

Comparison of Governor’s Budget and Democrats’ Updated California Jobs Budget

General Government

	January Budget/May Revision	CA Jobs Budget
Taxes	None.	Increases Personal Income Tax rates and Vehicle License Fees; decreases state sales tax rate. Imposes new oil severance tax and delays previously approved corporate tax breaks.
Education Funding	\$48.4 billion (no suspension of Proposition 98)	\$52 billion (suspend Proposition 98)
Mandates	Suspends a number of reimbursable mandates, including AB 3632. Provides no payment for pre-2004 mandate reimbursements.	Authorizes local agencies to securitize eventual repayment of pre-2004 mandate reimbursements. Suspends a number of mandates; funds AB 3632 mandate.
Reserve	\$1.2 billion	\$535 million

Administration of Justice

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Adult Corrections	Requires detention in county jails (rather than state prison) of non-violent/non-serious/non-sex offenders sentenced to terms of three years or less. Provides counties with approximately \$11,500/offender to cover costs of displaced offenders.	Corrections restructuring proposal, containing several key components: 1. Shifts responsibility for wobbler offenders to counties by providing counties with annual grant to manage wobbler population locally. Depending on court’s sentencing decision, two options available: (1) offender committed to state prison, with an as-yet-undetermined required payment to the state (estimated to be \$23K/offender) or (2) offender kept locally (in jail, under supervision, or in another community-based option). Offenders kept

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		<p>locally would be supported by available grant funds less resources returned to state to cover wobblers committed to prison. Assume January 1, 2011 implementation date.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establishes pilot parole realignment program in four self-selecting counties. Courts in participating counties would assume jurisdiction for purposes of setting terms of parole and for revocation process. 3. Renames the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) the Board of Community Corrections (BCC), establish the BCC as a stand-alone agency outside of CDCR organizational structure; and expand board's duties and responsibilities.
Juvenile Justice	Shifts community supervision of 707(b) offenders upon their release from the DJJ to county probation departments.	<p>Shifts community supervision of 707(b) offenders upon their release from the DJJ to county probation departments.</p> <p>Converts funding for Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) from general fund to VLF as part of corrections restructuring proposal.</p>
Local Safety and Protection Account (LSPA)	Reverts funding for local public safety programs from the VLF back to the general fund beginning in 2011-12, with a continuous appropriation.	Extends 0.5% VLF increase in perpetuity, dedicated to cover most (if not all) of the corrections restructuring proposal, including sustaining the revenue and funding mechanisms (0.15% of VLF) for the various local public safety subvention programs (COPS/JJCPA, rural and small county sheriffs, booking fee replacement revenue, juvenile probation and camps funding, and other public safety local assistance grants).

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Judicial Branch Funding	Authorizes cities and counties to use red light camera technology to catch speed violators (automated speed enforcement); 85% of revenue dedicated to support trial courts, with remainder kept with local jurisdiction in which ticket issued.	Alternative judicial branch funding package, including the following notable elements (among others): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a proposed \$10 court security fee increase; ▪ a new \$3 parking fee surcharge; ▪ a transfer of funds from the State Courthouse Construction Fund, which is not expected to affect projects in the pipeline; and ▪ a \$40/citation fee on automated traffic enforcement (red light camera violations), to be shared among the vendor, cities and counties.

Health and Human Services

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CalWORKs	Eliminates the CalWORKs program as of October 1, 2010 to save \$1.1 billion.	Retains the CalWORKs program, but does sustain the \$375 million cut to the county single allocation that was enacted in the 2009-10 Budget Act.
In-Home Supportive Services	Cuts the program by \$750 million through a stakeholder process.	Reduces program by \$250 million General Fund (\$190 million would be offset by imposing a provider fee on the wages of IHSS providers and \$60 million would be achieved by agreements with stakeholders). Previous-year budget cuts and service changes that are currently under litigation would be repealed.
Mental Health	Eliminates \$602 million in Realignment funding for local mental health programs.	Retains the funding and current 1991 Realignment structure.
Child Welfare Services	Sustains the 2009-10 \$80 million General Fund cut to the county allocation.	Reinstates the \$80 million for 2010-11.
Child Care	Eliminates the remainder of state funding for need-	Continues existing funding for child care programs.

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	<p>based, subsidized child care (except preschool), a reduction of \$1.2 billion.</p> <p>This proposal would eliminate subsidized slots for approximately 142,000 children; \$594 million in federal funds would remain for 78,000 children.</p>	