



**2021-22 GOVERNOR'S MAY REVISION
MAY 14, 2021**

TO: CSAC Board of Directors
County Administrative Officers
CSAC Corporate Partners

FROM: Graham Knaus, CSAC Executive Director
Darby Kernan, CSAC Deputy Executive Director, Legislative Services

RE: Governor's May Revision for 2021-22

When Governors put together their budget proposals, there are bad years and there are good years...and then there's this year. The already healthy revenue estimates in January have continued to improve, to the point that Governor Newsom has a historic, unprecedented opportunity to propose a number of increases that, taken together, could have a transformative effect on the state, its government programs, and its infrastructure.

The revenue available for new programs and increases totals just over \$100 billion—\$75.7 billion of state General Funds and \$26 billion of flexible federal funds—and the Governor is proposing major new projects in almost every area of the budget. Overall, about 90 percent of the proposed increases are for one-time costs, many spread over multiple years, and the other 10 percent is for ongoing programs. Total reserves at the end of the fiscal year are projected to total \$24.4 billion.

Among the items of greatest interest to counties:

- \$7 billion to expand broadband infrastructure.
- \$12.4 billion to combat homelessness.
- \$9.3 billion for housing investments and supports, including behavioral health infrastructure.
- \$11.8 billion for climate resilience, such as water resilience, forest resilience, urban greening, and community hardening, plus \$926 million for sustainable agriculture.
- No new ongoing funding for county public health departments, but \$300 million for public hospitals.
- Inclusion of CSAC-sponsored budget proposal for continuation of In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) collective bargaining funding mechanisms.

In addition, the Governor has held press conferences throughout the week to announce his proposals to provide \$600 to \$1,100 tax rebates to many Californians, double rental assistance to \$11.4 billion, provide \$2 billion of utility bill assistance, and significantly expand tax exemptions, tax incentives, and fund grants to small businesses.

Schools, likewise, will enjoy record-high funding levels. Total funding, including one-time federal funding, in the budget for K-12 public schools will exceed \$20,000 per pupil for the first time. In addition, the Governor is proposing universal transitional kindergarten for all 4-year olds. The UC, CSU, and community college systems are also receiving notable increases, including over \$400 million to transition Humboldt State to a polytechnic university.

Even a brief summary of the all the proposals in [the Governor's 235-page May Revision \(pdf\)](#) could go on for many pages, and, in fact, the press conference unveiling it lasted nearly two and a half hours. But the following pages summarize and put into context the items of greatest interest to counties. Counties should feel free to contact [CSAC's legislative staff](#) with further questions.

If you would like to receive the Budget Action Bulletin electronically, please e-mail Amanda Yang, CSAC Legislative Assistant, at ayang@counties.org.

**2021-22 May Revision
General Fund Budget Summary***
(\$ in millions)

	2020-21	2021-22
Prior-Year Balance	5,658	27,435
Revenues and Transfers	187,020	175,921
Total Resources Available	\$192,678	\$203,356
Non-Proposition 98 Expenditures	98,166	130,421
Proposition 98 Expenditures	67,077	66,374
Total Expenditures	\$165,243	\$196,795
Fund Balance	27,435	6,561
Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances	3,175	3,175
Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties	24,260	3,386
Public School System Stabilization Account	1,984	4,601
Safety Net Reserve	450	450
Budget Stabilization Account / Rainy Day Fund	12,494	15,939

**2021-22 May Revision
General Fund Revenue Sources***
(\$ in millions)

	2020-21	2021-22	\$ Change	% Change
Personal Income Tax	124,151	123,298	-853	-0.7%
Sales and Use Tax	27,936	28,986	1,050	3.8%
Corporation Tax	20,120	18,106	-2,014	-10.0%
Insurance Tax	3,348	3,428	80	2.4%
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes and Fees	385	390	5	1.3%
Cigarette Tax	60	58	-2	-3.3%
Motor Vehicle Fees	40	36	-4	-10.0%
Other	6,124	5,064	-1,060	-17.3%
Subtotal	\$182,164	\$179,366	-\$2,798	-1.5%
Transfer to the Budget Stabilization/ Rainy Day Fund	4,856	-3,445	-8,301	-170.9%
TOTAL	\$187,020	\$175,921	-\$11,099	-5.9%

2021-22 May Revision
General Fund Expenditures by Agency*
(\$ in millions)

	2020-21	2021-22	\$ Change	% Change
Legislative, Judicial, Executive	11,328	4,024	267	15,619
Business, Consumer Services & Housing	1,177	1,184	1,220	3,581
Transportation	1,843	15,135	4,417	21,395
Natural Resources	8,888	1,629	886	11,403
Environmental Protection	1,214	4,794	17	6,024
Health and Human Services	54,159	26,327	-	80,486
Corrections and Rehabilitation	13,794	3,254	-	17,048
K-12 Education	64,412	134	1,515	66,061
Higher Education	20,589	158	936	21,683
Labor and Workforce Development	843	855	-	1,698
Government Operations	3,644	244	8	3,896
General Government:				
Non-Agency Departments	1,735	1,869	2	3,606
Tax Relief / Local Government	513	2,929	-	3,442
Statewide Expenditures	12,656	-810	1	11,847
Total	\$196,795	\$61,726	\$9,269	\$267,789

*Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

Homelessness

Earlier this week, the Governor announced a [\\$12 billion homelessness package](#). Given that this package crosses many departments, programs, and fiscal years, and includes proposals from both the Governor's January budget and May Revision, we have included the Administration's summary of these investments at the end of this Budget Action Bulletin. Additionally, more information about the Health and Human Services homelessness proposals can be found in the Health and Human Services section of this Budget Action Bulletin.

The May Revision includes significant new investments in a wide range of homelessness programs, including:

- Project Homekey—\$2.75 billion over two years for additional acquisitions and rehabilitation of sites through Project Homekey. This builds upon the \$750 million the Governor proposed in January for a total of \$3.5 billion.
- Challenge Grants and Technical Assistance—\$40 million one-time General Fund available for five years for grants and technical assistance to local jurisdictions to develop action plans that will address family homelessness and move the state closer to attaining functional zero for family homelessness.
- DSS Homelessness Supports—\$475 million General Fund in both 2021-22 and 2022-23 to expand the existing CalWORKs Housing Support program and \$280 million General Fund in 2021-22 and 2022-23 to expand the Bringing Families Home program.
- Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure—\$1.4 billion in 2022-23 to construct, acquire, and rehabilitate assets to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources. It also expands the program by \$10 million in 2021-22 (on top of the \$750 million included in the Governor's January budget proposal).
- Project Roomkey—\$150 million one-time General Fund to support the stability of the state's FEMA-funded non-congregate shelter population and transition of individuals from Project Roomkey into permanent housing following the September 2021 sunset of the federal reimbursement.
- Housing and Disability Advocacy Program—\$175 million General Fund annually through 2023-24 to reach individuals eligible but not yet receiving SSI/SSP.
- Home Safe—\$100 million General Fund annually through 2022-23 for the program.
- Community Care Expansion—\$250 million one-time CFRF for competitive grants.
- Supportive Services for Formerly Homeless Veterans—\$25 million one-time General Fund to administer a competitive grant program to support aging veterans.

The May Revision also includes funding to assist with a coordinated approach to manage unhealthy and unsafe encampments. This includes \$50 million one-time General Fund to

partner with local governments to assist with resolving critical encampments and transitioning individuals into permanent housing, and \$2.7 million one-time General Fund for Caltrans to mitigate safety risks at encampments on state property.

Lastly, the May Revision calls for greater accountability, and for local governments to move away from strategies that simply seek to manage homelessness, and towards true systems-level solutions that prevent and end homelessness. The May Revision Budget Summary states that the state and federal government have a role in setting policy and funding, but local governments and Continuums of Care are ultimately responsible for the implementation of these funds and their impact on preventing and ending homelessness. Therefore, the May Revision includes \$5.6 million one-time General Fund to conduct an assessment of local homelessness service providers and state funded homelessness programs.

Administration of Justice

Local Public Safety

Across multiple state departments, the May Revision includes several key proposals and adjustments of county interest.

Pretrial Detention

The Judicial Branch budget of the May Revision includes \$140 million General Fund in 2021-22 and \$70 million ongoing to expand pretrial programs statewide. The funding will provide all 58 courts and county supervision agencies with the resources necessary to support judicial officers in making pretrial release decisions that impose the least restrictive conditions while maintaining public safety and assisting individuals in returning to court, and implementing appropriate monitoring practices and the provision of services for released individuals. While details are still forthcoming, it is our understanding this funding includes \$100 million in 2021-22 and \$50 million ongoing for “county supervision agencies.”

Fines and Fees

The Judicial Branch budget also includes a new fine and fee debt forgiveness program, in recognition of the financial hardship historical fines and fees have placed on low-income individuals. The program, funded with \$300 million from the American Rescue Plan Act, will support additional relief for low-income Californians in the form of a debt forgiveness program to eliminate debt owed on existing fines and fees for traffic and non-traffic infraction tickets issued between January 1, 2015 and June 30, 2021. Individuals could apply to have 100 percent of their debt forgiven upon submitting an application verifying their low-income status. The \$300 million includes the cost to backfill lost trial court **AND** local government revenue.

Division of Juvenile Justice Realignment

The May Revision includes no significant changes to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) realignment framework established in SB 823 (2020) and SB 92 (2021). However, the May Revision does propose statutory changes to create opportunities for state and local partnerships to maintain firefighting operations at the Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp in Amador County. This will enable juvenile courts to assign local youth to Pine Grove without committing them to DJJ and authorizes counties to contract with the state to place youth at the camp. The May Revision also includes \$7.6 million General Fund in 2021-22 and \$7.2 million ongoing General Fund for 33 positions (compared to 19 in the Governor's January proposal) to stand up the Office of Youth and Community Restoration and perform the core functions laid out in SB 823 (2020), including: (1) review of county's juvenile justice plans, (2) reporting on youth outcomes and identifying best practices, (3) providing technical assistance to counties, and (4) performing the ombudsperson duties.

2011 Public Safety Realignment

The May Revision updates revenue assumptions for 2011 Public Safety Realignment programs. For the Community Corrections Subaccount (AB 109), 2020-21 revenue is estimated to fulfill the current year statewide base of \$1.366 billion. Additionally, the May Revision estimates \$153.1 million in growth for community corrections (an increase of \$77.2 million compared to the January estimate) for 2020-21. The May Revision also brings good news for 2021-22. Revenues are projected to fulfill the new community corrections base of \$1.519 billion and generate additional growth of \$98.8 million in 2021-22.

CSAC will provide individual county base estimates in the coming weeks.

State-level Prison Intake

Due to COVID-19 necessitating the closing and partial reopening of state-level intake from county jails, the state has provided \$121.1 million General Fund in reimbursements to county sheriffs and correctional agencies to date. It is estimated that another \$98.3 million will be provided by June 30, 2021, and an additional \$97.5 million will be reimbursed in 2021-22.

Proposition 47 Savings Estimate

Proposition 47, passed by the voters in November 2014, requires misdemeanor rather than felony sentencing for certain property and drug crimes, and permitted inmates previously sentenced for these reclassified crimes to petition for resentencing. Each year, state savings from the implementation of Proposition 47 is required to be transferred and re-allocated in grant programs, as specified in the initiative. The May Revision estimates total state savings of \$116.2 million for 2020-21, an increase of \$1.4 million from the Governor's January budget estimate.

Post Release Community Supervision

The May Revision includes \$23.6 million one-time General Fund for county probation departments to supervise the temporary increase in the average daily population of individuals on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) as a result of the implementation of Proposition 57 (including the recent changes to good conduct credit earning). This is an increase of \$4.1 million over the Governor’s January budget estimate.

California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program

The May Revision includes an additional \$100 million one-time General Fund across three fiscal years for the Board of State and Community Corrections to expand CalVIP which provides competitive grants to cities and community-based organizations to support various violence reduction models.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

The May Revision includes total funding of \$13.6 billion (\$13.3 billion General Fund and \$347 million other funds) for CDCR in 2021-22. Due to the resumption of state-level intake, spring population projections have increased by 10,935 for 2021-22 when compared to the January projections. This brings the total adult incarcerated population to 106,259 in 2021-22.

Capacity and Population

The May Revision continues plans to close the Deuel Vocational Institution in Tracy by September 2021 and the California Correctional Center in Susanville by June 30, 2022, but does not discuss additional planned closures at this time.

Judicial Branch

The May Revision includes total funding of \$4.6 billion (\$2.7 billion General Fund and \$1.9 billion other funds) in 2021-22 for the Judicial Branch, of which \$1.2 billion General Fund is provided to support trial court operations. Additional funds are being committed to help reduce the case backlog caused by the impact of COVID-19 on court operations. This includes \$30 million one-time General Fund to support the Early Disposition Readiness Conference Program, which aims to expedite adjudications by making temporary assigned judges available to complete readiness conferences to resolve low-level misdemeanors or felony cases before going to trial.

The May Revision also includes the following Judicial Branch investments of county interest:

- Trial Courts and Courts of Appeal Deferred Maintenance—\$158 million ongoing General Fund.
- Legal Aid for Renters and Homeowners—\$20 million American Rescue Plan Act funds per year for three years.

- Shasta County Court Security for new Courthouse—\$330,000 General Fund in 2021-22 and \$660,000 ongoing.

Department of State Hospitals

The May Revision includes \$2.5 billion (\$2.3 billion General Fund) in 2021-22 for support of the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) programs. The patient population for DSH is expected to reach 7,089 by the end of 2021-22. This projected patient population number is an increase from the Governor’s January budget and includes patients receiving competency treatment in jail-based and community-based settings.

Felony Incompetent to Stand Trial

The Department continues to experience a growing number of felony incompetent to stand trial (IST) commitments. The number of ISTs awaiting placement into DSH was approximately 1,561 individuals in May 2021.

The May Revision includes the following proposals to address the number of ISTs pending placement by increasing local capacity to provide treatment, housing, and other necessary supportive services:

- Incompetent to Stand Trial Facility Infrastructure—As part of the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure proposal, the May Revision includes \$250 million one-time General Fund to provide competitive grants for increased infrastructure targeted to justice-involved individuals with a serious mental illness who are deemed IST. Related to intent to reallocate Relinquished County Jail Bond Authority to purchase or modify community mental health facilities, this proposal is intended to provide community based alternatives to incarceration or unnecessary state hospitalization.
- Community Based Restoration (CBR) Expansion—The May Revision includes \$28.3 million General Fund to provide competency restoration service for IST patients in community mental health treatment settings. This is an increase of \$9 million over the Governor’s January budget. Beginning in 2024-25 ongoing costs increase to \$49.8 million General Fund.
- Discontinue Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Patient Contracts with Counties—The May Revision includes a \$17.1 million General Fund backfill for lost revenues as the state will no longer accept new LPS patients. Beginning in 2023-24 the ongoing cost increases to \$146 million General Fund.
- Jail-Based Competency Treatment Program Existing/New Program Updates—The May Revision includes \$13.3 million General Fund to contract with counties to provide competency restoration services for IST patients residing in local detention facilities. Beginning in 2022-23, ongoing costs increase to \$22.5 million General Fund. This is an increase of \$6.2 million over the Governor’s January budget to expand the program into additional counties.

- Reevaluation Services for Felony ISTs—The May Revision includes \$12.7 million General Fund to partner with local detention facilities to re-evaluate individuals deemed felony ISTs waiting in jail 60 days or more pending placement to a DSH program.

Victims of Crime Act Supplemental Funding

The May Revision proposes \$100 million one-time General Fund for the California Office of Emergency Services to supplement federal funding supporting a variety of services for domestic violence victims. While need for these services grows, federal funding has declined.

Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources

The Governor’s January budget included significant investments to prepare for and protect communities against our changing climate and disasters. The proposal built on legislative efforts, previous budget allocations, and ongoing policies to ensure that the state has adequate resources to mitigate climate risk, prepare for future events, and protect our the environmental health and safety.

The Governor’s May Revision Budget significantly increases General Fund expenditures, focusing on emergency preparedness, drought and wildfire response, and economic recovery.

Drought, Water Supply Reliability and Flood

The May Revision allocates \$5.1 billion in direct drought and water resilience investments, complemented by a \$1 billion rate relief package for overdue water bills, helping stabilize both water users and agencies. Critical to counties, the package ([details here](#)) includes:

- \$27 million for emergency and permanent solutions to drinking water drought emergencies.
- \$500 million for multi-benefit land repurposing to support growers.
- \$300 million for drought relief and urban water management grants for approximately 2,400 small community water systems that serve schools and all of California’s 58 counties as they plan for drought and potential water shortages.
- \$300 million for SGMA Implementation to improve water supply security, water quality, and water reliability.
- \$200 million for Water Conveyance to address subsidence and rising cost of moving water through the Friant-Kern Canal, the Delta-Mendota Canal, the California Aqueduct, and the San Luis Canal.
- \$140 Million for Flood to reduce flood risk for 1.1 million people and over \$100 billion of assets.

ACTION

- \$60 Million for State Water Efficiency and Enhancement (SWEEP) in grants to help farmers reduce irrigation water use and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture pumping.

Community Resilience and Hardening

The May Revision tackles community resilience and hardening in several different ways. As outlined below, counties will be able to access significant grant funding for community hardening through a new “Prepare California” program at CalOES. Counties with fairgrounds, and other local facilities that are regularly used for disaster and evacuation, will have access to funding for significant upgrades through a new the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) allocation. Funding for climate adaptation, home hardening, and hazard mitigation is also included.

Community Hardening to Build Disaster Resilient Communities

The May Revision proposes \$250 million one-time General Fund to develop and implement a new initiative, Prepare California, modeled after a successful FEMA program. Prepare California is designed to build disaster-resistant communities through state, local, federal, and private sector and nongovernmental organization partnerships. This proposal includes paying up to 100 percent of the local government’s cost share for participating in the federal hazard mitigation program.

Community Resilience Centers and Fairgrounds

The May Revision proposes \$150 million one-time General Fund through CDFA to support the development and enhancement of community resilience centers. Funding could be used to support infrastructure for emergency evacuation, shelter, base camps during emergency events, and critical deferred maintenance. Elements for this infrastructure may include cooling and heating centers, clean air centers, and extended emergency evacuation response centers. These centers could be equipped with community kitchens, shower facilities, broadband, back-up power, and other community needs due to wildfires, floods, and other emergencies or climate events.

Community Resilience Planning and Adaptation

The May Revision proposes \$495 million General Fund over three years to provide investments that align economic resilience with the State’s climate goals, empower vulnerable communities, and support the leadership capacity of key regional and local stakeholders. Funding would be directed through the state’s planning and strategic growth agencies, with an emphasis on climate-readiness and adaptation.

All-Hazards Grant Program

The May Revision includes \$250 million for Cal OES to implement an equitable, all-hazards grant program focused on building resiliency in disadvantaged communities and providing assistance

ACTION

to communities that often lack resources or expertise in drafting competitive grant applications to leverage federal and private funds.

Home Hardening

In addition to \$27 million in the approved early action budget, the May Revision adds another \$30 million for home hardening, defensible space inspectors, and land use planning and public outreach.

Emergency Preparedness, Firefighting and Response

With the ever-present threat of catastrophic wildfire, the Governor's proposed budget expands investments to CAL FIRE, the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), and local agencies to prepare for ongoing threats. Counties will be able to access an additional \$100 million state funding through the California Disaster Assistance Act as well as an ongoing \$25 million grant program through the LISTOs program.

Improving Cal OES Emergency Management

The Revision set aside \$16.5 million General Fund, and 73 positions ongoing, to establish a permanent and dedicated Incident Support Team, a deployable Incident Management Assistance Team, and needed support to operate California's State Operations Center or Regional Emergency Operations Centers. These teams will strengthen the capabilities of the State Operations Center and lessen the Department's reliance on redirected staff from other areas in the organization. In addition, the May Revision proposes to establish a new unit within Cal OES designed to better coordinate and lead the state's disaster cost tracking and public facing reporting efforts in coordination with all state agencies. This new unit would also serve as a liaison with the Department of Finance to better align cost tracking and federal cost recovery efforts, as this work is currently being done across agencies.

Long-Term Recovery Support

The May Revision provides \$37.8 million (\$15.7 million General Fund) ongoing to permanently fund 104 recovery positions, and 110 new positions, to better support California's recovery efforts. The positions will also assist in the recoupment of eligible federal disaster cost reimbursements for state and local governments, and maximize the hazard mitigation program.

California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)

The Revision includes \$100 million one-time General Fund to increase the amount of funding available through the CDAA, which is used to repair, restore, or replace public property damaged or destroyed by a disaster. The funding can also be used to reimburse local governments for eligible costs associated with response to a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor. This augmentation increases total CDAA funding available in 2021-22 to \$162.6 million.

Listos Grant Program

The May Revision proposes to make permanent a Listos grant program to further strengthen connections and build resiliency with all communities. The Listos program would include an ongoing \$25 million General Fund grant program and an expansion of its focus from emergency preparedness to also include emergency response and recovery.

Wildfire

To address the scale and urgency of these wildfire risks, the May Revision proposes to maintain the Governor's January Budget proposal with \$708 million in 2021-22 to support the Forest Management Task Force's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan. The May Revision adds \$38.9 million to support the staffing of three additional California National Guard crews for a total of 13 fire crews from July through December, and continue staffing 8 additional CAL FIRE crews that began in April 2021.

Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center

The May Revision continues to implement the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center. The Center provides real time intelligence and data regarding wildfire threats to government agencies, develops intelligence products for public and private entities involved in wildfire risk mitigation efforts, and serves as a central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting, weather information, threat intelligence gathering, and analysis. This additional investment builds on the \$2 million ongoing General Fund provided in the 2020 Budget Act for a total investment of \$9.6 million.

Agriculture

The May Revision builds on the \$285 million included in the Governor's January Budget and proposes an additional \$641 million over two years (\$491 million in 2021-22) for a total \$926 million (\$776 million in 2021-22) in strategic investments to support California's agriculture industry as it addresses continued challenges while also producing nutritious food and advancing the state's climate resilience objectives. Significant additions include \$70 million for healthy soil programs, \$60 million for livestock methane reduction and \$20 million for the California Farm to School incubator.

Natural Resources

The May Revision proposes an additional \$256.2 million (\$253.1 million General Fund, \$3.1 million special funds) to expand outdoor access for all Californians.

Outdoor Education

The May Revision proposes \$108.1 million for outdoor environmental education and access programming through the Outdoor Equity Grants Program, as well as expansion of existing K-12 programs. These programs will support outdoor environmental education for underserved

youth statewide, development of new curriculum, and construction of new state parks' facilities that support environmental education programs.

Local Park Development and Community Revitalization Program

The May Revision proposes an additional \$125 million one-time General Fund to invest in establishing and revitalizing local community open spaces. These grants fund new parks, the beautification of existing parks, and recreation opportunities in underserved communities across the state. This funding complements the \$200 million available over two years for the Urban Greening Program (see the Climate Change Chapter for more on the Urban Greening Program).

Wildfire Restoration at State Parks

The May Revision proposes \$217 million (\$113.5 million one-time General Fund and an estimated \$103.5 million in one-time federal reimbursements) for fire restoration projects in the 115,000 acres burned across 23 state park units in the 2020 wildfire season. These funds will be used for planning, removal of remaining post-fire hazards, and rebuilding the parks in a manner that reflects the best science to ensure these parks are more climate-resilient, while also addressing access and equity issues.

Deferred Maintenance

The May Revision invests \$165 million one-time General Fund in deferred maintenance at state parks. With the \$20 million one-time General Funds included in the Governor's Budget, this proposal provides a total of \$185 million for deferred maintenance projects throughout the state'

Recycling and Waste Management

As counties face mounting waste management costs, the state is providing several funding opportunities to support critical state and local programs, including infrastructure for waste management. However, no direct local government support for the development of organic waste programs is included in the various programs.

The May Revision proposes \$130 million one-time General Fund to support the development of infrastructure required to process recyclables and manufacture products from recyclable material. Historically, California has shipped recyclable material to other nations, which contributes to the global carbon footprint.

Organic Waste and Recycling Infrastructure

The May Revision proposes \$55 million to provide grants for new composting and anaerobic digester facilities and to expand capacity at existing wastewater facilities to increase organic waste recycling capacity, provide funding for co-digestion, and reduce methane emissions from landfills. In addition, \$15 million in funding is provided for grants to companies that are in the

research, development, feasibility, or pilot phase of recycling projects that are interested in locating in California. Finally, through the Climate Catalyst Fund \$50 million is proposed to provide low-interest loans to attract recycling and reuse businesses to California. These loans would be designed to align with existing tax incentives already offered by the state.

Edible Food Recovery and Composting

The May Revision proposes \$5 million for the Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grant Program to establish new or expand existing food waste prevention projects to reduce landfill methane emissions and benefit disadvantaged communities, and \$5 million to create or expand community composting opportunities and jobs that serve disadvantaged communities.

Cannabis

The Governor's Budget proposes the consolidation of the functions and positions of the Bureau of Cannabis Control, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Public Health into a new stand-alone Department of Cannabis Control within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency beginning July 1, 2021, pending approval by the Legislature. This consolidation seeks to simplify participation in the legal market and support the successful and safe operation of cannabis businesses in compliance with state law.

Provisional Licenses

The May Revision proposes statutory changes to extend the Department's ability to issue new provisional cannabis licenses by six months, to July 1, 2022, make explicit environmental compliance requirements before annual licensure, and require the Department to promulgate regulations identifying steps that must be taken for provisional licensees to show progress toward achieving annual licensure. As of early April 2021, approximately 82 percent of the state's cannabis licensees held provisional licenses. Absent this extension, it is possible that a significant number of these licensees could fall out of the legal cannabis system, significantly curtailing the state's efforts to facilitate the transition to a legal and well-regulated market.

Cannabis Local Jurisdiction Assistance Grant Program

To help local governments and licensees in successfully and swiftly move from provisional licensure into annual licenses, and to do so in a way that supports the environmental compliance requirements, the May Revision includes \$100 million one-time General Fund to establish a local jurisdiction assistance grant program for cannabis. The grant program is intended to:

- Aid local governments in processing substantial workloads associated with transitioning businesses to a regulated market.
- Incentivize local governments to modify their permitting methods to better align with the state's effort to remove barriers to licensure.

ACTION

- Support provisional license holders by allowing local governments to pass through funding to applicants for purposes of assessing and mitigating environmental impacts.
- Provide more financial assistance to licensed cultivators and localities that license them, as both often experience enhanced environmental compliance and resource challenges when transitioning operations to annual licensure.
- Provide enhanced support to eligible jurisdictions that are implementing social equity programs.

Updated Allocation of the Cannabis Tax Fund

Proposition 64 specified that Cannabis Tax Fund expenditures be prioritized for regulatory and administrative workload necessary to implement, administer, and enforce the Cannabis Act, followed by research and activities related to the legalization of cannabis and the past effects of its criminalization. Once these priorities have been met, the remaining funds are allocated to youth education, prevention, early intervention, and treatment; environmental protection; and public safety-related activities. The May Revision estimates \$629.1 million will be available for these purposes in 2021-22 in the following ways:

- Education, prevention, and treatment of youth substance use disorders and school retention—60 percent (\$377.5 million)
- Clean-up, remediation, and enforcement of environmental impacts created by illegal cannabis cultivation—20 percent (\$125.8 million)
- Public safety-related activities—20 percent (\$125.8 million)

Government Finance and Administration

Broadband

In a win for one of CSAC’s top priorities, the Governor is proposing to invest over \$7 billion in broadband infrastructure. Taken together, the investments would transform the broadband ecosystem in the state, not only by extending reliable high-speed access to homes and businesses without, but also by building infrastructure that will make future investments more efficient and services to consumers more affordable and competitive.

Of the \$7 billion:

- \$4 billion will pay for a statewide middle-mile network, reducing the cost of future last-mile deployment and increasing competition and affordability.
- \$2 billion will support last-mile fiber through the existing CASF subsidy program, providing 100 Mbps broadband to those without.
- \$500 million will incentivize telephone carriers-of-last-resort in rural areas that participate in the High Cost Fund A program to upgrade to broadband.

- \$500 million will create a Loan Loss Reserve Account so local government, tribes, and nonprofits can more easily access up-front financing for municipal fiber networks.
- \$35 million will increase funds available to expand broadband access to isolated and under-served communities through a collaborative partnership of local education agencies, regional libraries, and telehealth providers.
- \$6 million will increase funding for the Broadband Connectivity Initiative.

CSAC will continue to work with our coalition partners to move these proposal through the Legislature and look for opportunities to advance important reforms to CASF and funding for broadband adoption assistance programs.

Wildfire Property Tax Backfill

The May Revision includes just shy of \$11 million to backfill property tax losses related to wildfires. The state traditionally provides these funds for the fiscal year a wildfire fire occurs and the following fiscal year, by which time it is presumed properties will be rebuilt and their tax assessments re-raised. With larger, more destructive fires, many properties are not rebuilt by that time, but the policy has not been revisited.

Assessment Appeals Board Deadline Extension

While not included in the summary document, the Department of Finance has confirmed the budget trailer bills that will be introduced in the coming days will include an extension of the deadline for county assessment appeals board to decide cases. Without the extension, a number of counties would be forced to automatically grant downward assessments to property owners simply because the pandemic interrupted in-person hearings, reducing property tax revenues for counties, cities, and special districts.

Excess ERAF and Insufficient ERAF

Of great importance to counties in a position of excess Educational Revenue Augmentation Funds (ERAF), the May Revision accepts the relatively county-friendly guidance from the State Controller’s Office on how to calculate excess ERAF. This results in approximately \$300 million more in property tax dollars per year going to counties, cities, and special districts in affected counties as compared to January estimates, although this is still less than before the changes made by last year’s state budget. The May Revision anticipates funding insufficient ERAF for San Mateo County and Alpine County.

Revenue

Sales Taxes

Over half of sales tax revenue flows to local agencies, either directly or through state realignment funds. Although the sales tax is gradually deteriorating over time, as taxable sales become a smaller share of personal income, revenues are expected to gradually rise. The state’s long-term revenue forecast estimates average year-over-year growth of 3.7 percent.

ACTION

Taxable sales are expected to increase by 8.1 percent in 2020-21 and a further 5.7 percent in 2021-22. However, as vaccine distribution continues and restrictions loosen, spending is expected to shift away from goods and into services.

Property Taxes

The state's statistical modeling indicates that property taxes overall will rise more slowly over the next few years than they have recently. Preliminary data suggest statewide property tax revenues increased around 5.3 percent in 2020-21, and are expected to grow 6.4 percent in 2021-22.

Health and Human Services

REALIGNMENT

The May Revision includes updated revenue assumptions for 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment. Due to the impacts of COVID-19, Realignment revenues decreased and failed to reach base for both 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment in 2019-20. The May Revision projections for 2020-21 indicate that Realignment revenues will increase by 3.1 percent above the January projection of 5.6 percent growth over 2019-20 levels. This would result in an estimated \$487 million in 1991 growth, including \$109.6 million for caseload growth, and \$360.2 million in 2011 growth in the Support Services Subaccount. For 2021-22, while the January Budget had projected that Realignment revenues would decline again, the May Revision projects revenues will continue to grow. This growth is estimated to be 9.5 percent above the January projection for 2021-22 revenues, resulting again in growth revenues, though less than the amount of growth projected for the current year. The Realignment revenue tables, including specific projections by subaccount, are included in the appendix at the end of this Budget Action Bulletin.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SUSPENSIONS ELIMINATED

The Governor's January budget proposal would have delayed the suspension of several HHS services by an additional year to December 31, 2022. Some of the HHS investments impacted by the proposed suspensions included the restoration of the seven percent cut in IHSS services hours, Proposition 56 supplemental payment increases, developmental services payment increases, the Family Urgent Response System (FURS), and the Aging and Disability Resource Connections and Senior Nutrition programs. The May Revision proposes to completely eliminate those suspensions.

HEALTH

Medi-Cal

Medi-Cal County Administration

The May Revision includes funding for resumption of the annual Medi-Cal redeterminations once the federal public health emergency ends. A total of \$73 million (\$36.5 million General Fund) is proposed in both 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Eligibility for Undocumented Seniors

The May Revision includes \$69 million (\$50 million General Fund) in 2021-22 and increases to \$1 billion (\$859 million General Fund) ongoing to expand Medi-Cal eligibility to undocumented individuals over 60 years of age. This expansion will go into effect May 1, 2022.

Postpartum Medi-Cal Eligibility

The May Revision includes \$90.5 million (\$45.3 General Fund) in 2021-22 and \$362.2 million (\$181.1 million General Fund) annual for fiscal years 2022-23 through 2027-28 to extend Medi-Cal benefits for postpartum individuals for, 60 days to 12 months.

Eligibility for Doula Services

The May Revision proposes a new Medi-Cal benefit for doula services. The proposal includes \$403,000 (\$152,000 General Fund) in 2021-22 and \$4.4 million (\$1.7 million General Fund) ongoing. The benefit will be added effective January 1, 2022.

Medically Tailored Meals

The May Revision includes a one-time \$9.3 million General Fund investment to continue existing pilots post the 2020 completion date. The funding will be used to continue the program until it is an available service through the CalAIM proposal.

Telehealth Flexibilities

The Governor's January budget proposal included a proposal to make recent telehealth flexibilities permanent. The May Revision proposes to make an audio-only telehealth a Medi-Cal rate for services. The May Revision states the Administration will consult with subject matter experts through this process.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Local Public Health Funding Overlooked

The Governor did not include funding for local public health, as requested by CSAC and the California Can't Wait Coalition, led by the County Health Executives Association of California (CHEAC) and Health Officers Association of California (HOAC), along with Service Employees International Union of California (SEIU-CA).

ACTION

CSAC and the coalition requested \$200 million in ongoing annual state General Fund to rebuild county public health departments in the wake of the pandemic. Funding would have been used to increase the workforce, invest in new technology and training, and bolster community based equity and population health work. While the Governor indicates that local public health jurisdictions have received infusions of federal funding over the last year related to the Coronavirus pandemic, CSAC and the coalition cites this as a prime example of the boom-and-bust cycle of revenue for our public health departments during a crisis. The coalition is advocating building a local public health system that can prevent and prepare for these events, rather than just respond.

The Governor threw a small bone to local health departments, however, with the inclusion of \$3 million for a post-pandemic post mortem to assess the state and local public health response and a promise to include “actionable policies” arising from the review in the January 2022 January Budget.

CSAC will continue to stand with our coalition partners and focus on the Legislature between now and June 15 to advocate for ongoing support for local public health activities.

Public Hospital Relief Funding

The Governor included \$300 million in one-time funding from the Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund to assist county public hospitals and University of California hospitals with unanticipated increased costs for caring for Medi-Cal Fee for Service and uninsured patients throughout the COVID-19 crisis.

CSAC is grateful to the Governor for assisting county public hospitals with closing this unanticipated critical care gap and will advocate strongly for approval by the Legislature. Population Health Management Service

The May Revision includes one-time \$315 million (\$31.5 million General Fund) to centralize administrative and clinical data from the Medi-Cal program, health plans, and providers. The data would be both composite and granular to individual beneficiaries. This proposal supports the Governor’s CalAIM effort, which tasks health plans with adopting a population health management strategy. It should be noted that county public health departments have long been doing this work county by county, and should be included in the development, operation, and access to this new resource.

Community Health Workers

The May Revision includes \$16.3 million (\$6.2 million General Fund), to add community health workers to the class of health workers who are able to provide benefits and services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries, effective January 1, 2022. It is unclear whether public community health

workers would be included, as this proposal seems to imply that health plans would employ community health workers for this purpose. More details are needed.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

The Governor is keenly interested in behavioral health issues and builds upon previous proposals with billions of dollars for children’s behavioral health services and a commitment to increasing behavioral health placements of all kinds. Many details remain to be hammered out, but counties are pleased to see these historic investments in behavioral health.

Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative

The Governor announced plans to infuse nearly \$4 billion into improving the behavioral health of youth aged 0 to 25 ahead of the release of the May Revision. The Revision provides more detail on the proposal, including that it will be statewide and available to youth regardless of their health care coverage, must include evidence-based services, and spans six major state departments.

However, important questions remain, such as which entities are eligible – and accountable – for the various funding opportunities. As it stands, the May Revision proposes the following:

- Creating a virtual platform to integrate behavioral health services with screening, clinic-based care, and app-based support services for both consumers and providers;
- Providing additional grants to “qualified entities,” which likely include providers certified as Medi-Cal providers, to increase school behavioral health services;
- Developing age-appropriate programs offered through health plans as well as the state’s CalHOPE Student Support Program;
- Providing new Medi-Cal dyadic family therapy service benefits (as mentioned in the Medi-Cal section);
- Creating behavioral health education and outreach programs for youth (\$100 million over the next five years);
- Funding behavioral health workforce development through the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD);
- Creating a public awareness campaign on adverse childhood experiences (ACES) and toxic stress, and, with the Office of the Surgeon General, also develop a curriculum of trauma-informed training for educators;
- Mounting a “behavioral health literacy” project through the Department of Public Health to prevent mental health and substance use challenges among all Californians.

As for funding, the Governor proposes to dedicate more than \$4 billion in total funding, with more than \$400 million in ongoing General Fund, for this ambitious proposal. This includes \$1

billion from the federal American Rescue Plan Act's (ARPA) Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund in 2021-22, \$1.7 billion (\$1.3 billion ARPA, \$300 million General Fund, and \$100 million Federal Trust Fund) in 2022-23, and \$431 million (\$300 million General Fund) ongoing for this initiative. Please note that the above estimate includes \$100 million for youth behavioral health placements that is also included in the Behavioral Health Continuum proposal.

Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure

The Governor nearly doubled his commitment to assisting counties, tribes, and community based organizations with the creation of new behavioral health treatment placements across the spectrum of the system by proposing \$1.4 billion (\$1.2 billion General Fund and \$220 million ARPA) for behavioral health continuum infrastructure over three years. Of this funding, a minimum of \$10 million ARPA in 2021-22 and \$255 million (\$220 million ARPA and \$25 million General Fund) in 2022-23 is available for increased infrastructure targeted to individuals age 25 and younger under the above Children and Youth Behavioral Health initiative, and \$250 million is available for a new local Incompetent to Stand Trail Infrastructure proposal (see more below).

This funding would be disseminated as grants with a local match to buy, build, or refurbish infrastructure for behavioral health placements (both mental health and substance use disorder), from community-based sober living homes and board and care homes to some age-appropriate acute inpatient psychiatric and treatment options. The emphasis, however, is on creating infrastructure that allows clients to live within the community to aid in their recovery.

CSAC strongly supports the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure proposal and applauds the Governor for augmenting it in the May Revision. We request that the Administration continue to work with county mental health plans and providers as this program is developed and implemented.

Mental Health Services Act Grant Program

The Governor's January budget included one-time investment of \$25 million of the state's Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) administrative funding to be used for the Mental Health Student Services Act Partnership Grant administered by the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission. The May Revision increases that investment to \$30 million.

Treating and Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

The Governor's May Revision includes a proposed investment of \$12.4 million one-time General Fund to strengthen and expand on projects that would treat and prevent ACEs. This investment would support the current efforts of ACEs training efforts on the impacts of toxic shock.

Conservatorship/Incompetent to Stand Trail (IST) Issues

The Governor's May Revision rescinds the January proposal to create county pilot projects for retaining Incompetent to Stand Trail (IST) patients within counties rather than sending them to

state hospitals. However, the Governor now proposes to discontinue state hospital Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) patient contracts with counties.

CSAC has initial concerns with this proposal, especially as it may impact multiple county systems, including public safety, behavioral health, and public guardian and conservators. CSAC will work across policy teams and with county affiliates to vet and respond to this proposal.

The Governor also proposes to provide \$250 million one-time General Fund to provide competitive grants for increased infrastructure targeted to justice-involved individuals with a serious mental illness who are deemed IST. This is related to the state's intent to reallocate Relinquished County Jail Bond Authority to purchase or modify community mental health facilities, and is supposed to promote safe community based alternatives to incarceration or state hospitalization. Again, more detail is needed as the impacts on counties could be significant.

CalAIM

The May Revision includes some updates to the CalAIM proposals in the January Budget, including the infusion of some ARPA funds to assist with CalAIM preparation and implementation.

The Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) is in initial conversations with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on the CalAIM proposal, which is contained within complex Section 1115 and 1915(b) waiver proposals. The Department will release updated trailer bill language soon to reflect some of these changes, which include additional flexibilities for public hospitals and updated timelines.

Additionally, the Legislature has pulled most, but not all, of the CalAIM proposals into the legislative policy process, adding language into the following bills:

- [AB 875 \(Wood\)](#): Jail in-reach and services; Global Payment Program rollover into performance incentives; Medicaid Eligibility performance standards;
- [AB 942 \(Wood\)](#): CalAIM Behavioral Health proposals, including payment reform and the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System expansion;
- [AB 1132 \(Wood\)](#): Transition of Coordinated Care Initiative; Long-term care to Medi-Cal Managed Care; standardizing Medi-Cal benefits across programs;
- [SB 256 \(Pan\)](#): Public Hospital funding; Enhanced Case Management (ECM); In Lieu of Services (ILOS); Population Health Management;
- [SB 279 \(Pan\)](#): Dental transformation pilot; Health Homes program.

It remains to be seen when the budget trailer bill and policy process converge, but counties are depending on multiple critical items, including funding for the Behavioral Health Quality

ACTION

Improvement Program (QIP), Behavioral Health Payment Reform Transition, and the continued county role within the Enhanced Care Management (ECM) and In Lieu of Services (ILOS) proposals.

Jail Transition

One new May Revision proposal, however, is centered on the existing CalAIM proposal to enhance the transition for locally incarcerated individuals into the community upon release.

This proposal began with the goal of structuring and funding jail pre-release Medicaid eligibility activities, which many counties already do, but also to mandate a “warm handoff” of jail inmates to local health and mental health plans immediately upon release.

With the advent of ARPA, however, the federal government signaled that it would also fund Medicaid services for local inmates 30 days prior to their release. This proposal has been incorporated into the CalAIM waiver request and still requires federal approval, but the May Revision includes a one-time appropriation for \$200 million (\$100 million General Fund) to build capacity for effective pre-release care for justice-involved populations.

CSAC supports this funding and continued technical work with counties, including Sheriffs, Probation Chiefs, Public Health Departments, Social Services Departments, Public Hospitals, and Behavioral Health Departments.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The May Revision includes one-time \$10 million General Fund for the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) to begin planning for a Statewide Emergency Medical Services Data Solution. The goal is to eventually create a statewide emergency services data infrastructure that strengthens real-time information sharing and data analytics for the state and locals, emergency medical services providers, and health care providers.

The May Revision also includes \$10.8 million for EMSA to store and maintain critical emergency equipment and medical supplies acquired during the pandemic; this funding can also be used for staff resources to improve the on-boarding, deployment, and training for emergency medical responders.

HUMAN SERVICES

In-Home Supportive Services

The In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program provides assistance and services to eligible older or disabled individuals to help them remain safely in their homes. For 2021-22, the Governor’s May Revision includes \$17.2 billion for IHSS, of which \$5.5 billion is from the

General Fund. The May Revision estimates that average monthly caseload will be 590,293 recipients in 2021-22.

IHSS Collective Bargaining

The May Revision includes the CSAC-sponsored budget proposal to maintain the existing IHSS collective bargaining funding mechanisms. CSAC is partnering with the California Association of Public Authorities (CAPA), County Welfare Directors Association of California (CWDA), Urban Counties of California (UCC), Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), UDW/AFSCME Local 3930, and SEIU California on this coalition budget effort and is grateful that the Governor has included in the May Revision.

Under existing law, two changes are set to take place on January 1, 2022, that will make it more difficult to make progress on IHSS collective bargaining. First, the historic sharing ratio would flip, with the county becoming responsible for 65 percent, instead of 35 percent, of the nonfederal share of costs for local wage and benefit increases and the state covering 35 percent of the nonfederal share. Second, the ten percent over three years tool that allows a county to secure state participation in a defined amount above the state participation cap would no longer be available. This would result in the county share of costs for IHSS provider wage increases nearly doubling and would likely stall progress on IHSS collective bargaining agreements.

Instead, with the Governor's inclusion of the coalition budget proposal, these funding mechanisms would remain the same as they currently operate. Counties have made significant progress with 46 counties permanently increasing IHSS provider wages since 2017. With this continuity for these tools, progress can continue. Finally, this will also help county IHSS costs remain more sustainable within Realignment, benefitting all programs funded within Realignment including health and behavioral health programs.

IHSS Hours Restoration

Under current law, the seven percent reduction in IHSS service hours could potentially go into effect as one of the HHS program suspensions. The May Revision would instead eliminate that suspension. This results in increased General Fund costs of \$248 million in 2022-23 and \$496 million ongoing.

IHSS Career Pathways

The May Revision includes a one-time, \$200 million investment for supporting and incentivizing career pathways for IHSS providers. This funding would be utilized to assist these workers in obtaining higher-level jobs in home care and health care.

Aging Programs

The Master Plan for Aging was released in January of this year and the May Revision includes several investments to support implementation. This includes \$106 million General Fund over three years to increase the capacity of existing programs to provide services to help older adults recover from the pandemic. These programs include senior nutrition assistance, digital assistance, legal aid, and many others. In addition, there is \$2 million proposed for outreach to older adults for CalFresh. Finally, there is a proposed \$3.3 million investment to support the Department of Aging in implementation of the Master Plan for Aging.

Older Adults Homelessness

The May Revision includes three investments related to preventing homelessness among older adults and disabled individuals.

- *Home Safe* – The Home Safe program was implemented several years ago within county Adult Protective Services (APS) programs as a grant program to prevent homelessness and serve those who are homeless and are a victim of abuse and neglect. The May Revision proposes \$100 million General Fund for 2021-22 and 2022-23 for Home Safe. CSAC has been advocating for increased investments in Home Safe as part of our support for CWDA’s APS budget proposal.
- *Community Care Expansion Program* – The May Revision expands upon the January Budget proposal to propose an increase of \$250 million, for a \$500 million total investment, for the construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of Adult Residential Facilities and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly.
- *Housing and Disability Advocacy Program* – The May Revision includes \$175 million each year through 2023-24 for the Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP). This program assists disabled individuals who are experiencing homelessness.

CalWORKs

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids program is California’s version of the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which provides temporary cash assistance to low-income families with children to meet basic needs as well as welfare-to-work services to help families become self-sufficient. The Governor’s May Revision includes \$6.8 billion for CalWORKs program expenditures.

CalWORKs Grant Increase

The May Revision proposal includes a 5.3 percent increase in the CalWORKs grant levels. The increased grant costs total \$142.9 million in 2021-22.

CalWORKs Overpayments

The May Revision reflects changes in the collection of CalWORKs overpayments. Beginning in April 2020, counties began reducing the amount collected from overpayments caused by administrative errors from 10 percent to 5 percent. Additionally the CalWORKs collection timeframe has been reduced from 5 years to 2 years.

CalWORKs Housing Support Investment

The May Revision proposes \$475 million General Fund in 2021-22 and 2022-23. The funding will expand investments for the critical CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP). The funding will provide counties essential funding for services like rental assistance, moving costs, and landlord recruitment activities needed to rapidly rehouse families receiving CalWORKs.

CalWORKs Family Reunification Assistance Payment

The May Revision includes \$8.7 million General Fund in 2021-22 for the CalWORKs Family Reunification Program. The program provides CalWORKs supportive services for up to 180 days to families that have had a child recently removed from their care.

Child Welfare and Foster Care

Child welfare services and foster care provides a range of services for children who are at risk of or have been victims of abuse and neglect. The May Revision includes \$1.1 billion General Fund for these programs.

Continuum of Care Reform

The Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) enacted significant changes in the child welfare program that are intended to reduce the use of group homes, increase the availability of trauma-informed services, and improve outcomes for foster youth. Current law requires a CCR true-up and a methodology has been developed to determine the appropriate amount of funding owed to counties for increased workload for CCR implementation. The May Revision includes \$7.1 million for county Child and Family Teams true-up costs. It also includes \$3.4 million for increased workload related to the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths assessment tool. In partnership with CWDA, CSAC continues to advocate for true-up funding related to increased county costs for the Resource Family Approval process.

Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA)

California continues to move forward with implementation of the federal FFPSA. The May Revision includes an investment of \$122.4 million over three years for new prevention services. This funding would help counties establish local services and supports to prevent children and youth from entering foster care. CSAC is supporting a CWDA and Children Now budget ask for FFPSA prevention funding and is working to gather more details about the May Revision proposal to see how aligned it is with the stakeholder budget request.

Out of State Youth Returning to California

In December, the Department of Social Services announced that it was decertifying all out-of-state group homes and requiring counties to find a California placement for youths. The May Revision includes \$39.2 million to further support these youth as well as other foster youth with complex needs and behavioral health conditions.

Bringing Families Home

The Bringing Families Home program provides critical housing-related support to child-welfare involved families and those at risk of homelessness in support of family reunification and family maintenance efforts. The May Revision includes funding to expand this program, with a total of \$280 million in both 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Emergency Assistance Payments

The May Revision includes \$24.5 million in 2021-22 for payments to caregivers while they are awaiting resource family approval. Caregivers would be eligible for these emergency assistance payments for four months and up to 12 months if there is good cause for the delay of approval.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/State Supplementary Payment (SSP)

The federal Social Security Department administers monthly supplemental security income (SSI) payments to eligible aged, blind and disabled persons. California has augmented SSI payments with a state supplementary payment (SSP) payment. The state also provides state-only funded monthly payments to the aged, blind and disabled legal immigrants who do not qualify for SSI/SSP, through the Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI). The May Revision includes \$2.7 billion General Fund for SSI/SSP programs in 2021-22. It also proposes to restore the Cost Of Living Adjustment for SSP, CAPI, and California Veterans Cash Benefit recipients back to 2011 payment levels at an annual ongoing cost of \$131.5 million.

Early Learning and Child Care Programs

The 2020 Budget Act shifted child care programs from the Department of Education to the Department of Social Services effective July 1, 2021. The May Revision continues the proposed shift of \$31.7 million in state operations to the Department of Social Services to reflect this transition and \$3 billion in funding for these various programs. In addition, the May Revision makes several other key investments in early learning and child care programs. These include adding 100,000 subsidized child care slots, \$250 million in infrastructure grants for child care facilities, per-child stipends for licensed child care and preschool providers, and \$4.8 million to support the implementation of a child care data system that aligns with the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care.

Housing, Land Use, and Transportation

Housing

Governor Newsom's May Revision proposes to provide additional assistance to homeowners and renters who are financially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. It allocates funding to promote housing production and homeownership opportunities and to support efforts to increase participation in the state excess lands program. The May Revision also proposes to provide funding for planning and implementation grants to regional entities for infill development, which is intended to help the state meet its climate goals and reduce vehicle miles traveled.

Expansion of Rent Relief and Legal Assistance

Governor Newsom's May Revision proposes to expand California's COVID-19 Rent Relief Program and to increase funding for legal assistance to help households financially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the \$2.6 billion that the federal government provided to California for rent assistance, the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) provided an additional \$2.6 billion to California for both state and local entitlement jurisdictions for a total of \$5.2 billion in federal rent relief.

The May Revision proposes statutory amendments to maximize the use of the funding available for rent, utilities, and housing-related expenses to those experiencing financial hardship as a result of the pandemic. While proposed trailer bill language is not yet available, Governor Newsom noted during a press conference on Monday that this funding is intended to help low-income households pay back 100 percent of their back-rent, as well as future rent payments.

In addition to providing funding to cover rent payments, the May Revision also proposes to provide \$2 billion to cover unpaid utility debts that households have accrued during the pandemic, including water and electricity.

Finally, the May Revision also proposes to provide \$60 million in federal ARPA Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds over the next three years (\$20 million per year) to the Judicial Council to continue offering legal assistance grants to legal aid and self-help organizations.

Grant Funding for Planning and Sustainable Communities

The Governor's May Revision proposes to allocate \$500 million in one-time federal ARPA funds for HCD to offer additional funding for planning and implementation grants to regional entities for infill developments, aimed at the state's climate goals and reducing vehicle miles traveled.

Promoting Housing Production

The Governor's May Revision proposes to allocate a total of \$1.75 billion in one-time federal ARPA funding to accelerate construction of affordable housing units and \$300 million from the

same source to the Department of Housing and Community Development for preservation of affordable housing units with expiring affordability covenants. It also includes an appropriation of \$81 million in one-time federal funds to expand CalHFA's Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Program to finance ADUs for low- and moderate-income households. To encourage participation in the state excess lands program, the May Revision also proposes to allocate \$45 million in one-time federal ARPA funds to support excess land development by funding infrastructure needed for feasible housing projects on state-owned properties.

Other Housing-Related Investments

The May Revision also proposes the following funding allocations:

- \$4 billion over two years to develop more student housing
- \$100 million in one-time federal ARPA funds to CalHFA to expand the First Time Homebuyer Assistance Program
- \$20 million in one-time funding to connect job-seekers to housing apprenticeships
- \$20 million in one-time funding for critical deferred maintenance and improved habitability at the Office of Migrant Service Centers, increasing the original proposal of \$10 million included in the January budget

Transportation

The May Revision includes significant one-time funding for transportation infrastructure, focused largely on rail and transit, as well as pass-through federal funding for regional transportation projects, and a \$1.5 billion investment in state highway and local road clean-up and beautification.

One-Time Infrastructure Spending

The May Revision includes the following one-time funding allocations:

- \$4.2 billion Proposition 1A to complete high-speed rail construction in the Central Valley
- \$1 billion General Fund for transit and rail connectivity projects
- \$1 billion General Fund for transportation projects related to the 2028 Olympics
- \$968 million from the Coronavirus Relief and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, of which approximately 40% of funding will be allocated by formula to regional transportation agencies for regional and local projects.
- \$500 million General Fund for Active Transportation Program grants to cities, counties and regional agencies
- \$500 million General Fund for grade separations and grade crossing projects
- \$23.5 million in additional federal funding for local agency bridges through the Caltrans Local Assistance program

The May Revision also proposes to allocate interest earned on state transportation funding through 2027-28 to state highway projects, for a total of approximately \$1.1 billion in additional funding that would otherwise be allocated to the General Fund.

Clean California Initiative

The May Revision includes the following one-time allocations from the General Fund:

- \$444 million for local beautification projects, including establishment of a local grant program
- \$430 million for state beautification projects
- \$418 million for litter abatement by Caltrans and partners
- \$83 million for program support for this initiative
- \$75 million for state and local transportation system art installation grants
- \$50 million for a public education campaign for schools and students

APPENDIX

Homelessness

Attachment One.....Proposed Housing and Homelessness Funding Charts

Health and Human Services

Attachment Two1991 Realignment Estimate at 2021 May Revision

Attachment Three.....AB 85 Estimate at 2021 May Revision

Attachment Four.....2011 Realignment Estimate at 2021 May Revision

ACTION

2021-22 Affordable Housing Funding
(Dollars in Millions)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Total Funding</i>
Department of Housing and Community Development	American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) - Recovery and Infrastructure Investments	\$845.0
	Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act Programs (Prop 1)	\$556.0
	No Place Like Home Program	\$400.0
	Building Homes and Jobs Fund Programs (SB 2)	\$277.0
	Infill Infrastructure Grant Program Economic Recovery Investment	\$250.0 ^{1/}
	Federal Funded Programs for Housing	\$72.1 ^{2/}
	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention	\$75.0
	Office of Migrant Services	\$35.6
	Various	\$22.0
California Housing Finance Agency ³	Single Family First Mortgage Lending	\$3,000.0
	Multifamily Conduit Lending	\$1,200.0
	Multifamily Permanent Lending	\$410.0
	Single Family Down Payment Assistance	\$260.0
	Mixed-Income Loan Program	\$85.0
	Accessory Dwelling Unit Financing	\$81.0 ^{4/}
	Special Needs Housing Program	\$15.0 ^{5/}
Tax Credit Allocation Committee	Low Income Housing Tax Credits (State)	\$625.0 ^{6/}
	Low Income Housing Tax Credits (Federal)	\$412.7 ^{7/}
	Farmworker Housing Assistance Tax Credits	\$4.2
Strategic Growth Council	Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities	\$426.0 ^{8/}
Department of Veterans Affairs	CalVet Farm and Home Loan Program (Prop 1)	\$150.0
Judicial Council	Legal Assistance for Renters and Homeowners	\$20.0
Office of Emergency Services	Domestic Violence Housing First Program	\$23.0
	Transitional Housing Program	\$17.0
	Specialized Emergency Housing	\$10.0
	Domestic Violence Assistance, Equality in Prevention and Services, Human Trafficking Victim Assistance, North American Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	- ^{9/}
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Specialized Treatment of Optimized Programming, Parolee Service Center, Day Reporting Center, Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program, Proposition 47 Grant Program	- ^{9/}
Department of Public Health	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	\$5.0
	Housing Plus Program	\$1.0
	HIV Care Program	- ^{9/}
Total		\$9,277.6

1/ This is in addition to \$124 million in Proposition 1 for IIG.

2/ This amount reflects programs that receive federal funds, such as the Community Development Block Grant program.

3/ CalHFA is self-supporting and its single family and conduit lending programs do not rely on the state General Fund. Funding estimates are based on lending activities from 2019-20, available program resources, volume cap allocation, and multifamily lending pipeline projections.

4/ This is in addition to \$19 million provided for ADU financing from the 2019 Budget Act.

5/ Funding estimate represents voluntary allocations of local Proposition 63 funds from 16 participating counties.

6/ Includes the \$500 million state tax credit which will be appropriated on an annual basis.

7/ This represents the estimated 9 percent tax credits to be allocated, estimated amount of 4 percent credits to be awarded based on current data and remaining bond cap, and new 9 percent federal disaster credits in 2021.

8/ The Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program amount reflects 20 percent of projected Cap and Trade revenues.

9/ The state provides a number of wrap-around supportive services through these programs including housing, which cannot be separated from the program's overall budget.

2021-22 Homelessness Funding
(Dollars in Millions)

Department	Program	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total Proposed at 2021-22 (over 3 years)
Department of Housing and Community Development	Continued Homekey Acquisitions	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$0	\$3,500.0
	Federal Funded Programs for Homelessness	\$139.2	\$139.2	\$139.2	\$417.6 ^{1/}
	Various backlogged projects	\$1,750.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,750.0 ^{2/}
	Foster Youth Housing Navigators	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$15.0
	Transitional Housing Program	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$24.0
Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council	Homeless Landscape Assessment	\$5.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.6
	Encampment Resolution Efforts	\$50.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.3
	Family Homelessness Challenge Grants	\$40.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.0
Office of Emergency Services	Various Homeless Youth Programs	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$3.0
	Youth Emergency Telephone Network	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$1.8
Department of Social Services	Community Care Expansion	\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0	\$1,000.0 ^{3/}
	CalWORKS Housing Support Program	\$570.0	\$475.0	\$0.0	\$1,045.0
	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program	\$200.0	\$175.0	\$175.0	\$550.0
	Bringing Families Home	\$280.0	\$280.0	\$0.0	\$560.0
	Home Safe Program	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$200.0
	Project Roomkey	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$150.0
Department of Health Care Services	Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program	\$1,005.7	\$1,447.2	\$2.1	\$2,455.0 ^{4/}
	Project for Assistance in the Transition from Homelessness	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$26.4
	California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) (Complementary HHS Proposal)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A ^{5/}
Veteran's Affairs	Supportive Services for Formerly Homeless Veterans	\$25.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.0
Department of Transportation	Homeless Encampment Cleanup on the State Highway System	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$0.0	\$5.4
	Clean up California - additional Hazardous Material Removal	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$75.0
	Hazardous Material Removal at Encampments	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$61.8
California Community Colleges	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$300.0 ^{6/}
	Rapid Rehousing	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$27.0 ^{6/}
California State University	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$45.0 ^{6/}
	Rapid Rehousing	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$19.5 ^{6/}
University of California	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$45.0 ^{6/}
	Rapid Rehousing	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$10.5 ^{6/}
Total		\$6,786.5	\$5,087.1	\$534.3	\$12,407.9

1/ This amount reflects programs that receive federal funds, such as the Emergency Solutions Grant program. 2021-22 funding used as estimate for 2022-23 and 2023-24.

2/ Funding for HCD's backlog of various housing projects. Of the 2,859 units estimated to be developed, 542 will be for homelessness populations.

3/ This proposal includes \$550 million one-time General Fund and \$450 million one-time American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

4/ Of the \$2.455 billion total funds (\$1.9 billion General Fund and \$530 million CFRF), a minimum of \$250 million one-time General Fund is available for facilities targeted to individuals with a serious mental illness who are deemed Incompetent to Stand Trial on a felony charge and a minimum of \$255 million one-time CFRF is available for facilities targeted to individuals under the age of 26.

5/ For 2021-22: Of the \$1.1 billion for CalAIM (\$520.8 million General Fund), \$187.5 million (\$93.8 million General Fund) is for Enhanced Care Management (ECM), \$47.9 million (\$24.0 million General Fund) is for In-Lieu of Services (ILOS), and \$300 million (\$150 million General Fund) is for ECM-ILOS Incentives. ECM, ILOS and ECM-ILOS Incentive proposals include a number of services, including services targeted to mitigating homelessness.

6/ These Basic Needs funding programs support basic needs partnerships for low-income students facing housing or food insecurity. These amounts exclude basic needs funding provided in the 2021-22 Governor's Budget to address student mental health and digital equity needs. Program funding for Basic Needs and Rapid Rehousing was provided on an ongoing basis in the 2019 Budget Act. The 2021-22 May Revision proposes no change to the level of funding provided.

1991 Realignment Estimate at 2021 May Revision

\$s in Thousands

Amount	2019-20 State Fiscal Year						Totals
	CalWORKs MOE	Health	Social Services	Mental Health	Family Support	Child Poverty	
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$742,048	\$-	\$2,296,188	\$-	\$443,649	\$102,919	\$3,584,804
Vehicle License Fee Account	363,383	1,050,566	216,223	-	152,435	290,884	2,073,492
Subtotal Base	\$1,105,432	\$1,050,566	\$2,512,411	\$-	\$596,085	\$393,803	\$5,658,296
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County Medical Services Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Total Realignment 2019-20^{1/}	\$1,105,432	\$1,050,566	\$2,512,411	\$-	\$596,085	\$393,803	\$5,658,296
	2020-21 State Fiscal Year						
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$742,048	\$23,890	\$2,296,188	\$-	\$419,759	\$102,919	\$3,584,804
Vehicle License Fee Account	363,383	1,016,415	216,223	-	186,586	290,884	2,073,493
Subtotal Base	\$1,105,432	\$1,040,305	\$2,512,411	\$-	\$606,346	\$393,803	\$5,658,297
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$8,704	\$40,099	\$109,589	\$72,633	\$-	\$95,850	\$326,876
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(109,589)	-	-	-	(109,589)
County Medical Services Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Growth Subaccount	(8,704)	(40,099)	-	(72,633)	-	(95,850)	(217,287)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	6,415	29,553	-	53,530	-	70,640	160,137
Subtotal Growth	\$15,119	\$69,652	\$109,589	\$126,163	\$-	\$166,490	\$487,013
Total Realignment 2020-21^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,109,958	\$2,621,999	\$126,163	\$606,346	\$560,293	\$6,145,310
<i>Change From Governor's Budget</i>	\$-	\$19,394	\$40,671	\$39,337	\$-	\$46,355	\$145,757
	2021-22 State Fiscal Year						
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$750,753	\$67,400	\$2,405,777	\$72,633	\$416,348	\$198,769	\$3,911,680
Vehicle License Fee Account	369,798	1,045,968	216,223	53,530	186,586	361,524	2,233,629
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,113,368	\$2,621,999	\$126,163	\$602,934	\$560,293	\$6,145,309
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$-	\$14,172	\$145,287	\$28,746	\$-	\$33,875	\$222,080
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(145,287)	-	-	-	(145,287)
County Medical Services Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Growth Subaccount	-	(14,172)	-	(28,746)	-	(33,875)	(76,793)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	8,269	-	16,772	-	19,764	44,805
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$22,440	\$145,287	\$45,518	\$-	\$53,639	\$266,885
Total Realignment 2021-22^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,135,809	\$2,767,287	\$171,681	\$602,934	\$613,932	\$6,412,194
<i>Change From Governor's Budget</i>	\$-	\$39,239	\$209,583	\$98,848	\$28,111	\$107,606	\$483,386

^{1/} Excludes \$14 million in Vehicle License Collection Account moneys not derived from realignment revenue sources.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
1	FY21/22 Interim										
2	Redirection Calculation										
3	CMSP	21-22 Realignment		Maintenance of Effort	60% Realignment + 60% MOE	Jurisdictional Risk Limitation	Adjustment to CMSP Board	Redirection			
4		Sales Tax	VLF								
5	Alpine	\$ 47,053.72	\$ 118,749.83	\$ 21,465.00	\$ 112,361.13	\$ 13,150.00	\$ 99,211.13	\$ 13,150.00			
6	Amador	\$ 664,732.60	\$ 1,633,199.82	\$ 278,460.00	\$ 1,545,835.45	\$ 620,264.00	\$ 925,571.45	\$ 620,264.00			
7	Butte	\$ 4,719,956.05	\$ 10,971,766.53	\$ 724,304.00	\$ 9,849,615.95	\$ 5,950,593.00	\$ 3,899,022.95	\$ 5,950,593.00			
8	Calaveras	\$ 726,116.66	\$ 1,738,533.12	\$ -	\$ 1,478,789.87	\$ 913,959.00	\$ 564,830.87	\$ 913,959.00			
9	Colusa	\$ 583,151.43	\$ 1,393,680.09	\$ 237,754.00	\$ 1,328,751.31	\$ 799,988.00	\$ 528,763.31	\$ 799,988.00			
10	Del Norte	\$ 666,813.10	\$ 1,613,720.30	\$ 44,324.00	\$ 1,394,914.44	\$ 781,358.00	\$ 613,556.44	\$ 781,358.00			
11	El Dorado	\$ 2,668,197.50	\$ 6,355,313.99	\$ 704,192.00	\$ 5,836,622.09	\$ 3,535,288.00	\$ 2,301,334.09	\$ 3,535,288.00			
12	Glenn	\$ 646,303.56	\$ 1,555,702.89	\$ 58,501.00	\$ 1,356,304.47	\$ 787,933.00	\$ 568,371.47	\$ 787,933.00			
13	Humboldt	\$ 4,764,877.57	\$ 11,217,923.48	\$ 589,711.00	\$ 9,943,507.23	\$ 6,883,182.00	\$ 3,060,325.23	\$ 6,883,182.00			
14	Imperial	\$ 4,741,536.31	\$ 11,036,622.03	\$ 772,088.00	\$ 9,930,147.80	\$ 6,394,422.00	\$ 3,535,725.80	\$ 6,394,422.00			
15	Inyo	\$ 882,121.87	\$ 2,121,861.42	\$ 561,262.00	\$ 2,139,147.17	\$ 1,100,257.00	\$ 1,038,890.17	\$ 1,100,257.00			
16	Kings	\$ 2,331,773.29	\$ 5,428,344.97	\$ 466,273.00	\$ 4,935,834.76	\$ 2,832,833.00	\$ 2,103,001.76	\$ 2,832,833.00			
17	Lake	\$ 1,001,625.46	\$ 2,340,743.41	\$ 118,222.00	\$ 2,076,354.52	\$ 1,022,963.00	\$ 1,053,391.52	\$ 1,022,963.00			
18	Lassen	\$ 680,368.83	\$ 1,663,807.18	\$ 119,938.00	\$ 1,478,468.41	\$ 687,113.00	\$ 791,355.41	\$ 687,113.00			
19	Madera	\$ 2,329,533.34	\$ 5,370,176.55	\$ 81,788.00	\$ 4,668,898.73	\$ 2,882,147.00	\$ 1,786,751.73	\$ 2,882,147.00			
20	Marin	\$ 5,402,835.73	\$ 12,875,880.69	\$ 1,196,515.00	\$ 11,685,138.85	\$ 7,725,909.00	\$ 3,959,229.85	\$ 7,725,909.00			
21	Mariposa	\$ 372,836.06	\$ 901,116.06	\$ -	\$ 764,371.27	\$ 435,062.00	\$ 329,309.27	\$ 435,062.00			
22	Mendocino	\$ 1,465,199.19	\$ 3,421,133.08	\$ 347,945.00	\$ 3,140,566.36	\$ 1,654,999.00	\$ 1,485,567.36	\$ 1,654,999.00			
23	Modoc	\$ 411,026.28	\$ 991,515.78	\$ 70,462.00	\$ 883,802.44	\$ 469,034.00	\$ 414,768.44	\$ 469,034.00			
24	Mono	\$ 543,950.53	\$ 1,352,047.25	\$ 409,928.00	\$ 1,383,555.47	\$ 369,309.00	\$ 1,014,246.47	\$ 369,309.00			
25	Napa	\$ 2,270,705.94	\$ 5,390,098.88	\$ 546,957.00	\$ 4,924,657.09	\$ 3,062,967.00	\$ 1,861,690.09	\$ 3,062,967.00			
26	Nevada	\$ 1,441,291.39	\$ 3,402,822.52	\$ 96,375.00	\$ 2,964,293.35	\$ 1,860,793.00	\$ 1,103,500.35	\$ 1,860,793.00			
27	Plumas	\$ 625,658.51	\$ 1,466,882.76	\$ 66,295.00	\$ 1,295,301.76	\$ 905,192.00	\$ 390,109.76	\$ 905,192.00			
28	San Benito	\$ 851,579.19	\$ 2,048,844.51	\$ -	\$ 1,740,254.22	\$ 1,086,011.00	\$ 654,243.22	\$ 1,086,011.00			
29	Shasta	\$ 4,105,156.55	\$ 9,463,525.39	\$ 184,049.00	\$ 8,251,638.56	\$ 5,361,013.00	\$ 2,890,625.56	\$ 5,361,013.00			
30	Sierra	\$ 134,768.41	\$ 324,063.77	\$ 7,330.00	\$ 279,697.31	\$ 135,888.00	\$ 143,809.31	\$ 135,888.00			
31	Siskiyou	\$ 1,104,617.50	\$ 2,640,176.29	\$ 287,627.00	\$ 2,419,464.47	\$ 1,372,034.00	\$ 1,047,430.47	\$ 1,372,034.00			
32	Solano	\$ 5,781,291.72	\$ 13,328,353.43	\$ 115,800.00	\$ 11,535,267.09	\$ 6,871,127.00	\$ 4,664,140.09	\$ 6,871,127.00			
33	Sonoma	\$ 9,441,363.68	\$ 21,973,272.45	\$ 438,234.00	\$ 19,111,722.08	\$ 13,183,359.00	\$ 5,928,363.08	\$ 13,183,359.00			
34	Sutter	\$ 2,199,001.21	\$ 5,266,592.34	\$ 674,240.00	\$ 4,883,900.13	\$ 2,996,118.00	\$ 1,887,782.13	\$ 2,996,118.00			
35	Tehama	\$ 1,472,978.08	\$ 3,525,703.23	\$ 446,992.00	\$ 3,267,403.99	\$ 1,912,299.00	\$ 1,355,104.99	\$ 1,912,299.00			
36	Trinity	\$ 596,372.22	\$ 1,449,309.85	\$ 292,662.00	\$ 1,403,006.44	\$ 611,497.00	\$ 791,509.44	\$ 611,497.00			
37	Tuolumne	\$ 1,132,076.55	\$ 2,724,906.82	\$ 305,830.00	\$ 2,497,688.02	\$ 1,455,320.00	\$ 1,042,368.02	\$ 1,455,320.00			
38	Yuba	\$ 1,871,272.68	\$ 4,298,790.19	\$ 187,701.00	\$ 3,814,658.32	\$ 2,395,580.00	\$ 1,419,078.32	\$ 2,395,580.00			
39	Yolo	\$ 1,555,279.23	\$ 3,865,600.04	\$ 1,081,388.00	\$ 3,901,360.36	\$ 943,110.00	\$ 2,958,250.36	\$ 943,110.00			
40	CMSP Board	\$ 60,683,454.21	\$ 185,797,900.55	\$ -	\$ 147,888,812.86	NA	NA	\$ 246,481,354.76			
41	SUBTOTAL	\$ 130,916,876.15	\$ 351,068,701.49	\$ 11,534,612.00	\$ 296,112,113.78	\$ 90,012,071.00	\$ 58,211,229.93	\$ 336,493,425.76			
42											
43	Article 13 60/40	21-22 Realignment		Maintenance of Effort	FY 10-11 Total Realignment		MOE Capped at 14.6% of 10-11 Realignment	Redirection			
44		Sales Tax	VLF		Sales Tax	VLF					
45	Placer	\$ 1,578,419.52	\$ 3,724,929.62	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 1,223,351.24	\$ 3,475,002.90	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 3,403,103.48			
46	Sacramento	\$ 14,369,991.39	\$ 34,719,301.87	\$ 7,128,508.00	\$ 11,073,547.81	\$ 32,428,453.58	\$ 6,351,292.20	\$ 33,264,351.28			
47	Santa Barbara	\$ 3,541,649.43	\$ 8,978,768.89	\$ 3,794,166.00	\$ 2,695,565.51	\$ 8,405,681.53	\$ 1,620,782.07	\$ 8,484,720.23			
48	Stanislaus	\$ 4,885,059.68	\$ 11,913,050.89	\$ 3,510,803.00	\$ 3,756,009.76	\$ 11,132,596.16	\$ 2,173,736.46	\$ 11,383,108.22			
49	SUBTOTAL	\$ 24,375,120.02	\$ 59,336,051.27	\$ 14,801,967.00	\$ 18,748,474.32	\$ 55,441,734.17	\$ 10,514,300.74	\$ 56,535,283.22			
50											
51	Article 13 Formula	21-22 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent Care %	Total Revenue FY 21-22	Total Costs FY 21-22	Savings	Calculated Redirection			
52		Sales Tax	VLF								
53	Fresno*	\$ 10,667,318.42	\$ 26,330,157.07	44.38%	\$ 9,071,548.45	\$ 835,398.70	\$ 8,236,149.74	\$ 16,419,479.62			
54	Merced*	\$ 2,594,709.00	\$ 5,961,677.98	43.41%				\$ 3,714,327.59			
55	Orange*	\$ 26,270,024.99	\$ 57,537,941.93	52.02%				\$ 43,596,904.39			
56	San Diego*	\$ 31,356,288.31	\$ 64,230,182.57	49.33%				\$ 47,152,806.09			
57	San Luis Obispo*	\$ 1,935,189.80	\$ 4,872,157.26	44.45%				\$ 3,025,865.77			
58	Santa Cruz*	\$ 2,361,341.84	\$ 6,084,313.42	46.61%				\$ 3,936,519.92			
59	Tulare	\$ 4,226,915.39	\$ 10,640,181.01	47.88%				\$ 6,588,919.79			
60	SUBTOTAL	\$ 79,411,787.75	\$ 175,656,611.24					\$ 9,071,548.45	\$ 835,398.70	\$ 8,236,149.74	\$ 124,434,823.16
61	*Opted for Historical Percentage										
62	DPH	21-22 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent Care %				Total Revenue FY 21-22	Total Costs FY 21-22	Savings	Calculated Redirection
63		Sales Tax	VLF								
64	Alameda	\$ 16,561,148.98	\$ 42,390,138.90	81.68%	\$ 10,261,912,134.31	\$ 11,049,588,797.44	\$ (787,676,663.13)	\$ -			
65	Contra Costa	\$ 8,496,599.57	\$ 21,534,291.13	80.50%				\$ -			
66	Kern	\$ 7,225,162.41	\$ 17,928,203.36	66.26%				\$ 16,666,620.16			
67	Los Angeles	\$ 131,690,271.30	\$ 339,308,338.97	83.00%				\$ -			
68	Monterey	\$ 3,431,377.24	\$ 8,725,143.02	51.19%				\$ 4,074,494.59			
69	Riverside	\$ 13,748,517.62	\$ 33,517,272.74	84.44%				\$ 4,478,760.04			
70	San Bernardino	\$ 16,429,165.66	\$ 37,363,315.73	58.54%				\$ 31,490,118.61			
71	San Francisco	\$ 25,121,336.65	\$ 64,713,765.01	57.36%				\$ -			
72	San Joaquin	\$ 6,318,573.85	\$ 14,691,115.89	96.74%				\$ -			
73	San Mateo	\$ 5,906,722.65	\$ 15,028,916.15	80.82%				\$ -			
74	Santa Clara	\$ 14,308,082.31	\$ 36,138,940.62	85.00%				\$ 12,913,100.43			
75	Ventura	\$ 5,613,540.19	\$ 14,043,627.47	80.62%				\$ 15,847,608.57			
76	SUBTOTAL	\$ 254,850,498.43	\$ 645,383,068.99					\$ 10,261,912,134.31	\$ 11,049,588,797.44	\$ (787,676,663.13)	\$ 85,470,702.40
77											
78	21-22 Interim Redirection							\$ 602,934,234.54			

2011 Realignment Estimate at 2021 May Revision

(\$ millions)

	2019-20	2019-20 Growth	2020-21	2020-21 Growth	2021-22	2021-22 Growth
Law Enforcement Services	\$2,603.9		\$2,633.8		\$2,838.0	
Trial Court Security Subaccount	559.1	0.0	567.0	\$20.4	587.4	13.2
Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount	489.9	\$224.4	489.9	249.0	489.9	\$239.3
Community Corrections Subaccount	1,346.9	0.0	1,366.0	153.1	1,519.1	98.8
District Attorney and Public Defender Subaccount	41.0	0.0	41.6	10.2	51.8	6.6
Juvenile Justice Subaccount	167.0	0.0	169.3	20.4	189.8	13.2
<i>Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Account</i>	(157.8)	-	(160.0)	(19.3)	(179.3)	(12.4)
<i>Juvenile Reentry Grant Special Account</i>	(9.2)	-	(9.3)	(1.1)	(10.5)	(0.7)
Growth, Law Enforcement Services		224.4		453.2		371.1
Mental Health	\$1,120.6	0.0	\$1,120.6	\$19.0	\$1,120.6	12.2
Support Services	\$3,831.4		\$3,885.6		\$4,245.8	
Protective Services Subaccount	2,363.8	0.0	2,397.2	\$170.6	2,567.8	110.1
Behavioral Health Subaccount	1,467.6	0.0	1,488.4	189.6	1,678.0	122.3
<i>Women and Children's Residential Treatment Services</i>	(5.1)		(5.1)		(5.1)	
Growth, Support Services		0.0		379.2		244.6
Account Total and Growth	\$7,780.3		\$8,472.3		\$8,820.0	
Revenue						
1.0625% Sales Tax	\$7,060.0		\$7,721.4		\$8,077.9	
General Fund Backfill	6.0		12.0		12.9	
Motor Vehicle License Fee	714.3		738.9		729.2	
Revenue Total	\$7,780.3		\$8,472.3		\$8,820.0	

This chart reflects estimates of the 2011 Realignment subaccount and growth allocations based on current revenue forecasts and in accordance with the formulas outlined in Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012 (SB 1020).