What comes to mind when you think of the state budget?
Budgets are statements of our values and priorities.
Goals of the Presentation

• Highlight **key facts** about California’s state budget

• Describe the **constitutional framework** for the state budget process

• Review the budget process timeline, including the **Governor’s role** and the **Legislature’s role**

• Discuss when and how **members of the public** can get involved
Key Facts About the State Budget
The state budget = state funds + federal funds.
State Funds Account for Nearly Two-Thirds of California’s State Budget

Total Enacted 2017-18 Expenditures = $290.8 Billion

- Federal Funds: 37.0%
- State General Fund: 43.0%
- State Bond Funds: 1.1%
- State Special Funds: 18.9%

Source: Department of Finance
The state budget supports a broad range of public services and systems.
More Than 7 in 10 State Dollars Support Health and Human Services or Education
Enacted 2017-18 General Fund and Special Fund Expenditures = $180.0 Billion

* Includes Business, Consumer Services, and Housing; Labor and Workforce Development; Government Operations; and General Government.
Source: Department of Finance
More Than 7 in 10 Federal Dollars Spent Through the State Budget Support Health and Human Services

Federal Funds Estimated to Be Spent Through the State Budget in 2017-18 = $107.5 Billion

- **Health and Human Services**: 74.6%
- **K-12 Education**: 7.1%
- **Labor and Workforce Development**: 6.5%
- **Higher Education**: 4.8%
- **Transportation**: 4.6%
- **Other*: 2.4%

*Includes Environmental Protection; Legislative, Judicial, and Executive; Corrections and Rehabilitation; and other state budget categories that account for relatively small shares of federal funds.

Source: Department of Finance
California’s state budget is actually a budget “package.”
The budget package consists of one or more budget bills plus budget-related trailer bills.

There is no limit on the number of trailer bills that may be included.
The 34 Bills in the 2017-18 Budget Package (So Far)

- **AB 97:** The initial *2017-18 budget bill*

- **AB 109, AB 120, AB 134, SB 108, and SB 113:** Additional budget bills that *amended the initial 2017-18 budget bill*

- **SB 107:** Another budget bill that *amended the 2016-17 budget bill*

- **Other bills in the budget package:** AB 99, AB 102, AB 103, AB 107, AB 111, AB 114, AB 115, AB 119, AB 126, AB 129, AB 130, AB 131, AB 133, AB 135, SB 84, SB 85, SB 88, SB 89, SB 90, SB 92, SB 94, SB 96, SB 97, SB 103, SB 110, SB 112, and SB 117
The Constitutional Framework for the State Budget Process
California’s Constitution establishes the basic rules of the state budget process.
US Constitution
- Roughly 7,800 words
- Amended 27 times

California Constitution
- Roughly 75,000 words
- Amended 500+ times
Several ballot measures, dating back to the 1970s, have had an impact on the budget and the budget process.
Ballot Measures With an Impact on the State Budget and the Budget Process

Prop. 13 1978
Prop. 4 1979
Prop. 98 1988
Prop. 1A 2004
Prop. 22 2010
Prop. 26 2010
Prop. 25 2010
Prop. 54 2016
Prop. 55 2016

California Budget and the Budget Process

Prop. 2 2014
Prop. 25 2010
Prop. 26 2010
Prop. 22 2010
Prop. 1A 2004
Prop. 98 1988
Prop. 4 1979
Prop. 13 1978
Prop. 55 2016
Prop. 54 2016

Ballot Measures With an Impact on the State Budget and the Budget Process
The state Constitution sets two budget-related deadlines: January 10 and June 15.
Bills must be published, in their final form, at least 72 hours before being passed by the Legislature. (Proposition 54 of 2016)
The budget bill and most budget-related bills can be passed by a simple majority vote.
(Prop. 25 of 2010)
A supermajority (two-thirds) vote is needed to approve any tax increase. (Prop. 26 of 2010)
Prop. 26 added this key phrase to the state Constitution:

“Any change in state statute which results in any taxpayer paying a higher tax” requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature.
The state Constitution contains complex formulas that establish state budget priorities.
Three Key Budget Formulas in the State Constitution

- **Prop. 98 (1988):**
  - Guarantees a minimum level of funding for K-12 schools and community colleges.

- **Prop. 2 (2014):**
  - Requires some state revenues to be set aside to pay down debts and save for a rainy day.

- **Prop. 55 (2016):**
  - Creates a formula to boost funding for Medi-Cal, which provides health care services for low-income residents.
The State Budget Process: Key Players and Timeline
The budget process is cyclical.

Decisions are made throughout the year, both in public settings and behind the scenes.
The key players in the state budget process are...
The Governor  The Legislature  The Public
The Governor has the lead role in crafting the budget.
The Legislature reviews and revises the Governor’s proposals, with help from the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO).
Members of the public have various opportunities to make their voices heard during the budget process.
The state budget process can be divided into three distinct periods.

July to December

January to Mid-May

Mid-May to June
July to December
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor’s Administration</th>
<th>Legislature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Department of Finance (DOF) leads development of Governor’s proposed budget.</td>
<td>• Legislative leaders develop budget priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Look for opportunities to engage with Administration officials.</td>
<td>➢ Seek to have your priorities considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Budget committee staff look ahead to upcoming budget deliberations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Build relationships and suggest ideas for hearings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
January to Mid-May
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor’s Administration</th>
<th>Legislature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Proposed budget released by January 10.</td>
<td>• Budget subcommittees hold dozens of hearings to review proposed budget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Weigh in on the Governor’s proposals.</td>
<td>➢ Testify at hearings and continue to meet with key legislators and staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DOF makes budget adjustments and prepares May Revision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Engage with budget officials, offering candid feedback on Governor’s initial proposals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mid-May to June
### Governor’s Administration

- **May Revision released by May 14.**
  - Look for opportunities to engage with Administration officials.

### Legislature

- **Budget subcommittees convene hearings on May Revision proposals.**
  - Testify at hearings and continue to meet with key legislators and staff.

- **Budget conference committee meets to iron out differences.**

The “Big 3” negotiate the final outlines of budget package.
The Bottom Line

• The state budget expresses our **values and priorities**.

• The **state Constitution** establishes the “rules of the game.”

• The budget process is **cyclical** – budget decisions are made throughout the year.

• The **Governor** has the lead role in crafting the budget; the **Legislature** reviews and revises the Governor’s proposals.

• **Public input** is a key part of the budget process and comes in many forms.