable sales in California—the main determinant of SUT revenue—declined substantially during the recession as consumers and businesses delayed major purchases, especially of vehicles, industrial equipment, and household appliances. Since that time, taxable sales have grown briskly from their historically depressed levels—with taxable sales growth rates exceeding the growth of personal income in the state, as shown in Figure 11 (see page 20). In prior forecasts, our office has noted that the annual growth in taxable sales should revert to more normal levels over time as consumers and businesses return to typical consumption patterns. In recent months, actual taxable sales growth has been markedly slower than our most recent estimates, leading both our office and the administration to revise downward 2012-13 General Fund SUT estimates. The administration essentially projects that this downward trend will reverse itself for a time (DOF projects taxable sales to grow by more than

Accrual Policy Complicates Budgeting and Diminishes Legislative Authority

2011-12 Revenues Will Continue to Evolve. The state's 2011-12 fiscal year "ended" over ten months ago, but the May Revision decreases the estimates of state revenues for that fiscal year by \$285 million. Under the state's new revenue accrual approach for Proposition 30 and Proposition 39 revenues, a portion of collections for 2012 were "accrued back" to 2011-12. The 2011-12 revenue amount will continue to change until 2014 or even longer because solid data on what the state collected in 2012 tax revenues will take many months to compile. This practice is slated to continue in the administration's budget plan. More 2013 tax collections than are actually collected prior to June 30, 2013 will be accrued back to the current fiscal year, and so on, for each year that the policy remains in place. These accruals are difficult for revenue forecasters to predict and add to the already substantial possibility of error in state budget revenue forecasts.

Not Knowing Last Year's Revenues Complicates Budgeting. As anyone who reads this publication's Proposition 98 description will see, the amount of revenues in each specific year determines not only how much money is available for state spending, but also how much must be spent on schools. It is becoming increasingly unmanageable for policymakers to set each year's state budget plan without a clear idea of how both the current and prior fiscal years ended.

Current Accrual Policies Diminish Legislative Authority. The current accrual process—for all revenues, including Propositions 30 and 39—lacks transparency. Executive branch officials seem to have broad flexibility concerning the fiscal year to which each revenue dollar is assigned. This, in turn, could allow a Governor to increase or decrease the Proposition 98 guarantee as he or she sees fit. Moreover, in the rare fiscal year like this one (in which the current method for paying Proposition 98 maintenance factor is absorbing more than every dollar of increased revenue), continuing to accrue next fiscal year's cash into the current fiscal year results in the Legislature having less flexibility to set its own budgetary priorities.

Recommend Transitioning to Simpler Accrual Policy. Returning state budgetary revenue accounting to something approximating a cash basis—counting revenues in the fiscal year in which they are collected—would correct these problems. A multiyear transition plan is required, which, by its nature, will result in the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee being more or less in the years during the transition. We recommend that the Legislature direct the administration to submit a multiyear plan for a return to a transparent, logical, and simpler budgetary revenue accrual policy.

8 percent in 2013-14), whereas we think that taxable sales growth has begun to normalize, resulting in our lower (5 percent annual growth) growth expectation for 2013-14.

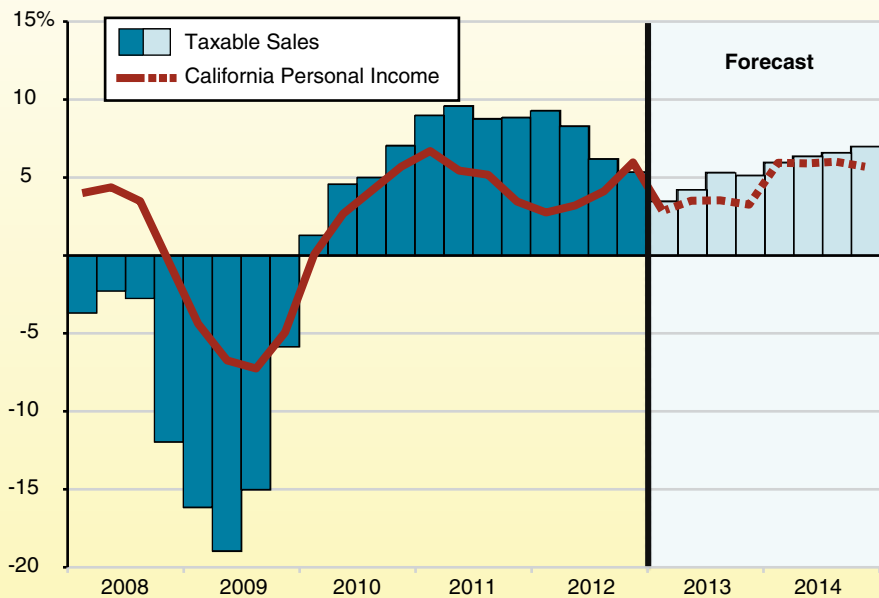
Corporate Income Taxes Remain Difficult to Project. Currently, our forecast for CT revenues is similar to that of the administration. Both of our forecasts anticipate hundreds of millions of

dollars less in CT revenues in 2013-14 compared to the January 2013 administration forecast. Nevertheless, we caution, as we have for some time now, that this tax remains very difficult to predict, given the wide array of recent CT policy changes adopted by the state (the estimated effects of which remain somewhat unclear) and other recent developments. Among those recent

Figure 11

Taxable Sales Growth Forecast to Normalize

Percent Change From Same Quarter Prior Year



developments has been a marked increase in CT refunds in 2012-13—up 51 percent from the prior fiscal year through April. We understand that a portion of this higher refund activity relates to the resolution of certain large business tax disputes by the Franchise Tax Board, and this refund activity in turn has resulted in a larger amount of CT refunds accrued to the prior fiscal year (2011-12). These accrual developments are responsible for a part of the administration’s \$716 million reduction of its 2011-12 CT forecast. Our forecast assumes that further such refund activity continues in the coming months. Moreover, our forecast reflects some degree of caution due to the weak results for April 2013 estimated payments by corporations, which were 1 percent below those of April 2012. In the coming months, a particularly important new set of data we will have to consider will be the level of net operating loss deductions claimed by larger California businesses in 2012, the first year they can use these deductions after they were prevented from claiming them for a few years

during the budget crisis. Higher or lower levels of these deductions in 2012 could affect future forecasts by hundreds of millions of dollars per year.

Administration’s Business Tax Proposal. The administration’s May Revision submissions to the Legislature include a proposal—described by the administration as “revenue neutral”—to change certain business tax provisions. The proposal lacks some key details, but seems

to be focused on shrinking over time the scale of parts of California’s existing enterprise zone tax program. The proposal, as we understand it, also would eliminate the state General Fund portion of the sales tax on certain manufacturing and biotechnology equipment, change a state hiring tax credit (which was little used during the recession), and establish a “recruitment and retention” fund that the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development would administer to grant tax credits to businesses that meet certain jobs-related criteria. Our revenue forecast assumes, based on the administration’s stated goals, that the plan, if adopted, would be revenue neutral through at least 2017-18. In reality, it will be very difficult for the administration to design an approach that is precisely revenue neutral in future years.

Our initial impression is that there are some positive parts of this proposal—specifically, as we understand it, scaling back the ineffective

enterprise zone program and reducing certain manufacturing sales taxes. (Such taxes are one of a number of state tax provisions that create “tax pyramiding”—an economically distortionary phenomenon whereby businesses pay sales tax on their equipment and their customers then pay additional sales tax on the final product itself.)

On the other hand, we are skeptical that the hiring credit and incentive fund can be designed in ways that achieve their stated goals without

providing windfall gains to businesses for decisions they would have made even without the tax incentives. In general, we advise the Legislature to move toward state tax changes that spread the cost of public services over the broadest base possible, with fewer tax expenditures focused on select segments of the economy. By doing this, the state would have the option of lowering certain marginal tax rates and yet be able to collect approximately the same amount of tax revenue.

PROPOSITION 98—K-14 EDUCATION

Approved by voters in 1988, Proposition 98 established a set of rules relating to education funding. Most importantly, Proposition 98 established a funding requirement commonly referred to as the minimum guarantee. The minimum guarantee is determined by various inputs (including General Fund revenues and K-12 average daily attendance) and formulas (including calculations that compare growth in per capita General Fund revenues with growth in per capita personal income). The guarantee is funded with state General Fund revenues and local property tax revenues. Funding provided for schools, the California Community Colleges (CCC), preschool programs, and various other state education programs count toward meeting the guarantee. This section of the report describes and assesses the Governor’s May Revision Proposition 98 proposals.

Overview of Governor’s May Revision Proposal

Proposition 98 Funding Changes Significantly in May Revision. Shown in Figure 12 (see next page), the 2012-13 minimum guarantee under the May Revision is \$56.5 billion—almost \$3 billion higher than the January level. Virtually the entire increase reflects higher General Fund costs, with

updated 2012-13 local property tax estimates almost identical to the January estimates. Whereas the guarantee in 2012-13 is notably higher, the guarantee in 2013-14 is notably lower. The 2013-14 minimum guarantee under the May Revision is \$55.3 billion—down almost \$1 billion from the January level. Because the updated 2013-14 local property tax estimate is significantly higher than the January estimate (up \$579 million), the General Fund Proposition 98 cost for 2013-14 is estimated to be \$1.5 billion lower than the January estimate. As discussed in more detail later in this section, almost the entire change in the guarantee for these two fiscal years is driven by changes in state revenues, with updated estimates of student attendance in 2012-13 and 2013-14 up only slightly from the January estimates.

Changes in Guarantee Linked With Notable Changes in Proposition 98 Spending. Figure 13 (see next page) shows the May Revision changes in Proposition 98 spending. Of the \$2.9 billion increase in the 2012-13 guarantee, the Governor designates \$1.8 billion for paying down additional deferrals, \$1 billion for a new initiative to help school districts implement the Common Core State Standards (CCSS), and the remainder for various relatively small baseline adjustments mostly

Figure 12
Proposition 98 Funding

(In Millions)

	2012-13			2013-14		
	January	May Revision	Change	January	May Revision	Change
Preschool	\$481	\$481	—	\$481	\$482	—
K-12 Education						
General Fund	\$33,406	\$36,196	\$2,790	\$36,084	\$35,028	-\$1,057
Local property tax revenue	13,777	13,773	-5	13,160	13,668	508
Subtotals	(\$47,183)	(\$49,968)	(\$2,786)	(\$49,244)	(\$48,696)	(\$-548)
California Community Colleges						
General Fund	\$3,543	\$3,699	\$157	\$4,226	\$3,761	-\$464
Local property tax revenue	2,256	2,253	-3	2,171	2,242	71
Subtotals	(\$5,799)	(\$5,953)	(\$153)	(\$6,397)	(\$6,003)	(\$-393)
Other Agencies	\$78	\$78	—	\$79	\$78	-\$1
Totals	\$53,541	\$56,480	\$2,939	\$56,200	\$55,259	-\$941
General Fund	\$37,507	\$40,454	\$2,947	\$40,870	\$39,349	-\$1,521
Local property tax revenue	16,034	16,026	-8	15,331	15,910	579

associated with changes in revenue limit costs. Of the \$941 million decrease in the 2013-14 guarantee, the Governor reduces the amount of deferral pay downs and rescinds most of his January community

college proposals. These actions reduce spending by a total of \$1.5 billion, thereby freeing up about \$600 million for other Proposition 98 purposes. The Governor directs the bulk of the \$600 million to the

Figure 13
Proposition 98 May Revision Spending Changes

2012-13 Changes:	
Pay down additional deferrals	\$1,783
Fund one-time Common Core implementation initiative	1,000
Make technical adjustments	156
Total	\$2,939
2013-14 Changes:	
Reduce deferral paydown	-\$1,024
Rescind January adult education proposal	-300
Rescind January CCC unallocated base augmentation	-197
Swap additional one-time funds	-22
Provide additional funds for Local Control Funding Formula	240
Fund CCC enrollment growth	89
Provide cost-of-living adjustment to CCC apportionments	88
Backfill special education sequestration cut	61
Fund CCC student-support program	50
Make technical adjustments	31
Fund adult education planning grants	30
Increase funds for Proposition 39 energy projects	14
Total	-\$941

Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), various new community college proposals, and backfilling the federal sequestration cut to special education. The May Revision also includes a revised estimate of Proposition 39 corporate tax revenues, resulting in a small increase (\$14 million) in energy-related funding for schools and community colleges. We discuss several of these spending proposals in more detail later in this section.

Changes in Programmatic Per-Pupil Funding Offer Different Perspective. Under the May Revision, K-12 programmatic per-pupil funding is \$7,588 in 2012-13—roughly the same as under the January plan and flat from the prior year. Because the increase in 2012-13 spending under the May Revision is designated for paying down deferrals and the new CCSS initiative to be implemented in subsequent years, the programmatic impact in the current year is assumed to be negligible. In 2013-14, programmatic per-pupil funding under the May Revision is \$8,081—\$152 higher than the January level and \$493 (6 percent) higher than the current year. This increase is largely associated with the additional funding provided for the LCFF. Our estimates also assume that schools would spend half of the CCSS funding for programmatic purposes in 2013-14 (with the remainder spent in 2014-15). At CCC, programmatic funding per full-time equivalent (FTE) student increases under the May Revision by 4 percent, from \$5,418 in 2012-13 to \$5,638 in the 2013-14

Changes in Revenue Estimates and Minimum Guarantee

Revenue Estimates Result in Significant Increase in 2012-13 Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee. The May Revision estimates of General Fund revenues that count toward the minimum guarantee are roughly \$300 million lower in 2011-12 and \$2.9 billion higher in 2012-13 relative to the January estimates. The current-year minimum guarantee increases roughly \$1.1 billion as a result of higher *total* 2012-13 General Fund revenues. The minimum guarantee also increases because of the change in the *year-to-year growth* in revenues. The combination of a *decrease* in 2011-12 and an *increase* in 2012-13 significantly increases year-to-year General Fund growth and results in a larger 2012-13 Proposition 98 maintenance

factor payment (\$4.4 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion from the January estimate). Taken together, these two factors explain the \$2.9 billion increase in the 2012-13 minimum guarantee under the May Revision.

Revenue Estimates Result in Notable Drop in 2013-14 Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee. The May Revision estimate of General Fund revenues that count toward the guarantee in 2013-14 is \$1.8 billion lower than the January estimate. Given the notable increase in 2012-13 revenues and the decline in 2013-14 revenues, the year-to-year growth rate drops significantly. This drop in year-to-year revenue growth results in a \$1 billion reduction in the minimum guarantee. This reduction is offset by a small increase (\$106 million) due to updating various other inputs, including K-12 attendance (projected to grow by 0.20 percent, up from 0.10 percent in January). Combined, these changes explain the net \$941 million decrease in the 2013-14 minimum guarantee under the May Revision.

“Spike Protection” Provision Dampens the Ongoing Effect of Large Current-Year Increase in Minimum Guarantee. Under the May Revision, General Fund revenues that count toward the guarantee in 2013-14 (\$95.2 billion) are somewhat higher than 2012-13 (\$94.6 billion). The minimum guarantee, however, is lower in 2013-14 (\$55.3 billion) than 2012-13 (\$56.5 billion). This rare situation is due to the spike protection provision of Proposition 98. (2013-14 would be the first time this provision has ever taken effect.) In a year when the minimum guarantee increases at a much faster rate than per capita personal income, the spike protection provision excludes a portion of Proposition 98 funding from the minimum guarantee calculation in the subsequent year. In the May Revision, the spike protection provision excludes \$1.5 billion in

2012-13 Proposition 98 funding from the 2013-14 Proposition 98 calculations, reducing the 2013-14 minimum guarantee by a like amount. Although the spike protection provision also was applied in the Governor's January budget, the effect was much smaller (\$279 million).

Estimates of Proposition 98 Local Property Tax Revenues Up Notably. Estimates of Proposition 98 local property tax revenues are up a total \$736 million across the three-year period under the May Revision (up \$165 million in 2011-12, down \$8 million in 2012-13, and up \$579 million in 2013-14). The increase in 2011-12 is primarily due to increases in base property tax revenues. In 2013-14, property tax revenues are up mostly due to higher estimates of redevelopment agency revenues that will be redirected to schools and community colleges. The higher property tax estimates for schools and community colleges generally result in a dollar-for-dollar reduction in state General Fund Proposition 98 costs.

Changes in Proposition 98 Spending

One-Time Funding for Implementing CCSS. California adopted the nationally developed CCSS in 2010 and, pursuant to federal direction, is planning to begin implementing the new standards in the 2014-15 school year. One way the May Revision responds to the large increase in the current-year guarantee is by providing \$1 billion to school districts on a one-time basis for implementing the CCSS. The May Revision proposes to allocate this funding on a per-student basis (equating to about \$170 per student). School districts would be required to use the funds for instructional materials, professional development, or technology related to CCSS implementation. Districts would need to develop a related expenditure plan and spend the funds over the next two years (2013-14 and

2014-15). The CCSS spending would be subject to the annual funding and compliance audit.

Increases Deferral Paydowns Over Two-Year Period. Figure 14 shows the changes in the Governor's proposal to reduce the amount of outstanding K-14 payment deferrals. The May Revision provides an additional \$1.8 billion to retire existing deferrals in 2012-13—for a total current-year paydown of \$4 billion. As a result of the decline in the minimum guarantee in 2013-14, the Governor reduces his proposed 2013-14 paydown by almost \$1 billion (to \$920 million). Compared to the January proposal, the May Revision retires an additional \$760 million in deferrals over the two-year period, leaving \$5.5 billion in outstanding deferrals at the end of 2013-14.

Makes Some Modifications to LCFF, Increases Year-One Funding. In January, the Governor proposed to replace the state's existing system for allocating funding to school districts and charter schools with a new student-based funding formula. The May Revision proposes an additional \$236 million for implementing this formula (bringing total 2013-14 funding for LCFF implementation up to \$1.9 billion). The Governor also makes various modifications mostly relating to the proposed funding supplement for English learners and low-income (EL/LI) students, including: (1) basing EL/LI counts on a three-year rolling average, (2) allowing EL students to generate supplemental funding for seven (rather than five) years, and, (3) requiring districts to allocate EL/LI funding to school sites in proportion to their enrollment of EL/LI students. Additionally, the Governor proposes to strengthen academic accountability by developing a tiered intervention system through which county superintendents, the Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team (FCMAT), and Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) could intervene in districts failing to meet

academic performance targets. (The May Revision makes no major modifications to the proposed LCFF for county offices of education [COEs] but provides an additional \$4 million in funding—on top of the \$28 million proposed in January.)

Introduces New Proposal for Adult Education.

The Governor rescinds his January proposal that would have provided CCC with \$300 million in base funding for adult education. Instead, the May Revision proposes to provide \$30 million in the budget year for community colleges and school districts (through their adult schools) to create joint plans for serving adult learners in their area. Providers would have two years to form regional consortia and develop plans for coordinating and integrating services. Beginning in 2015-16, the administration proposes to provide \$500 million to the regional consortia to deliver adult education. Under the administration’s plan, each consortium would submit an application to the California

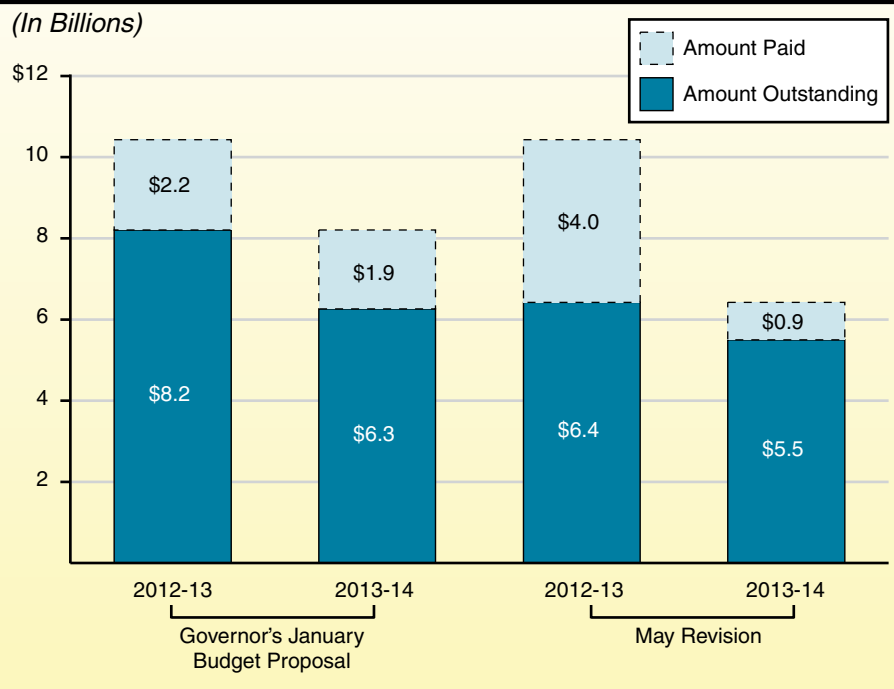
Department of Education (CDE) and CCC Chancellor’s Office, which would jointly review the applications and allocate the funding. Funding would be limited to core adult education programs (such as English as a second language and vocational instruction) and all providers would receive the same enhanced noncredit funding rate that community colleges receive. To create an incentive for school

districts (as well as community colleges) to maintain existing levels of support for adult education over the next two years (2013-14 and 2014-15), the Governor proposes to earmark two-thirds of the proposed \$500 million augmentation in 2015-16 for providers that meet this criterion.

Substitutes Unallocated Base CCC Increases for Targeted Augmentations.

The Governor also rescinds his January proposal to provide an unallocated base increase to CCC of \$197 million. Instead, the May Revision provides a total of \$227 million to CCC for three specific purposes: (1) funding 1.63 percent enrollment growth (\$89 million), (2) providing a 1.57 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for apportionments (\$88 million), and (3) augmenting the Student Success and Support categorical program (formerly known as Matriculation), which funds services such as orientation and counseling (\$50 million).

Figure 14
May Revision Makes Larger Deferral
Reductions Over Two-Year Period



Allocates \$61 Million to Backfill Federal Sequestration Cut to Special Education. California's federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) grant is projected to be cut \$61 million as a result of sequestration. In contrast to the other education sequestration cuts (including an \$84 million drop in Title I support for students from low-income families), the May Revision would backfill this loss with ongoing Proposition 98 funds. Most of the proposed backfill would be distributed based on the state's "AB 602" allocation formula. (A small amount—\$2.1 million—would be dedicated to special education infant/toddler and preschool services.) The \$61 million equates to about 1 percent of total special education categorical funding.

LAO Assessment of Changes in Revenues and Guarantee

Most New Revenue Dedicated to Proposition 98 Because of Maintenance Factor Application. The changes in the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee stemming from updated General Fund revenue estimates have resulted in highly unusual outcomes whereby schools and community colleges have disproportionately benefited from improvements in General Fund revenues. These outcomes are driven by the Governor's approach to calculating maintenance factor payments in Test 1 years (2012-13 is a Test 1 year). The Governor's maintenance factor treatment ratchets up the minimum guarantee, such that the \$2.8 billion increase in 2012-13 General Fund revenues in the May Revision results in a \$2.9 billion increase in the minimum guarantee. This result essentially requires the state to make budget reductions in other areas to pay for additional Proposition 98 costs. We question the reasonableness of an approach that results in the rest of the budget under certain situations not benefitting at all from revenue growth.

LAO Option Frees Up Almost \$3 Billion. If the state were to use an alternative interpretation

of maintenance factor—one akin to the past interpretation in which about 50 percent to 55 percent of revenue growth went to K-14 education—the budget situation facing the state would be quite different. Using this alternative application, the minimum guarantee in 2012-13 would be \$53.6 billion. This is \$2.9 billion below the May Revision estimate but almost identical to the Governor's January estimate, meaning that the state could keep the existing current-year spending plan. In 2013-14, the minimum guarantee (\$53.8 billion) would be lower than the January and May Revision levels, but the Legislature could provide more than the minimum guarantee and fund at whatever level it chose. If the Legislature chose to spend at the 2013-14 May Revision Proposition 98 level, it still would have \$2.9 billion available—funds that could be used to build up the budget reserve, pay off debts, or spend on non-Proposition 98 programs. Alternatively, if the Legislature chose to spend at the higher January Proposition 98 level, it would have \$1.9 billion available. The Legislature could choose to fund Proposition 98 even higher than the January level, determining how much of the \$1.9 billion to leave for other priorities. Such an approach offers the Legislature considerably more flexibility in building the 2013-14 state budget.

LAO Assessment of Spending Proposals

Mix of One-Time and Ongoing Spending Reasonable. We believe the May Revision approach of using new one-time 2012-13 funds for one-time initiatives (including the acceleration of deferral pay downs) is prudent. We also think the May Revision 2013-14 approach of dedicating about one-quarter of new resources to paying down deferrals and the remainder to building up ongoing programmatic spending is reasonable. Although the Governor dedicates a smaller share of new resources in 2013-14 to paying down existing obligations under the May Revision compared to the January plan,

the May Revision pays down more deferrals across the two-year period. Though the state will face a somewhat greater challenge in 2014-15 in finding available resources to continue paying down deferrals given this approach, the amount of total outstanding deferrals will be lower by \$760 million moving into 2014-15.

One-Time Common Core Implementation Initiative Raises Important Issues to Consider. The Legislature has several important issues to consider regarding how best to spend an additional \$1 billion in one-time funding. The Legislature faces significant trade-offs in deciding whether to use the funding for CCSS implementation or other existing one-time obligations. For example, the Legislature could use the funds to pay down additional deferrals, pay outstanding mandate claims, retire more of the Emergency Repair Program obligation (an obligation relating to a legal settlement), or fund other activities, such as facility maintenance, that have been reduced significantly over the past several years. Were the Legislature to deem CCSS implementation the highest of these priorities, it then would want to consider both how much to provide and what requirements, if any, to link with the funding. As part of this decision making, the Legislature would want to consider the amount of existing local, state, and federal resources that can be used to cover CCSS implementation costs, such that the additional amount of state resources provided could cover otherwise unaddressed implementation costs.

Overall LCFF Framework Remains Sound. We continue to believe that the overarching structure of the Governor's LCFF proposal is sound and recommend the Legislature adopt some variant of it. We believe most of the specific LCFF modifications proposed in the May Revision are reasonable but likely would have only a minor effect on districts and their funding allotments. In a few cases (such as the new requirements related

to school-site expenditures), we are concerned that the modifications in the May Revision could limit districts' flexibility and increase their administrative burden. The Governor's May Revision proposal relating to academic accountability under the LCFF seems generally reasonable in that it attempts to outline certain steps county superintendents, FCMAT, and the SPI can take to intervene in struggling districts. This proposal somewhat parallels existing practices for holding districts fiscally accountable. We have some concerns, however, regarding the current capacity of the county superintendents, FCMAT, and the SPI to perform these duties effectively. As the Governor proposes to begin implementing the new system in 2015-16, we think the Legislature could take some more time to consider the specific roles of each identified agency and then accordingly build their capacity to advise, support, and intervene in struggling districts.

Recommend Governor's COE Proposal Be Postponed One Year. As described in our January report, we have serious concerns with the Governor's proposal for COEs. Specifically, the proposal: (1) increases funding for regional services while reducing the responsibilities of COEs, (2) compounds the existing lack of accountability over how COEs spend regional funding, and (3) increases alternative education funding by up to \$7,000 per student without clear justification. Given these concerns and the short amount of time remaining this budget season to address them, we recommend the Legislature retain the existing COE funding formulas in 2013-14 and refine the Governor's proposal during the upcoming year. This alternative would allow the state additional time to consider carefully what activities should be required of all COEs and develop an appropriate funding rate for those activities beginning in 2014-15. If the Legislature were to adopt this

recommendation, \$32 million would be freed up for other Proposition 98 purposes in 2013-14.

Promising Plan for Adult Education. We believe the May Revision adult education proposal is much better than the Governor's January proposal. By proposing a regional delivery model, the new plan would create a strong incentive for adult-education providers to leverage their relative strengths and improve collaboration. By conditioning the bulk of new base funding on providers maintaining at least their current level of service, the May Revision also would create an incentive for providers to continue offering adult education programs in 2013-14 and 2014-15. We think the two-year planning time frame is reasonable. During this preparation period, providers would have an opportunity to identify program needs and create aligned curricula. At the same time, the Legislature, CDE, and the CCC Chancellor's Office could be addressing state-level issues in support of the regional consortia, such as developing a common course numbering system for adult education and deciding on the amount of funds each region would be eligible to apply for beginning in 2015-16. While we agree with the overall approach proposed by the Governor, we recommend the Legislature provide more flexibility for providers to organize themselves (for example, by allowing the Chancellor's Office to pass through funds to school districts if they are interested in being a consortium's fiscal agent).

Proposed CCC Base Augmentations Have Merit. In our analysis of the Governor's January proposal to provide an unallocated increase to CCC, we voiced serious concern that such an approach would provide no assurance that the Legislature's priorities would be met. The May Revision addresses this concern by funding specific and high legislative priorities such as access (enrollment) and student support services. As such, we recommend the Legislature approve the administration's May Revision proposal.

Special Education Backfill Proposal Is

Reasonable. We believe the Governor's proposal to increase Proposition 98 spending for special education is reasonable. Though the state is not obligated to backfill this cut in federal funding, school districts are required by federal law to provide special education services and a reduction in federal funding likely would lead to an increase in the amount of local general purpose funds school districts would have to dedicate for these services. This likely would exacerbate a recent trend in which school districts appear to be bearing a greater share of special education costs, as growth in state categorical and federal IDEA funds have not been keeping pace with growth in special education costs over the last several years.

General Fund Proposition 98 Costs Higher Than Estimated in May Revision. The Governor's May Revision fails to recognize additional General Fund Proposition 98 costs related to the allocation of Education Protection Account (EPA) funds. Proposition 30 requires that each school district receive at least \$200 in EPA funds per student and each community college district receive at least \$100 per FTE student. For most districts, EPA funds will be used to pay for costs that otherwise would have been paid with state General Fund dollars. As a result, those EPA allocations will not increase state costs. Some districts, however, do not receive base state funding because associated costs can be met entirely with their local property tax revenues. For these districts—known as basic aid districts—EPA allocations will result in higher state costs. The May Revision does not account for these costs. We estimate the annual cost in 2012-13 and 2013-14 at \$68 million (\$62 million for school districts and \$6 million for community college districts). We recommend the Legislature include these costs in building its Proposition 98 budget package and reduce spending in other Proposition 98 programs to maintain spending at the minimum guarantee in both 2012-13 and 2013-14.

MEDI-CAL EXPANSION

Under the ACA, also known as federal health care reform, the state has the option to expand its Medicaid Program (known as Medi-Cal) to cover over one million low-income adults who are currently ineligible. For three years, beginning January 1, 2014, the federal government will pay almost all the costs associated with the expansion. Beginning January 1, 2017, the federal share of costs associated with the expansion would be decreased over a three-year period until the state pays for 10 percent of the expansion and the federal government pays the remaining 90 percent. Currently, the counties have the fiscal and programmatic responsibility for health care for the low-income adult population that would be covered by the expansion (hereafter referred to as the expansion population).

Governor's Proposal

Adopts the Optional Medi-Cal Expansion Using a State-Based Approach. In January, as we discussed further in our report, *The 2013-14 Budget: Examining the State and County Roles in the Medi-Cal Expansion*, the Governor proposed to adopt the optional Medi-Cal expansion and proposed two options to implement the expansion: (1) a county-based approach or (2) a state-based approach. The Governor's May Revision proposes to adopt a state-based approach under which the state would expand its existing state-administered Medi-Cal Program to cover the expansion population. The expansion population would receive the same set of benefits currently provided by Medi-Cal—including long-term care services if the federal government allows the state to restrict these services to individuals with limited financial assets. Counties would have the option to provide enhanced substance use disorder services to both new and existing enrollees.

Redirects County Indigent Health Funding.

Under the proposal, the responsibility for providing health care to the expansion population would shift from counties to the state—resulting in significant savings for counties. The May Revision proposes to redirect certain funding provided to counties for indigent health care under the 1991 state-county realignment plan in order to help cover increased state costs due to the optional expansion and the ACA. (Under the 1991 realignment, the state transferred to counties certain health and human services program responsibilities and offset counties' expanded fiscal responsibilities with increased sales tax and vehicle license fee revenues.)

The May Revision proposes to establish a mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the "formula") to calculate annual county health care savings available for redirection. Based on initial discussions with the administration, county health care savings under this formula would be defined as the difference between (1) county health care revenue and (2) county costs for providing services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries (the expansion population and current enrollees) and uninsured patients. The formula includes some adjustments, presumably intended to (1) safeguard resources for county mental health and substance use programs and (2) ensure that the calculation of county savings is not affected by future county actions to redirect health care resources or greatly increase health care spending. These adjustments include:

- ***County Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services Resources Would Be Excluded.*** The formula excludes resources for mental health and substance use disorder services from its calculations of county health care revenue and spending.

- ***County Health Care Revenue Estimates Would Be Based Partly on Historic Factors.*** The formula would include actual federal funds and patient payments provided to counties. The amount of county health care funds attributable to 1991 realignment and local sources, in contrast, would be based on county prior use of these resources for health care purposes.
- ***High Growth in County Health Care Costs Would Be Excluded From the Formula.*** The formula would include actual costs experienced by counties during each year of ACA implementation, up to a specified cap based on historical spending levels. Actual county expenditures above the cap would not be incorporated into the formula.

The May Revision estimates that county health care savings under this approach would be \$300 million in 2013-14, \$900 million in 2014-15, and \$1.3 billion 2015-16.

Realigns State and County Responsibilities for Health and Social Services Programs. The administration proposes to redirect these county healthcare savings to pay for increased county costs resulting from a new state-county program realignment. Under the new realignment, counties would assume increased fiscal responsibility for CalWORKs, CalWORKs-related child care, and CalFresh administration—decreasing state General Fund spending in these programs dollar-for-dollar. The state would maintain its current policy making and oversight responsibilities for these programs. Additionally, county fiscal responsibility for California Children’s Services would be shifted to the state. Pending future developments (which the administration has not yet defined), county costs for In-Home Supportive Services also might be shifted to the state. In total, the realignment

package is intended to increase county costs by an amount equal to county indigent health savings and decrease state General Fund spending by a corresponding amount.

LAO Comments

State-Based Expansion Makes Sense. In our February report examining Medi-Cal expansion, we recommended the Legislature adopt a state-based expansion. The Governor’s proposal is consistent with our recommendation. We believe the state is in a better position than the counties to effectively organize and coordinate the delivery of health services to the newly eligible population—potentially resulting in improved health outcomes and administrative efficiencies. As a practical matter, we also believe the state is better positioned than the counties to successfully implement an expansion by January 1, 2014.

New Realignment Presents Significant Issues. The Governor’s realignment proposal raises two primary concerns. First, the new realignment proposal adds complexity to the already complicated issue of implementing the optional expansion. Evaluating programs as to their suitability for state-county realignment is complex and only should be implemented after thorough deliberation by the Legislature and discussions with the administration, counties, and program stakeholders. For example, in considering the realignment of CalWORKs, the Legislature would need to assess whether it is willing to relinquish some policy making authority over the program and allow variation in treatment of recipients across counties. Given the multitude of issues the Legislature will face in implementing the optional expansion, we suggest the Legislature avoid introducing additional issues—such as complicated shifts of authority over unrelated programs—into discussions of the optional expansion. Second, the realignment proposal raises concerns about

potential increased county costs and state mandates. Specifically, under the proposed realignment plan, counties would have increased fiscal responsibility for human services programs. The California Constitution generally requires the state to reimburse local governments if it mandates that local governments provide a new program, pay an increased share of a program's cost, or provide a higher level of service. Forecasting future costs for caseload-driven programs such as CalWORKs, child care, and CalFresh is very difficult. For this reason, in future years it would be difficult to ensure that the redirected realignment funds were sufficient to cover the costs of new county responsibilities. If funding fell short of what is required to fund the counties' new responsibilities, counties could experience fiscal pressure and the state could be liable for claims for mandate reimbursements.

Proposed Formula Appears to Diverge From Stated Goals of Financing Expansion.

The administration has articulated two major goals in its proposal for financing the optional expansion: (1) to ensure the state no longer funds counties to provide health care to patients who gain Medi-Cal and private coverage under ACA, and (2) to preserve access to county-operated hospitals and clinics for Medi-Cal beneficiaries and the remaining uninsured. While we find the administration's goals to be reasonable, we note that the formula for determining county savings—as described to us by the administration—appears to diverge from these stated objectives. Specifically, by incorporating in the formula revenues and costs related to all Medi-Cal patients, including currently eligible enrollees, the mechanism would define county healthcare savings to encompass a broader patient population than the formerly indigent. In our view, redirecting net county savings from all payer sources is a distinct concept from preventing overpayments from realignment funds for the

formerly indigent. Furthermore, the state's claim to all county health care funds in excess of the formula's calculations of their health care costs may limit incentives and resources for counties to reinvest in county public hospitals and clinics.

Basis for County Savings Estimates Is Unclear. At the time this report was written, the methodology and assumptions used by the administration to estimate county savings were unclear. Additionally, as we discussed in our February report, data on county indigent health expenditures are limited. According to the administration, information about county indigent health costs submitted to the state as part of the Medi-Cal Section 1115 waiver—including Low-Income Health Program cost information—was a primary source of information used to estimate county savings. While we believe this cost information could be useful in estimating county savings, the information has some significant limitations—such as the fact that not all counties operate a Low-Income Health Program.

LAO Alternative

The Governor's proposal raises concerns in that it: (1) unnecessarily ties implementation of the optional expansion to a complicated new state-county realignment and (2) appears to rely on a formula for calculating expansion-related savings that does not square with the administration's stated principles. Below, we discuss an alternative that attempts to address these concerns.

Redirect Realignment Funds Historically Related to Expansion Population. Under our alternative, the Legislature would redirect the share of 1991 health realignment funds historically associated with providing services to the expansion population—about 46 percent of total health realignment funds. (We discuss the policy basis for this redirection in our February report.) Accounting for the partial-year

implementation of the optional expansion in 2013-14, this approach would suggest redirecting about \$325 million in that fiscal year. However, in light of the uncertainty surrounding the implementation of the optional expansion and the potential administrative difficulties that may arise, the Legislature may want to consider redirecting a somewhat lesser amount—perhaps \$300 million, as suggested by the Governor—in 2013-14. In 2014-15 and 2015-16, the amount redirected under this approach would be around \$700 million.

Establish a Review Process to Protect Solvency of Public Hospitals and Clinics. The Legislature could create a process to formally review the solvency of public hospitals and clinics to ensure the above described shift of 1991 realignment funds does not threaten the financial viability of safety-net providers. This process would involve various state and county stakeholders and review data on actual county funding and costs for the operation of public hospitals and clinics as it becomes available. The findings of this review could be presented to the

Legislature and used to adjust the amount of redirected realignment funding in future years.

Use Indigent Health Realignment Funds to Pay Some CalWORKs Costs. Instead of making major changes to county fiscal and program responsibilities as proposed by the Governor, the Legislature could build upon an existing arrangement created under the 2011 realignment plan (a recent state-county realignment that, among other changes, transferred responsibility for certain criminal offenders from the state to counties) that uses county funding to offset state General Fund costs for CalWORKs grants. Under this approach, redirected indigent health realignment funds would be placed in an account within the 1991 realignment structure to help pay for CalWORKs grant costs—creating dollar-for-dollar state General Fund savings. This approach does not fundamentally increase county financial responsibility for supporting CalWORKs and does not change the state’s authority over or programmatic responsibility for CalWORKs. As a result, it would be a much simpler approach to implement—particularly in the near term.

LAO MULTIYEAR FORECAST

Consistent with our practice following the release of the May Revision in most years, our office has completed a quick forecast of the state’s future fiscal condition. This forecast—consistent with our standard approach for May Revision forecasts—generally assumes that the Governor is successful in implementing his policies as of the May Revision, but is based on our own revenue forecast, our independent assessment of the future growth of caseload and costs for major state-funded programs, and our property tax forecast. (Our property tax forecast reflects our office’s current assessment of revenues related to the dissolution of

redevelopment agencies—a forecast that is similar to that of the administration.)

Figure 15 summarizes our multiyear budget forecast, showing the projected ending 2013-14 state fund balance under our higher revenue estimates, as well as the projected operating surpluses (the differences between our annual revenue forecast and a forecast of expenditures under the Governor’s policies) through 2016-17. Our forecast also reflects the Governor’s plan for paying down much of the “wall of debt” through 2016-17, a significant portion of which is paid from within the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee.

Higher Reserve at End of 2013-14

Higher Revenue Forecast Increases Projected Reserve. Our forecast indicates that the state would end 2013-14 with a reserve that is several hundred million dollars higher than that reflected in the administration’s estimates. This difference results almost entirely from our forecast’s higher revenues (\$3.2 billion more than the DOF forecast through 2013-14), offset by correspondingly higher General Fund Proposition 98 spending (\$2.4 billion more than the DOF forecast for 2012-13 and 2013-14 combined). Our estimate assumes that property taxes offsetting state Proposition 98 spending are \$120 million higher than DOF projections in 2012-13 and 2013-14 combined (due in part to our office’s slightly higher projected assessed valuation growth).

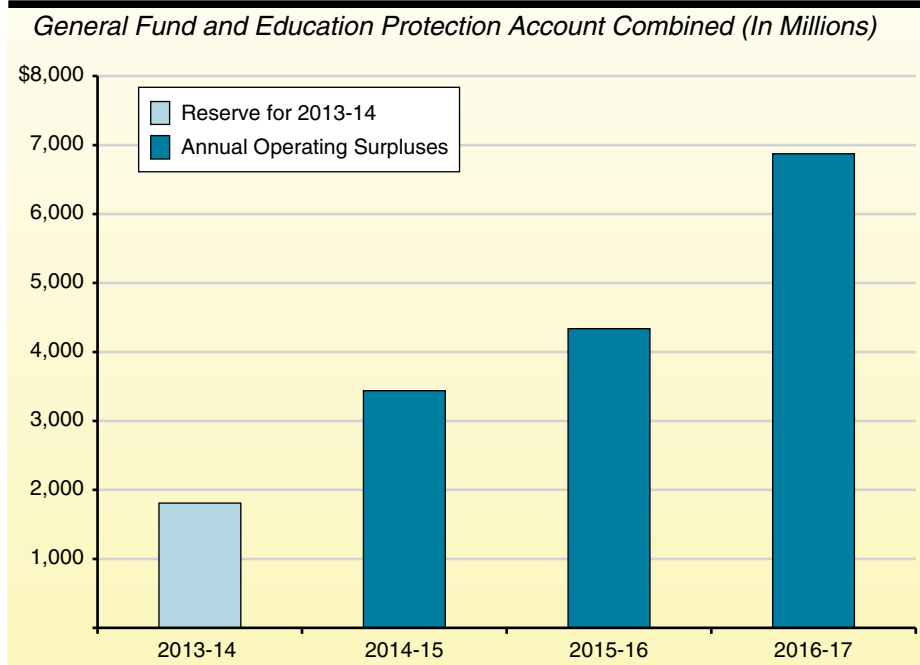
State Revenues Projected to Exceed Expenditures Through 2016-17

Revenues Forecasted to Grow Faster Than Expenditures. Consistent with our multiyear budget forecasts that were released in May and November 2012, we project growing operating surpluses beginning in 2014-15 and continuing throughout the forecast period (which ends in 2016-17) under the Governor’s May Revision policies. As indicated in Figure 15, our forecast shows that there could be an over \$3 billion operating surplus in 2014-15, growing thereafter to a \$6.9 billion surplus

in 2016-17. Broadly speaking, the year-over-year change in operating surpluses under our forecast is caused by our estimates of revenue growth outpacing projected expenditure growth.

By 2016-17, Our Forecast Shows Notably Less Spending Than Administration’s Forecast. In general, our May forecast projects higher revenues and lower expenditures than does the administration in its multiyear forecast. In 2014-15, for example, our revenue forecast is about \$2.5 billion higher than the administration’s, while our expenditure forecast is about \$600 million lower. In 2014-15 we project an operating surplus that is about \$3.1 billion higher than the administration’s projections. By 2016-17, the differences become even more apparent, with the administration projecting notably more expenditure growth than we expect under our forecast. Specifically, while we estimate that 2016-17 revenues will be about \$2.8 billion higher than the administration, our expenditure forecast projects over \$3.7 billion in lower expenditures.

Figure 15
LAO May Revision Forecast



This results in our forecast of the operating surplus for that year being \$6.6 billion higher. Nearly half of the difference in the expenditure forecast is explained by the administration's higher projection for Proposition 98 General Fund spending. The vast majority of this difference results from the administration's considerably weaker forecast of property tax revenues, which increases the amount of required General Fund Proposition 98 spending. Specifically, in 2016-17, we forecast that property tax revenues provided to schools (that offset Proposition 98 state costs) will be \$1.5 billion more than reflected in the administration's forecast.

In our view, the administration's *property tax* forecast—assuming 2.5 percent assessed valuation growth per year—is inconsistent with the administration's *economic* forecast. The economic forecast, according to the May Revision summary, is premised on a transition of the housing market back to a more normal rate of buying and selling, including a rising number of housing permits. Such a housing market should facilitate higher assessed valuation growth in the coming years, consistent with past patterns and as reflected in our forecast.

Reasons Future Surpluses May Not Materialize

Several Assumptions Key to Achieving Future Surpluses. The forecast reflects our standard forecast assumptions, including an assumption of continued, moderate economic growth and, as noted above, a general assumption that the administration will be able to implement its budgetary proposals successfully in most cases. The forecast therefore depends on a number of economic, policy, and budgetary assumptions that, if changed, could result in dramatically different outcomes. As summarized in Figure 16, a variety of alternate scenarios would result in much smaller future operating surpluses or possibly operating deficits.

Lower Revenues Would Result in Smaller Surpluses. The LAO revenue forecast assumes a considerably higher level of capital gains realizations by Californians than the DOF forecast does. This and other forecast differences result in our revenue forecast being over \$2.8 billion higher than DOF's by 2016-17. Our respective revenue forecasts also affect the level of Proposition 98 funding each year, with a higher revenue total generally resulting in a higher Proposition 98 minimum guarantee. For illustrative purposes, Figure 16 shows that the net effect of a \$3 billion drop from our revenue estimates in a future fiscal year could worsen the General Fund's bottom line by about \$1.5 billion (thus assuming a \$1.5 billion decline in the Proposition 98 guarantee for that year). In a recession, the revenue drop could be considerably worse than illustrated in Figure 16.

Health and Human Services Costs Could Increase More Rapidly. For 2013-14, our estimate of state expenditures in the health and human services area is slightly under that of the administration. While we forecast significant spending growth in health and human services programs, by 2016-17 it seems that the administration's estimates of these costs are still somewhat higher than those of our office. The Governor, for example, has expressed concern that the federal government may shift certain health and human services costs to the state in future years, and there are various uncertainties about how implementation of the ACA will affect future growth of health care expenditures by the state and other governments. If health and human services costs ended up growing much faster than we expect, operating surpluses could end up being a few billion dollars weaker by 2016-17, as illustrated in Figure 16.

Forecast Assumes No COLAs or Inflation Adjustments. Consistent with existing state law specifying that inflation adjustments to many state

programs are not “automatic,” the Governor’s May Revision plan includes no COLAs or inflation adjustments for state operations (including, in general, no future raises for state employees other than those already included in state collective bargaining agreements). As shown in Figure 16, if we included such COLAs and price increases beginning in 2014-15 (based on the projected rate of inflation), operating surpluses would be around \$800 million lower by 2016-17.

Forecast Assumes No Additional

Contributions to CalSTRS. As of June 30, 2012, the California State Teachers’ Retirement System’s (CalSTRS) actuary estimated that the defined benefit pension program had an unfunded liability of about \$71 billion. Last year, the Legislature passed a resolution stating its intent to adopt a plan during the current two-year legislative session to address the unfunded liability. If the Legislature adopted the plan described by CalSTRS as the “definitive approach” to retiring the system’s unfunded liabilities within about 30 years, the

state’s costs for CalSTRS would be phased in over several years, with state costs increasing by roughly \$800 million each year over a few years. (This assumes that the state pays the entire amount of these additional funding costs. Teachers and/or school districts also may be required to make higher payments to CalSTRS, which would reduce the amount the state has to provide.) By 2016-17, increased contributions to CalSTRS in this scenario would reduce the operating surplus by about \$2.6 billion.

Forecasts Assumes No Additional

Contributions to Address Retiree Health Liabilities. Current state law does not require the state to “pre-fund” liabilities for retiree health benefits of state and California State University employees. Because the state does not pre-fund these liabilities, it pays for statutorily set retiree health benefits on a “pay-as-you-go” basis. Paying for retirement benefits, such as these, on a pay-as-you-go basis is a poor governmental fiscal practice, as it results in future taxpayers paying the costs

Figure 16
Reasons That Sizable Operating Surpluses May Not Materialize

(In Billions)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
LAO Budget Forecast			
Revenues and transfers	\$107.0	\$112.3	\$118.9
Expenditures	103.6	107.9	112.1
LAO Operating Surpluses	\$3.4	\$4.3	\$6.9
Alternate Scenarios			
Net effect of \$3 billion less in revenues ^a	-\$1.5	-\$1.5	-\$1.5
Higher health and human services costs	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0
Inflation increases for state operations (including courts and state worker pay)	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8
Operating Surpluses Under These Scenarios	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$2.6
Scenarios for Unfunded Retirement Liabilities			
State addresses CalSTRS’ unfunded liability in 30 years ^b	-\$0.8	-\$1.7	-\$2.6
Higher state payments to “pre-fund” retiree health liabilities	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Operating Deficits (Including All Scenarios Above)	-\$0.8	-\$1.7	-\$1.0

^a Assuming that, in a given fiscal year, a \$3 billion lower revenue total would reduce the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee by \$1.5 billion in that year—resulting in a net budget deterioration of \$1.5 billion. Actual results will vary. In the event of a recession or stock market downturn, the revenue decline could be much greater.

^b Rough estimate, assuming implementation of the California State Teachers’ Retirement System’s (CalSTRS) recently identified “definitive approach” to addressing system unfunded liabilities within about 30 years. Assumes that neither teachers nor districts pay any part of the higher contributions.

of services provided in the past by public workers. Significant unfunded liabilities for retiree health benefits result from pay-as-you-go funding, and the state forgoes the ability to generate investment earnings from pre-funding deposits (which, over time, reduce taxpayer costs of providing the benefits). If the state were to begin pre-funding these benefits for all employees, added General Fund costs could total around \$1 billion more per year, as shown in Figure 16.

Some of Proposition 30 Tax Increases Expire After Forecast Window. Proposition 30, passed by the voters in November 2012, increased PIT rates on higher-income individuals through 2018 and SUT rates through 2016. Because the bulk of additional revenue attributable to Proposition 30 is expected to be generated from the PIT rate increase, the budget could be several billion dollars worse off shortly after the end of our forecast due to

the expiration of Proposition 30. (The exact effects would depend on economic and Proposition 98 funding trends around the time the taxes expire.) The Legislature should be mindful of this issue when considering the state's spending plans in the coming years.

Also Possible That Larger Surpluses Could Materialize in Some Years. While there are various risks to the state's budgetary outlook, we note that our revenue projections are based on statistical models that consider historical economic and tax collection trends. Just as revenues (and other budgetary totals) could end up weaker than we project in some years, the economy and state revenues likely will grow more rapidly than our projections in other years. Therefore, in some years, the state's fiscal condition could be better than summarized in Figure 15.

LAO COMMENTS

Many Reasons to Adopt Cautious Approach

Governor Clearly Wants to Ensure That Recent Budget Improvements Hold. In introducing the May Revision, the Governor openly described his administration's aim to adopt a cautious budgetary approach—one that focuses on avoiding the budgetary erosions that would result from potential economic setbacks, putting a reasonable portion of new school spending into one-time spending efforts, and rejecting most proposals to restore programmatic cuts that were adopted during the recession, such as those in health and social services programs. The Governor also aims to reduce the state's future budgetary exposure to costs resulting from the expansion of Medi-Cal under the ACA, and as we described, his administration's revenue estimates are quite cautious. Now that economic

growth, Proposition 30, and the savings from past budget reductions have put the state in a much improved budgetary situation, the Governor seems determined to consolidate these budgetary gains and reject additional spending options that could put the budget at risk in the future.

Significant Reasons for the Legislature to Adopt Such an Approach. In our view, there is good reason for the Legislature to adopt a cautious budgetary posture. After years of "boom and bust" budgeting, California's state government now has the opportunity to build a budget for future years that gives lawmakers more choices about how to build reserves in times of healthy revenue growth, prioritize future state spending, and pay off many accumulated bills that were incurred during the recent budget turmoil. While we believe that the economic outlook is considerably more promising

than the administration seems to think, there is certainly a risk that our outlook will prove wrong in the near term. If that risk materializes, then the Governor's cautious approach to budgeting potentially would allow the state to deal with any economic downturn with less need for urgent budget cuts or other public policy changes than otherwise would be the case. On the other hand, if the state adopts a cautious budgetary outlook and revenues are closer to our estimates, the Legislature would have much more flexibility to prioritize state spending within the next year or two. Put another way, if the Legislature adopts the Governor's plan and revenue estimates, but the economy and revenues end up performing in line with our office's expectations, substantial state money will be available for state reserves, paying accumulated state liabilities, restoring prior cuts, and additional school funding increases within the next few years.

Maintenance Factor Policy Means Higher Revenues Help Rest of Budget Little. Another reason to take a cautious approach is that, under our initial calculations, there is surprisingly little benefit to the state's "bottom line" from adopting our higher revenue calculations. This is because the current maintenance factor approach would require a very large portion of the higher projected revenues to be allocated to Proposition 98. Our initial estimates show that adopting our higher revenue estimates—while keeping the current maintenance factor approach—would allow, at most, several hundred million more dollars to be available for allocation to reserves, paying down debts, or restoring cuts to non-school programs.

Alternative Maintenance Factor Approach Would Greatly Enhance Legislative Flexibility. If the Legislature adopted our approach on maintenance factor repayment, it would have much more control over the use of new revenues. Such an approach would not require the state to make additional Proposition 98 payments in the current

fiscal year, providing \$2.9 billion of General Fund savings compared to the May Revision. As a result, the increase in required school payments would not be greater than the increase in revenues, allowing the state to actually save additional funds by adding to the reserve—in our view, a key goal during this economic recovery period, when the state budget is benefiting from the temporary taxes of Proposition 30. For example, even if the Legislature adopted the Governor's revenue estimates and his 2013-14 Proposition 98 spending level, there would still be enough money to:

- Roughly triple the size of the Governor's proposed budget reserve (to \$3 billion).
- Avoid adding to the wall of debt by not borrowing cap-and-trade auction revenues.
- Make targeted program augmentations of a few hundred million dollars.

Cautious Approach Involves Tradeoffs, Particularly in Restoring Prior Cuts. Since Proposition 98 fares well even under the Governor's cautious budget plan, a key reason that the Legislature might want to adopt a less cautious budgetary approach is to restore prior cuts in non-Proposition 98 programs. Using the Governor's maintenance factor policy, but adopting our office's revenue estimates, for example, could give the Legislature some flexibility to use up to several hundred million dollars of revenues to augment non-school programs, while the rest of our higher revenues would be required to be provided to schools. We acknowledge that legislators reasonably might want to restore a few, very targeted prior budget cuts and that such an approach could be consistent with maintaining a sound General Fund budgetary condition. If the Legislature were to take this approach and adopt our revenue estimates, we would advise it to budget the incremental increases in school funds very

cautiously, given the significant influx of money already expected under the Governor's plan and the possibility that revenues will end 2013-14 below our forecast levels. If that possibility were to materialize, the Legislature would want to preserve options to bring school spending back down to a lower minimum guarantee next spring without having to make midyear programmatic cuts.

Time for Legislature to Take Charge of State's Future Fiscal Plans

Brightened Fiscal Outlook Means Big Choices Ahead. California's fiscal outlook has sharply improved in recent months. As indicated in our forecast, if the economy continues to grow, considerably more budgetary improvement is possible, particularly if the state continues to carefully limit new or restored spending commitments. This year is the time for the Legislature to begin laying the groundwork for future budgetary progress by planning how to address the mammoth set of bills due in part because of actions taken during times of recent budget turmoil. The state's debts include not only the collection of liabilities the Governor calls the wall of debt (substantial repayment of which is assumed in our forecast of the state's budget situation under the Governor's policies), but also the state's much larger set of retirement liabilities. In the short term, recent stock market gains will improve—at least temporarily—the actuarial health of public pension funds, but in the long run governments will be increasing their payments to these entities. Our forecast, for example, reflects hundreds of millions of dollars in added costs in the coming years resulting in part from the California Public Employees' Retirement System decision to increase governmental payments and reduce the risk of future pension funding shortfalls.

CalSTRS Liabilities a Major Fiscal Problem, But Ignored in May Revision. Last year, the

Legislature passed a resolution stating its intent to adopt a plan to address CalSTRS' unfunded liabilities during the current, two-year legislative session, and CalSTRS submitted a set of funding options for legislative consideration earlier this year. While the Governor addresses comparatively smaller and less risky items on his wall of debt, he has not placed a priority on addressing the more worrisome CalSTRS funding problem. We believe it is time for the Legislature to establish a plan addressing CalSTRS' unfunded liabilities fully within the next few decades, as we recommended earlier this year. This plan will be expensive, but there is no option to avoid much higher payments to the system to address the costs of benefits already provided to system members. The longer that a funding solution is delayed, the more costly it will prove to be for future taxpayers. We believe the next step for the Legislature should be asking the CalSTRS board directly what a funding plan would have to look like—in its view and that of its actuaries—to fulfill the contractual commitment provided to teachers for a financially sound pension plan. The Legislature then could evaluate that reply and begin the difficult task of figuring out how much more should be paid in the future by the state, school districts, and teachers, respectively. We note that there may be a strong argument to prioritize addressing CalSTRS' liabilities over some items in the Governor's wall of debt, given the high effective interest rate of deferring payments on unfunded pension liabilities.

Building Reserves Needs to Be a Priority for Future Surpluses. To the extent that surpluses arise, increasing state reserves needs to be a key funding priority. The Governor's May Revision assumes continued, annual suspension of the state's future deposits to the Budget Stabilization Account established by Proposition 58. We recommend that the Legislature increase the size of the state's reserves over the next few years to the extent

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possible. This is important in order for the state to prepare for the expiration of the Proposition 30 taxes within a few years, as well as the inevitable next economic or stock market downturn (which

could occur with surprising speed). Building reserves means that there will be less necessity during future downturns to slash public spending, as has occurred in recent years.

Attachment Three

Balancing Act: The Fiscal Side of Health Care Implementation

May 16, 2013

To: Supervisor Bruce Gibson, Chair, San Luis Obispo County
Supervisor Bruce McPherson, Vice Chair, Santa Cruz County
Members, Government Finance and Operations Policy Committee

From: Jean Kinney Hurst, Senior Legislative Representative, CSAC

Re: Balancing Act: The Fiscal Side of Health Care Implementation

Recommendation. This is an informational item for the purpose of providing information about the Governor's proposals related to counties and health care reform implementation.

Background. On May 14, the Governor released his May budget revision, including his updated proposal to shift county realignment funds to the state. While the revised proposal did acknowledge that the redistribution of county realignment funds should be based on actual savings generated by the Affordable Care Act rather than an arbitrary number of what the savings will be, it still proposes to prematurely redirect county health care funds at rates which CSAC believes are higher than what actual savings will be from state Medi-Cal expansion. CSAC's press statement on the May Revise is attached.

Under the formula outlined in the May Revise, \$300 million in county health care funding will be redirected in 2013-14, with an additional \$2.2 billion potentially directed over the following two years. The attached document shows how much each county has at stake if this proposal goes through. These figures not only far exceed any anticipated savings that counties are expected to achieve, the redirection will prematurely force counties to cut into critical public health and safety net services they currently provide and will reduce funding available to care for the remaining uninsured.

The May revise also proposes a realignment of human services programs to counties which CSAC opposes. Counties simply are not in a position right now to take on more programs, responsibilities, and risk, especially when our health care systems are also undergoing dramatic changes.

CSAC is actively fighting this proposal and will be actively lobbying the Legislature to reject the redirection of county health care funds.

Action Requested. This item is for information only.

Staff Contact. Please contact Jean Kinney Hurst (jhurst@counties.org or 916/327-7500 x515) for additional information.

Materials.

CSAC's May Revise Press Statement
Health Care Reform: Proposed Shifts from Counties



California State Association of Counties
1100 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 327-7500

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 14, 2013

Contact: Gregg Fishman, Communications Coordinator
916-327-7500, ext. 516
916-342-9508 mobile

MAY REVISE: CALIFORNIA COUNTIES STILL GRAVELY CONCERNED ABOUT HEALTH CARE SAFETY NET

SACRAMENTO - In response to The Governor's May Revision, which calls for redistributing hundreds of millions of dollars in health care realignment funding that counties currently use to provide care for medically indigent adults and for essential public health services we all rely on, the California State Association of Counties issued the following statement:

"We appreciate that the Governor's May Revision Budget recognizes that Medi-Cal expansion on January 1, 2014 is an important goal, and that any redistribution of funds should be based on actual savings generated by the ACA rather than an arbitrary number," said David Finigan, President of CSAC and Del Norte County Supervisor. "Unfortunately under the formula outlined today, the money will be taken too soon and the 'true up' formula will come too late. In the meantime, people depending on local health care safety net services will suffer."

"Under this proposal, it is actually the state that would be paid twice," said Finigan. "The federal government has pledged to pay 100% of the costs of insuring this new population for the first three years, so redirecting county funding right away is duplicative and unnecessary."

"While we support a partnership with the state, we should take advantage of the first three years of full federal funding under the ACA to collect and analyze the actual data so we know how much counties will save and how much they will continue to spend caring for the remaining uninsured," said CSAC Executive Director Matt Cate. "Federal health care reform is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to improve the healthcare system for all in California, not just maintain the status quo."

--more--

May Revise 2-2-2

“Furthermore, the proposal to redirect \$300 million in the first year is too aggressive,” said Cate. “Redirecting too much health care funding will force counties to cut into the safety net services they provide today, including trauma care, emergency services, burn care, and public health programs.”

The May revise also proposes a realignment of human services programs to counties. “We are simply not in a position right now to take on more programs, responsibilities and risk, especially when our health care systems are also undergoing dramatic changes,” said Finigan.

“We have been and remain good partners with this administration,” said Cate. “And I am hopeful that as we continue working with the Governor, his staff and Legislature we can come to an agreement that is both fiscally responsible and fulfills the promise of the Affordable Care Act.”

The California State Association of Counties is the voice of California’s 58 counties at the state and federal level.

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	1991 Health Realignment		
	May Revision Proposal Estimated Impacts		
	Pro Rata Reductions		
		2013-14	2014-15
		Estimated \$300M Reduction	Estimated \$900M Reduction
			Estimated \$1.3B Reduction
H	Alameda	11,091,727.64	33,275,182.91
C	Alpine	30,287.73	90,863.20
C	Amador	389,139.22	1,167,417.67
C	Butte	2,537,594.65	7,612,783.94
C	Calaveras	399,896.62	1,199,689.85
C	Colusa	316,265.03	948,795.10
H	Contra Costa	5,650,358.51	16,951,075.54
C	Del Norte	374,485.91	1,123,457.74
C	El Dorado	1,451,687.41	4,355,062.22
N	Fresno	6,964,084.00	20,892,252.01
C	Glenn	359,500.94	1,078,502.82
C	Humboldt	2,527,774.99	7,583,324.96
C	Imperial	2,523,132.82	7,569,398.47
C	Inyo	488,594.73	1,465,784.19
H	Kern	4,734,708.90	14,204,126.71
C	Kings	1,262,657.48	3,787,972.43
C	Lake	557,747.79	1,673,243.36
C	Lassen	393,217.22	1,179,651.66
H	Los Angeles	88,623,681.55	265,871,044.66
C	Madera	1,247,733.74	3,743,201.23
C	Marin	2,901,438.62	8,704,315.86
C	Mariposa	209,433.60	628,300.80
C	Mendocino	804,121.48	2,412,364.44
N	Merced	1,611,148.88	4,833,446.65
C	Modoc	231,356.33	694,069.00
C	Mono	331,079.52	993,238.56
H	Monterey	2,287,613.27	6,862,839.81
C	Napa	1,228,114.77	3,684,344.32
C	Nevada	781,877.24	2,345,631.72
N	Orange	15,784,110.02	47,352,330.07
N	Placer	998,426.36	2,995,279.07
C	Plumas	330,733.16	992,199.47
H	Riverside	8,896,727.47	26,690,182.40
N	Sacramento	9,240,331.15	27,720,993.45
C	San Benito	470,087.72	1,410,263.15
H	San Bernardino	10,129,973.95	30,389,921.85
N	San Diego	18,008,327.54	54,024,982.63
H	San Francisco	16,903,489.56	50,710,468.67
H	San Joaquin	3,955,703.55	11,867,110.66
N	San Luis Obispo	1,281,094.32	3,843,282.97
H	San Mateo	3,938,984.39	11,816,953.18

		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Estimated \$300M Reduction	Estimated \$900M Reduction	Estimated \$1.3B Reduction
N	Santa Barbara	2,355,933.67	7,067,801.01	10,209,045.90
H	Santa Clara	9,494,187.41	28,482,562.22	41,141,478.77
N	Santa Cruz	1,589,141.81	4,767,425.43	6,886,281.18
C	Shasta	2,179,189.35	6,537,568.05	9,443,153.84
C	Sierra	77,020.31	231,060.93	333,754.67
C	Siskiyou	608,971.77	1,826,915.32	2,638,877.68
C	Solano	3,116,686.07	9,350,058.20	13,505,639.62
C	Sonoma	4,992,292.10	14,976,876.31	21,633,265.79
N	Stanislaus	3,161,966.21	9,485,898.63	13,701,853.58
C	Sutter	1,196,051.34	3,588,154.03	5,182,889.16
C	Tehama	807,372.07	2,422,116.22	3,498,612.32
C	Trinity	342,581.45	1,027,744.35	1,484,519.62
C	Tulare	2,873,556.97	8,620,670.91	12,452,080.21
C	Tuolumne	624,367.93	1,873,103.80	2,705,594.38
H	Ventura	3,699,683.50	11,099,050.50	16,031,961.83
N	Yolo	1,020,263.07	3,060,789.22	4,421,139.98
C	Yuba	993,889.25	2,981,667.75	4,306,853.41
	Total*	271,381,604.09	814,144,812.28	1,175,986,951.07
	CMSP	28,618,395.91	85,855,187.72	124,013,048.93
	Grand Total	300,000,000.00	900,000,000.00	1,300,000,000.00
	<i>*Does not include funds allocated to cities for public health</i>			
	<i>Based on 2011-12 sales tax and VLF allocations from State Controller's Office</i>			
	H=hospital counties			
	C=CMSP counties			
	N=non-hospital, non-CMSP counties			

Attachment Four

The Affordable Care Act: What Employers Need to Know

May 16, 2013

To: Supervisor Bruce Gibson, Chair, San Luis Obispo County
Supervisor Bruce McPherson, Vice Chair, Santa Cruz County
Members, Government Finance and Operations Policy Committee

From: Eraina Ortega, Senior Legislative Representative, CSAC
Faith Conley, Senior Legislative Analyst, CSAC

Re: The Affordable Care Act: What Employers Need to Know

Recommendation: This is an informational item for the purpose of providing employer-related information pertaining to the Affordable Care Act.

Background. President Obama signed comprehensive health reform, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) on March 23, 2010. The ACA contains mandates for employers and penalties associated with failing to meet those mandates.

Employer Mandate. Large employers (those with fifty or more full-time employees) will be required to provide *minimum essential coverage* to 95 percent of their full time employees and their dependents by the 90th day of employment. Employers with more than 200 employees are required to automatically enroll employees into health insurance plans they offer (the employee may opt out). Minimum essential coverage must be affordable (less than or equal to 9.5 percent of the employee's household income for those employees with household incomes of 100 to 400 percent of federal poverty level) and have minimum value (defined as 60 percent of the total cost of benefits provided under the employer-sponsored health plan).

Penalties. The penalties associated with the new coverage mandate are as follows:

- If a large employer does not offer coverage to their full-time employees and their dependents, the employer will be assessed a penalty of \$2,000 per full-time employee (excludes the first 30 employees from the assessment).
- If a large employer offers coverage to their full-time employees and their dependents but the coverage is unaffordable to certain employees or does not provide minimum value, the employer will be assessed the lesser of \$3,000 for each employee receiving a premium credit OR \$2,000 for each full-time employee.

If none of the employer's full-time employees receives a subsidy from the Exchange, no penalties are assessed to the employer.

Determining proper employee eligibility for health coverage will be critical to avoiding penalties; counties should be prepared to track and monitor eligibility for 2014 compliance and onward.

Reporting Requirements. Counties should also be aware of reporting requirements associated with the benefit mandate. Large employers, starting January 1, 2015, must report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS): the length of any waiting period for coverage, months during the year for which coverage was available, monthly premium for the lowest-cost option under the plan, the employer's share of total allowed cost of benefits under the plan, the name, address, and tax identification number of each full-time employee during the calendar year and the months (if any) during which such employee (and any dependents) were covered under any such health benefits plans.

Already in effect are requirements that employers file with the IRS an information return reporting the terms and conditions of the health care coverage they provide to full time employees for the year at issue and, on W-2 Wage and Tax Statements, to report the cost of coverage under the employer-sponsored group-health plan. Beginning this past March, employers also must now inform employees about, among other things, the existence of the Exchange and eligibility for a premium tax credit.

CalPERS. The California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and other providers are required to pay fees on health plans under the ACA. The costs of these fees for CalPERS will be in the millions of dollars and will be built into future healthcare rates. CalPERS will show an accounting of those increases as part of the employer rate notice. It should be noted that participation in the Public Employee Medical Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) does not exclude those contracting agencies from complying with the ACA.

Action Requested. This item is for information only.

Staff Contact. Please contact Eraina Ortega (eortega@counties.org or 916/650-8180), or Faith Conley (fconley@counties.org or 916/650-8117) for additional information.

Materials.

None.