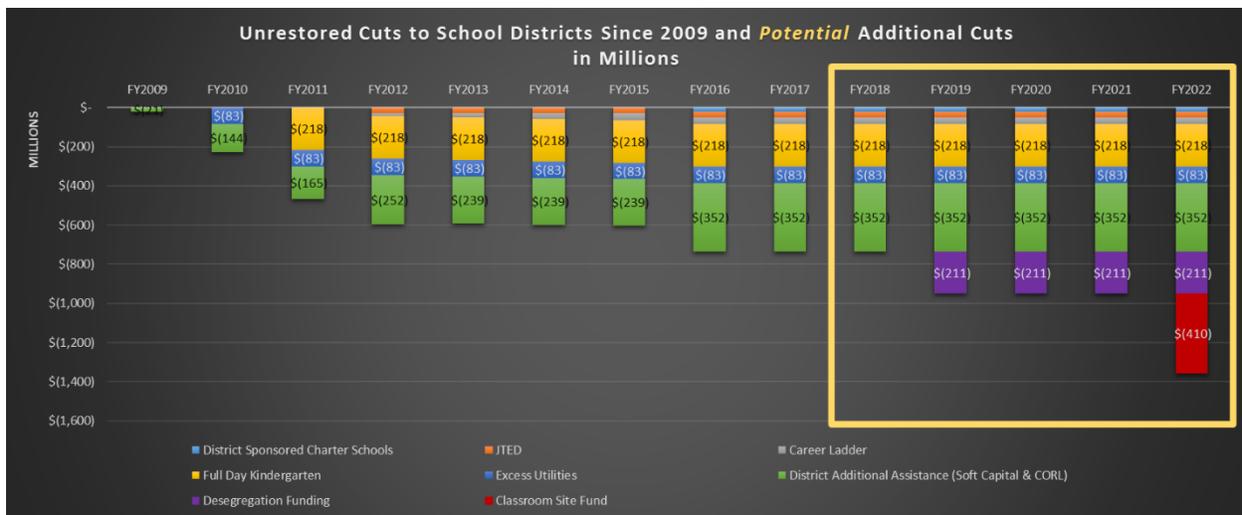




Unrestored Budget Cuts

Arizona has cut \$4.56 billion dollars to public schools since 2009¹. And those cuts haven't been restored.



Capital funding, what the state calls “District Additional Assistance” is the part of the formula that funds ongoing capital expenses, including technology, textbooks for high schools, and school bus purchases. The cut was made by the Legislature to balance the budget. The total cut since 2009 equates to \$2 billion.

Full-Day Kindergarten funding was eliminated in 2011 by the Legislature to balance the budget. The total cut since 2011 equates to \$1.5 billion.

Joint Technical Education District (JTED) funding was eliminated for 9th grade students. This cut was made in 2012 by the Legislature in order to balance the budget. The total cut since 2012 equates to \$174 million.

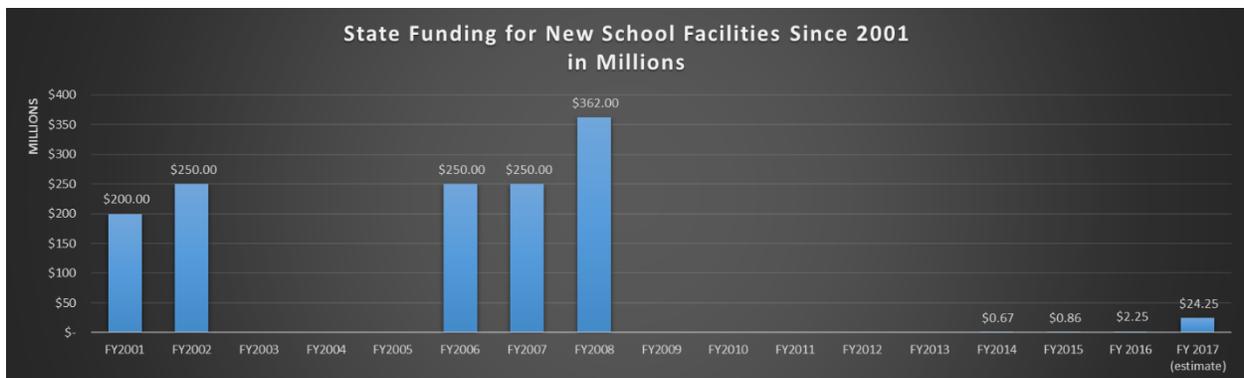
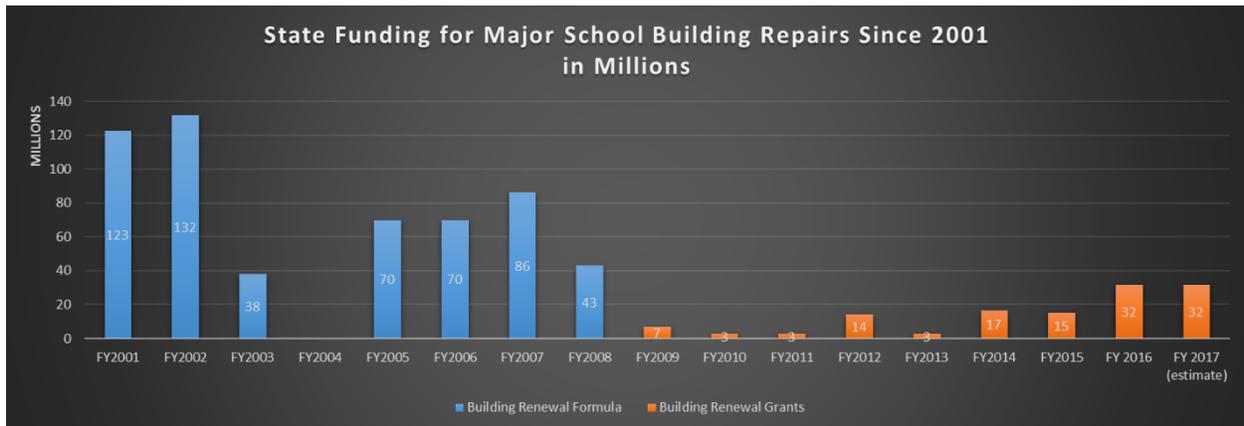
The phase-out of Career Ladder, which funded compensation and growth opportunities for teachers, began in 2012. The elimination of Career Ladder was a result of a lawsuit which argued the program was unconstitutional since it was not available to all school districts. The total cut since 2012 equates to \$171 million.

¹ Totals are not adjusted for inflation or student growth.

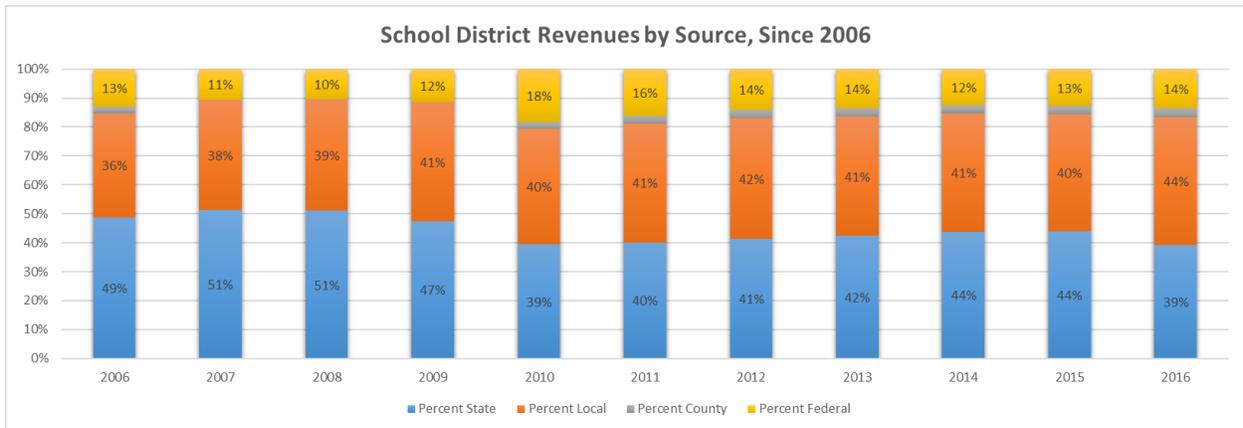
Capital funding was eliminated for **district sponsored charter schools**. The Legislature removed districts' authority to sponsor charter schools in 2016. The total cut since 2012 equates to \$40 million.

Besides its cuts to school district capital budget, the Legislature also now funds only a fraction of what the law requires for the building of new schools and major school repairs through the School Facilities Board. These costs are now largely left to school districts whose voters pass a bond election. Districts without bonding capacity or support from voters must do without.

It is difficult to estimate how much districts have spent to build the new schools the SFB did not fund, but the building renewal formula has been cut \$256 million since 2009, based on 2008 funding levels.



The state's share of districts' total revenue continues to decline from 49 percent in 2006 to 39 percent in 2016. This means local taxpayers are bearing a larger share of the K-12 responsibility.



This year, 20 percent of Arizona's 223 public school districts had bond or override measures on the ballot because of declining state funding that has made it difficult for districts to maintain class sizes, increase teacher salaries and upgrade technology to meet state testing needs, placing an additional tax burden on local property owners.