



**2022-23 GOVERNOR'S MAY REVISION
MAY 13, 2022**

TO: CSAC Board of Directors
County Administrative Officers

FROM: Graham Knaus, CSAC Executive Director
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez, Deputy Executive Director of Legislative Affairs

RE: Governor's May Revision for 2022-23

Despite the popular admonition that more money can translate into more problems, Governor Newsom's announcement today of a \$97.5 billion state budget surplus came with proposals to help tackle many of California's most difficult to solve issues.

The eye-popping \$97.5 billion surplus would increase school funding and budget reserves, as required by the California Constitution, and would leave \$49.2 billion for discretionary spending. The Governor's May Revision budget proposes to spend 94 percent of that discretionary amount on one-time purposes, including \$18.1 billion in direct relief to Californians, and \$37 billion for infrastructure (including \$20 billion for infrastructure previously proposed in his January budget proposal).

Notably, the Governor announced that his proposed budget would not exceed the State Appropriations Limit, also called the Gann Limit, mainly due to prioritizing spending on excluded expenditures such as tax rebates, infrastructure, debt reduction, and spending in response to emergencies. Also, due to factors including the recent stock market declines and economic pressures, actual revenues might fall below these estimates.

The \$18.1 billion of proposed direct relief includes a temporary reduction in the sales tax on diesel, a \$400 rebate to households based on registered vehicles, covering all family fees for subsidized child care, retention bonus payments for hospital and nursing home employees, and funding for rental assistance and outstanding utility bill debts.

Other headline spending proposals of interest to counties include:

- \$1.6 billion for drought relief, including \$75 million for payments to affected farmers.
- \$8 billion for investments in the state's energy system.

- \$17 billion in new infrastructure proposals, including:
 - \$1.1 billion of additional funding for the state’s middle-mile broadband network.
 - \$500 million in new interim housing investments.
 - \$150 million in additional Project Homekey funding.
 - \$500 million in additional funding for the Active Transportation Program.

For CARE Courts, the Governor included nearly \$65 million for the state and courts to implement the program and acknowledged the continuing work with counties to estimate expected county costs. CSAC continues to advocate strongly for ongoing, sustainable funding for the historically underfunded behavioral health system in addition to the new duties proposed in this new program.

County officials can find more details on the proposals in the following pages.

Negotiations will now begin in earnest on the Budget Bill and first wave of budget trailer bills, which will be passed by June 15.

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

**2022-23 May Revision
General Fund Budget Summary*
(\$ in millions)**

	2021-22	2022-23
Prior Year Balance	37,698	15,425
Revenues and Transfers	226,956	219,632
Total Resources Available	\$264,654	\$235,057
Non-Proposition 98 Expenditures	165,590	145,071
Proposition 98 Expenditures	83,639	82,292
Total Expenditures	\$249,229	\$227,363
Fund Balance	15,425	7,694
Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances	4,276	4,276
Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties	11,149	3,418
Public School System Stabilization Account	7,293	9,519
Safety Net Reserve	900	900
Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund	20,325	23,283

2022-23 May Revision
General Fund Expenditures by Agency*
(\$ in Millions)

	2021-22	2022-23	\$ Change	% Change
Legislative, Judicial, Executive	\$20,360	\$14,896	-\$5,464	-26.8%
Business, Consumer Services & Housing	2,291	1,359	-932	-40.7%
Transportation	3,109	1,270	-1,839	-59.2%
Natural Resources	14,287	8,734	-5,553	-38.9%
Environmental Protection	5,326	585	-4,741	-89.0%
Health and Human Services	53,142	67,175	14,033	26.4%
Corrections and Rehabilitation	14,422	14,647	225	1.6%
K-12 Education	81,706	78,012	-3,694	-4.5%
Higher Education	22,337	23,192	855	3.8%
Labor and Workforce Development	1,577	2,126	549	34.8%
Government Operations	11,235	4,938	-6,297	-56.0%
General Government:				
Non-Agency Departments	1,915	2,059	144	7.5%
Tax Relief/Local Government	12,138	658	-11,480	-94.6%
Statewide Expenditures	5,384	7,713	2,329	43.3%
Total	\$249,229	\$227,363	-\$21,866	-8.8%

2022-23 May Revision
Total State Expenditures by Agency*
(\$ in millions)

	General Fund	Special Funds	Bond Funds	Totals
Legislative, Judicial, Executive	\$14,896	\$187	\$143	\$15,225
Business, Consumer Services & Housing	1,359	1,203	937	3,499
Transportation	1,270	16,618	95	17,983
Natural Resources	8,734	1,841	655	11,231
Environmental Protection	585	4,997	14	5,597
Health and Human Services	67,175	33,244	-	100,420
Corrections and Rehabilitation	14,647	4,049	-	18,696
K-12 Education	78,012	327	1,488	79,827
Higher Education	23,192	131	1,090	24,414
Labor and Workforce Development	2,126	981	-	3,106
Government Operations	4,938	274	10	5,221
General Government:				
Non-Agency Departments	2,059	1,792	2	3,853
Tax Relief/Local Government	658	3,319	-	3,976
Statewide Expenditures	7,713	-108	-	7,605
Total	\$227,363	\$68,855	\$4,434	\$300,653

**2022-23 May Revision
General Fund Revenue Sources***
(\$ in millions)

	2021-22	2022-23	\$ Change	% Change
Personal Income Tax	\$136,397	\$137,454	\$1,057	0.8%
Sales and Use Tax	32,750	33,991	1,241	3.8%
Corporation Tax	46,395	38,464	-7,931	-17.1%
Insurance Tax	3,468	3,667	199	5.7%
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes and Fees	430	435	5	1.2%
Cigarette Tax	54	49	-5	-9.3%
Motor Vehicle Fees	36	37	1	2.8%
Other	13,108	8,493	-4,615	-35.2%
Subtotal	\$232,638	\$222,590	-\$10,048	-4.3%
Transfer to the Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund	-5,682	-2,958	2,724	-47.9%
Total	\$226,956	\$219,632	-\$7,324	-3.2%

**2022-23 May Revision
Revenue Sources***
(\$ in millions)

	General Fund	Special Funds	Total	Change From 2021-22
Personal Income Tax	\$137,454	\$4,020	\$141,474	\$613
Sales and Use Tax	33,991	15,866	49,857	2,298
Corporation Tax	38,464	-	38,464	-7,931
Highway Users Taxes	-	9,221	9,221	705
Insurance Tax	3,667	-	3,667	199
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes and Fees	435	-	435	5
Cigarette Tax	49	1,608	1,657	-183
Motor Vehicle Fees	37	11,209	11,246	532
Other	8,493	23,719	32,212	-7,951
Subtotal	\$222,590	\$65,643	\$288,233	-\$11,713
Transfer to the Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund	-2,958	2,958	-	-
Total	\$219,632	\$68,601	\$288,233	-\$11,713

*Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

REALIGNMENT

The May Revision includes updated revenue assumptions for 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment. The updated projections for 2021-22 and 2022-23 indicate that Realignment revenues will continue to grow for both 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment above what was projected in January. The May Revision estimates revenues will grow by 11.5 percent in 2021-22 over 2020-21 levels and 5 percent in 2022-23 over 2021-22 levels. The Realignment revenue tables, including specific projections by subaccount, are included in the appendix at the end of this Budget Action Bulletin.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

CARE Courts

The Governor includes \$64.7 million for his new Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court proposal to fund state department and Judicial Branch costs for the new program. The Governor also notes that he is working with counties on cost estimates for new county responsibilities under the CARE Court framework. Note that CSAC is collaborating with county partners to develop an annual funding amount using the Governor's estimate of 7,000 to 12,000 eligible Californians as a guideline. Additionally, significant CARE Court policy provisions remain unresolved, such as county sanctions, housing for participants, and how the eligibility and screening process will work. CSAC, along with county partners, are engaging with the Legislature on the policy bill to implement CARE Courts, [SB 1338](#) by Senators Tom Umberg and Susan Talamantes Eggman.

Proposed County Behavioral Health Recoupments

The Department of Health Care Services notified counties in January of their intention to recoup nearly \$250 million for past inpatient psychiatric hospital claims and services for individuals who did not qualify for federal financial participation based on their immigration status (referred to by the state as "Unsatisfactory Immigration Status" or UIS).

CSAC and the County Behavioral Health Directors Association are working to verify the accuracy of the potential recoupments and have asked that the state forgive these potential obligations as well as the remaining 2018 federal Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit amount of \$134.5 million.

The Governor's May Revision allows the verification process for the proposed UIS and inpatient psychiatric costs to continue into 2022-23 but does not stay the August 2022 payment from each county's 1991 Realignment Mental Health Subaccount for the OIG Audit. That payment is pegged at about \$46 million.

Children and Youth Behavioral Health

The Governor proposes additional augmentations to his multi-year Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative from 2021 to address urgent youth mental health issues. He proposes using \$290 million (General Fund) in 2022-23 for the following:

- Youth suicide prevention (\$40 million)
- Crisis response for schools and communities (\$50 million)
- Wellness and mindfulness grants (\$85 million over two years)
- Parent education (\$15 million)
- Career development for high schoolers (\$25 million)
- Digital assessments and interventions (\$75 million)

Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) Please see the Administration of Justice section for an update on the Governor's IST proposals.

PUBLIC HEALTH

COVID-19 Emergency

The Governor is preparing to unwind some of the state's COVID-19 public health emergency (PHE) flexibilities in 2022-23 but does not specify when this will occur.

The proposal earmarks \$146 million (\$73 million General Fund) over 2022-23 and 2023-24 for the anticipated additional county workload associated with the resumption of Medi-Cal eligibility redetermination requirements. After the PHE ends, California will have 14 months to complete redeterminations for all Medi-Cal beneficiaries in the state. The May Revision also dedicates about \$85 million for health enrollment navigation and outreach for Medi-Cal, the transition of eligible individuals to Covered California, a public awareness campaign, and an innovative "Coverage Ambassadors" program to help eligible individuals maintain health care coverage.

Local Public Health Funding

The Governor maintains the proposed \$200 million in the January Budget for rebuilding local public health departments. Counties strongly support this proposal.

Unfortunately, the May Revision does not include \$186.4 million in funding supported by CSAC for the Public Health Equity and Readiness Opportunity (HERO) Initiative. CSAC will continue to advocate for this critical public health workforce funding.

Extreme Heat Action Plan

Please see the Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources section for information on the state's implementation of the Extreme Heat Action Plan.

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 2022-23, the Governor's May Revision includes \$19 billion for IHSS (\$6.5 billion General Fund). This includes funding for the state minimum wage increase to \$15.50 on January 1, 2023. The May Revision estimates that the average monthly caseload will be 601,000 recipients in 2022-23.

IHSS Back-up Provider System

The Governor's May Revision continues the proposal for the establishment of a permanent IHSS back-up provider system from the January budget proposal with some changes. This system would allow recipients to get services from a back-up provider in case of immediate needs or emergencies. The funding in the May Revision is increased to \$34.4 million (\$15.4 million General Fund) with a portion allocated for transition activities that will allow the existing emergency back-up system to continue until October 2022 when the permanent system can be implemented. This delayed start date for the permanent system and coinciding extension of the emergency system is consistent with CSAC and county partner engagement on this proposal to ensure adequate funding and time for counties and public authorities to successfully implement a permanent back-up provider system.

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 \$988.8 million General Fund for these programs. Total funding for children's programs is more than \$9.2 billion, including federal funding, 1991 Realignment, and 2011 Realignment revenues.

Caregiver Approvals

The May Revision includes \$50 million General Fund ongoing to support counties in reducing approval timelines for foster caregiver applications. This funding is intended to assist counties in hiring additional staff to reduce the backlog for pending resource family approval applications. CSAC is co-sponsoring a budget proposal with the County Welfare Directors

Association (CWDA) and Service Employees International Union (SEIU) that requests \$100 million ongoing for county resource family approval workload. CSAC will gather further information about how this May Revision proposal intersects with the request from CWDA, SEIU, and CSAC.

Family Finding and Engagement Grant

The May Revision includes a one-time investment of \$150 million that would be available over a five-year period for intensive family finding and engagement. These resources would support an opt-in program to complement existing family finding recruitment and retention. There would be statewide training and technical assistance provided on evidence-based best practices and counties would be required to provide matching funds and build a network for permanent connections and homes. CSAC is supporting several budget investments being led by CWDA that would seek further resources for foster parent recruitment, retention, support, and family finding. CSAC will gather further details on how this May Revision proposal correlates to the funding asks in the stakeholder budget requests.

Aging Programs

The Governor's May Revision includes investments to continue forward with the implementation of the Master Plan for Aging. These new proposals include:

- Transfer of the Caregiver Resource Center Program from the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to the California Department of Aging (CDA) and inclusion of additional funds to provide statewide training and technical assistance. These centers provide services to family caregivers.
- \$4 million for CDA and DHCS to partner in the development of home and community-based services for individuals in underserved areas.
- \$400,000 ongoing General Fund for the development of strategies and resources to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. These resources would support older adults, individuals with disabilities, caregivers, and local partners.
- \$10 million one-time General Fund for the Community Living Fund that would help non-Medi-Cal eligible older adults and individuals with disabilities transition from nursing homes to independent living.
- \$3.5 million one-time General Fund for an outreach campaign to raise awareness of Long-Term Care Ombudsman resources.
- \$682,000 ongoing General Fund for the development of an adult learning management system that will provide training to improve quality of and access to services for older adults.

Early Childhood Programs

ACTION

The May Revision proposes several key investments in early learning and child care programs. These include:

- \$157.3 million total to waive family fees for state subsidized preschool and child care development services for 2022-23 that would be funded by federal funds, General Fund, and Proposition 98 General Fund.
- \$200.5 million for grants for minor renovation and repair projects focused on child care deserts and low-income communities.
- \$413 million to support a full year of rate increases while the state works with stakeholders on the development of a single reimbursement rate structure.

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 \$6.5 billion for CalWORKs program expenditures.

CalWORKs Grant Increase

The May Revision proposal includes an 11 percent increase in the CalWORKs grant levels. The increased grant costs total \$296.2 million in 2022-23.

CalFresh and Nutrition Assistance

The CalFresh program is California's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides food benefits to low-income individuals and families. Caseload is projected to increase by 4.7 percent in 2021-22 and 4.3 percent in 2022-23. The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) is required to work with counties on the development of a new budgeting methodology for county administrative costs for CalFresh, but that work continues to be delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CSAC has joined CWDA and SEIU to co-sponsor a budget proposal for \$60 million General Fund annually until a new methodology is developed.

School Meals

The Governor's May Revision includes \$611.8 million ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund to provide universal access to school meals for all K-12 students. The federal waiver and flexibilities that allowed for free school meals for all students regardless of income during the pandemic is set to expire on June 30, 2022. This funding would allow California to continue to provide these meals to all students after the federal waiver expires. Should the federal waiver be extended, these funds would instead be used for school kitchen infrastructure grants.

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). 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 \$3.1 billion General Fund for SSI/SSP programs in 2022-23.

Homelessness

The May Revision includes \$650 million in homelessness funding over two years. The proposed investments are designed to complement homelessness funding approved in the 2021-22 Budget and aid in California's response to the ongoing homelessness crisis.

The May Revision proposes \$150 million in supplementary Homekey funding for FY 2022-23. Counties, cities, continuums of care (CoCs), and tribal governments have requested billions for projects in rounds 2 and 3 of Homekey. Additionally, the proposal includes \$500 million for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24 to fund interim housing for unsheltered individuals while permanent housing solutions come online.

Administration of Justice

Local Public Safety

The Governor's January budget proposed \$356 million General Fund over three years for the Real Public Safety Plan, which focuses on bolstering local law enforcement response, improving and expanding tools and resources for prosecutors, and increasing efforts to get firearms off the streets. The May Revision builds off the January budget with the following criminal justice investments:

Officer Wellness Grants

The May Revision includes \$50 million one-time General Fund for grants to improve law enforcement officer health and well-being, build resiliency, decrease stress and trauma, and improve community trust and relations. These funds are in addition to the \$5 million one-time General Fund included in the Governor's January budget for the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop a Law Enforcement Wellness Program for officers.

Mobile Probation Centers

The May Revision includes \$20 million one-time General Fund to establish a competitive grant program for counties to create mobile probation centers, modeled after a program established

by Placer County. Grant funding will be utilized to purchase vehicles and technology, including computers, internet, phones, televisions, and video communication. The mobile service centers will facilitate court appearances and pre-trial check-ins, complete needs assessments, and identify housing, employment, and other related services.

Missing Indigenous Persons

The May Revision includes \$12 million General Fund over three years to establish a competitive grant program to help California tribes locate and identify missing Indigenous persons. These funds will be available to provide resources for tribal police and prosecutors, counseling services, education, and other activities.

Proposition 47 Savings Estimate

Each year, state savings from the implementation of Proposition 47 are transferred and re-allocated through grant programs. The May Revision estimates net General Fund savings of \$161.1 million—an increase of \$13.8 million over the Governor’s January Budget projection. Sixty-five percent is allocated for grants to public agencies to support various recidivism reduction programs (such as mental health and substance use treatment services), 25 percent for grants to support truancy and dropout prevention programs, and 10 percent for grants for victim services. This additional funding will bring the total allocated for these programs to approximately \$608.4 million General Fund since the passage of Proposition 47.

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

The May Revision includes \$20.9 million one-time General Fund for county probation departments to supervise the temporary increase in daily population of individuals on PRCS as a result of the implementation of Proposition 57, approved by the voters in 2016. This is \$2.3 million below the Governor’s January Budget projection, corresponding to fewer releases of incarcerated individuals than projected in 2021.

Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant

The Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant, established by Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009 (SB 678) was created to provide incentives for counties to reduce the number of felony probationers sent to state prison. The May Revision proposes \$123.8 million General Fund annually through 2024-25 to provide county probation departments with a consistent level of funding based on prior performance. This builds on the January proposal of \$115 million one-time General Fund investment.

Victim Services

The May Revision includes the following investment to protect those who face a high risk of victimization:

- Innovative Pilot Program for Victim Services—\$30 million one-time General Fund, to be spent over three years on operating satellite offices for trauma recovery centers or other victim services providers in hard-to-reach and/or rural areas.
- Media Outreach to Victims of Violent Crime—\$3 million one-time Restitution Fund to conduct an outreach campaign to raise awareness of statewide victim support services, while targeting hard-to-reach populations.

Local Law Enforcement Aid – California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES)

The May Revision includes \$25 million General Fund ongoing and five positions to provide local law enforcement mutual aid during disasters and emergencies. This funding will reduce local costs, accelerate response time, and provide sustainable participation of all 58 counties within the State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid system by minimizing funding considerations from the decision-making process.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

The May Revision proposal includes a total of \$13.9 billion (\$13.3 billion General Fund and \$603.2 million other funds) for CDCR, which is a reduction from January projections (total \$14.2 billion) and reflects the continuing decline of the adult incarcerated population. The average daily adult incarcerated population for 2021-22 is now projected to total 99,590, down from 104,554 in January. However, current projections also indicate the adult incarcerated population may temporarily trend upward and is expected to increase by 3,342 individuals between 2021-22 and 2022-23, but still far less than the 8,310 estimate at the beginning of the year. This is largely in part due to the roughly 1,500 incarcerated individuals that remain in county jails awaiting transfer to state prison. The backlog is anticipated to be cleared by June and the population is projected to resume long-term downward trends to 95,655 in 2024-25. As a result, the average daily parolee population is projected to increase by 628 (43,591 in 2022-23) from January estimates, representing an increase of 1.5 percent. The parole population is projected to decline to 37,818 by June 30, 2026. Based on current projections, the May Revision notes that it may be possible to close three additional state prisons by 2024-25.

Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Realignment

Consistent with Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020 (SB 823), DJJ ceased intake of new youth on July 1, 2021, with limited exceptions. DJJ is scheduled to close on June 30, 2023, pursuant to Chapter 18, Statutes of 2021 (SB 92). The May Revision reflects an estimated average daily population of 641 youth in 2021-22 and 430 youth in 2022-23, which represents a decrease of 16 and 114 youth in 2021-22 and 2022-23, respectively, compared to the Governor’s January budget estimates.

Currently, DJJ estimates there will be approximately 300 youth remaining in its care on June 30, 2023. Outlined in a plan released earlier this year, DJJ will work with youth, their

Interdisciplinary Treatment Teams, their families, state and county officials, and community stakeholders to develop individualized transition plans and ongoing treatment strategies.

Most notably, there were no changes included in the May Revision to the \$100 million for county probation to improve and redesign juvenile facilities to better serve realigned youth.

Expanding the Returning Home Well Program

The May Revision adds \$3 million to the \$10.6 million included in the Governor's January budget proposal to continue the Returning Home Well program. This amount is proposed annually for three years to provide transitional housing to youth discharged by the Board of Juvenile Hearings in 2022-23. Transitional housing will be available to youth who are at risk of homelessness upon their release to support them in successfully reentering their communities.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

The May Revision includes total funding of approximately \$1.2 billion, including \$443.5 million General Fund, to support DOJ. The May Revision builds upon the Governor's Real Public Safety Plan by providing an additional \$7.9 million General Fund in 2022-23, and \$6.7 million ongoing, to establish the Fentanyl Enforcement Program. This brings the total additional resources for DOJ task forces to \$18.9 million in 2022-23.

Additionally, the May Revision increases the California Military Department's existing drug interdiction investment to a total of \$30 million General Fund (\$15 million in 2022-23 and \$15 million in 2023-24) to strengthen the Department's existing efforts to prevent drug-trafficking by transnational criminal organizations throughout the state, with a particular focus on assisting federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in combatting fentanyl.

Judicial Branch

The May Revision includes a total of \$5.1 billion (\$3.1 billion General Fund) for the Judicial Branch, which includes \$2.8 billion to support trial court operations.

Trial Court Facilities

The May Revision provides an additional \$24.3 million General Fund to modify existing court facilities and \$29.6 million General Fund for the construction of new courtrooms to accommodate the additional superior court judgeships.

The May Revision also includes \$15.7 million General Fund to address fire, life, and safety issues in three trial court facilities: San Diego County Superior Court Hall of Justice, San Diego County Superior Court East County Regional Center, and Orange County Superior Court Central Justice Center.

Judicial Training for Environmental Issues

The May Revision includes \$1.2 million ongoing General Fund to establish a unit within the Judicial Council to provide training, technical assistance, and legal support to judicial officers and court personnel on water law, climate change, and environmental issues.

Other Adjustments

- Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court —The May Revision includes \$39.5 million General Fund in 2022-23 and \$37.7 million ongoing for the Judicial Branch to conduct CARE court hearings and provide resources for self-help centers. See the Health and Human Services section for more information.
- Trial Court Trust Fund Backfill—The May Revision includes \$33.7 million ongoing General Fund to continue backfilling the expected revenue decline in the Trial Court Trust Fund in 2022-23. This brings the total amount available for the backfill in 2022-23 to \$151.5 million.
- AB 177 Trial Court Backfill—The May Revision includes an ongoing reduction of \$3.1 million General Fund to backfill trial courts for revenue losses from the repeal of fees by Chapter 257, Statutes of 2021 (AB 177). The associated revenue loss for all courts is lower than expected, totaling \$10.3 million instead of the \$13.4 million estimated in the Governor’s January budget.
- State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SCFCF) Backfill—The May Revision removes the \$40 million one-time General Fund backfill of the SCFCF that was included in the Governor’s January budget because the backfill is no longer necessary as there is a sufficient fund balance to maintain current service levels.

Department of State Hospitals (DSH)

The May Revision includes \$3.2 billion (\$3 billion General Fund) in 2022-23 to support DSH. The patient population is expected to reach 8,289 by the end of 2022-23. This number includes patients receiving competency treatment in jail and community-based settings.

Felony Incompetent to Stand Trial Waitlist Solutions

DSH continues to experience a growing number of incompetent to stand trial (IST) commitments. As of April 2022, there were 1,915 individuals deemed IST awaiting treatment. The May Revision includes \$535.5 million General Fund in 2022-23, increasing to \$638 million General Fund per year in 2025-26 to support the following changes to the proposed solutions:

- Early Stabilization and Community Care Coordination – To provide immediate solutions to support access to treatment for the nearly 1,900 individuals currently found IST on felony charges and waiting in jail, the May Revision includes additional funding for

county sheriffs for custody supports, giving stabilization teams increased access to individuals deemed IST.

- **Expand Diversion and Community-Based Restoration Capacity** – To increase treatment alternatives for ISTs, the May Revision includes additional funding to support county overhead for administration of community-based restoration and diversion programs.
- **Improve IST Discharge Planning and Coordination** – To reduce ISTs cycling through the criminal justice system by increasing coordination with county behavioral health departments to enable counties to continue treatment to individuals deemed IST when released from jail.
- **Improve the Quality of Alienist Evaluations** – To improve the quality of IST determinations and decisions regarding the need for medications.

Additionally, the May Revision includes one-time \$100 million General Fund for Los Angeles County to support access to community-based treatment and housing for individuals found IST for misdemeanor charges. This replaces lease revenue bond authority that was competitively awarded to Los Angeles County through the Board of State and Community Corrections.

Housing, Land Use, and Transportation

HOUSING AND LAND USE

The Governor’s May Revision builds on the General Fund investments proposed for housing and infrastructure in the January budget proposal with \$2.7 billion in emergency rental assistance funding and an additional \$500 million for housing projects that reuse existing commercial sites in downtown areas.

Emergency Rental Assistance

The May Revision includes \$2.7 billion one-time General Fund in the current year for rental assistance through state and local programs established during the height of the pandemic. Amendments to the 2021 Budget Act (SB 115) authorized a General Fund cashflow loan to continue to make payments to individuals in the federal Emergency Rental Assistance Program while the federal government processes reallocations of unused rental assistance funding from other states. The state continues to seek federal reallocation funding.

Redevelopment of Commercial Zones for Housing

The Governor’s January budget proposal included \$100 million one-time General Fund for adaptive reuse incentive grants. The May Revision proposes an additional \$500 million one-time General Fund over 2023-24 and 2024-25 to remove barriers to build more downtown-

oriented and affordable housing through funding adaptive reuse, such as the conversion of existing infrastructure, underutilized retail space, and commercial buildings into residential uses. Of this \$600 million total, \$50 million is to be allocated in 2022-23 and \$550 million is to be allocated in 2023-24 and 2024-25.

TRANSPORTATION

The Governor's May Revision builds on his January proposals for General Fund investments in transportation infrastructure with an additional \$500 million allocation to the state's Active Transportation Program. As part of a larger package of proposed financial relief measures for Californians, the May Revision includes a proposal to suspend the state's share of sales tax on diesel fuel for one year, as well \$750 million for incentive grants to transit agencies.

Diesel Sales Tax Suspension and Free Transit Services

The May Revision allocates \$750 million in General Fund to create a new incentive grant program for transit and rail agencies to provide free transit for Californians for three months, with award amounts based on their 2019 fare revenues.

The May Revision also proposes suspending the General Fund (3.9375%) portion of the sales tax on diesel fuel for twelve months, beginning October 1, 2022. Diesel sales tax revenues are used to support public transit services, and the suspension is estimated to reduce revenues by \$327 million in 2022-23 and \$112 million in 2023-24. The May Revision proposes to continue making transfers from the General Fund to backfill the suspension.

General Fund Allocations for Transportation Infrastructure

The Governor's May Revision proposes an additional \$500 million General Fund for active transportation project grants to local and regional transportation agencies. Counties will recall that the Governor's January budget proposed a one-time \$5 billion General Fund allocation to the following transportation infrastructure projects, in exchange for authorization of \$4.1 billion in Proposition 1A bond funding for the High-Speed Rail project:

- Statewide transit and rail projects - \$2 billion
- Southern California transit and rail projects - \$1.25 billion
- Active Transportation Program - \$500 million (increased to \$1 billion by the May Revision)
- Rail Grade Separation Projects - \$500 million
- State and local climate adaptation transportation grants - \$400 million split evenly between Caltrans and local and regional governments
- Reconnecting Communities: Highways to Boulevards Pilot Program - \$150 million

- Highway Safety Improvement Program bicycle and pedestrian safety projects - \$100 million, split evenly between CalTrans and local government.

Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources

The Governor's January budget included significant investments to prepare for, and protect against, our changing climate. The May Revision focuses investments in drought, with significant year-over-year investments in fire personnel, as well as major changes to the cannabis tax structure.

DROUGHT

The January budget included \$750 million General Fund for drought response, setting aside \$250 million for spring proposals. The May Revision allocates an additional \$1.6 billion to continue the state's drought response. Counties will see funding across a broad range of areas from water storage and infrastructure to water recycling and agricultural sector relief. Notably, the proposal does not include funding for dam safety and flood infrastructure, as proposed by a coalition of water and local government advocates including CSAC.

Water Storage Infrastructure Investment

The May Revision proposes \$500 million for Proposition 1 Water Storage Investment Projects, to be allocated as projects begin construction over the next few years. This General Fund investment is intended to serve as a multi-year commitment to promote strategic water storage projects in the state that benefit water supply reliability and the environment.

Drought Relief Assistance for Small Agricultural Businesses

The Governor's May Revision includes \$75 million General Fund in 2022-23 for the California Small Agricultural Business Drought Relief Grant Program, to provide direct assistance to eligible agriculture-related businesses that have been affected by severe drought conditions. Grant awards range from \$30,000 to \$50,000, depending on annual gross revenue decline, and will be prioritized first to businesses located in regions hardest hit by drought impacts.

Other Drought Investments

The May Revision includes significant drought and water investments across multiple state agencies, mostly through existing funding programs.

Water Recycling, Groundwater, and Clean Water Programs

The May Revision proposes \$530 million to support water recycling and groundwater cleanup, advance clean drinking water projects, and continue aqueduct solar pilots.

Emergency Assistance, Food Assistance Support, and Direct Drought Relief

The Governor’s May Revision proposes an additional \$553 million to support local emergency drinking water response, including the purchase and pre-positioning of water storage tanks; enhanced water rights enforcement and modernization tools; support for food assistance programs for farmworkers impacted by drought; grants to urban water districts and smaller community water suppliers for drought-relief projects; and support for data, research, and public education campaigns.

Water Bill Debt Relief

Counties with water and wastewater systems will also see an additional investment of \$200 million to address residential water and wastewater arrearages.

Drought Education

The Governor proposes an additional \$100 million one-time General Fund in 2022-23 for the “Save Our Water” outreach campaign to promote public awareness about the impacts of extreme drought and methods for water conservation.

WILDFIRE, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Wildfire and Forest Resilience

The May Revision adds wildfire and forest funding in two categories—ongoing and immediate. For the current year, and in response to the ongoing drought, the May Revision includes \$83.1 million one-time General Fund to augment state fire protection.

Firefighting Workforce and Surge Capacity

The May Revision proposes an additional \$150 million and 465 positions at CAL FIRE, as well as support to the University of California (UC) Extension Fire Advisory Program. The proposal clarifies funding and builds upon several January budget proposals:

CAL FIRE Staffing to Support Fire Crews

The Governor’s May Revision proposes \$104.4 million General Fund (\$49.9 million ongoing) and 270 positions phased in over four years to increase fire crews. These proposals support California Conservation Corps teams that will increase the overall number of permanent hand crews available to respond to wildfires throughout the year, implement high priority fuel reduction projects to protect communities from wildfire, and participate in prescribed fire and other fuels treatment projects to achieve more resilient landscapes.

UC Fire Advisors

The May Revision includes a \$2 million one-time General Fund investment to support UC Fire Advisors and commits to maintain the same level of support for the program in 2023-24.

Emergency Surge Capacity and Response Enhancements

The Governor proposes \$8 million General Fund and 34 positions in 2022-23, \$7.6 million in 2023-24 and 2024-25, and \$968,000 and five positions ongoing to purchase four additional S70i Fire Hawk helicopters and contract for 10 exclusive use helitankers each year for the next three years while the state awaits the delivery of retardant dropping C-130 aircrafts from the federal government.

Enhancing Emergency Warning and Response

The Governor's May Revision proposes \$8.1 million General Fund (\$5.2 million ongoing) and 19 positions for the California State Warning Center, which identifies potential emerging threats 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to better analyze, monitor, coordinate, and inform decisionmakers on critical emergency incidents and disasters.

ORGANIC WASTE, AIR QUALITY, AND OTHER CLIMATE PROPOSALS

Methane Local Government Support—Organic Waste Pilot Project Grants

As part of a broader investment strategy for nature-based solutions and working lands, the May Revision includes \$7.5 million to support a compost permitting pilot program that will help local government entities and facilities locate and permit small and medium-sized compost facilities, diverting more organic waste away from landfills and into the creation of healthy soils and other strategic nature-based solutions.

AB 617 Community Air Protection Program

The May Revision proposes an additional \$20 million above the January proposal of \$250 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the Community Air Protection Program, which reduces emissions in communities with disproportionate exposure to air pollution through targeted air monitoring and community emissions reduction programs.

Extreme Heat Resilience Centers

The Governor's May Revision proposes \$170 million, one-time over two years, for the Strategic Growth Council to provide grants to communities seeking to build or upgrade existing facilities to serve as community resilience centers that mitigate the public health impacts of extreme heat and other emergency situations exacerbated by climate change. Cooling centers, fairground upgrades, and other public buildings are eligible for this funding.

Coastal Protection and Sea Level Rise

The May Revision proposes \$50 million for the State Coastal Conservancy for the acquisition of real property. Building climate resilience may require the acquisition of critical shoreline properties to protect natural resources, provide for public access, and implement the state's nature-based solutions agenda.

California Climate Information System

The Governor's May Revision proposes \$18.3 million for initial planning and development of climate monitoring data to provide information and decision-making tools for all entities that are working on the climate crisis. The proposed funding would establish a central hub for climate data from local, state, and federal climate work.

State Parks Library Passes

The May Revision proposes an increase of \$13.5 million one-time General Fund for the California Department of Parks and Recreation to expand the availability of state park passes offered via local libraries, in partnership with the California State Library.

CANNABIS

The May Revision includes enormous changes to the current cannabis taxation scheme. The Administration proposes to effectively eliminate the cultivation tax by lowering the tax rate to zero starting July 1, 2022. In addition, the proposal would shift the point of collection and remittance from final distribution to retail. Under the current system, final distributors are responsible for remitting both cultivation and excise tax to the Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

While the May Revision maintains the excise tax rate at 15 percent, the proposal includes the authority to increase this rate if tax revenues fall below the baseline amount within the Cannabis Tax Fund.

Cannabis Local Jurisdiction Retail Access Grant Program

The May Revision includes \$20 million in one-time funding for a grant program for local jurisdictions that do not currently license cannabis retail. This funding is intended to help counties and cities develop and implement licensing programs and expand retail access. Most details of the program are yet to be announced, but the proposal states that awards will be allocated proportionally based on population size. CSAC has engaged with the Department of Cannabis Control on this program and will share details as they are released.

ENERGY

The Governor’s May Revision significantly increased proposed investments in energy infrastructure, with \$8 billion over five years to increase the state's energy system reliability and provide consumers with relief from rising electricity rates. This is in addition to the \$2 billion allocated in the Governor’s January budget to provide incentives for long-duration storage projects, renewable hydrogen, industrial grid support and decarbonization projects, and a new investment to create a strategic energy reserve.

Energy Siting and State-Local Permit Streamlining

The May Revision accelerates the build-out of clean energy and storage projects by providing a new streamlined permitting option at the California Energy Commission for qualifying projects. This proposal prioritizes the development of projects needed to enhance energy reliability while also providing opportunities for public, tribal, and local government engagement and environmental review.

Lithium Valley

The May Revision proposes to accelerate lithium extraction by streamlining geothermal permitting; providing \$5 million to support the development of geothermal energy and lithium recovery in the Salton Sea region through evaluation, community planning, and engagement; and incentivizing projects that manufacture, process, or recover lithium through a sales and use tax exclusion, making \$45 million available over three years for these incentives.

The Governor’s May Revision also proposes the establishment of a tax per ton of lithium extracted to support local governments and to provide funds to contribute to the maintenance, operations, and restoration of the Salton Sea, as well as grants to support disadvantaged communities in the region.

Government Finance and Administration

Broadband Middle-Mile Initiative

The Governor’s May Revision includes a \$1.1 billion investment over two years to the California Department of Technology Broadband Middle-Mile Initiative. This funding is in addition to the \$3.25 billion provided in the 2021 Budget Act.

Veteran Mental Health Support Network Grants

The May Revision includes \$40 million over three years to provide competitive grants to local jurisdictions that provide matching grants to expand veteran-specific mental health service capacity. The program is aimed at supporting the creation of self-sustaining, ongoing programs for veterans that maximize existing federal programs.

Reducing the State’s Long-Term Liabilities

The Governor’s May Revision proposes a \$6.2 billion multi-year investment to reduce the state’s long-term debt obligations. This includes shifting \$2.7 billion currently authorized for lease revenue bond financing of capital projects to General Fund dollars and prepaying General Obligation bonds, focusing on bonds with variable rates. The May Revision also provides for \$3.4 billion in supplemental payments to reduce state retirement liabilities, including \$2.9 billion to pay down the state’s CalPERS unfunded liability.

Sales Tax and Property Tax Projections

Due to high inflation and sustained spending on taxable goods, sales tax revenue is projected to be higher by \$1.9 billion in 2021-22 and \$1.8 billion in 2022-23 than the Governor’s January budget forecast. The Governor’s May Revision estimates statewide property tax revenue growth at 3.7 percent in 2021-22 and 5.9 percent in 2022-23. These figures represent a decrease of 2.5 percentage points and 0.2 percentage points from the Governor’s January budget estimates, respectively. This decrease in growth projections is the result of slowing home price growth and a lower rate of property transfers than anticipated.

1991 Realignment Estimate at 2022 May Revision

(\$s in Thousands)

2020-21 State Fiscal Year (Actuals)							
Amount	CalWORKs MOE	Health	Social Services	Mental Health	Family Support	Child Poverty	Totals
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$742,048	\$2,860	\$2,296,188	\$-	\$440,789	\$102,919	\$3,584,804
Vehicle License Fee Account	363,383	1,017,203	216,223	-	185,798	290,884	2,073,493
Subtotal Base	\$1,105,432	\$1,020,063	\$2,512,411	\$-	\$626,588	\$393,803	\$5,658,297
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$10,839	\$62,193	\$113,784	\$115,314	\$-	\$148,661	\$450,791
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(113,784)	-	-	-	(113,784)
General Growth Subaccount	(10,839)	(62,193)	-	(115,314)	-	(148,661)	(337,007)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	4,280	53,748	-	104,743	-	128,475	291,246
Subtotal Growth	\$15,119	\$115,941	\$113,784	\$220,057	\$-	\$277,136	\$742,037
Total Realignment 2020-21^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,136,005	\$2,626,195	\$220,057	\$626,588	\$670,939	\$6,400,334
2021-22 State Fiscal Year (Projected)							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$84,167	\$2,409,972	\$115,314	\$421,675	\$251,580	\$4,035,595
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,044,791	210,941	93,203	181,259	409,116	2,306,974
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,128,959	\$2,620,913	\$208,517	\$602,934	\$660,695	\$6,342,569
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$-	\$104,923	\$70,065	\$212,827	\$-	\$250,799	\$638,614
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(70,065)	-	-	-	(70,065)
General Growth Subaccount	-	(104,923)	-	(212,827)	-	(250,799)	(568,549)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$104,923	\$70,065	\$212,827	\$-	\$250,799	\$638,614
Total Realignment 2021-22^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,233,882	\$2,690,978	\$421,344	\$602,934	\$911,495	\$6,981,183
Change From 2022 Governor's Budget	\$-	\$50,474	(\$56,956)	\$118,628	\$-	\$140,867	\$0
2022-23 State Fiscal Year (Projected)							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$140,149	\$2,480,037	\$328,141	\$470,616	\$502,379	\$4,674,209
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,044,791	210,941	93,203	181,259	409,116	2,306,974
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,184,940	\$2,690,978	\$421,344	\$651,875	\$911,495	\$6,981,183
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$-	\$31,217	\$77,071	\$63,320	\$-	\$74,618	\$246,226
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(77,071)	-	-	-	(77,071)
General Growth Subaccount	-	(31,217)	-	(63,320)	-	(74,618)	(169,155)
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	16,886	-	34,252	-	40,364	91,502
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$48,103	\$77,071	\$97,572	\$-	\$114,981	\$337,728
Total Realignment 2022-23^{1/}	\$1,120,551	\$1,233,043	\$2,768,049	\$518,916	\$651,875	\$1,026,476	\$7,318,911
Change From 2022 Governor's Budget	\$-	\$12,514	(\$55,414)	\$155,715	\$56,244	\$184,572	\$0

^{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	FY22/23 Interim							
2	Redirection Calculation							
3	CMSP	22-23 Realignment		Maintenance of Effort	60% Realignment + 60% MOE	Jurisdictional Risk Limitation	Adjustment to CMSP Board	Redirection
4		Sales Tax	VLF					
5	Alpine	\$ 64,134.25	\$ 120,536.69	\$ 21,465.00	\$ 123,681.57	\$ 13,150.00	\$ 110,531.57	\$ 13,150.00
6	Amador	\$ 981,771.11	\$ 1,675,847.49	\$ 278,460.00	\$ 1,761,647.16	\$ 620,264.00	\$ 1,141,383.16	\$ 620,264.00
7	Butte	\$ 7,201,579.17	\$ 11,335,682.31	\$ 724,304.00	\$ 11,556,939.29	\$ 5,950,593.00	\$ 5,606,346.29	\$ 5,950,593.00
8	Calaveras	\$ 1,112,185.78	\$ 1,794,622.51	\$ -	\$ 1,744,084.98	\$ 913,959.00	\$ 830,125.98	\$ 913,959.00
9	Colusa	\$ 904,693.76	\$ 1,441,296.13	\$ 237,754.00	\$ 1,550,246.33	\$ 799,988.00	\$ 750,258.33	\$ 799,988.00
10	Del Norte	\$ 1,012,273.81	\$ 1,662,945.99	\$ 44,324.00	\$ 1,631,726.28	\$ 781,358.00	\$ 850,368.28	\$ 781,358.00
11	El Dorado	\$ 4,114,747.53	\$ 6,568,109.46	\$ 704,192.00	\$ 6,832,229.39	\$ 3,535,288.00	\$ 3,296,941.39	\$ 3,535,288.00
12	Glenn	\$ 985,506.23	\$ 1,604,514.82	\$ 58,501.00	\$ 1,589,113.23	\$ 787,933.00	\$ 801,180.23	\$ 787,933.00
13	Humboldt	\$ 7,441,878.13	\$ 11,620,746.35	\$ 589,711.00	\$ 11,791,401.29	\$ 6,883,182.00	\$ 4,908,219.29	\$ 6,883,182.00
14	Imperial	\$ 7,311,641.55	\$ 11,418,932.16	\$ 772,088.00	\$ 11,701,597.02	\$ 6,394,422.00	\$ 5,307,175.02	\$ 6,394,422.00
15	Inyo	\$ 1,349,662.22	\$ 2,189,514.08	\$ 561,262.00	\$ 2,460,262.98	\$ 1,100,257.00	\$ 1,360,005.98	\$ 1,100,257.00
16	Kings	\$ 3,538,691.51	\$ 5,603,799.77	\$ 466,273.00	\$ 5,765,258.57	\$ 2,832,833.00	\$ 2,932,425.57	\$ 2,832,833.00
17	Lake	\$ 1,484,977.28	\$ 2,408,240.95	\$ 118,222.00	\$ 2,406,864.14	\$ 1,022,963.00	\$ 1,383,901.14	\$ 1,022,963.00
18	Lassen	\$ 1,013,695.07	\$ 1,709,530.86	\$ 119,938.00	\$ 1,705,898.36	\$ 687,113.00	\$ 1,018,785.36	\$ 687,113.00
19	Madera	\$ 3,540,570.81	\$ 5,547,503.72	\$ 81,788.00	\$ 5,501,917.52	\$ 2,882,147.00	\$ 2,619,770.52	\$ 2,882,147.00
20	Marin	\$ 8,436,291.07	\$ 13,329,614.02	\$ 1,196,515.00	\$ 13,777,452.05	\$ 7,725,909.00	\$ 6,051,543.05	\$ 7,725,909.00
21	Mariposa	\$ 565,253.83	\$ 928,496.16	\$ -	\$ 896,249.99	\$ 435,062.00	\$ 461,187.99	\$ 435,062.00
22	Mendocino	\$ 2,201,365.96	\$ 3,526,324.80	\$ 347,945.00	\$ 3,645,381.46	\$ 1,654,999.00	\$ 1,990,382.46	\$ 1,654,999.00
23	Modoc	\$ 620,861.82	\$ 1,021,227.72	\$ 70,462.00	\$ 1,027,530.93	\$ 469,034.00	\$ 558,496.93	\$ 469,034.00
24	Mono	\$ 779,232.34	\$ 1,381,372.19	\$ 409,928.00	\$ 1,542,319.52	\$ 369,309.00	\$ 1,173,010.52	\$ 369,309.00
25	Napa	\$ 3,510,298.73	\$ 5,573,379.09	\$ 546,957.00	\$ 5,778,380.89	\$ 3,062,967.00	\$ 2,715,413.89	\$ 3,062,967.00
26	Nevada	\$ 2,211,175.48	\$ 3,515,738.10	\$ 96,375.00	\$ 3,493,973.15	\$ 1,860,793.00	\$ 1,633,180.15	\$ 1,860,793.00
27	Plumas	\$ 976,717.57	\$ 1,519,778.67	\$ 66,295.00	\$ 1,537,674.74	\$ 905,192.00	\$ 632,482.74	\$ 905,192.00
28	San Benito	\$ 1,307,319.37	\$ 2,115,112.89	\$ -	\$ 2,053,459.36	\$ 1,086,011.00	\$ 967,448.36	\$ 1,086,011.00
29	Shasta	\$ 6,290,877.36	\$ 9,787,369.76	\$ 184,049.00	\$ 9,757,377.67	\$ 5,361,013.00	\$ 4,396,364.67	\$ 5,361,013.00
30	Sierra	\$ 199,965.22	\$ 333,029.79	\$ 7,330.00	\$ 324,195.00	\$ 135,888.00	\$ 188,307.00	\$ 135,888.00
31	Siskiyou	\$ 1,687,796.06	\$ 2,724,689.15	\$ 287,627.00	\$ 2,820,067.32	\$ 1,372,034.00	\$ 1,448,033.32	\$ 1,372,034.00
32	Solano	\$ 8,734,598.12	\$ 13,756,935.92	\$ 115,800.00	\$ 13,564,400.43	\$ 6,871,127.00	\$ 6,693,273.43	\$ 6,871,127.00
33	Sonoma	\$ 14,640,943.38	\$ 22,752,617.47	\$ 438,234.00	\$ 22,699,076.91	\$ 13,183,359.00	\$ 9,515,717.91	\$ 13,183,359.00
34	Sutter	\$ 3,408,920.50	\$ 5,445,393.47	\$ 674,240.00	\$ 5,717,132.38	\$ 2,996,118.00	\$ 2,721,014.38	\$ 2,996,118.00
35	Tehama	\$ 2,265,885.69	\$ 3,641,644.88	\$ 446,992.00	\$ 3,812,713.54	\$ 1,912,299.00	\$ 1,900,414.54	\$ 1,912,299.00
36	Trinity	\$ 888,899.25	\$ 1,489,617.07	\$ 292,662.00	\$ 1,602,706.99	\$ 611,497.00	\$ 991,209.99	\$ 611,497.00
37	Tuolumne	\$ 1,740,170.38	\$ 2,813,475.88	\$ 305,830.00	\$ 2,915,685.75	\$ 1,455,320.00	\$ 1,460,365.75	\$ 1,455,320.00
38	Yuba	\$ 2,857,463.33	\$ 4,444,428.31	\$ 187,701.00	\$ 4,493,755.58	\$ 2,395,580.00	\$ 2,098,175.58	\$ 2,395,580.00
39	Yolo	\$ 2,034,366.83	\$ 3,906,838.77	\$ 1,081,388.00	\$ 4,213,556.16	\$ 943,110.00	\$ 3,270,446.16	\$ 943,110.00
40	CMSP Board	\$ 60,683,454.21	\$ 182,712,703.67	\$ -	\$ 146,037,694.73	NA	NA	\$ 243,396,157.88
41	SUBTOTAL	\$ 168,099,864.71	\$ 353,421,611.04	\$ 11,534,612.00	\$ 319,833,652.65	\$ 90,012,071.00	\$ 83,783,886.93	\$ 333,408,228.88
42								
43	Article 13 60/40	22-23 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	\$ 2,047,109.12	\$ 3,766,216.04	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 1,223,351.24	\$ 3,475,002.90	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 3,709,089.09
46	Sacramento	\$ 18,708,764.37	\$ 35,097,569.32	\$ 7,128,508.00	\$ 11,073,547.81	\$ 32,428,453.58	\$ 6,351,292.20	\$ 36,094,575.54
47	Santa Barbara	\$ 4,648,791.19	\$ 9,073,311.76	\$ 3,794,166.00	\$ 2,695,565.51	\$ 8,405,681.53	\$ 1,620,782.07	\$ 9,205,731.01
48	Stanislaus	\$ 6,369,493.64	\$ 12,041,896.16	\$ 3,510,803.00	\$ 3,756,009.76	\$ 11,132,596.16	\$ 2,173,736.46	\$ 12,351,075.76
49	SUBTOTAL	\$ 31,774,158.32	\$ 59,978,993.28	\$ 14,801,967.00	\$ 18,748,474.32	\$ 55,441,734.17	\$ 10,514,300.74	\$ 61,360,471.40
50								
51	Article 13 Formula	22-23 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent Care %	Total Revenue FY 22-23	Total Costs FY 22-23	Savings	Calculated Redirection
52		Sales Tax	VLF					
53	Fresno*	\$ 13,935,956.47	\$ 26,612,234.54	44.38%				\$ 17,995,287.17

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
54	Merced*	\$ 3,350,763.60	\$ 6,029,060.14	43.41%				\$ 4,071,781.49	
55	Orange*	\$ 33,677,405.35	\$ 58,212,577.50	52.02%				\$ 47,801,169.08	
56	San Diego*	\$ 39,806,693.37	\$ 65,023,219.56	49.33%				\$ 51,712,596.05	
57	San Luis Obispo*	\$ 2,536,871.79	\$ 4,923,659.98	44.45%				\$ 3,316,206.37	
58	Santa Cruz*	\$ 3,107,992.38	\$ 6,147,589.75	46.61%				\$ 4,314,026.83	
59	Tulare	\$ 4,226,915.39	\$ 10,760,283.38	47.88%	\$ 9,822,136.67	\$ 810,473.83	\$ 9,011,662.83	\$ 7,175,870.77	
60	SUBTOTAL	\$ 100,642,598.35	\$ 177,708,624.85		\$ 9,822,136.67	\$ 810,473.83	\$ 9,011,662.83	\$ 136,386,937.76	
61	*Opted for Historical Percentage								
62	DPH	22-23 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent	Total Revenue FY 22-23	Total Costs	FY 22-23	Savings	Calculated Redirection
63		Sales Tax	VLF	Care %					
64	Alameda	\$ 21,774,924.97	\$ 42,833,583.39	81.68%	\$ 669,521,192.11	\$ 712,663,735.82	\$ (43,142,543.71)	\$ -	
65	Contra Costa	\$ 11,153,166.51	\$ 21,761,312.85	80.50%	\$ 482,680,597.58	\$ 606,320,623.04	\$ (123,640,025.46)	\$ -	
66	Kern	\$ 9,446,998.17	\$ 18,119,438.12	66.26%	\$ 301,446,623.65	\$ 221,275,506.17	\$ 80,171,117.48	\$ 18,265,520.68	
67	Los Angeles	\$ 173,329,293.59	\$ 342,837,120.90	83.00%	\$ 5,508,819,955.60	\$ 5,919,514,000.00	\$ (410,694,044.40)	\$ -	
68	Monterey	\$ 4,506,087.00	\$ 8,816,760.43	51.19%	\$ 231,990,509.82	\$ 218,176,533.34	\$ 13,813,976.47	\$ 6,819,965.60	
69	Riverside	\$ 17,925,963.29	\$ 33,879,998.51	84.44%	\$ 495,008,916.35	\$ 435,421,163.97	\$ 59,587,752.38	\$ 43,744,954.15	
70	San Bernardino	\$ 21,181,508.46	\$ 37,788,688.73	58.54%	\$ 500,039,298.13	\$ 421,326,545.56	\$ 78,712,752.57	\$ 34,521,153.43	
71	San Francisco	\$ 33,063,313.39	\$ 65,386,887.85	57.36%	\$ 638,611,549.91	\$ 804,409,638.29	\$ (165,798,088.38)	\$ -	
72	San Joaquin	\$ 8,175,274.05	\$ 14,855,751.55	96.74%	\$ 242,619,792.26	\$ 273,401,746.26	\$ (30,781,954.00)	\$ -	
73	San Mateo	\$ 7,758,728.21	\$ 15,186,909.52	80.82%	\$ 235,694,143.36	\$ 278,007,500.86	\$ (42,313,357.50)	\$ -	
74	Santa Clara	\$ 18,765,728.28	\$ 36,519,793.86	85.00%	\$ 1,133,741,485.96	\$ 1,325,612,456.58	\$ (191,870,970.62)	\$ -	
75	Ventura	\$ 7,350,516.93	\$ 14,192,668.55	80.62%	\$ 359,642,567.65	\$ 183,396,671.47	\$ 176,245,896.18	\$ 17,368,116.13	
76	SUBTOTAL	\$ 334,431,502.85	\$ 652,178,914.25		\$ 10,799,816,632.37	\$ 11,399,526,121.36	\$ (599,709,488.99)	\$ 120,719,709.99	
77									
78	22-23 Interim Redirection \$ 651,875,348.03								

2011 Realignment Estimate at 2022 May Revision

(\$ millions)

	2020-21	2020-21 Growth	2021-22	2021-22 Growth	2022-23	2022-23 Growth
Law Enforcement Services	\$2,633.8		\$2,936.5		\$3,346.5	
Trial Court Security Subaccount	567.0	30.3	597.3	41.0	638.3	18.0
Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount ¹	489.9	242.4	489.9	262.7	489.9	297.5
Community Corrections Subaccount	1,366.0	227.0	1,593.0	307.5	1,900.5	135.0
District Attorney and Public Defender Subaccount	41.6	15.1	56.7	20.5	77.2	9.0
Juvenile Justice Subaccount	169.4	30.3	199.6	41.0	240.6	18.0
<i>Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Account</i>	(160.0)	-	(188.6)	-	(227.4)	-
<i>Juvenile Reentry Grant Special Account</i>	(9.3)	-	(11.0)	-	(13.3)	-
Growth, Law Enforcement Services		545.0		672.7		477.5
Mental Health²	1,120.6	28.1	1,120.6	38.1	1,120.6	16.7
Support Services	3,885.6		4,419.5		5,142.9	
Protective Services Subaccount	2,397.2	252.9	2,650.1	342.7	2,992.8	150.4
Behavioral Health Subaccount	1,488.4	281.0	1,769.4	380.7	2,150.1	167.2
<i>Women and Children's Residential Treatment Services</i>	(5.1)		(5.1)		(5.1)	
Growth, Support Services		562.1		761.5		334.3
Account Total and Growth	\$8,747.0		\$9,910.7		\$10,421.8	
Revenue						
1.0625% Sales Tax	8,002.7		9,145.2		9,618.3	
General Fund Backfill ^{3,4,5}	12.0		12.9		16.1	
Motor Vehicle License Fee	732.3		752.6		787.4	
Revenue Total	\$8,747.0		\$9,910.7		\$10,421.8	

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).

¹Base Allocation is capped at \$489.9 million. Growth does not add to the base.

²Base Allocation is capped at \$1,120.6 million. Growth does not add to the base.

³General Fund backfill pursuant to Section 11 of Chapter 34, Statutes of 2019 for sales tax exemptions pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 6363.9 and 6363.10.

⁴General Fund backfill pursuant to Article XIII, Sec 36(d) for the sales tax exemption pursuant to Public Resources Code 26011.8 established by Chapter 690, Statutes of 2019.

⁵General Fund backfill for Administration proposed amendments to Public Resource Code 26011.8, which expands California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority sales tax exemption for taxpayers involved in Lithium extraction, processing, or manufacturing.