

Overview of the K-14 Mandate System And Recommendations for Reform

LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE

Presented to: Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 1 on Education Hon. Carol Liu, Chair





Mandate Determination Process Overseen By Commission on State Mandates



In 1979, voters passed Proposition 4. State must reimburse local governments if a law, set of regulations, or executive order requires local governments to:

- Implement a new program.
- Provide a higher level of service.



New programs or higher levels of service are not always reimbursable under Proposition 4. For example, an activity is not reimbursable if it:

- Is imposed by voters or the federal government.
- Defines a crime.
- Is implemented at the local agency's discretion.
- Is also required of nongovernmental entities.



The Commission on State Mandates was created to determine whether new requirements constitute a mandate.

Membership of Commission on State Mandates

State Controller

State Treasurer

Director of the Department of Finance

Director of the Office of Planning and Research

Local government officials—gubernatorial appointees (2)

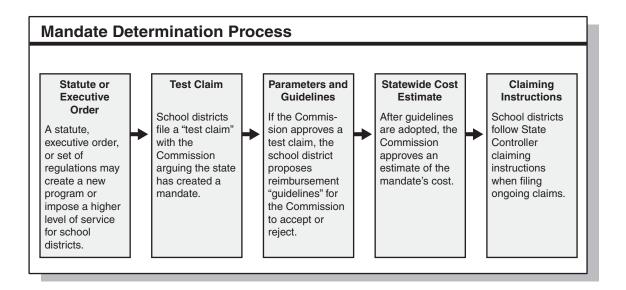
Public member—gubernatorial appointee



California Has Elaborate Mandate Determination Process

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Five major steps involved in mandate determination process.



- Mandate process typically takes five years to complete.
- Even mandates in an early stage of determination process can be generating costs for the state.
- Determination process limits Legislature's role in the mandate process.



State Imposes 51 Education Mandates, **Hundreds of Associated Requirements**

Removal of Chemicals

Comprehensive List of K-14 Mandates^a

Claimable Only by K-12 School Districts (36)

Included in 2009-10 Budget Act

AIDS Prevention Instruction I-II Notification to Teachers of Mandatory Expulsion

Annual Parent Notification Physical Education Reports **Physical Performance Tests** Caregiver Affidavits Charter Schools I-III Pupil Health Screenings

Comprehensive School Safety Plans Pupil Promotion and Retention

County Office of Education Fiscal Accountability Reporting Pupil Residency Verification and Appeals

Criminal Background Checks Criminal Background Checks II Differential Pay and Reemployment

Expulsion Transcripts

School District Reorganization Financial and Compliance Audits Scoliosis Screening **Graduation Requirements** Teacher Incentive Program **Habitual Truants Additional Claimable Mandates** Immunization Records High School Exit Examination

Immunization Records—Hepatitis B Missing Children Intradistrict Attendance

Pupil Safety Notices Juvenile Court Notices II School Accountability Report Cards

Law Enforcement Agency Notifications Stull Act

Notification of Truancy

Claimable Only by Community Colleges (7)

Additional Claimable Mandates Included in 2009-10 Budget Act

Health Fee/Services **Enrollment Fee and Waiver** Law Enforcement College Jurisdiction Agreements Integrated Waste Management

Sex Offenders: Disclosure by Law Enforcement Reporting Improper Governmental Activities

Sexual Assault Response Procedures

Claimable by Both School Districts and Community Colleges (3)

Included in 2009-10 Budget Act **Additional Claimable Mandates**

Collective Bargaining Agency Fee Arrangements

California State Teachers' Retirement System Service

Pupil Suspensions, Expulsions, and Expulsion Appeals

School District Fiscal Accountability Reporting

Credit

Claimable by Local Governments (5)

Included in 2009-10 Budget Act **Additional Claimable Mandates**

Mandate Reimbursement Process Absentee Ballots Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Open Meetings Act

Threats Against Peace Officers

a In addition to these 51 mandates, two mandates claimable only for school districts (School Bus Safety I-II and County Treasury Withdrawals) and three mandates claimable for both school districts and community colleges (Law Enforcement Sexual Harassment Training, Health Benefits for Survivors of Peace Officers and Firefighters, and Grand Jury Proceedings) have all been suspended in recent years.



Substantial Costs Associated With K-14 Mandates



Annual K-14 claims growing and could almost double if administration loses appeal regarding the high school science graduation requirement mandate.

- Excluding graduation requirement mandate, state anticipating \$233 million in 2009-10 mandate claims.
- Including graduation requirement mandate, state anticipating \$416 million in 2009-10 mandate claims.
- Rather than pay these mandate claims on an annual basis, state typically defers payments until later years.
- This practice has resulted in significant outstanding mandate obligations owed to districts.
 - Excluding graduation requirements, the backlog is likely to reach \$1.3 billion as of the end of 2009-10.
 - Including graduation requirements, the backlog is likely to reach \$3.6 billion as of the end of 2009-10.



Virtually Every Aspect of K-14 Mandate Finance System Broken

√	Mandates have several major, long-recognized fiscal and paths shortcomings:	olicy
Problems With Current K-14 Mandate System		
9	Mandates often do not serve a compelling purpose.	
9	Costs can be higher than anticipated.	

Recent court ruling likely to make containing costs even more difficult.

Reimbursement rates can vary greatly without justification.

Reimbursement process can reward inefficiency.

Reimbursement process ignores effectiveness.

In addition, a Superior Court found the state's practice of deferring payments unconstitutional.



Options for Improving Mandate System, Addressing Court Decision



For any particular mandate, state has four basic options:

- Fund.
- Eliminate.
- Suspend.
- Eliminate but preserve the underlying policy.



Governor proposes to suspend all but three education mandates. Although better than the status quo, the proposal has two major shortcomings:

- Treats most mandates alike, regardless of policy merits.
- Creates confusion/uncertainty for districts.



We recommend comprehensive mandate reform.



LAO Recommends Assessing Merits of Each Mandate



Used longstanding LAO criteria for evaluating mandates.

LAO Criteria for Funding Mandates

- Statute has resulted in a "true" mandate by requiring local governments to establish a new program or provide an increased level of service.
- ✓ The mandate serves a statewide interest.
- ✓ The mandate has produced results consistent with the Legislature's intent and expectations.
- The benefits achieved by the mandate are worth the cost.
- The goal of the mandate cannot be achieved through a less-costly alternative.
 - Used a narrow definition of "statewide interest" already used to evaluate non-education mandates.
 - Only funded mandates related to:
 - Health and public safety.
 - Oversight and accountability.
 - By evaluating mandates in this way, our proposal would:
 - Preserve a dozen mandates.
 - Eliminate majority of mandates, saving the state \$363 million annually.



Specific K-14 Mandate Recommendations

- Recommend funding 12 mandates:
 - Examples include mandates related to the high school exit exam, immunization records, and school district fiscal accountability.
 - Funding for these mandates should be standardized and paid in arrears.
- Recommend eliminating majority of mandates.
 - Examples include mandates related to truancy, physical education reports, and removal of chemicals.
 - Mandates in this category do not serve a compelling statewide purpose and tend to be inefficient, ineffective, and costly.
- Recommend eliminating some mandates while preserving underlying policy:
 - Examples include mandates related to high school science graduation requirements, criminal background checks, and collective bargaining.
- In a few cases, recommend combination of these approaches for a single mandate:
 - Examples include mandates related to annual parent notification and school accountability for report cards.
- Our complete package of recommendations is attached.