CWDA
Advancing Human Services
for the Welfare of *All* Californians

State Budget Update #2
More Detail on Governor's Proposed 2019-20 Budget

January 15, 2019 | 27 Pages

This budget update provides additional information on Governor Newsom's proposed 2019-20 budget, which was released on January 10, 2019, including more detail where we have it on some of the new proposals and other information we traditionally provide that we did not include in our previous update. As always, we will continue to update you in the coming weeks as we learn more information.

Overall Budget Picture

California's economic outlook continues to be positive, with General Fund (GF) revenues forecast to be $8.1 billion higher over the 2017-18 through 2019-20 fiscal years. When factoring in the availability of resources due to the expiration of one-time spending after 2018-19 and anticipated reductions to ongoing spending due to lower caseloads, there is estimated to be a total of $20.6 billion GF in discretionary revenues available in 2019-20.

The Governor proposes to invest $17.8 billion of the available $20.6 billion in discretionary GF revenues on one-time expenditures. This includes $9.7 billion to reduce debts and liabilities, $5.1 billion on one-time programmatic expenditures, and $3 billion on reserves (in addition to the required deposits into the Proposition 2 Rainy Day Fund). The proposed budget includes a total $2.7 billion in ongoing spending.

The proposed budget includes total reserves of $18.5 billion. This includes $15.3 billion in the Proposition 2 Rainy Day Fund (a $1.8 billion increase over the 2018-19 level), $2.3 billion in the "regular" reserve for economic uncertainties, and $900 million in the Safety Net Reserve (which is discussed later in this Budget Update). This Administration has adopted a different interpretation of the treatment of optional deposits into the Rainy Day Fund than the prior Administration. The prior Administration assumed that optional deposits made into the Rainy Day Fund above those that are required by the Constitutional formulas counted toward the reserve threshold specified in Proposition 2 that would trigger future spending on infrastructure if GF revenues continued to grow. Under this interpretation, the Rainy Day Fund would have reached its maximum of 10 percent of GF revenues during 2019-20, triggering spending of about $415 million on infrastructure. The new Administration does not assume that optional deposits into the Rainy Day Fund count toward the Constitutional threshold. As a result, the Rainy Day Fund is only at 8.1 percent of GF revenues in 2019-20 and the previously anticipated infrastructure spending is not required.

Health and Human Services

1991 REALIGNMENT

1991 Realignment is funded through two sources: state sales taxes and Vehicle License Fees (VLF). The Governor's proposed budget has revised the sales tax revenues compared to the estimates adopted in the 2018 Budget Act. Actual sales tax revenue growth in 2017-18 was lower than expected, coming in at $133.7 million vs. $168.0 million. The proposed budget estimates that sales tax revenues will increase by an additional 6.0 percent in 2018-19 and another 4.6 percent in 2019-20. Actual VLF revenues for 2017-18 were higher, coming in at $124.2 million vs. $96.1 million. VLF revenues are estimated to increase by an additional 3.6 percent in 2018-19 and another 4.0 percent in 2019-20. The rate of sales tax revenue growth is higher in the Governor's proposed budget compared to the 2018 final budget projections, while the rate of VLF growth is projected to slow.

AB 85 Changes

With implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), county costs and responsibilities for indigent health care have decreased as more individuals gained access to health care coverage through the Medi-Cal expansion. Those costs have shifted to the state. Assembly Bill (AB) 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013) changed the 1991 Realignment structure to enable counties' indigent health care savings to be captured and redirected to pay for CalWORKs GF assistance costs, thereby freeing up GF that can be used to pay for the state's Medi-Cal expansion costs.

To do this, AB 85 established a new subaccount at the state level within 1991 Realignment, the Family Support Subaccount. The amount of counties' indigent health care savings is being redirected from counties' 1991 Realignment Health Subaccounts and moved to the Family Support Subaccount at the state level. Funds are then being allocated to counties from the Family Support Subaccount in lieu of GF for CalWORKs assistance payments and the Single Allocation. The distribution of the funds from the Family Support Subaccount to counties is based on counties' CalWORKs expenditures.

To determine the indigent health care savings resulting from the Medi-Cal expansion, counties either chose a reduction of 60 percent of their health realignment funds, including their maintenance of effort, or a formula that accounts for actual revenues and costs associated with the county's indigent care program. Counties participating in the County Medical Services Program (CMSP) are subject to an alternative savings calculation similar to the first option (the 60 percent reduction). The Governor's proposed budget estimates county savings of $773.2 million in 2018-19, the same as estimated in the 2018 Budget Act, and $617.7 million in 2019-20. In addition, the county savings for 2016-17 are $307.2 million higher than was previously estimated.

Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount

In addition to the Family Support Subaccount, AB 85 created another subaccount at the state level, the Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount. Funding in this subaccount is used to fund CalWORKs assistance grant increases, which total 11.43 percent from this subaccount since 2013-14 (i.e., this does not include the 10 percent grant increase provided in the 2018 Budget Act), and the repeal of the Maximum Family Grant (MFG) rule, which took effect January 1, 2017. To provide funding for this subaccount, AB 85 changed the 1991 Realignment general growth formulas, capping general growth for health to 18.4545 percent of available general growth revenues and eliminating general growth funding for social services (the general growth distribution to mental health was not changed). General growth funding provided to the Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount rolls into the funding base of the subaccount.

With the Governor's Budget in January and the May Revision, the Administration provides estimates of the total amount of funding that will be in the subaccount. If that amount is not enough to fully fund the costs of all the CalWORKs assistance grant increases already provided, the GF makes up the difference. If there is more funding in the subaccount than is needed to fund all the CalWORKs assistance grant increases and the MFG repeal, then an additional grant increase is triggered that equals an increase that the available funding is estimated to support.

There is estimated to be $387.9 million and $487.4 million in the Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount in fiscal years 2018-19 and 2019-20, respectively. The Administration indicates that this will not be enough to fully fund the grant increases and MFG repeal in either of those fiscal years. As such there is GF provided each year to cover the shortfall in needed funding. Depending on the continued growth in 1991 Realignment revenues, there is a possibility of there being additional funding in the Child Poverty and Supplemental Support Subaccount to fund a small CalWORKs grant increase in 2020-21.

Senate Bill 90: 1991 Realignment Report

Senate Bill (SB) 90, (Chapter 25, Statutes of 2017), the legislation that established a new county In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Maintenance of Effort (MOE) and made various changes to 1991 Realignment to help fund the additional costs to counties of the new MOE, also included a requirement that the state Department of Finance report findings and recommendations to the Legislature by January 10, 2019, on the following:

- The extent to which 1991 Realignment revenues are sufficient to meet program costs that were realigned
- Whether IHSS costs are growing at a rate that is higher, lower, or the same as the MOE, including the inflation factor.
- The impacts of the IHSS MOE on funding available for the Health, Mental Health, and County Medical Services Program (CMSP) subaccounts and other social services programs included in 1991 Realignment.
- The status of IHSS collective bargaining agreements in each county.

The following are the recommendations contained in the SB 90 1991 Realignment Report related to changes to 1991 Realignment. The recommendations in the report regarding changes to the IHSS MOE are described in the IHSS section of this Budget Update.

<u>Redirection of VLF Growth Revenues:</u> SB 90 required the shift of 100 percent of the VLF growth revenues that would have been received by the health, mental health, and CMSP subaccounts in the 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20 fiscal years and 50 percent that would have been received in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 fiscal years to the social services subaccount. The recommendation in the SB 90 1991 Realignment Report is to stop the redirection of VLF growth revenues beginning in 2019-20. The VLF growth revenues redirected in 2017-18 and 2018-19 will remain in the social services subaccount base for future fiscal years. This is estimated to result in growth funding of $41.6 million to health and $84.4 million to mental health for 2019-20.

<u>Acceleration of Payment of Sales Tax Revenues:</u> Beginning in 2017-18, for purposes of distributing sales tax revenues as they are received on a monthly basis, the social services subaccount base is increased by the net cost increase due to the increasing county IHSS MOE. The result is that the social services subaccount has been receiving more sales tax funding each month than it otherwise would have and there has been no sales tax growth revenues available by the end of the realignment year. The SB 1991 Realignment Report recommends that the acceleration of sales tax revenues cease beginning in 2019-20.

Caseload Growth Adjustment for New IHSS MOE Costs: Beginning with the caseload growth amount calculated for 2016-17, the caseload growth calculation eliminated the two-year lag in incorporating expenditures for the net new IHSS costs. The SB 90 1991 Realignment report recommends returning to the original methodology for calculating caseload growth for IHSS, which is based on expenditures from the prior year compared to expenditures from two prior years, beginning with the 2019-20 caseload growth calculation.

Growth Allocations for CMSP Board: The SB 90 1991 Realignment Report recommends eliminating all allocations of 1991 Realignment sales tax and VLF growth to the CMSP Board beginning with the 2019-20 growth allocations until the Board's operating reserves fall below three months. This recommendation will result in the elimination of an estimated $11 million to $12 million in growth funding to the CMSP Board for 2019-20.

Changes to General Growth Revenues Distribution: As described earlier in this Budget Update, AB 85 changed the distribution of general growth by capping general growth for health to 18.4545 percent of available general growth revenues, eliminating general growth funding for social services, and directing the resulting available general growth revenues to the Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount. AB 85 did not change the general growth distribution to mental health. The SB 90 1991 Realignment Report recommends changing the general growth distribution to the Mental Health Subaccount from the statutory calculation to a fixed 37.4333 percent of available general growth revenues and providing the remaining 44.1122 percent to the Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount.

2011 REALIGNMENT

The 2011 Realignment is funded through two sources: a state sales tax of 1.0625 percent (the portion that is used to fund the realigned social services and behavioral health programs) and 0.5 percent of VLF. The actual 2017-18 2011 Realignment sales tax revenues came in slightly lower than anticipated at the 2018 Budget Act. 2011 Realignment sales tax revenues for 2017-18 were $64.3 million, about one percent, lower than estimated. The proposed budget projects the sales tax growth rate to be an additional 5.5 percent higher in 2018-19 than the revised revenues received for 2017-18 and another 4.7 percent higher in 2019-20 than the revised amount of revenue estimated to be received for 2018-19. As with 1991 Realignment sales tax revenues, the rate of growth of 2011 Realignment sales tax revenues is higher in the Governor's projected budget than was projected at the final budget last summer.

The proposed budget estimates that the overall sales tax growth rates will translate into growth funding for the Support Services Account of an estimated $253.4 million in 2018-19 (of which $114.0 million is for the Protective Services Subaccount) and $231.8 million in 2019-20 (of which $104.3 million is for the Protective Services Subaccount). Adding in these growth funds, the total amount for the Protective Services Subaccount is estimated to grow by 4.9 percent in 2018-19 and another 4.3 percent in 2019-20.

IN-HOME SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Caseload and Overall Funding

Total funding for IHSS is projected to increase by 15.2 percent over the 2018-19 budget, bringing total IHSS costs to $12.7 billion in 2019-20 ($4.3 billion GF). Average monthly caseload for 2019-20 is projected to be 564,000 consumers, a 4.5 percent increase from the 2018-19 projection. Average monthly hours are projected to be 109.0 in 2018-19 and 110.1 in 2019-20. The average cost per hours is projected to be $14.17 in 2018-19 and $14.96 in 2019-20.

IHSS Basic Services

The proposed budget reflects a net decrease of $95.6 million GF for the current year to reflect decreased costs due to lower caseload than previously projected and lower costs associated with the implementation of the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime requirements. For 2019-20, basic service costs are projected to increase by $469.5 million GF ($1.04 billion total funds) due to higher caseload, higher hours per case, and higher cost per hour due to the increase in the minimum wage to $13/hour effective January 1, 2020. Total IHSS Basic Services costs are projected to be $5.5 billion GF ($11.9 billion total funds) in 2019-20.

County IHSS MOE

In addition to proposed changes to 1991 Realignment, the SB 90 1991 Realignment Report recommends several changes to the current IHSS MOE beginning in 2019-20, and the proposed budget includes significant funding related to those changes. The Governor's proposed budget includes an additional $241.1 million GF in 2019-20 growing to $369.4 million GF in 2020-21, $454.4 million GF in 2021-22, and $547.3 million GF in 2022-23, on top of the GF mitigation that otherwise would have been invested under the current IHSS MOE in those fiscal years. The result is that there will be an additional $697.3 million GF ongoing beginning in 2022-23 to offset what would otherwise have been county costs for IHSS. The SB 90 1991 Realignment Report recommends maintaining the county IHSS MOE with several changes:

- Beginning in 2019-20, the total MOE amount would be rebased to $1.56 billion (down from about $1.8 billion). The 5 percent inflation factor would continue to be applied to the current MOE amount in the current year, but starting in 2019-20, the MOE would drop to the new base.

- The annual inflation factor that applies to the IHSS MOE would be reduced to 4 percent per year beginning in 2020-21.
- The new IHSS MOE would only apply to services. The annual budget act will contain GF that is intended to fully fund the nonfederal share of cost for county IHSS and Public Authority administration and no additional county share of cost will be required for administration. However, if a county's nonfederal IHSS administration nonfederal expenditures exceed the county's GF allocation, then those nonfederal expenditures will be 100 percent county only that will not count towards the county's IHSS MOE obligation.
- Once the state minimum wage reaches $15 per hour in the 2022-23 fiscal year, the state participation in locally negotiated provider wage and benefit increases would change from the current sharing ratio in nonfederal costs of 65 percent state/35 percent county. The state will be responsible for 35 percent of the nonfederal costs and the counties would be responsible for the remaining 65 percent of the nonfederal costs. According to information provided verbally by Administration staff, the state participation cap would also be eliminated when the state minimum wage hits $15 per hour and the state/county sharing ratio changes.

Based on discussions we have had with Administration staff, it is our understanding that the collective bargaining provisions that were put into place as part of the current MOE will remain in effect until the state minimum wage hits $15 per hour. This means that counties will be able to continue to utilize the 10 percent provision to secure state participation in provider wage increases. The new, rebased IHSS MOE would also continue to be adjusted for locally negotiated provider wages and benefits based on 2017-18 paid hours as it is now. CWDA is currently in the process of finalizing 2017-18 paid hours with CDSS so that adjustments can be made to the 2017-18 and 2018-19 IHSS MOE amounts for those counties with negotiated wage and benefit increases, and will be able to be made to counties' rebased MOE amounts beginning in 2019-20.

The Administration indicates that it is currently finishing a draft of the trailer bill language containing all these IHSS MOE changes that will be available by February 1, 2019.

Administration

The 2018-19 Budget Act included a one-time $15.4 million GF increase for IHSS County Administration to address updated workload and social worker costs in the program, pending further discussions between CWDA and DSS to resolve differences in the budget methodology. In total, $30.4 million GF was added to the 2018-19 Budget Act to bring IHSS Administrative funding to the prior MOE spending levels.

The Governor's Budget proposes to make the one-time appropriation of $15.4 million on-going. The proposed budget also consolidates several premise items under a single Administration budget (i.e. One-Time Adjustment, Legislative Augmentation, Quality Assurance, FLSA Activities, Program Integrity, Provider Enrollment, Provider Wage Reimbursement, and Individual Provider Option Administration) and adjusts to account for increased caseload projections in the program. Thus, the total IHSS Administration funding is proposed to be $328.8 million GF in 2019-20 ($656.3 million total funds), an increase of $12.9 million GF ($31.5 million total funds). Of this, $10.3 million GF is due to caseload growth, and $2.6 million would support proposed Electronic Visit Verification activities (see more info below).

As noted in the MOE section, the budget proposes to fully fund IHSS Administration costs with state GF dollars and allocated to counties accordingly. Any county expenditures above the GF allocation would be paid by the counties.

Public Authority Administration

Additionally, Public Authority administration costs have been updated to reflect higher projected caseload and cost per case and is proposed to increase from $21.6 million GF to $23.1 million GF in 2019-20 (for a $1.5 million net GF increase).

Electronic Visit Verification

The budget includes costs for both state-level and county-level administration activities necessary to implement the federal mandate for Electronic Visit Verification (EVV) by January 1, 2020. EVV will collect information in an electronic format (on-line or telephone) from both providers and consumers regarding the service hours and types of services provided. The budget proposes $900,000 GF ($8.2 million total funds) in 2018-19, and $2.5 million GF ($22.6 million total funds) in 2019-20 for state-level activities associated with EVV system design and stakeholder engagement.

For county administration, the budget proposes $2.6 million GF ($10.4 million total funds) in 2019-20 for new IHSS social worker workload associated with EVV, including provider and recipient outreach, training and technical assistance to consumers and providers in utilizing the federally-mandated EVV system. Note that California is authorized by federal law to request an extension to implement EVV to January 1, 2021 but cannot request this extension until 2019-20.

Minimum Wage Increases

The state minimum wage was increased to $12/hour on January 1, 2019 and will increase to $13/hour on January 1, 2020. The budget includes assumes $252.6 million GF ($552.7 total funds) for full year costs of the $12/hour wage increase in the IHSS program, and an additional $155.8 million GF ($340.8 million total funds) to comply with the increase to the minimum wage to $13/hour in 2019-20.

Paid Sick Leave for Providers

On July 1, 2018, IHSS providers began earning, and were allowed to use, up to 8 hours of paid sick leave per year. On July 1, 2020 and after the statewide minimum wage reaches $13/hour, the maximum sick leave amount will increase to 16 hours. The proposed budget provides a small amount of funding for IHSS administration activities to address calls to county staff ($135,000 GF) and provides $29.2 million GF ($63.9 million total funds) for estimated paid sick leave costs in 2019-20, an increase of $3.2 million GF from the prior year.

Seven Percent Service Reduction Restoration

The 2016-17 budget restored the 7 percent reduction using GF contingent upon receipt of the Managed Care Organization (MCO) tax. This tax is set to expire on July 1, 2019 and the State Budget does not assume extension of the tax. The budget proposes to maintain the 7 percent restoration and supports that restoration using $342.3 million GF in 2019-20 to prevent any reduction in services for IHSS consumers.

MEDI-CAL AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Program Funding and Caseload

The total Medi-Cal budget is estimated at $100.7 billion ($22.9 billion GF) in 2019-20. The budget assumes a caseload increase of 0.39 percent from 2018-19 to 2019-20. The Medi-Cal program is projected to cover approximately 13.2 million individuals in 2019-20, including 3.8 million in the optional ACA expansion population. In 2019-20, the budget reflects an 8.5-percent state share for the optional ACA expansion population and the budget includes $19.9 billion ($2.2 billion GF) in funding in 2019-20 for this population.

County Administration Funding

The proposed budget includes a total of $2.531 billion ($1.084 billion GF) in county administrative funding. This includes an increase of $53 million total funds in 2019-20 based on an adjustment to the current funding level using the projected 2.63 percent increase in the California Consumer Price Index.

Full-Scope Expansion for Young Adults

Building upon the children's Medi-Cal expansion under Chapter 18, Statutes of 2015 (SB 75), the proposed budget includes $260 million ($196.5 million GF) to expand full-scope Medi-Cal coverage to eligible young adults aged 19 through 25 regardless of immigration status, starting no sooner than July 1, 2019. About 75 percent of these adults are currently on the Medi-Cal program, and are either receiving restricted-scope benefits or services under SB 75. This expansion will provide full-scope coverage to approximately 138,000 young adults in the first year.

Tax Subsidy Increases

The budget proposes to increase subsidies through Covered California for individuals with incomes between 250 and 400 percent of the federal poverty level and expand subsidies to individuals with incomes between 400 and 600 percent of the federal poverty level to increase coverage and promote affordability. The increased subsidies will be funded by revenues generated by establishing a state individual mandate.

CALWORKS

Caseload

The overall CalWORKs caseload continues to decrease, which is attributed to ongoing economic improvements in California. Current CalWORKs caseload is 391,200, and the average monthly CalWORKs caseload is estimated to be 371,400 families, a decrease of 19,800 (or 5 percent) in 2019-20.

Single Allocation

The proposed budget includes a placeholder augmentation of $93.6 million in 2019-20, which offsets what otherwise would have been a caseload-related decline in employment services funding pending development of a new budgeting methodology for the 2019 May Revision. The net result is an overall year-to-year decrease in the Single Allocation from 2018-19 to 2019-20 of approximately $67 million, due to the projected caseload declines in Eligibility Administration and Child Care (with most of the reduction, about $57 million, due to Child Care). CWDA continues to work with the Administration, California Department of Social Services, and counties to develop a new funding methodology for the employment services component of the Single Allocation.

Diaper Assistance

Under AB 480 (Chapter 690, Statutes of 2017) a CalWORKs recipient who is participating in a WTW plan is eligible for $30.00 per month to assist with diaper costs for each child who is under 36 months of age. Total funding included in the Single Allocation in 2019-20 is $17.2 million, which is $1.8 million less than was provided in 2018-19.

Ending Childhood Deep Poverty in the CalWORKs Program

In the 2018-19 Budget Act (AB 1811, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2018) $90 million GF was provided beginning April 1, 2019 to provide a 10 percent increase to CalWORKs grants. This was intended to be the first of three increases that were to occur over the next three fiscal years to get children and families in the CalWORKs program to 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Although funding for subsequent years was not included in Governor Brown's final Budget, Governor Newsom included nearly $348 million GF in 2019-20 to raise grant levels to 50 percent of the projected Federal Poverty Level, effective October 1, 2019.

Recent Legislation and Augmentations

> <u>SB 380 Child Support:</u> SB 380 (Chapter 729, Statutes of 2017) allows a parent or caretaker, at their option, to exclude a step-sibling or half-sibling of an eligible child from an aided Assistant Unit's cash grant calculation. This policy changes also prohibits the child support payment from being counted as income for the purposes of the CalWORKs grant calculation. The 2019-20 budget reflects a decrease of $2.4 million in assistance payments, with an increase of $272,000 for the administrative costs of this policy change.
>
> <u>AB 557 Domestic Abuse Homeless Assistance</u>: AB 557 (Chapter 691, Statutes of 2010) allows a CalWORKs applicant who provides a sworn statement of past or present domestic abuse and who is fleeing his or her abuser to be deemed homeless, and thus eligible for temporary homeless assistance, for a limited period of time. Total funding included in the 2019-20 budget to implement this bill is $2.4 million, including $90,000 to cover administrative costs.

Home Visiting Initiative

The proposed budget includes $78.9 million to provide home visiting services to eligible CalWORKs families in 2019-20. Services provided as part of this program are prioritized for first-time parents with a child under the age of two for up to 24 months. Counties may serve additional populations after they have provided opportunities for the target population to be served, if funding is available. The Administration estimates that approximately 15,000 cases will be served on an annual basis beginning in 2020-21.

The budget also proposes $30.5 million GF to expand home visiting programs and the Black Infant Health Program in the Department of Public Health. Of this funding, $23 million is proposed for the expansion of home visiting services to non-CalWORKs parents, but who are low-income mothers. This new investment would allow the program to reach families outside of the CalWORKs program and does not have the same constraints on specific home visiting models to allow for the accommodation of varying family needs.

Safety Net Reserve Fund

Increases funding by $700 million, bringing the total amount in the fund to $900 million, to be available to CalWORKs and MediCal services and benefits during an economic downturn.

Subsidized Employment

Expanded Subsidized Employment is proposed at $134.1 million in 2019-20 ($6.6 million GF), which is the same as in prior years.

Housing Support Program

Funding for the Housing Support Program is proposed to increase to $95 million in 2019-20. This reflects increases made to the program at the May Revision in 2018.

Family Stabilization

Family Stabilization is proposed at $46.9 million in 2019-20, which is the same as the appropriation in 2018-19.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

MH/SA funding is proposed to remain flat in 2019-20, at $126.6 million.

CHILD CARE AND EARLY EDUCATION

Improving Access and Quality of Subsidized Child Care

The budget proposes $500 million in one-time funding intended to increase the quality and availability of child care by 1) expanding subsidized child care facilities and 2) making investments in the education of child care workforce to improve the quality of care. The

Administration also included $10 million GF for the State Board of Education, in consultation with the Department of Finance and Department of Social Services, to contract with a research and analysis entity to develop the road map to provide universal full-day preschool in California, as well as a long-term plan to improve access to and quality of subsidized child care.

Stage 1 Child Care

Funding for Stage 1 Child Care is proposed at $273 million, a reduction of about $57 million from the 2018-19 allocation. This decrease is due to the projected overall CalWORKs caseload decreasing. Specifically, the budget anticipates that the Stage One Child Care caseload will decrease by 6 percent to 32,200 children in 2019-20.

Stage 2 and 3 Child Care

The budget proposes a net increase of $119.4 million non-Proposition 98 GF in 2019-20 to reflect increases in the number of CalWORKs child care cases. Total costs for Stage 2 and 3 are $597 million and $482.2 million, respectively.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (EITC)

The Governor's Budget proposes to more than double the size of the current program. This new program – the "Working Families Tax Credit" – includes an additional $500 credit per child for families with children under the age of 6. The proposal increases the maximum eligible earned income so that workers working up to full-time and earning $15 per hour will be eligible for the credit. It also changes the phaseout formula so that taxpayers at the upper end of the credit structure will receive significantly higher credit amounts than under the current program. The Administration is exploring ways to provide workers with a portion of their credit in monthly payments, as opposed to receiving one lump sum at the end of the year.

The Administration also proposes conforming state tax law to reflect some of the changes enacted in the federal tax law passed in 2017 that apply mainly to businesses. The intent is that the costs of the proposed expanded EITC program would be funded by the revenues generated by the state tax law changes. The Administration estimates additional GF revenue of $1 billion in 2019-20 as a result of the conformity provisions, which is the estimated cost of the proposed EITC expansion.

HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness Interventions

The 2019-20 proposed budget includes $500 million GF one-time for jurisdictions that site and build emergency shelters, navigation centers, or supportive housing. Of this funding, $300 million would go to regional planning efforts and $200 million would go to those counties that are performing strongly to meet housing milestones by permitting new supportive housing units or constructing emergency shelters and navigation centers. The Budget also outlines a proposal to streamline CEQA for counties to construct these new centers.

Whole Person Care Pilot Programs

The Governor's Budget proposes to invest $100 million GF (one-time with multi-year spending authority) for Whole Person Care Pilot Programs. These programs focus on coordinating health, behavioral health (mental health and substance use disorders), and social services in a patient-centered manner with the goal of improved beneficiary health and well-being. These pilot programs are intended to target individuals who are experiencing homelessness, or who are at risk of homelessness, and have a demonstrated medical need for housing and/or supportive services. This funding will be used to match local county investments in health and housing services with a focus on the homeless mentally ill population.

Airspace

The Administration stated its intent to develop a statewide policy for use of Department of Transportation (Caltrans) airspace for emergency shelters. Airspace is land located within the state's highway right-of-way limits used for non-transportation purposes. This expands on 2018 legislation allowing for up to 30 parcels to be used for emergency shelters in Oakland, San Jose, Los Angeles, San Diego and Stockton.

HOUSING

The 2019-20 Budget acknowledges that California is in the midst of a housing crisis due to decades of historical underproduction of supply when compared to demand, and that affordability is no longer a problem unique to the state's major urban centers. As such, the budget includes $1.3 billion GF plus expanded tax credits to remove barriers and increase long-term housing production, particularly for low-and moderate-income housing. The Budget also encourages the formation of Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts through removal of the 55-percent voter approval requirement to issue debt.

- $750 million GF will go to one-time to partner with and incentivize local governments to begin housing production. Of that $750 million, $250 million will be made available to local governments for grants to support technical assistance and staffing to develop plans and $500 million available to cities and counties for performance on these programs.
- An additional $500 million GF one-time for development of housing for moderate-income households as part of the Mixed-Income Loan Program and another $500 million is proposed to expand the state tax credit program.

CALFRESH

Caseload

CalFresh caseload for the current year is lower than was previously estimated in the 2018 Budget Act last summer and is now projected to decline by 2.2 percent from 2017-18 rather than slightly increase by 0.4 percent. For 2019-20, the proposed budget projects that the caseload will further decrease by another 2.9 percent.

County Administrative Funding

The budget proposes a reduction to CalFresh Administration of about $31 million GF in 2019-20 compared to the 2018-19 allocation due to the reduction in caseload.

SSI Cash-out Reversal

The proposed budget makes permanent the hold harmless provisions for families who experience a loss or reduction in CalFresh benefits as a result of inclusion of SSI income. These hold harmless provisions apply only to families on CalFresh at the time that SSI cash-out reversal is implemented (currently scheduled for June 1, 2019), but will apply to those families until they leave CalFresh. These hold harmless provisions were previously only in effect for as long as $200 million one-time GF remained available. The budget includes $86.7 million GF in 2019-20 for the hold harmless benefits and another $15.4 million GF for county administration of the SSI Cash-Out Reversal.

ABAWD

The budget includes a total of $6.605 million ($2.312 million GF) in 2019-20 in funding for ABAWD implementations for the counties subject to these requirements.

Employment and Training

The budget includes a total of $119.5 million for CalFresh Employment & Training funding in addition to $975,000 in funding for the Fresno E&T pilot.

CalFood Program

The proposed budget provides $8 million GF for this program and an additional $20 million GF for infrastructure needs of California food banks' emergency food delivery program.

CHILD WELFARE / FOSTER CARE / ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

The budget proposes $607.5 million GF ($6.4 billion total funds) in 2018-19 to support the child welfare and foster care program overall, representing a net increase of $91.0 million GF ($136.7 million total funds) from the enacted budget. The 2019-20 proposed budget for all child welfare/foster care programs is $546.1 million GF ($6.3 billion total funds), reflecting a proposed increase of $29.7 million GF ($718,000 total funds) in 2019-20 from the 2018-19 enacted budget.

Caseload

Child welfare monthly caseloads are projected to decrease 3.7 percent in 2018-19, and further decline by 1.3 percent in 2019-20, for a total average monthly CWS caseload of 111,903. The AFDC-FC caseload is projected to remain flat for both fiscal years, at 41,530 cases. Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) cases are projected to increase by 5.3 percent in 2019-20 to 18,694 cases. The Adoption Assistance Program (AAP) caseload is projected to increase by less than 1 percent in 2019-20, to 87,709 cases.

Continuum of Care Reform:

Total funding for CCR-related activities proposed in the budget equals $301.7 million GF ($416.9 million total funds). The proposed budget includes the following components:

> Home-Based Family Care Rate: The proposed budget makes slight adjustments to reflect caseload and costs, and updated projections, in family-based and congregate care placements. Adjustments have been made to reflect the slower movement of foster youth from group homes to other placement types (i.e. intensive services, Short Term Residential Treatment Program, and other family-based care) in 2018-19. The Budget provides $173.5 million GF in 2018-19 and $184.0 million GF in 2019-20.
>
> Child and Family Teams: The Budget continues funding to implement CFTs, providing

$52.9 million GF ($72.8 million total funds) in 2019-20, which is essentially the same level of state funding from 2018-19 but reflects a net increase of $8.1 million due largely to the receipt of additional federal funding.

CANS: The Budget proposes one-time funding of $9.8 million GF ($13.5 million total funds) for 2019-20 only, to implement the required Child and Adolescent Needs and strengths (CANS) assessment tool. The budget notes the funding is intended as "start up" to provide extra time for caseworkers to complete the assessment until staff are trained statewide and previously required assessment tools are phased out.

Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention and Support: The proposed budget proposes to eliminate all funding, for a reduction of $21.63 million GF in 2019-20.

Resource Family Approval: The proposed budget provides $8.2 million GF in 2019-12 ($12.1 million total funds) which represents a reduction of $14.9 million GF from the 2018-19 budget. However, there is no RFA administrative funding proposed for child welfare agencies, with the exception of foster family home conversions which will receive $4.3 million GF ($6.4 million total funds). The remaining proposed RFA funding is for Probation agencies to implement RFA. The Administration notes that the virtual elimination of RFA funding to child welfare agencies is a result of ending the Legislature's up-front investment into RFA. Additionally, the one-time funding of $9.5 million GF provided in 2018-19 to reduce backlogs in RFA application process is not continued in 2019-20.

Second Level Administrative Reviews: The proposed budget continues funding for second level reviews of $110,000 GF, estimating that 1,599 cases statewide will require such review.

Level of Care Protocol: The proposed budget provides $7.3 million GF ($9.2 million total funds) in 2019-20 for counties to implement the LOC protocol.

Services Only Rate: The Budget does not continue to fund this rate which counties could use to contract with FFAs or community-based agencies to support relative caregivers. Counties received a one-time appropriation of $500,000 in 2018-19.

SAWS: The proposed budget continues to provide $250,000 GF ($500,000 total funds) in 2019-20 for automation changes to support implementation of the home-based family care rate structure.

Payment Prior to Approval

The proposed budget continues funding for payment to relatives and non-related extended family members (NREFM's) prior to their completion of the RFA process. This policy implemented on April 1, 2018 and was modified beginning July 1, 2019. Under the current program, relative caregivers and NREFMs are eligible for payment for up to six months during the approval process in 2018-19, and in 2019-20 are eligible for up to three months of payments, funded primarily under the Emergency Assistance TANF program. The proposed budget continues the payments and assumes $11.8 million TANF-EA funds and $13.2 million total funds for 2019-20.

Title IVE Waiver and Federal Families First Prevention Services Act

The 2018-19 Budget Act reflects $21.4 million supplemental federal funding for assistance and administrative activities relating to newly required Title IV-E eligible activities. However, the 2019-20 proposed budget makes fiscal adjustments to account for the ending of the California Title IV-E Well Being Project (also known as the Title IV-E Waiver) on September 30, 2019. As a result, the net child welfare budget reflects a reduction in federal funds in 2019-20. We are awaiting further information from CDSS regarding the resulting changes in federal funding and will provide that information when it becomes available.

The Administration will also propose budget bill language to provide budget authority for anticipated new costs associated with the implementation of the federal Families First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA). DSS continues to engage counties and stakeholders in discussions concerning California's compliance with the federal law.

Approved Relative Caregiver Program

The proposed budget continues funding for this program and includes $31.6 million GF ($57.2 total funds including CalWORKs funding) in 2019-20.

Emergency Child Care Bridge Program

This county optional program implemented on January 1, 2018 and includes three components: care funding on behalf of children in foster care in the form of a voucher or payment, as well as child care navigators and trauma-informed care training and coaching. The proposed budget continues to fund this program at the current level of $31 million.

Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

The proposed budget continues to fund this county-optional program at the current level,

$18.785 million GF.

Bringing Families Home

The proposed budget does not include a new appropriation for the program in 2019-20. The budget proposal notes that $6.9 million of the $10 million one-time grant funding remains unexpended and the Administration will be pursuing language through the budget process to give counties authority to use unspent funding through June 20, 2020.

Private Agency Adoptions Reimbursement Program (PAARP)

The PAARP provides an incentive payment to private adoption agencies to cover unreimbursed costs in their adoption programs. The Administration is seeking additional reimbursement authority from the Legislature in the event PAARP claims exceed available funding in the 59th account. The additional reimbursement authority will enable DSS to cover any overages in PAARP claims from 2018-19, until DSS can recoup those overages from counties.

New Legislation

The budget proposes funding to support county implementation of new legislation passed in 2018. However, no county administration funding is available until 2019-20.

Interagency Leadership Team (AB 2083): AB 2083, a bill sponsored by CWDA and signed by the Governor, requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services and Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a Joint Interagency Resolution Team that includes representatives from the State Departments of Health, Social Services, Developmental Services, and Education, and is tasked with certain duties to meet the needs of foster youth.

In support of AB 2083 implementation, the proposed budget would provide counties with $1 million GF ($1.5 total funds) on a one-time basis to support the required development and implementation of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) setting forth the roles and responsibilities of local agencies in meeting the care needs of foster youth. Additionally, DHCS has requested funding to establish three new positions in the department to provide guidance and technical assistance to counties in their MOU development, and to meet additional AB 2083 requirements.

Foster Youth Placement Changes (AB 2247): The budget provides $400,000 GF ($563,000 total funds) to reflect implementation of AB 2247 (Statutes of 2018) beginning July 1, 2019, which requires social workers to develop a placement preservation strategy in consultation with the child/youth and the child and family team to assess if a placement change can be prevented, and to notify involved parties.

Non-Minor Dependents (AB 2337): The budget proposes $46,000 GF ($67,000 total funds) in 2018-19 and 2019-20 in foster care assistance funds for non-minor former dependents to enter the After 18 program if they are no longer receiving support from a guardian but had been receiving support after their 18th birthday. The budget also proposes total funding of $7,000 GF for county administrative costs associated with this law.

Foster Care Certified Record of Live Birth (AB 2967): The budget proposes $172,000 GF in 2019-20 ($204,000 total funds) to for additional workload associated with the new mandate to provide verification that a youth is currently in foster care.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Governor's proposed budget includes several investments in the area of mental health services. Highlights are noted below. In addition, Governor Newsom is expected to soon announce the appointment of a mental health czar within his Administration.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) and Developmental Screening

The budget proposes $45 million total funds ($22.5 million federal funds and $22.5 million Proposition 56 funds) to implement ACEs screenings for children and adults under the age of 65 in the Medi-Cal program. The proposal would implement screenings no sooner than January 1, 2020 for children and adults at least once every three years and support increased referrals to appropriate services based on the results of the screening. The proposed budget directs DHCS to work with a stakeholder group to identify an existing screening assessment for adults, and to develop a screening tool for children.

Additionally, the proposed budget adds $60 million total funds ($30 million federal funds and $30 million Proposition 56 funds) within the DHCS budget to increase developmental screenings for children, to assess a child's educational, social and emotional development at ages nine months, 18 months and 30 months of age.

Mental Health Workforce Investment

The budget proposes one-time funding of $50 million GF to increase training opportunities for mental health workforce programs, administered by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD). The funding is intended to increase the number of providers focused on quality mental health care. This funding would be provided to universities, health clinics and philanthropic organizations.

Early Psychosis and Treatment

The proposed budget provides $25 million GF for detection and intervention services for young persons experiencing, or who are at risk of experiencing, psychosis. This one-time funding would be available through a grant application process to local agencies and organizations.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES (APS)

Beginning in 2016-17, the proposed provided a one-time, $3 million GF augmentation ($6 million total funds) for APS training. These funds will expire on July 1, 2019. Unfortunately, the Governor's Budget does not propose to continue this funding, meaning that the amount of annual funding available for APS training will revert to $88,000 GF without action to increase it (as CWDA will be proposing). The proposed budget also reflects receipt of two federal grants, one to develop an APS California Leader's Institute ($373,000 federal funds only) in 2018-19 and 2019-20, and the other for APS Data Collection Enhancement ($298,000 federal funds only).

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME/STATE SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENT (SSI/SSP) AND CAPI

The 2019-20 budget includes $2.75 billion GF for the SSI/SSP program, reflecting a slight decrease of 0.5 percent in funding from 2018-19, and a 1.2 percent decrease in projected caseload and associated costs. The average monthly caseload in this program is estimated to be 1.22 million recipients in 2019-20. While there is no state-funded cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA), SSI/SSP recipients can expect to see the federal portion of their grant increase by 2.8 percent on January 1, 2019, and by an estimated 2.5 percent on January 1, 2020. Maximum grant levels beginning on January 1, 2019 are $931 per month for individuals and $1,564 per month for couples.

Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)

The budget proposes on-going funding of $25 million GF beginning in 2019-20 for this program.

IMMIGRATION SERVICES FUNDING

Legal Assistance for Undocumented and Unaccompanied Minors

Currently through a grant process administered by CDSS, qualified nonprofit organizations can apply for funding to provide legal services to children through the Unaccompanied Undocumented Minors and Immigration Services Funding programs. These services received one-time funding increases in 2018-19 and 2019-20, totaling $60.7 million GF. The proposed budget would continue this funding on an on-going basis.

Immigration Rapid Response Program

A budget proposes $5 million GF in 2018-19, and $20 million GF in 2019-20, to establish a new Immigration Rapid Response Program for use by qualified community-based organizations and nonprofits to provide services during immigration or human trafficking emergency situations when federal funding is unavailable. In addition, the fund would be available to support the redirection of state staff to assist in response efforts. These funds would be set aside in a reserve account to be allocated by Executive Order for use by CDSS or CalOES.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

In the area of juvenile justice, the Administration proposes to move the Division of Juvenile Justice from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to a new department under the Health and Human Services Agency. This change is intended to improve rehabilitative services for 759 youth offenders currently served under this department statewide.

AUTOMATION

The key automation projects appear to be funded at the levels needed to proceed as expected, except as noted below, based on the information currently available. Future budget updates will provide additional information as it becomes available.

CWS–CARES

The Governor's proposal reflects a funding decrease to $99.8 million in current year consistent with the project's reassessment of the development approach. While the proposal also reflects a further significant decrease to $26 million in the budget year, we anticipate that this will be revised as the new approach is solidified.

County Expense Claim Reporting Information System (CECRIS)

The County Expense Claim Reporting Information System (CECRIS) project, which will replace the existing County Expense Claim and County Assistance Claim databases, is underway. County fiscal subject matter experts have been identified and are providing input to the project. The proposal contains $2.8 million in current year and $3.2 million in budget year funding, reflecting the currently expected costs.

County Accounting Automation

The CECRIS project will require changes to county accounting systems and the SAWS to support a new program code and program identifier number format. The Governor's proposal contains almost $1.6 million in budget year funding for these changes, including $362,000 for SAWS updates to support the new codes.

CalSAWS

The Governor's proposal includes the anticipated funding to support the CalSAWS project in both the current year ($43.7 million) and budget year ($155.5 million). Federal approval for the project start, which was anticipated in January 2019, has been impacted by the government shutdown, and is still pending.

Reversal of Cash Out

The Governor's proposal includes the expected funding of $12.8 million for the SAWS automation changes to support the June 2019 implementation of the Cash Out reversal.

Online CalWORKs Appraisal Tool (OCAT) Rebuild

The proposal shifts the funding to support the integration of OCAT into the Statewide Automated Welfare System (SAWS) to the budget year, to reflect the current timeline for this effort. The Request for Proposals for the rebuild was released in December 2018, and proposals are due in February 2019, with implementation anticipated in late 2020. The $11.9 million in budget year funding is expected to cover both the SAWS changes to support the interface and the rebuild of OCAT.

Undocumented 19 to 25 Full Scope Expansion

The proposal includes $300,000 in the budget year for SAWS and CalHEERS changes to support the Governor's proposal to expand full scope Medi-Cal coverage to undocumented adults ages 19 to 25, regardless of immigration status. As this is a new proposal with details not yet specified, and the funding is not broken out between SAWS and CalHEERS, it is unclear if this will be sufficient for the necessary automation changes, but we anticipate additional funding will be needed.

CalWORKs Outcomes and Accountability Review (Cal-OAR)

The proposal includes $2.8 million in current year funding, and $1.6 million in budget year funding, for SAWS changes to support Cal-OAR reporting needs, which we anticipate to be sufficient based on the information currently available.

CalWORKs Home Visiting Initiative

The proposal includes $2.3 million in current year funding for SAWS automation changes to support this new initiative. While the funding is consistent with SAWS estimates, it is unlikely these significant changes can be accomplished in the time remaining this year, and the SAWS will be requesting that the funds be shifted to budget year.

Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) Automation

The proposal includes funding of $500,000 for additional Phase III CCR changes in SAWS in both current year and budget year. Discussion of Phase III changes has not progressed sufficiently to fully assess the needed level of funding, however, CWDA anticipates any necessary adjustments will be made as further cost information becomes available.

CalFresh Safe Drinking Water Pilot

The proposal includes $700,000 in current year automation funding for both SAWS and EBT changes to support the safe drinking water pilot program, which would provide supplemental benefits to CalFresh recipients who are served by public water systems that don't meet safe drinking water standards. As discussion about the pilot is still underway, CWDA anticipates these funds will need to be shifted to the budget year.

Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD)

The proposal includes $3.2 million in current year, and $300,000 in budget year funding for SAWS changes to support the anticipated loss of the ABAWD exemption in additional counties in September 2019. The funding is consistent with SAWS cost estimates.

Senate Bill (SB) 1341 Implementation

SB 1341 (Statutes of 2014) requires the SAWS to create, generate, and send notices of action (NOA) for the Medi-Cal program, rather than having them generated and produced from two separate systems, SAWS and CalHEERS. In March 2016, Phase I of SB 1341 was implemented, where SAWS began creating the notices for Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) Medi-Cal cases, instead of CalHEERS.

SB 1341 also supports compliance with federal regulations, such as those in 45 CFR §155.335, for coordination of NOAs for families with eligibility under multiple programs, meaning that they should receive a single notice of all relevant changes, rather than separate notices for each program. Phase II of the project was split into two pieces, with Phase II A, in which the SAWS created a single notice for households who have both MAGI and Non-MAGI eligible family members, was implemented on time in June 2017. Phase II B, which will consolidate notices for families with both Medi-Cal (MAGI and/or Non-MAGI) and Advanced Premium Tax Credit (APTC) eligible family members, has not yet been scheduled for a release. The Governor's proposal continues to shift most of the funding to the budget year consistent with the delayed start of Phase II B.

Inter-County Transfer

The proposal reflects slightly less than $154,000 in current year funding for SAWS changes to support SB 1339, which is less than expected. We are working with CDSS to see how this can be rectified.

CalFresh and CalWORKs Overpayments (SB 278 and SB 726)

The proposal reflects funding of $280,000 in the current year for SAWS changes to support the SB 726 changes to the CalWORKs overpayment collection threshold and expungement rules, however the SAWS are currently in the process of revising their cost estimates, so this funding is likely to change and shift to budget year. The proposal also reflects $379,000 in budget year funding for SAWS changes to support SB 278, consistent with the cost estimate.

CalFresh Periodic Reporting – New Federal Requirements

The proposal reflects $353,000 in current year and $516,000 in budget year funding for SAWS changes to implement the new SAR 7 Reminder Notice required by federal SNAP regulations. California currently has a waiver of this requirement through April 30, 2020.

SAWS Shared Application Forms Revisions

The proposal includes nearly $8.9 million in current year funding for changes to update the existing SAWS 1 and 2 plus forms which allow for application for multiple programs, including CalWORKs, CalFresh, and Medi-Cal. These changes include adding fields for military/veteran status, collection of additional race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender identity data, increased font sizes, and other format and language changes. The proposed funding is less than the SAWS estimates, however as discussions about these changes are still in progress, it is unlikely automation can occur in the current year, and the SAWS will be requesting that funding be moved to the budget year, creating an opportunity to adjust the funding.

Foster Care Eligibility Determination (FCED)

To obtain enhanced federal funding for CWS-CARES, California is required to develop a single statewide eligibility determination solution for Foster Care, which will be used by all counties. This effort has been named Foster Care Eligibility Determination (FCED). The Governor's proposal shifts the current year funding to the budget year, with no change to the overall amount of $19.27 million, consistent with revisions to the project timeline.

CMIPS II

The Governor's proposal reflects both current year ($8.2 million) and budget year ($22.6 million) costs for Electronic Visit Verification, and the vendor's costs for processing Paid Sick Leave (SB 3) claim forms, resolving errors, and form storage. It also reflects vendor transition activities in the current year. The proposal also reflects $1 million in the budget year for CMIPS system changes related to the Medi-Cal full scope expansion to undocumented adults ages 19 to 25.

Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)

The proposal includes a slight increase in current year, and another in budget year funding to support the addition of SSI recipients to the CalFresh caseload and the costs for the new Transitional Nutrition Benefit caseload that will result from the reversal of the Cash Out policy. Both changes will add costs for the EBT system.

California Fruit and Vegetable EBT Pilot

The proposal includes close to $2.2 million for changes to the EBT system to support this pilot, which will provide supplemental benefits through the EBT system for purchases of California grown fresh fruits and vegetables in three retail environments. This pilot has been designed to occur between the retailers and the EBT system and is not expected to require any SAWS changes. The pilot is expected to begin in the summer of 2019.

Appeals Case Management System (ACMS)

ACMS was implemented in October 2018, and the proposal reflects funding in the current year for implementation of Multi-Factor Authentication per federal requirements. The proposal does not reflect ongoing maintenance and operations funding because CDSS plans to do that work using in house staff, which are reflected elsewhere in their budget.

Additional Resources

A summary of the Governor's proposed 2019-20 budget can be found at the following link:

http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/FullBudgetSummary.pdf

A copy of the 1991 Realignment Report can be found at the following link:

http://www.dof.ca.gov/Reports/Other/documents/Senate_Bill_90-1991_Realignment_Report.pdf

This budget update was created by CWDA Staff. Direct questions to the contact at right.

For more information, visit: cwda.org

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