



SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW  
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**John Laird, Chair**

**2026-27 Budget: Implementation Updates**

January 16, 2026

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## ***CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE***

### COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING – ROOM 502  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814



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January 16, 2026

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to provide you with a copy of *The 2026-27 Budget: Program Implementation Update*, which has been prepared by the staff of the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. This document is intended to provide a snapshot of the implementation of major programs and Senate priorities. This report will provide members with an overview of how funds are being used across multiple years to support programs and a tool for consideration of related budget proposals. This document, together with other materials, will provide the basis for budget hearings throughout the spring.

In the Appendix, we include a working timeline for completing the 2026-27 budget, a historical listing of adopted state budgets, and a schedule of budget committee consultants and their respective areas of responsibility.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or the committee staff.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Laird". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**John Laird**  
Chair, Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee

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# Report Overview

## INTRODUCTION

On January 9, 2026, the Governor released his plan for a balanced budget for the 2026-27 fiscal year, which the Legislature will review over the coming months. *The 2026-27 Budget: Implementation Update* is a resource for the Senate and public to ensure oversight of program implementation and assist in considering the 2026-27 Governor's Budget. This document is intended to be a point-in-time snapshot of major programs and various Senate priorities and does not include recent Governor's Budget proposals. Recent budget agreements have often contained multi-year funding agreements, or appropriations with an encumbrance and expenditure period of multiple years. This report provides information to help with the tracking of expenditures across years and implementation of program goals over time. Subcommittees will use this report as the basis for hearings throughout the spring to inform decision-making on the 2026-27 budget.

## OVERVIEW OF THE 2025-26 BUDGET

The Legislature and the Administration reached an agreement for the 2025-26 budget that authorized General Fund expenditures of \$228.4 billion and assumed \$250.9 billion in total General Fund resources. The budget reflected \$15.7 billion in budgetary reserves. These reserves include: \$11.2 billion in the Proposition 2 Budget Stabilization Account (Rainy Day Fund) for fiscal emergencies and \$4.5 billion in the state's operating reserve. The budget agreement maintained the withdrawal of \$7.1 billion from the Rainy Day Fund as proposed in the Governor's January Budget in 2025-26. The budget also reflected a zero balance in the Public School System Stabilization Account (\$1.5 billion originally remained at Governor's January Budget) due to a reduction in required deposits and a mandatory withdrawal.

When the Administration released the Governor's Budget on January 10, 2025, the proposed budget included increased revenues and reflected actions taken in the 2024-25 budget that had addressed a projected 2025-26 shortfall. As a result, the Governor's budget proposal was estimated to be roughly balanced without requiring new deficit solutions. However, by the time of revenue estimate updates at the May Revision, General Fund revenues decreased by approximately \$5.2 billion as compared to the Governor's January Budget proposal. General Fund expenditures also increased, most notably for health care services. The budget shortfall identified at the May Revision was approximately \$12 billion. The budget shortfall was driven by higher than anticipated expenditure increases, due mostly to recent health care expansions and lower revenue estimates in 2025-26 and future years related to dampened economic indicators as a result of federal policies.

The final 2025-26 budget addressed an \$11.8 billion shortfall for 2025-26, using the following solutions, in addition to the use of \$7.1 billion in reserves agreed to in the 2024 Budget Act:

- Fund Shifts—\$1.2 billion from shifting expenditures from the General Fund to other funds (most significantly shifting expenditures to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund).
- Reductions—\$2.8 billion in total solutions in 2025-26—growing to \$11.9 billion by 2028-29, significantly due to changes in the Medi-Cal program.

- Revenue and Internal Borrowing—\$7.8 billion in revenue, primarily from shifts in the use of the Medical Providers Interim Payment Fund Loan.

As of the 2025 Budget Act, the Administration estimated that the state would face a structural deficit of almost \$13 billion in 2026-27.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE 2026-27 GOVERNOR’S BUDGET PROPOSAL**

The 2026-27 Governor’s Budget proposal includes General Fund resources—carry-forward balance, revenues and transfers—of \$280.8 billion and expenditures of \$248.3 billion (\$158.5 billion in non-Proposition 98 and \$89.9 billion in Proposition 98 funds). Total expenditures from all funds are proposed to be \$348.9 billion. Based on the budget proposal, the General Fund would end the 2026-27 fiscal year with a Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (SFEU) balance of \$4.5 billion, a \$4.1 billion Public School System Stabilization Account (PSSSA) balance, and \$14.4 billion in the Budget Stabilization Account/ Rainy Day Fund (BSA).

The proposed budget includes a General Fund revenue estimate that is \$42 billion higher than assumed at the 2025 Budget Act over a three-year budget window. However, after accounting for constitutional spending requirements, increased expenditures, the shortfall projected for 2026-27 at the 2025 Budget Act, and building in a modest reserve, the Governor’s budget estimates a remaining \$2.9 billion shortfall, which is adjusted for by suspending a planned deposit into the BSA. The Administration notes that the proposed budget focuses on implementation of existing programs for all Californians and contains very limited new spending.

Finally, the Administration estimates out-year deficits of more than \$20 billion annually (\$22 billion in 2027-28) and notes an intention to balance both the 2026-27 and 2027-28 budgets as part of the final 2026-27 budget agreement. Administration proposals to address the out-year deficits will be released at the May Revision after any revenue changes are taken into consideration.

For details on the specific proposals in each area in the Governor’s Budget, please refer to the *Summary of the Governor’s Proposed 2026-27 Budget*, which can be found on the committee website at <https://sbud.senate.ca.gov>.

## **SUBCOMMITTEES IMPLEMENTATION SNAPSHOT**

Sub. 1 on Education

Sub. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection and Energy

Sub. 3 on Health and Human Services

Sub. 4 on State Administration and General Government

Sub. 5 on Corrections, Public Safety, Judiciary, Labor and Transportation

## PreK-12 Education Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Status of Proposition 98

In recent years, the Administration and the Legislature took several budgetary actions to enact a balanced approach between the constitutional requirements of Proposition 98 (P98) and protecting funding for community colleges, schools and students, and the demands of programs funded with non-Proposition 98 General Fund. Below is a snapshot of some of the extraordinary actions that were taken to protect funding for schools and community colleges:

- **2022-23 Proposition 98 – Funding Maneuver.** The 2022-23 Proposition 98 funding level was certified to be \$103.7 billion, which was \$6.2 billion above the state’s revised calculation of the guarantee and served as the basis for future calculations of the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee. For accounting purposes, the state did not recognize the \$6.2 billion as a state-level expenditure in 2022-23; instead, this amount will begin to accrue for state accounting purposes beginning in 2027-28 and will be attributed to the non-Proposition 98 side of the General Fund budget.
- **2023-24 Proposition 98 - Suspension.** The 2023-24 Proposition 98 funding levels were calculated to be \$106.8 billion, and this funding level was suspended and instead set at \$98.5 billion. Schools and community colleges were protected by a full withdrawal of the Public School System Stabilization Account, or the Proposition 98 Reserves, which totaled \$8.4 billion. This suspension created future Proposition 98 funding obligations of \$8.3 billion, which are called maintenance factor payments.
- **2024-25 Proposition 98 – Settle-Up.** The 2025-26 budget estimated that the 2024-25 Proposition 98 minimum guarantee to be \$119.9 billion; however, the budget allocated only \$118 billion, creating a \$1.9 billion “settle-up” amount that would be finalized and paid when 2024-25 Proposition 98 funding levels are certified (during the 2026-27 budget process).
- **2025-26 Proposition 98 – Transitional Kindergarten “Split”.** Beginning in 2025-26, the budget excludes the full cost of expanding transitional kindergarten from the calculation that splits 89 percent of Proposition 98 General Fund for K-12 education and 11 percent of Proposition 98 General Fund for community colleges. At the time of the 2025 budget enactment, this exclusion was estimated to shift \$233 million in ongoing resources from the community colleges to K-12 schools.
- **Pending Deferrals.** The 2025 budget deferred \$1.9 billion in local control funding formula (LCFF) funding from June 2026 to July 2026.

- **Public School Stabilization Account.** The Proposition 98 Guarantee calculation has triggered a deposit and a withdrawal into the Public School System Stabilization Account, known as the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund, based on economic factors for the 2024-25 and 2025-26 fiscal years. The budget act relies on the total deployment of the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund in 2023-24, and includes a \$455 million deposit after 2024-25 as well as the full withdrawal of \$455 million after 2025-26.

**Community Schools.** The California Community Schools Partnership grant program serves public preschools and students in transitional kindergarten through grade 12, and must provide the following:

- Integrated support services, including the coordination of trauma-informed health, mental health, and social services that ensure coordination and support with county and local educational agency resources and nongovernmental organizations, and early screening and intervention for learning and other needs.
- Family, pupil, school site staff, and community engagement, which may include home visits, home-school collaboration, community partnerships to strengthen family well-being and stability, and school climate surveys.
- Collaborative leadership and practices for educators and administrators, including professional development to transform school culture and climate, that centers on pupil learning and supports mental and behavioral health, trauma-informed care, social-emotional learning, restorative justice, and other key areas relating to pupil learning and whole child and family development.
- Extended learning time and opportunities, including before and after school care and summer programs.

The 2020 Budget Act first appropriated \$45 million in one-time Federal Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Funds for the California Community Schools Partnership Program to support existing community schools in the state. This funding was competitively awarded to 20 local educational agencies, including seven county offices of education.

Subsequently, the 2021 and 2022 budgets provided \$4.1 billion Proposition 98 General Fund to support the California Community Schools Partnership Program. With these funds, a network of county offices of education were funded to serve as the system of support for community schools. Alameda County Office of Education was first selected as the Lead Technical Assistance Center, and in May 2025, Sacramento County Office of Education was selected as the new State Technical Assistance Center. Eight county offices were selected as Regional Technical Assistance Centers, with \$140 million provided for coordination grants to county offices of education coordinating county-level government agencies, nonprofit community-based organizations, and other external partners, for awards between \$200,000 and \$500,000. Of the \$140 million, county offices of education have so far received \$67.5 million in four rounds of coordination funding to date. There will be up to seven rounds of funding, which will conclude in June 2029.

There are also three separate funding opportunities for local educational agencies:



- *Planning grants.* Up to \$200,000 for up to two years to support local educational agencies with no existing community schools. Ten percent of approximately \$3 billion is available for planning grantees, and of this amount, \$82.7 million was awarded.
- *Implementation grants.* Up to \$500,000 to support local educational agencies with new or expanded community schools. Four cohorts have been funded to date, at a cost of approximately \$3.3 billion, which supported 2,495 school sites.
- *Extension grants.* Up to \$100,000 for implementation grants to extend funding for an additional two years, and are between 2027-28 and the 2030-32 program years. The Request for Applications will go out in the 2026-27 fiscal year.

**Literacy Initiatives.** Recent budgets have made several investments in literacy-specific initiatives, both one-time and ongoing, totaling approximately \$1.1 billion over the last five years. These include:

<b>Budget Program</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total Invested</b>
Expert Lead County Office of Education in Literacy (2020 Budget)	\$3 million one-time for an Expert Lead in Literacy within the State System of Support. The Sacramento County Office of Education was selected as the Expert Lead.	\$3 million one-time P98 General Fund
Early Literacy Support Block Grant (2020 Budget)	\$50 million one-time for the Early Literacy Support Block Grant, which goes to the local educational agencies with the 75 schools that have the highest percentage of students in grade three scoring at the lowest achievement standard level on the English Language Arts assessment. The lifespan for this grant expired on June 30, 2023.	\$50 million one-time P98 General Fund
Learning Acceleration Grants (2021 and 2025 Budgets)	\$50 million one-time P98 General Fund for evidence-based professional education to support learning acceleration, particularly in mathematics, literacy, and language development. Of this amount, \$14.5 million was granted to the San Diego County Office of Education from the California Collaborative of Educational Excellence to build capacity within districts across California to implement and support literacy development.  The 2025 Budget extended the availability of funds appropriated and any interest earned on the funds from June 30, 2026 to January 1, 2028.	\$50 million one-time P98 General Fund
Reading and Instruction Intervention Grant (2021 Budget)	\$10 million one-time for the Department of Education to generate and disseminate professional development opportunities for educators in evidence-based literacy instruction, literacy interventions, and executive functioning skills.	\$10 million one-time P98 General Fund
Reading and Literacy Supplementary Authorization Incentive Grant	The 2022 Budget Act provided \$15 million for the Reading and Literacy Supplementary Authorization Incentive Grant to support educators earn reading and literacy supplementary authorizations to their credentials. Due to low subscription of the program, the 2025 Budget Act increases the award amount	\$15 million one-time P98 General Fund

(2022 Budget)	from the Reading and Literacy Supplementary Authorization Incentive Grant Program from \$2,500 to \$6,000, adjusts the grantee match requirement, and allows for the funds to also be used to pursue added authorizations in mathematics.	
Literacy and Reading Coaches (2022, 2023, 2025 Budgets)	<p>The 2022 Budget Act included \$250 million one-time P98 General Fund for the Literacy Coaches and Reading Specialists Grant Program, of which \$225 million is used for local educational agencies to develop school literacy programs, employ and train literacy coaches and reading and literacy specialists, and develop and implement interventions for pupils in need of targeted literacy support. This funding went to school sites that had an unduplicated pupil percentage of 97 percent or greater and served students in grades kindergarten through grade 3.</p> <p>The remaining \$25 million was set aside to develop and provide training for educators to become literacy coaches and reading and literacy specialists. Sacramento County Office of Education was selected for this award, with Napa County Office of Education as its co-lead, as well as the following counties as regional hubs for this project: Butte, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Riverside, and Santa Clara. Each county acts as a regional hub to support the Literacy Coaches and Reading Specialists program sites over the course of the grant.</p> <p>The 2023 Budget Act included another \$250 million one-time P98 General Fund for Literacy Coaches and Reading Specialists Grant Program. School sites that had an unduplicated pupil percentage of 95 percent or higher and did not receive funding from the first round were eligible. \$2 million was set aside for additional training as well as an independent evaluator.</p> <p>Funds for the Literacy Coach and Reading Specialists Grant Program from the 2022 budget are available for encumbrance until June 30, 2027, and funds from the 2023 budget are available for encumbrance until June 30, 2028. The first comprehensive report for both investments are due to the Department of Finance, the State Board of Education and the Legislature by December 31, 2025.</p> <p>The 2025 Budget Act appropriated \$215 million one-time P98 General Fund, of which \$15 million is used for professional development. These funds are available for encumbrance until June 30, 2029.</p>	\$715 million one-time P98 General Fund
Literacy Roadmap (2023 Budget)	\$1 million one-time to establish the Literacy Roadmap to help educators apply the state’s curriculum framework to classroom instruction, navigate the resources and professional development opportunities available to implement effective	\$1 million one-time P98 General Fund

	literacy instruction, and improve literacy outcomes for all pupils with a focus on equity.	
Screener for Reading Difficulties (2023, 2024, 2025 Budgets)	<p>The 2023 Budget Act required all local educational agencies serving kindergarten through second grade to screen students for reading difficulties. A literacy screener expert panel was convened, and funded with \$1 million P98 General Fund, selected multiple screeners for local educational agencies to adopt for implementation of the reading difficulties screener, which began in the 2025-26 school year.</p> <p>Funding for professional development to use the selected screeners were provided in subsequent years, including \$25 million one-time P98 General Fund in 2024-25, and \$40 million one-time P98 General Fund in 2025-26. Additionally, \$10 million one-time P98 General Fund was provided to the University of California, San Francisco Dyslexia Center to provide free use of its screener to local educational agencies.</p>	\$76 million one-time P98 General Fund total and ongoing mandate costs
Literacy Instruction Support Grant (2025 Budget)	<p>The budget appropriated \$200 million one-time P98 to support evidenced-based professional learning for elementary school teachers aligned with the English Language Arts/English Language Development Framework; and establishes a process for approval of criteria and guidance for the selection or development of professional development programs for use statewide and a list of programs deemed to meet those criteria. The budget also authorizes the Department of Education to charge fees on non-local educational agency organizations who submit literacy-related professional development programs for inclusion on a statewide list compiled by the department, and specifies that the fees be limited to cover reasonable costs related to its review.</p> <p>Program providers are currently submitting their programs to the Department of Education, and in September 2026 the State Board of Education will select the final list of approved programs that local educational agencies may choose from to provide literacy instruction professional development. The funds are available until June 30, 2029.</p>	\$200 million one-time P98 General Fund
Statewide Literacy Network (2025 Budget)	The 2025 Budget Act allocated \$7.5 million one-time Proposition 98 General Fund to the Statewide Literacy Network.	\$7.5 million one-time P98
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS: \$1.13 BILLION IN LITERACY INITIATIVES</b>		

## Higher Education Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Student Housing

**Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program.** The 2023 Budget Act shifted the prior and planned limited-term General Fund support for the University of California (UC), the California State University (CSU), and The California Community Colleges (CCC) affordable student housing grants to UC, CSU, and CCC-issued bonds respectively. The 2023 Budget Act also included \$164 million General Fund in 2023-24 and ongoing to support the affordable student housing projects. Campus awardees were named in the 2022 and 2023 Budget Acts, resulting in the program authority for UC and CSU being exhausted. The 2024 Budget Act included trailer bill language that established the financing structure for a statewide lease revenue bond program to support the construction of 13 community college affordable housing facilities selected in the 2022 and 2023 Budget Acts as part of the Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program.

#### University of California (UC)

The 2025 Budget Act approved two additional projects for the UC under the program and authorizes the UC to use existing ongoing General Fund, available from project savings, for debt service to provide affordable beds at these projects. Specifically:

- \$2.6 million ongoing General Fund for UC Davis's Segundo Infill Student Housing project.
- \$2.6 million ongoing General Fund for UC Santa Barbara's East Campus Student Housing project.

#### University of California Student Housing: Bed Counts and Project Status

Campus	Project Title	Subsidized Beds	Total Beds	First Fall Full Operation
Berkeley	People's Park	310	1,113	Fall 2027
Irvine	Mesa Court Residence Hall	300	424	Fall 2025
Los Angeles	Gayley Tower Redevelopment	358	445	Fall 2026
San Diego	Pepper Canyon West	1,100	1,308	Fall 2024
Santa Cruz	Kresge College Non Academic Phase 2	320	437	Fall 2027
Davis	Segundo Infill	216	494	Fall 2027
Santa Barbara	East Campus	240	1,276	Fall 2028
<b>Total all UC only projects</b>		<b>2,844</b>	<b>5,497</b>	

Source: University of California Office of the President – November 2025

## UC/CCC Student Housing – Intersegmental Projects: Bed Counts and Project Status.

Campus	Project Title	Subsidized Beds for UC	Total Beds for UC	First Fall Full Operation
Riverside	North District Phase 2 w/ Riverside City College	326	1,242	Fall 2025
Merced	Promise Housing w/ Merced Community College	287	287	Fall 2027
	<b>Total UC Beds in Intersegmental Projects</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>1,529</b>	

## California State University (CSU)

## California State University: Bed Counts and Project Status

Campus	Project Title	Subsidized Beds	Total Beds	Construction Completion Date
CSU Dominguez Hills	Student Housing, Phase 4	288	288	Aug-26
Fresno State	New Affordable Student Housing	228	228	Jul-26
Cal State Fullerton	Student Housing, Phase 5	390	510	Aug-26
Cal Poly Humboldt	8th Street Arcata Student Housing (Hinarr Hu Moulik)	138	934	Dec-25
Cal State Long Beach	La Playa (Hillside North Student Housing	412	412	Jul-26
CSU Northridge	Student Housing Buildings #22 & #23	200	200	Jul-25
Sacramento State	Student Housing, Phase 3	285	325	Jul-26
San Diego State	Calexico Off-Campus Center Housing	80	80	Jul-26
San Francisco State	West Campus Green Affordable Housing and Student Health Center	750	750	Aug-24
San Jose State	Spartan Village on the Paseo	517	657	Dec-25
CSU San Marcos	University Village Housing and Dining	390	540	Aug-26
Stanislaus State	Residence Life Village IV	75	123	Jun-27
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>3753</b>	<b>5047</b>	

Source: CSU Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program Report (Amended) – September 2025

## California Community Colleges (CCC)

## California Community Colleges Student Housing: Bed Counts and Project Status

District	Campus	Total Bed Count	Affordable Bed Count	Construction Completion Date
Cabrillo CCD	Cabrillo College*	624	376	7/31/2027
Cerritos CCD	Cerritos College	396	396	5/5/2028
Compton CCD	Compton College	250	250	4/15/2027
Imperial Valley CCD	Imperial Valley College	40	40	7/31/2026
Lake Tahoe CCD	Lake Tahoe Community College	100	100	Complete
Los Rios CCD	Cosumnes River College	147	147	TBD
Merced CCD	Merced College	488	191	11/30/2026
Napa Valley CCD	Napa Valley College	588	135	Complete
Redwoods CCD	College of the Redwoods	181	181	4/1/2028
Riverside CCD	Riverside City College	1,553	326	Complete
San Mateo County CCD	College of San Mateo	312	310	8/1/2027
Sierra Jt. CCD	Sierra College	348	348	10/1/2025
Siskiyou Jt. CCD	College of the Siskiyous	161	161	12/27/2027
Sonoma County JCD	Santa Rosa Junior College	350	70	Complete
State Center CCD	Fresno City College	350	350	6/30/2028
Ventura County CCD	Ventura College	290	290	7/31/2027
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>3,671</b>	

Source: California Community College Chancellor's Office – December 2025

**\*Cabrillo Community College.** The 2025 Budget Act also allocated \$87.5 million Proposition 2 funds for the Intersegmental Student Housing Project between the Cabrillo Community College District and UC Santa Cruz.

As of the writing of this report, three CCC districts have indicated withdrawal of their projects from the program. Specifically:

- Kern Community College District – Bakersfield College
- San Diego Community College District – San Diego City College
- Santa Clarita Community College District – College of the Canyons

### **Financial Aid**

**Middle Class Scholarships (MCS).** The 2025 Budget Act included changes to the MCS to provide recipients with more certainty about grant award amounts and to improve the administration of the program. The budget, (1) established a guaranteed grant award level for the MCS, which will be adjusted annually in the budget act; (2) provided the Commission with authority to draw down short-term, no-interest General Fund cash flow loans as needed throughout the fiscal year to provide MCS funds to higher education institutions; and (3) appropriated funds to cover the cost of the MCS awards from the

prior year in the following fiscal year’s budget. For 2025-26, the budget established the grant award level at 35 percent of student need.

**Middle Class Scholarship Award Info**

	# of Students	Total Dollar Amounts
Awards Offered to Students	321,228	\$1.02 billion
Paid to Students	263,498	\$394.1 million

Source: California Student Aid Commission – December 5, 2025

**Compacts**

**UC and CSU Compacts.** In May 2022, UC and CSU finalized a five-year compact with the Governor’s Office to provide for increased investment in the segments intended to close equity gaps and promote student success, increase affordability, and promote workforce preparedness and intersegmental partnerships, among other key priorities. This investment included annual baseline increases from 2022-23 through 2026-27. Due to significant budget constraints, the 2024 Budget Act included adjustments to those investments, with further adjustments in the 2025 Budget Act.

- **UC 2025-26 Compact Deferral.** The 2025 Budget Act split the deferred five percent Compact increase from 2025-26 to two percent (\$96.3 million) in 2026-27 and three percent (\$144.5 million) to 2028-29.
- **CSU 2025-26 Compact Deferral.** The 2025 Budget Act split the deferred five percent Compact increase from 2025-26 to two percent (\$100.9 million) in 2026-27 and three percent (\$151.4 million) to 2028-29.

**Enrollment**

**UC Resident Undergraduate Enrollment Growth.** In 2024-25, UC resident undergraduate enrollment grew by 6,986 full-time equivalent (FTE) students compared to the previous year.

University of California CA Resident Undergraduate FTE					
	21-22 (actual)	22-23 (actual)	23-24 (actual)	24-25 (actual)	Growth 21-22 to 24-25
<b>UC system total</b>	<b>195,861</b>	<b>197,111</b>	<b>203,649</b>	<b>210,635</b>	<b>14,774</b>
Change over prior year:		1,250	6,538	6,986	
		<b>Compact Goal 21-22 to 24-25:</b>			
		<b>Enrollment Above Goal:</b>			
					<b>10,727</b>
					<b>+4,047</b>

Source: University of California Multi-Year Compact Annual Report – November 2025

**CSU Resident Undergraduate Enrollment Growth.** In 2024-25, CSU resident undergraduate enrollment grew by 11,357 full-time equivalent students (FTES) compared to the previous year.

**Full Time Equivalent Students (FTES), AY 2021-22 to AY 2026-27**

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*	2026-27*
California Resident FTES Target	374,246	383,680	387,114	390,598	390,598 <sup>†</sup>	397,623 <sup>‡</sup>
Planned FTES Target Increase (New undergraduate growth)	--	2.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0% <sup>†</sup>	2% <sup>‡</sup>
California Resident FTES Actual (Numbers for 2025-26 and later are estimated)	374,972	362,254	369,906	381,263	392,500	398,000
Planned Annual FTES Change	--	--	--	--	3.0%	1.0%

\* Projected.

<sup>†</sup> Funding for Multiyear Compact growth was not provided in the 2025-26 California state budget.

<sup>‡</sup> Assumes that the 2026-27 California state budget allocation will include Multiyear Compact growth missed for 2025-26, as well as expected growth for 2026-27.

Source: CSU 2025 Multiyear Compact Progress Report – November 2025

**California Community Colleges Enrollment Growth.** In 2024-25, CCC systemwide enrollment grew by 39,475 FTES compared to the prior year.

Table 1: Statewide Actual Reported FTES

Fiscal Year	Credit FTES	Incarcerated Credit FTES	Special Admit Credit FTES	CDCP FTES	Noncredit FTES	Total FTES
2021-22	793,436.41	4,811.22	43,432.61	37,669.69	19,951.28	899,301.21
2022-23	815,422.18	5,443.25	51,843.82	44,950.15	21,658.34	939,317.74
2023-24	900,023.40	5,317.62	63,117.12	51,702.45	25,593.61	1,045,754.20
2024-25*	927,412.98	5,540.58	68,810.78	56,329.88	27,135.20	1,085,229.42

\*2024-25 Reported FTES as of July 2025

Table 2: Statewide Year-Over-Year Percent Change by FTES Category

Fiscal Year	Credit FTES Percent Change	Incarcerated Credit FTES Percent Change	Special Admit Credit FTES Percent Change	CDCP FTES Percent Change	Noncredit FTES Percent Change	Total FTES Percent Change
2021-22 to 2022-23	2.77%	13.14%	19.37%	19.33%	8.56%	4.45%
2022-23 to 2023-24	10.38%	-2.31%	21.74%	15.02%	18.17%	11.33%
2023-24 to 2024-25	3.04%	4.19%	9.02%	8.95%	6.02%	3.77%

The data in Tables 1 and 2 highlight consistent statewide increases in Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) across most categories from 2021-22 through 2024-25, reflecting a strong and sustained recovery toward pre-pandemic enrollment levels. Overall FTES increased each year, with the largest gain occurring in 2023-24 at more than 11%. Total FTES rose by 21% over the four-year period.

Increases by category over the four-year period:

- Credit: 17%
- Incarcerated Credit: 15%
- Special Admit Credit: 58%
- CDCP: 50%
- Noncredit: 36%

Source: California Community Colleges Full Time Equivalent Student (FTES) 2025 Report – November 2025



## **Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Implementation Snapshot**

### **IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:**

#### **Ocean Protection Council: Sea Level Rise (SLR) Adaptation**

SB 1 (Atkins), Chapter 236, Statutes of 2021, established the California SLR Mitigation and Adaptation Act of 2021 and created the California SLR State and Regional Support Collaborative at Ocean Protection Council (OPC) to help coordinate and fund state efforts to prepare for SLR associated with climate change. OPC developed and launched the SB 1 Grant Program in December 2023 to provide funding to local, regional, and tribal governments for the development of SLR adaptation plans and projects. Project proposals are accepted and awarded on a quarterly rolling basis. The Administration has provided the following updates on the program:

- 2022-23: The 2022 Budget Act appropriated \$37.5 million Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) to OPC for state operations and local assistance, of which five percent is available for administrative costs. Of the \$37.5 million, \$1.88 million is allocated for administration and \$35.6 million for local assistance projects. \$35.6 million is for local assistance, over \$30 million has been awarded, and \$4.95 million remains.
- 2023-24: The 2023 Budget Act appropriated \$54.5 million General Fund to OPC for implementation of SB 1. The 2024 Budget Act adjusted this funding by retaining \$2.7 million for state operations, reducing this funding to \$34.8 million, and delaying and shifting these General Fund moneys to GGRF to 2026-27. The 2025 Budget Act subsequently removed the delayed GGRF funds.
- 2025-26: The 2025 Budget Act appropriated \$20 million from the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (Proposition 4) to OPC for SB 1 local assistance/projects and \$250,000 for administration of the program. Proposition 4 (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 92030) includes a total of \$75 million to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature for SB 1 implementation.
- A total of 3.5 dedicated personnel positions at various capacities currently support the SB 1 program. As of November 2025, OPC was in the process of hiring an additional personnel year (PY) as approved in the 2025 Budget Act to implement PRC Section 92030, which will bring the total to 4.5 dedicated personnel.
- Over the years, OPC has received 63 grant applications requesting a total of \$79.8 million in local assistance funding. Project proposals have included both sea level rise adaptation planning and on-the-ground implementation projects, ranging from \$144,000 to \$10 million, as follows:
  - 2023-24: 11 applications received totaling \$11.3 million. Requested amounts range from \$187,715 to \$2.9 million.

- 2024-25: 32 applications received totaling \$44.77 million. Requested amounts range from \$202,000 to \$10 million.
- 2025-26 (July 2025 – November 2025): 20 applications received totaling \$23.7 million. Requested amounts range from \$144,900 to \$2.93 million.
- Over \$30.6 million has been awarded for 30 projects since 2023-24. The types of projects awarded grants include technical assistance, data/information gathering, adaptation planning, vulnerability assessment, community visioning, and implementation (design, permitting, and outreach).
- OPC has experienced an increase in demand for the program. The primary challenges have involved budgetary changes, which led to the delay of the release of a solicitation to advance on-the-ground sea level rise adaptation implementation projects, as well as operating with limited staff capacity. Funding provided by the program to-date has mostly been for sea level rise planning and urgent implementation projects.

The funding appropriated in the 2025 Budget Act will help meet program demand. As of November 2025, to address limited staff capacity, OPC has directed a portion of existing staff time to support the program and is in the process of hiring an Environmental Scientist dedicated to implementing PRC Section 92030 (Proposition 4), which will increase staff capacity for the program.

### **California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire): Lewis A. Moran Reforestation Center (LAMRC): Capital Outlay Improvements**

According to CalFire, the department's Reforestation Services Program (RSP) has been based out of the LAMRC in Davis since 1921. The RSP provides seeds and seedlings genetically suited and climate-adapted to growing sites for landowners and forest managers; and offers technical and financial assistance. With the growing need for seeds and seedlings due to catastrophic wildfires, climate change, insects, disease, and other impacts to forests — the demand for restoration is unprecedented.

The State Seed Bank, located at the nursery, houses seeds for long-term storage and distribution for reforestation purposes in a below zero-degree freezer. In addition, RSP inventory can produce up to 100 million seedlings.

Using the results of RSP's annual Assessment of Seed Needs, CalFire concluded that to reforest just 25 percent of the state's private forestlands, the State Seed Bank will need to expand its capacity by over 300 percent, which would require CalFire to collect over 50,000 bushels of conifer cones. For perspective, in 2024, 4,650 bushels of cones collected; and 4,000-5,000 pounds of seed were processed from cones.

Seed Statistics for 2024:

- Pounds of available seed in storage 21,066
- Pounds of private seed in storage 21,540

- Number of species in inventory 60
- Pounds of seed distributed 801

**Seedling Statistics for 2024:**

- Seedling net production 206,175
- Number of Orders 24
- Percentage to private landowners 80 percent
- Seedling production for post-fire 97 percent
- Acreage capable for planting 1,401\*

*\*at 200 trees per acre*

The 2022 Budget Act included \$50,000 General Fund for the preliminary plans phase of the LAMRC Improvements project, which was a new capital outlay project. Total costs of the project were estimated at \$5.9 million and the project had an estimated time of completion for April 2026. The project would have included the construction of an administration building, a maintenance shop, a styroblock washing station and storage building, a soil building, and a cold storage building. Additionally, the scope included site work as needed to connect the sewer main to the City of Davis, and providing appurtenances to support the restoration center.

According to CalFire, the funding for the preliminary plans naturally reverted due to delays concerning findings associated with the historic district, which required additional coordination and refinement of project details before it could proceed. At the time, the state was facing a poor fiscal outlook and implementing several budget reductions. In consultation with the Department of Finance, and given the broader budget constraints, it was determined that the most prudent course of action was to allow the preliminary plans and working drawings funding to revert naturally. This decision was made with the understanding that a future funding request would be submitted once the details of the issues noted above were resolved and the project was ready to continue.

In 2025, the department noted that it hoped to vastly improve seed storage capacity and nursery output in years to come while supporting local and regional reforestation efforts. CalFire is working as part of the Reforestation Pipeline Partnership, where the US Forest Service Region 5, CalFire, and industry professionals collaborate, sharing information and resources, such as conifer seed collection, processing and storage; nursery production; site preparation and planting; and post-planting maintenance and monitoring on public and private lands.

**Department of Toxic Substances Control: Board of Environmental Safety**

SB 158 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 73, Statutes of 2021, included significant governance and fiscal reform of the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Among the changes, SB 158 created the Board of Environmental Safety (BES) within the department. The Board engages in various DTSC program areas, including hazardous waste management, SB 158 implementation oversight, and community engagement. BES has several responsibilities, such as hearing hazardous waste permit appeals, setting fee amounts, and providing strategic guidance to the department.

*Personnel.* According to DTSC, BES currently has 13 personnel positions, including five board members (Board Chair full-time; four Board Members half-time positions); 10 board staff (Executive Officer, Board Counsel, Ombudsperson, four technical support; and three administration support). The workload in technical, program, and legal areas is anticipated to increase. The department has issued new, improved permits for several existing hazardous waste facilities, and it is expected that some of the permits will be appealed to BES.

With approval of DTSC's Hazardous Waste Management Plan in November 2025, the Board is working with DTSC staff to begin the implementation of several recommendations contained in the plan. For any additional positions needed, the Administration will propose them through the annual budget process.

*Funding.* BES has the authority to set charge levels for the Hazardous Waste Control Account (HWCA) and the Toxic Substances Control Account (TSCA). The Board sets charges annually to align revenues from both accounts to the amount of expenditures authorized by the Legislature through the annual budget act.

The 2021-22 budget used one-time General Fund and switched to HWCA and TSCA beginning in 2022-23. The Board is funded equally from HWCA (50 percent) and TSCA (50 percent). BES does not receive any federal funds.

HWCA is funded primarily from the Generation and Handling (G&H) Fee and the Facility Fee, with smaller amounts coming from other fees and revenues. The Administration projects the G&H Fee to generate \$72 million, and the Facility Fee to generate \$12 million in 2025-26.

The Generation and Handling Fee has been set as follows:

- 2022-23: \$49.25/ton (set in SB 158)
- 2023-24: \$49.25/ton
- 2024-25: \$60.05/ton
- 2025-26: \$62.24/ton

TSCA is funded primarily from the Environmental Fee, with smaller amounts coming from cost recovery revenues and reimbursements. The Environmental Fee is projected to generate \$120 million in 2025-26.

BES's budget for 2024-25 and 2025-26 are as follows:

2024-25:

- Starting budget: \$3.2 million
  - Personnel Salaries, Wages and Benefits: \$2.8 million
  - Operating: \$416,000
- Year To Date (YTD) Expenditures (through May 31, 2025)
  - Personnel Salaries, Wages and Benefits: \$2.2 million
  - Operating: \$233,000
- Operating expenditures include two contracts for meeting facilitation and interpretation needs for board meetings, hearings, and workshops/webinars.

2025-26:

- Starting budget: \$2.92 million
  - Personnel Salaries and Wages: \$2.4 million
  - Operating: \$534,000
- YTD expenditures (including encumbrances) (through August 2025 only): \$764,425.

To date, DTSC notes the Board's principal accomplishments as follows:

- Establishment of an independent oversight function.
- Development of core operational infrastructure.
- Delivery of accessible and inclusive public meetings.
- Strengthening of transparency and public reporting.
- Improving community engagement and on-the-ground presence.
- Fiscal stabilization through annual fee rate setting.
- Advancement of key SB 158 deliverables.
- Implementation of the SB 158 mandated Ombuds Program.
- Creation of a strategic prioritization framework.
- Hazardous waste management planning.
- Strengthening the permit appeals and administrative record process.
- Institutionalization of community engagement and environmental justice standards.

The Administration notes the following issues and obstacles have arisen for BES in carrying out its responsibilities:

- *BES's Partial Oversight Role and Public Expectations.* Many from the public do not fully understand the Board's partial oversight role under SB 158 and expect the Board to take actions that exceed its scope and authority. The public frequently submits requests outside of BES's purview, necessitating redirection and follow-up.
- *Staffing and Organizational Capacity.* The Board continues to navigate limited staffing relative to DTSC's size and must be strategic in the Board's ability to engage comprehensively across all program areas.
- *Increasing Operational Demands.* The Board's workload is expanding, particularly with the anticipated rise in permit appeals and the need for sustained community engagement. These responsibilities require significant time and staff resources. Rising volume and complexity of permit appeals require significant time from the Board members and staff, and the workload is expected to grow with three or more appeals anticipated over DTSC's approval of renewal permits for high profile hazardous waste facilities.
- *Records Access.* Access to key DTSC documents remains hindered by paper-based records and limited digitization. This affects both Board members, who reside statewide, and the public, especially in the context of permit appeals. Modern records management is essential to improve transparency and efficiency.

- *Public Trust, Communication, and Equity.* Rebuilding public trust in DTSC remains a challenge, which often necessitates additional meetings with the public and BES. The public consistently seeks deeper engagement and more visible integration of their input into decisions. Achieving equitable communication, including language access, culturally competent outreach, and clearer public-facing materials, all require long-term investment and alignment for BES and across DTSC programs.

## Energy, Utilities, and Air Quality Implementation Snapshot

### Energy

**Distributed Electricity Backup Assets Program (DEBA).** The California Energy Commission (CEC) has awarded all of the \$152 million appropriated for DEBA in the 2022 Budget Act. Although none of these funds have been disbursed, funds are committed in a Notice of Proposed Awards, primarily for bulk grid efficiency upgrades and capacity additions. Projects are anticipated to be completed and come online throughout summer 2025 through summer 2027. CEC is currently in the process of developing a new grant funding opportunity focused on clean, distributed energy resources for the Proposition 4 bond funds appropriated as part of the 2025 Budget Act.

**Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS).** The last several budgets have provided funding for DSGS, totaling \$109.5 million. Of that amount, roughly \$30 million remains. The 2025 program ended on October 31, 2025, and as of November 2025, the CEC is in the process of reviewing and validating claims from participants. The 2025 program had 448,687 participants and over 1,145 megawatts enrolled. Based on current estimates, the total incentives for the 2025 program could be as high as \$54 million, but exact figures will not be finalized until early 2026.

**Equitable Building Decarbonization (EBD).** The EBD program is comprised of three separate subprograms: the Statewide Direct Install Program, the Statewide Incentive Program, and the Tribal Direct Install Program.

- **Statewide Direct Install Program.** This program provides no-cost decarbonization retrofits for low-income households. In November 2024, the CEC approved agreements with three regional administrators for the program: the Association for Energy Affordability for the northern region, the Center for Sustainable Energy for the central region, and the County of Los Angeles for the southern region. Thus far, the CEC has awarded \$493.5 million to these three administrators (\$154.3 million in federal funds and \$339.3 million in state funds). Projects to retrofit homes will begin in December 2025 to early 2026.
- **Statewide Incentive Program.** This program provides low-interest financing for decarbonization retrofits. In September 2024, the CEC entered into an agreement with the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA) to expand the GoGreen Financing Program statewide. The CEC provided \$20 million to CAEATFA. The funds will be used to buy down interest rates and provide a loan loss reserve to decrease the cost of loans for homeowners. As of November 2025, \$860,000 was allocated to loan loss reserve accounts, which supported over 650 loans; directly leveraged \$14.5 million in private capital for a leverage ratio of \$17 in private capital for every \$1 allocated; facilitated an average loan term of 138 months, compared to standard unsecured terms of no more than 60 months; and facilitated an average interest rate of 6.35 percent across all terms (5.14 percent for terms under 60 months) compared with credit union average of 10.72 percent for 36 month

unsecured loan. The interest rate buy down launched in April 2025, and thus far supported 27 loans, saving customers over an additional \$170,000 in avoided interest payments.

- **Tribal Direct Install Program.** This program provides direct installs of decarbonization retrofits to homes owned or managed by California Native American tribes, tribal organizations, and tribal members. The CEC has allocated \$30 million to this program. The draft guidelines were published in September 2025, and CEC is currently revising the draft guidelines, with the expectation to present the guidelines for consideration in early 2026 at the CEC Business Meeting. Projects are expected to begin in late 2026 and early 2027.

## **Utilities**

**Broadband.** The 2021 Budget Act provided \$2 billion for a grant program to fund last-mile broadband infrastructure projects at the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). As of December 2025, the CPUC has awarded \$1.1 billion to 113 projects. These projects spanned across the state, with awards issued in 52 counties. In addition, the CPUC is implementing the Broadband Loan Loss Reserve Fund, which is a \$50 million fund that provides credit assistance to finance local broadband infrastructure. As of November 2025, the CPUC approved the Loan Loss Reserve Fund credit enhancement in a resolution which authorizes \$50 million in credit enhancement to support the Golden State Connect Authority's issuance of up to \$120 million in bonds (not to exceed seven percent true interest cost) for seven Federal Funding account broadband infrastructure projects. The bonds will likely be issued in January 2026. The seven projects will serve communities in Alpine, Amador, Glenn, Imperial, Mono, and Tehama counties, and the town of Mammoth Lakes in Mono County. The projects have been cleared under the California Environmental Quality Act, and construction will likely accelerate in 2026.

**Intervener Compensation Program (ICOMP).** In December 2025, the CPUC approved three claims to two unique interveners, totaling \$88,049. To date, the CPUC has resolved 100 claims awarding \$9.9 million to 18 unique intervenors. To date, there are 102 remaining pending claims, 68 of which are over the 75-day statutory deadline.

## **Air Quality**

**Cap and Trade.** The November 2025 Joint Auction raised approximately \$844.2 million for the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The auction cleared at \$28.32, which is a slight decrease from the previous quarter, at \$28.76. On October 29, 2025, The California Air Resources Board (CARB) held a workshop to discuss potential regulatory changes, and announced the tentative schedule for the Board to consider the proposed amendments by April 2026 and for the amended regulation to be in effect for vintage 2027 allowance allocation by September 1, 2026.

**Clean Cars 4 All (CC4A).** All five regional, district-run CC4A programs are open and accepting applications. In total, the programs have \$74 million remaining, ranging from \$3 million at the program run by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (AQMD) to \$32.5 million at the program run by the South Coast AQMD. The Statewide CC4A program has \$500,000 remaining, and is currently processing 31,000 applications to disburse \$171 million to participants outside the regional program areas.



## Health Implementation Snapshot




### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Multiple Departments

- **Vaccination and Preventive Services Guidelines and Coordination.** The 2025 Budget Act included General Fund expenditure authority of \$4 million to support building capacity and coordinated communications with other states, academic partners, health systems, health insurers, clinical professional organizations, local public health, and other health organizations. The Legislature also approved trailer bill language to revise statewide requirements and guidance related to the provision of immunizations and the coverage and delivery of various preventive health care services, including the following:
  - Establishes baseline recommendations for preventive services, items, and immunizations recommended, as of January 1, 2025, by the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).
  - Authorizes the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to modify or supplement the baseline recommendations, taking into consideration guidance and recommendations from additional medical and scientific organizations including, but not limited to, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP).
  - Authorizes CDPH to incorporate subsequent evidence-based recommendations from USPSTF, ACIP, or HRSA, to the extent the department determines they promote public health.
  - Requires CDPH to publish the baseline recommendations, including any modification or supplement, and that any updates, modifications, or supplements are deemed effective on the date of publication.
  - Replaces references to USPSTF, ACIP, or HRSA for coverage of preventive services and items, and for the administration of vaccines by various health professionals and other personnel and entities, with references to these federal recommendations as they existed on January 1, 2025, as modified or supplemented by CDPH pursuant to its authority under the baseline recommendations.
  - Until January 1, 2030, extends protection of liability for any injury caused by an act or omission in prescribing, dispensing, ordering, furnishing, or in the administration of vaccines or other immunizing agents if required by state law or administered in accordance with guidance from CDPH according to its baseline recommendations, unless the act or omission constitutes willful misconduct or gross negligence.

In September 2025, California joined Oregon and Washington to launch the West Coast Health Alliance (WCHA) to provide evidence-based, unified recommendations regarding who should receive immunizations and help ensure the public has credible information for confidence in vaccine safety and efficacy. In addition, California launched the Public Health for All Californians Together (PHACT) Coalition, a collaboration between CDPH, Covered California, and UC San Francisco's Collaborative for Public Health Research (CPR3), to bring together a network of multi-sectoral partners across the state of California to provide timely, evidence-based guidelines and culturally appropriate health messaging to protect the health and advance the well-being of all Californians.

Shortly after adoption of the trailer bill language, CDPH launched its Public Health for All webpage (<http://cdph.ca.gov/Pages/public-health-for-all/publichealthforall.aspx>). The Public Health for All page provides information on the state's updated guidance for vaccines, and current recommendations for preventive services. As the federal ACIP has made several significant changes to its immunization recommendations, CDPH has recommended instead that routine immunization be provided, and covered by health insurance, in accordance with the immunization schedules published by the American Academy of Pediatrics (for children 18 and under) and the American Academy of Family Physicians (for adults 19 and older). In addition, CDPH released the following recommendations, in collaboration with the WCHA, for the 2025-26 respiratory virus season:

Age/Condition	COVID-19	Influenza	RSV
<b>Children</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All 6-23 months</li> <li>• All 2-18 years with risk factors or never vaccinated against COVID-19</li> <li>• All who are in close contact with others with risk factors<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• All who choose protection<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All 6 months and older</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All younger than 8 months<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• All 8-19 months with risk factors</li> </ul>
<b>Pregnancy</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All who are planning pregnancy, pregnant, postpartum or lactating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All who are planning pregnancy, pregnant, postpartum or lactating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32-36 weeks gestational age<sup>2,3</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Adults</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All 65 years and older</li> <li>• All younger than 65 years with risk factors</li> <li>• All who are in close contact with others with risk factors</li> <li>• All who choose protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All 75 years and older<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• All 50-74 years with risk factors<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>

CDPH also updated its guidance to reflect American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations, rather than adhere to recent recommendations from the federal ACIP, regarding the measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella vaccine (MMRV), and the hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine. CDPH continues to recommend that parents be allowed to choose a combined MMRV vaccine for children under four years of age or a separate MMR and Varicella vaccine. CDPH also continues to recommend that all children receive a dose of HepB vaccine at birth.

CDPH has not made any updates to preventive services guidelines recommended by the USPSTF.

In September 2025, the Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC) issued an All Plan Letter to notify plans of their requirements to cover immunizations and preventive services in accordance with the baseline schedule adopted by CDPH.

### **Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI)**

- **CalRx Biosimilar Insulin Initiative.** The 2022 Budget Act included one-time General Fund expenditure authority \$50 million to enter into a partnership with a contract manufacturer to develop and bring to market interchangeable biosimilar insulin products in both vial and pen form. According to HCAI, the potential market for these biosimilar insulin products will be substantial for consumers and would likely be widely available through a variety of major outlets, generating significant system wide savings. Many Californians, such as the uninsured, underinsured, and those with high deductible plans, are exposed to high list prices, and would benefit enormously from broadly available low-cost insulin.

On October 16, 2025, the Governor announced that CalRx, through a partnership between the state, Civica Rx and Biocon Biologics, will offer CalRx-branded Insulin Glargine pens, beginning January 1, 2026, at a suggested retail price of not more than \$55 per five-pack of pens, or \$11 per pen. According to CalRx, insulin glargine is a long-acting insulin analog used in the management of diabetes and the pens offered by CalRx are interchangeable with Lantus, an insulin pen offered by Sanofi. The pens will be available to California pharmacies for \$45 per five-pack, a significantly lower price than other insulin products on the market, such as Rezvoglar (Eli Lilly) at \$88.97, Basaglar KwikPens (Eli Lilly) at \$313.98, Lantus (Sanofi) at \$92.49, and Toujeo SoloStar (Sanofi) at \$411.09.

- **Diaper Access Initiative.** The 2025 Budget Act included General Fund expenditure authority of \$7.4 million in 2025-26 and \$12.5 million in 2026-27 to support establishment of the Diaper Access Initiative, to provide three months of free diapers to every baby born in California, regardless of income. HCAI reports it has completed its review of responses to its Request for Information for the initiative and anticipates announcing its partner organization for the distribution of diapers in the first quarter of 2026. HCAI plans to meet with hospitals after the contract is in place to inform them about expectations for the program, and expects diaper distribution to begin in the second quarter of 2026, with a first cohort of participating hospitals that serve primarily lower-income communities. HCAI aims to distribute approximately 20 million diapers by the end of the second quarter of 2026.

### **Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)**

- **Enrollment Freeze for Full-Scope Medi-Cal Coverage for Undocumented Expansion Population.** The 2025 Budget Act included General Fund savings of \$86.5 million in 2025-26, \$857.5 million in 2026-27, \$2 billion in 2027-28, and \$3.3 billion annually thereafter from implementing a freeze on new enrollment to full-scope coverage for undocumented individuals age 19 and older, beginning on January 1, 2026. These savings are achieved primarily from expected reduction in enrollment in Medi-Cal coverage for undocumented Californians over time. The Legislature also approved trailer bill language implementing this General Fund solution.

In June 2025, DHCS issued an All County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL 25-11) to provide guidance to counties regarding this change to eligibility determinations as of January 1, 2026. Upon implementation, undocumented individuals age 19 and older newly applying for Medi-Cal coverage will only be eligible for restricted scope coverage. Undocumented Medi-Cal beneficiaries 19 and older that were enrolled prior to January 1, 2026, may renew coverage for full-scope Medi-Cal, except for dental benefits that will be eliminated July 1, 2026. Undocumented Medi-Cal beneficiaries 19 and older, who are discontinued, will also have a three-month grace period following discontinuance to provide outstanding documents to reenroll in Medi-Cal.

- **Asset Test Reinstatement for Medi-Cal Aged and Disabled Program.** The 2025 Budget Act included General Fund savings of \$45 million in 2025-26, \$343 million in 2026-27, and \$510 million annually thereafter from reinstating the asset limit for Medi-Cal eligibility for seniors and persons with disabilities to \$130,000 for an individual and \$65,000 for each additional person in the household.

In June 2025, DHCS issued an All County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL 25-14) to provide guidance to counties regarding this change to eligibility determinations as of January 1, 2026. Individuals applying for affected programs will be required to report asset information and provide verification of their assets as part of the eligibility determination.

### **California Department of Public Health (CDPH)**

- **Regulation of Acute Psychiatric Hospitals.** The 2025 Budget Act included five positions and expenditure authority from the Licensing and Certification Fund of \$1 million annually to support investigations of complaints at acute psychiatric hospitals. The Legislature also approved trailer bill language to authorize promulgation of emergency regulations, and final regulations no later than 18 months thereafter, for oversight of acute psychiatric hospitals.

On December 1, 2025, CDPH published proposed emergency regulations for oversight of acute psychiatric hospitals. The regulations include the requirement that a hospital maintain the following minimum nurse-to-patient ratios: 1) at least one licensed nurse for every six adult patients; and 2) at least one licensed nurse for every five patients below the age of 18. CDPH held a stakeholder meeting to discuss the regulations on December 29, 2025. The emergency regulations are required to be promulgated no later than January 31, 2026, with final regulations required no later than July 31, 2027.

### **California Health Benefit Exchange (Covered California)**

- **Covered California – Status of Health Insurance Affordability Programs.** The 2023 Budget Act included expenditure authority from the Health Care Affordability Reserve Fund of \$82.5 million in 2023-24 and \$165 million annually thereafter to support a program of financial assistance for individuals purchasing coverage in the Covered California health benefit exchange. The 2025 Budget Act increased expenditure authority to \$190 million in anticipation of expiration of federal premium tax subsidies available through the Inflation Reduction Act.

As of publication of this report, Congress has not reauthorized enhanced premium tax subsidies for the 2026 coverage year, leading to significant premium increases for individuals purchasing coverage on the Covered California health benefit exchange. Covered California announced in August 2025 that, prior to premium subsidies, health plan rates for the 2026 coverage year would increase by a weighted average rate of 10.3 percent. After expiration of the enhanced premium tax credits, Covered California reports that 1.7 million enrollees could see an additional average net premium increase of 66 percent. In December 2025, Covered California reported that a total of 1.9 million Californians have signed up for 2026 coverage, which is a three percent increase over last year. Of these enrollees, 1.8 million renewed their plans from the record enrollment in Covered California in 2025. However, only 123,461 Californians had newly signed up for 2026 coverage as of December 20, 2025, which is a 30 percent decrease from 2025. In addition, there may be significant disenrollments in January from the 1.8 million individuals that renewed their 2025 plans, once the significantly higher January premiums for those plans are due to be paid.

## Human Services Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### California Department of Aging (CDA)

- **Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program.** The 2025 Budget Act included an increase of \$3 million in 2025-26, 2026-27, and 2027-28 from the State Health Facilities Citation Penalties Account to the CDA Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LCTOP) to investigate complaints against long-term care facilities and to increase visits to those facilities for the purposes of ensuring residents' rights, safety, health, and quality of life. This investment built upon a transfer of \$4.25 million one-time from the California Department of Public Health Licensing and Certification Program Fund to supplement the LTCOP. According to CDA, since 2024-25, the LCTOP has experienced outcomes including:
  - LTCOP staff have increased by 17 percent.
  - The number of new individuals completing Ombudsman certification training increased by 181 percent.
  - The number of facilities that receive routine visits has increased by 5.9 percent for Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs) and increased by 16 percent for Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFEs).
  - Participation in licensing facility surveys has increased by 28 percent for SNFs and 63 percent for RCFEs.
  - Participation in Resident Councils has increased by 22 percent in SNFs and 35 percent in RCFEs.
  - The number of overall complaints entered by LTCOP programs has decreased by 26 percent.
- **Multipurpose Senior Services Program Case Management.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$2.8 million General Fund in 2025-26, \$2.7 million General Fund in 2026-27, and \$1.1 million General Fund in 2027-28 and ongoing for two positions to implement a case management software system for the Multipurpose Senior Services Program (MSSP). CDA is progressing through the state-required California Department of Technology (CDT) Project Approval Lifecycle (PAL) process and obtained approval for PAL Stages 1-3. An Independent Verification and Validation Services contract is targeted to start in January 2026.

#### Department of Developmental Services (DDS)

- **Quality Incentive Program Eligibility.** The 2025 Budget Act included a reduction of \$221.7 million General Fund in 2026-27 and ongoing associated with expanded requirements developmental services providers must meet to qualify for the Quality Incentive Program, which comprises up to 10 percent of a provider's full rate. Trailer bill language established these requirements, as follows: compliance with Electronic Visit Verification, Home and Community-Based Services rules, and independent audit and fiscal reviews. In order to verify provider

compliance with these requirements, the department is collecting data from providers through February 27, 2026. While the rate of compliance with Electronic Visit Verification and Home-and-Community-based services is near 100 percent, the rate of compliance with independent audit and fiscal reviews is unclear. Providers who meet these three conditions must also participate in the Quality Incentive Program provider capacity survey by January 31, 2026 to earn the 10 percent quality incentive rate for 2026-27. Specified employment and residential services providers must submit program-specific data as part of the Quality Incentive Program. After DDS completes this data collection and verification, the department will finalize provider rates, including the 10 percent quality incentive component, for 2026-27.

- **Service Provider Rate Reform Hold Harmless.** The 2025 Budget Act included a reduction of \$75 million General Fund in 2025-26 and corresponding trailer bill language to end the DDS service provider rate reform hold harmless policy on February 28, 2026 instead of June 30, 2026. DDS released guidance to regional centers on July 2, 2025 informing regional centers of the earlier date the hold harmless policy expires. Following the conclusion of the hold harmless period, effective March 1, 2026, the rates of providers who were subject to the hold harmless provision will be adjusted to 100 percent of the posted rate model for those providers that earned the quality incentive payment, and to 90 percent for remaining providers. This will align the rates of providers within the same service category and region.
- **Self-Determination Program.** The 2025 Budget Act included a reduction of \$22.5 million General Fund in 2025-26 and \$45.5 million General Fund ongoing to the DDS Self-Determination Program (SDP), corresponding to several program changes in trailer bill language. Trailer bill language requires DDS to reduce barriers to participation and improve equity in enrollment by establishing, with community input, no later than March 1, 2027, statewide standardized processes and procedures for the SDP. Among other components, trailer bill language requires regional centers to certify participant spending plans to verify that goods and services satisfy the following criteria: (1) address the individual's desired outcomes identified in their Individual Program Plan (IPP); (2) are not available from generic services; and (3) are eligible for federal financial participation. DDS has outlined the following steps for implementation:
  - November 2025: DDS established a process for regional centers to provide the department with information about SDP individual budgets that exceed a specified threshold and standards for initial budget development.
  - February 2026: DDS plans to release an SDP orientation update.
  - March 2026: DDS plans to release Financial Management Service (FMS) vendor standards.
  - April 2026: DDS plans to release an outline of provider and participant expectations in the SDP.
  - May 2026: DDS plans to release a standardized individual budget process.
  - June 2026: DDS plans to release Independent Facilitator Standards and Competency Testing.
  - July 2026: DDS plans to release clarification on the definition of a personal attendant, rate controls for Independent Facilitators, and a definition of "cost-effective" across all programs.
  - The steps above will include community engagement and walkthroughs as part of implementation.

- **Life Outcomes Improvement System (LOIS).** The 2025 Budget Act included an increase of \$13.3 million (\$5.1 million General Fund) for the extension of 17 limited-term positions at DDS, regional center resources, and consulting services to continue the LOIS project, which will modernize the department's fiscal and case management systems into a single integrated solution. From July to October 2025, DDS conducted 17 town hall meetings to gather input on what individuals and families served by regional centers would like to see as part of LOIS. As of November 2025, DDS has updated market research and requirements for potential vendors, continued data clean-up efforts, and approved a Data Governance Plan, among other activities. Data clean-up efforts as part of this project have yielded approximately \$103 million in additional federal reimbursement. The department's next steps include continued data cleanup efforts, releasing a technical request for information, and reviewing and evaluating vendor submissions.

### **Department of Social Services (CDSS) Child Care**

- **Child Care Providers United (CCPU) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Parity Agreement.** The Legislature approved trailer bill language that ratifies the three-year agreement reached between the state and CCPU on August 7, 2025. The agreement extends monthly per-child rate supplements, known as cost of care plus, for all subsidized child care and preschool providers, increased by a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) approved in the 2025 Budget Act. Trailer bill language established the COLA-adjusted monthly amount per child based on provider type and region, ranging from \$107 per child to \$230 per child. In addition, trailer bill language requires CDSS and CDE to provide all subsidized providers with a one-time stabilization payment of \$300 per child for license-exempt family child care providers and \$431 per child for small and large family child care providers, center-based providers, and California State Preschool Program (CSPP) providers. Additionally, trailer bill language requires the state to make a single contribution to three CCPU funds to maintain the balances of those funds, from July 1, 2025 through July 1, 2028, as follows: \$15 million to the CCPU Training Partnership Fund; \$80 million to the CCPU Retirement Trust; and an amount based on provider enrollment for the CCPU Workers Health Care Fund. Total costs of the MOU and parity agreement is \$1.5 billion (\$1.28 billion General Fund, \$217.6 million Proposition 98) in 2025-26 and \$1.3 billion (\$1.1 billion General Fund, \$180.57 million Proposition 98) for the duration of the three-year agreement.
  - According to CDSS, the department expects contractors and counties to issue payments for the COLA-adjusted monthly rate supplements on time by January 1, 2026. For the one-time stabilization payments, CDSS distributed \$154 million to contractors to make payments in November, and expects contractors and counties to issue payments no later than January 1, 2026.
- **Emergency Child Care Bridge.** The 2025 Budget Act included a reversion of \$30 million General Fund estimated to be unspent in 2024-25, and a reduction of \$30 million General Fund in 2025-26 and ongoing, to the Emergency Child Care Bridge program, which funds child care slots for children in foster care on an emergency basis. The budget retains \$57.2 million General Fund for the Emergency Child Care Bridge program. CDSS reports that Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Calaveras counties have fully spent their Emergency Child Care Bridge allocations and have paused new enrollments. According to CDSS, the department is working with these counties to access other child care subsidy programs if Bridge Program funds are unavailable and child care



is needed to maintain stable placement for children who enter foster care. CDSS is also working with counties to redistribute funds from counties that will not utilize their full allocation to counties with higher enrollment within this fiscal year. CDSS additionally reports that the department will provide a mid-year redistribution opportunity in 2025-26 to ensure maximum expenditure of available funds.

- **Child Care Rate Reform Support Costs.** The 2025 Budget Act included an increase of \$21.8 million federal funds to support start-up automation activities for CDSS to implement a single rate structure for child care based on an alternative methodology. To date, CDSS has not notified the Joint Legislative Budget Committee of entering into any contracts for this purpose and has not encumbered these federal funds.
- **Child Care Prospective Pay.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$21.9 million General Fund in 2025-26 and \$43.8 million General Fund in 2026-27, in addition to \$8.2 million for one-time automation costs, for child care contactors to implement the federal requirement to pay child care providers prospectively. Additionally, the budget includes \$582,000 and six positions in 2025-26 and \$1.1 and six positions in 2026-27 and ongoing for state operations to support local implementation of prospective pay. To date, CDSS and child care contractors have not begun spending this allocation. According to CDSS, the department is pending further clarification from the federal Administration for Children and Families regarding the policy before issuing funds and instructions.

#### **CDSS California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs).**

- **Streamlining the CalWORKs Program Experience.** The 2025 Budget Act included an increase of \$1.5 million total funds in one-time automation costs and decrease of \$18.2 million total funds in ongoing savings to streamline the CalWORKs program experience by implementing a set of policy changes that are consistent with family-centered approaches to CalWORKs. The \$18.2 million in savings results from replacing county welfare-to-work data reporting activities with data elements using administrative extracts from California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS). Corresponding trailer bill language includes the following program changes: revises the sequence of activities for counties and CalWORKs participants upon enrollment; requires CDSS to develop an updated streamlined appraisal tool; expands allowable activities under a welfare-to-work plan; requires transportation costs included in a welfare-to-work plan to be advanced to participants; makes job club an optional program component; requires a county to verify a CalWORKs participant has secured child care prior to issuing a sanction; defers sanctions during the initial 90 days of program participation; simplifies the process for curing a sanction; and repeals the requirement that any future Work Participation Rate penalties be passed on to counties. The department has taken several steps to implement these changes, including the following:
  - In November 2025, CDSS released guidance to counties eliminating the Work Participation Rate penalty pass-through.
  - Beginning in September 2025, CDSS started providing technical assistance and support for the implementation of the CalWORKs reform package through a statewide CalWORKs County Implementation Collaborative, where counties will have the opportunity to connect with one another and share best practices, successes, and

challenges. CDSS will also provide statewide coaching and training to support counties in integrating new family-centered practices.

- In October 2025, CDSS released guidance to counties outlining the various policy changes including in the 2025 Budget Act and related trailer bills. This guidance outlines the following program reforms which are effective immediately: ending county case sampling workload as part of the data streamlining described above; expanding appraisal information; repealing mandatory interim job search activities; repealing mandatory reappraisal; and allowing participants to reschedule noncompliance appointments to establish good cause.
- CDSS convened two work groups for community partner engagement to inform implementation of the CalWORKs reforms: the Transforming CalWORKs Advisory Committee and the CalWORKs Implementation Collaborative, both of which began meeting in September 2025. This work includes developing recommendations for the revised welfare-to-work activity flow and the new streamlined appraisal tool. Detailed policy guidance for the 90-day sanction deferral, child care check, job club, and transportation advance payments are anticipated in January 2026.

### CDSS CalFresh and Nutrition Programs

- **CalFood.** The 2025 Budget Act included an increase of \$72 million General Fund for the CalFood program, which funds California food banks to purchase and distribute California grown and produced food, bringing the total CalFood budget in 2025-26 to \$80 million General Fund. During the federal shutdown, the state allowed CalFood allocations to be advanced to food banks to support families whose CalFresh benefits were delayed by the federal government. CDSS processed 36 claims for advance payments from 20 food banks. As of December 5, 2025, \$32.7 million in CalFood funding had been spent.
- **House Resolution 1 (H.R. 1) Response Budget Resources.** The 2025 Budget Act included a package of changes to address the impacts of H.R. 1 on the state's CalFresh program. This included an appropriation of \$42 million (\$21.7 million General Fund and \$20.3 million federal CalFresh administration funds) for CalFresh payment error rate mitigation. Activities to mitigate the state's CalFresh payment error rate include data and technology enhancements and client communication and education. The budget appropriated an additional \$9.1 million (\$3.2 million General Fund) for CalSAWS and BenefitsCal automation changes necessary to implement the non-discretionary policy provisions of H.R. 1. Provisional budget bill language allows for expenditures of up to \$30 million (\$15 million General Fund, \$15 million federal CalFresh administration funds) for implementing requirements and guidance from the federal government resulting from H.R. 1, and up to \$40 million (\$20 million General Fund, \$20 million federal CalFresh administration funds) for county administration to address provisions of H.R. 1 related to Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents, with notification to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee at least 10 days in advance. This package includes an additional \$2.5 million (\$1.3 million General Fund and \$1.3 million federal CalFresh administration funds) for CDSS operations, including 10 one-year limited-term positions to implement H.R. 1 compliance, federal monitoring, corrective action, and legal support. Trailer bill language allows CDSS, until October 1, 2027, and when necessary to reduce the CalFresh payment error rate, to implement and administer the CalFresh program by means of all-county letters and emergency regulations. Additionally, trailer bill language requires CDSS to consult with various stakeholders beginning

in September 2025 and through the duration of H.R. 1 implementation activities and requires regular reporting to the Legislature on these activities.

- CDSS, in consultation with California Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS), has selected a consent-based income verification tool to make income and work hours reporting easier for clients and to facilitate more efficient income verification to improve the CalFresh Payment Error Rate. County training is scheduled to begin in early 2026 with full implementation in spring 2026.
  - CDSS is also conducting a root cause analysis of the state's CalFresh Payment Error Rate. According to the department, elements being considered include the frequency, dollar value, and causal factors of payment errors. This body of research continues to grow and shape the department's strategy for addressing this challenge and improving the PER over time.
  - In addition, CDSS is working with Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to respond to pending federal work requirements across both the CalFresh and Medi-Cal programs. This project will involve local pilots for career and education pathways to improve referrals available for CalFresh and Medi-Cal participants subject to work requirements.
  - CDSS is working with stakeholders to finalize guidance related to the termination of the state's Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) waiver, which limits CalFresh benefits to three months within a 36-month period for certain adults who are subject to, and not meeting, federal work requirements. On December 10, 2025, CDSS released a draft policy guidance for partner review. The draft guidance proposes a statewide implementation date of June 1, 2026. This implementation date reflects the time needed to implement these complex policies, including workforce training and the automation necessary to apply the rules consistently and accurately. CDSS been meeting with CalSAWS on a weekly basis to plan for and troubleshoot automation design.
  - CDSS continues to host monthly H.R. 1 partner meetings.
- **CalFresh Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$36 million General Fund to continue the CalFresh Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program, which allows CalFresh recipients to receive a dollar-for-dollar match of up to \$60 per month for buying fresh fruits and vegetables at participating stores. This program, which went inoperative in early 2024 due to insufficient funds, was activated again in November 2025 as a result of this appropriation. Early estimates indicate that the 2025 Budget Act funding will last approximately 8-10 months.

### CDSS Child Welfare and Foster Care

- **Foster Care Tiered Rate Structure (TRS).** The 2024 Budget Act established a new permanent foster care rate structure. The permanent rate structure bases foster care payments on the strengths and needs of the child as identified by the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment, regardless of their placement setting. The 2025 Budget Act states that implementation of the Foster Care Tiered Rate Structure, scheduled for July 1, 2027, is subject to an appropriation. The 2025 Budget Act further included \$3.7 million (\$2.5 million General Fund) and 16 positions to support the first phase of implementation of the Foster Care Tiered Rate Structure.
  - CDSS issued guidance to counties in February and August 2025 outlining CANS fidelity requirements and tools for tracking fidelity to CANS and Child and Family Team (CFT) practices and policy requirements, which are foundational to the structure of the new

rates. Beginning January 1, 2026, the CFT meeting action plan summary goes into effect, which requires a summary of CFT meetings to be attached to court reports. CDSS has hired a supervisor and is in the process of hiring analysts and other staff funded by the 2025 Budget Act. These staff will support monitoring timeliness to the CANS and ensuring CANS are completed to fidelity. CDSS is also providing CANS and CFT trainings to county mental health, probation, and community-based providers. In October 2025, CDSS and DHCS released a joint CANS Phase One policy that articulates joint expectations and requirements for placing agencies.

- CDSS closed a joint RFI with DHCS for the Strengths Building Program component of the TRS and anticipates announcing a vendor in early 2026. Informed by stakeholder workgroups convened in the spring of 2025, CDSS is drafting programmatic guidance for the Strengths Building Program, including the standard of care framework.
  - For the Immediate Needs Program, CDSS and DHCS published joint guidance in July 2025 on Aftercare Services Utilizing California's High Fidelity Wraparound Model. CDSS intends to utilize California's High-Fidelity Wraparound Model for the Immediate Needs Program and is working with DHCS on the model and standards implementation.
  - Pursuant to the TRS statute, CDSS will submit a report to the Legislature in January 2026 that analyzes the costs of providing services for children across the foster care system.
  - The policy guidance and county fiscal letter for automation of the TRS was released in December 2024.
- **Foster Family Agency (FFA) Bridge Funding.** The 2025 Budget Act includes one-time funding of \$31.5 million (\$23 million General Fund) for foster family agencies to mitigate the increased costs of liability insurance, using criteria and a methodology determined by CDSS in consultation with child welfare stakeholders. CDSS released a policy letter in August 2025 and approved funding for 114 FFA providers totaling \$20.4 million in the first round.
  - **Family Urgent Response System (FURS).** The 2025 Budget Act reverts up to \$9 million General Fund estimated to be unspent in both 2023-24 and 2024-25, and reduces FURS funding by \$9 million General Fund in 2025-26 to align with recent program spending. This maintains \$21 million General Fund ongoing for FURS, which provides 24/7 mobile response to children in foster care. CDSS reports that as of September 2025, approximately \$12.5 million of the \$26.6 million county allocation had been spent for 2024-25, pending final closeout. For the 2025-26 allocation, \$1.96 million of the \$17.6 million county allocation had been spent as of September 2025. CDSS continues to hold quarterly technical assistance webinars for counties and providers and has not reported any disruption to FURS services as a result of this reduction.
  - **Adoption Assistance Program (AAP).** Trailer bill language restricts the use of AAP payments for placement in an out-of-state residential treatment facility to only those adopted children whose parent(s) live in the state outside of California in which the facility is located. Trailer bill language further establishes parameters governing the authorization of AAP payments for families who meet this criteria, including that the facility be licensed, in good standing, eligible for federal funds, and designated as a qualified residential treatment program. Commencing September 1, 2025, trailer bill language requires county adoption agencies to report specified information to CDSS regarding children in out-of-state facilities paid for by AAP. County adoption agencies reported to CDSS that 202 children were placed in an out-of-state residential treatment facility funded by AAP as of July 1, 2025.

## CDSS Housing and Homelessness Programs

- **Home Safe.** The 2025 Budget Act appropriates \$83.8 million General Fund one-time to continue the Home Safe program, which provides housing support for seniors and adults with disabilities involved in Adult Protective Services who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness. This funding is available encumbrance or expenditure until June 30, 2028. Prior to this appropriation, 15 counties had exhausted or nearly exhausted funds or closed programs, and an additional 35 counties were near closure. CDSS anticipates that most, if not all, counties that had ramped down or closed their programs have reopened or resumed operations or will do so within the next fiscal year. The department has informed grantees that exhausted prior allocations that they can continue claiming eligible expenses; county fiscal letters announcing final program allocations for 2025-26 are forthcoming once all counties accept allocations in December 2025.
- **Bringing Families Home.** The 2025 Budget Act appropriated \$81 million General Fund one-time for the Bringing Families Home program, which provides housing support to families in the child welfare system and promotes family reunification. This funding is available for encumbrance or expenditure until June 30, 2028. Prior to this appropriation, 13 counties had exhausted or nearly exhausted funds or closed programs, and an additional 22 counties were near closure. CDSS anticipates that most, if not all, counties that had ramped down or closed their programs have reopened or resumed operations or will do so within the next fiscal year. The department has informed grantees that exhausted prior allocations that they can continue claiming eligible expenses; county fiscal letters announcing final program allocations for 2025-26 are forthcoming once all counties accept allocations in December 2025.
- **Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP).** The 2025 Budget Act appropriated \$44.6 million General Fund one-time for HDAP, which provides housing supports and disability benefit application assistance to people likely eligible for disability benefits and experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. Prior to this appropriation, 20 counties had exhausted or nearly exhausted funds or closed programs, and an additional 28 counties were near closure. CDSS anticipates that most, if not all, counties that had ramped down or closed their programs have reopened or resumed operations or will do so within the next fiscal year. The department has informed grantees that exhausted prior allocations that they can continue claiming eligible expenses; county fiscal letters announcing final program allocations for 2025-26 are forthcoming once all counties accept allocations in December 2025.

## CDSS Immigration Programs

- **One California Program Immigration Legal Services.** The 2025 Budget Act included an additional \$25 million General Fund for immigration legal services administered by CDSS, known commonly as the One California Program. Of this \$25 million, \$10 million was approved during the First Extraordinary Session for 2024-25 (in addition to other legal services funding under the Judicial Branch), and \$15 million was provided in the 2025 Budget Act. This funding provides an array of immigration-related legal services including removal defense and youth legal services, and augments the \$75 million General Fund ongoing baseline for CDSS immigration legal services, bringing total One California funding to \$100 million General Fund.

- As of December 2025, CDSS is anticipating an allocation of \$11.4 million to augment the existing CDSS Removal Defense programs to fund legal representation to individuals currently in removal proceedings. In July 2025, CDSS awarded \$10 million to Removal Defense program grantees selected through a competitive process. Applications for the competitive process were released in the spring of 2025 for the initial award process. The same applications were used to identify organizations who could utilize additional funding for the augmentation.
  - CDSS utilized \$1 million from the One California funds and \$4 million from the 2024-25 Extraordinary Session appropriation to award a total of \$5 million to 13 organizations selected for the Detained Representation Project. This project was launched in July 2025 and funds immigration legal service providers to represent individuals who are currently in detention and in removal proceedings.
  - CDSS is currently developing additional strategies and grants to improve and expand removal defense capacity with the \$2.5 million in remaining funds.
- **Children’s Holistic Immigration Representation Project.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$10 million General Fund one-time to continue the Children's Holistic Immigration Representation Project (CHIRP), which provides integrated social and legal services to unaccompanied minors. This \$10 million has been awarded to 16 CHIRP grantees, including three new partners who were added to the program with the additional funding.

## General Government Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### General Government

- **Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI) – Solvency and Programmatic Fees.** A DFPI fund condition report, provided to the Legislature on February 25, 2025, indicated that the Financial Protection Fund would face solvency issues towards the end of 2025-26. The 2025 Budget Act included trailer bill language allowing for Programmatic Fee and assessment increases, which was expected to improve solvency. DFPI increased fees and assessments for the following programs: Broker Dealer Investment Advisors, Franchise Investment, Escrow, California Residential Mortgage Lending, Banks, Money Transmitters, and Credit Unions. DFPI states that these programmatic fee increases have had a positive effect. According to the DFPI, the Financial Protection Fund is solvent as of November 2025 and DFPI projects a positive fund balance with approximately four months of operating reserves beginning in 2026-2027. DFPI continues to monitor its fiscal sustainability on an annual basis to help determine if further fee or assessment adjustments are necessary.
- **Government Operations Agency (GovOps) – California Education Interagency Council.** The California Education Interagency Council is set for implementation by GovOps pursuant to SB 638 (Padilla), Chapter 457, Statutes of 2025. GovOps states that the Department has recently completed the relevant duty statements and hiring paperwork for the California Education Interagency Council and tentatively expects recruitment for the executive director of the program to begin in January.
- **Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) – Enforcement Fund Shift.** In the 2025 Budget Act DCC was given authority to transfer existing expenditure authority associated with its illicit enforcement activities from the Cannabis Control Fund to the Cannabis Tax Fund. In their first six months of implementation, DCC has focused on transitioning charges over from the Control Fund to the Tax Fund and continues to evaluate contracts that cover enforcement and licensed market costs for appropriateness of charge transfer. DCC previously projected out-year insolvency issues for the Control Fund in 2028-2029. With the implementation of the fund shift, DCC no longer projects insolvency issues.
- **State Controller’s Office (SCO) – California State Payroll System (CSPS) Project.** Beginning in 2016, SCO began to assess current infrastructure and human resource management, leading to the California State Payroll System (CSPS) Project. The 2025 Budget Act included \$117 million in funding for the project, including \$71 million General Fund. Currently, the CSPS project is on schedule and as of the November 2025 Project Status Report (PSP) is under the baseline project budget. The new CSPS Project Manager, Kiran Kesireddy, joined the CSPS Project on November 17, 2025. The SCO reports that there is a gap in their current deployment

of human resources and the workforce dedicated to the project, but the Department reports that it is working to fill the vacant staff positions.

- **Department of Finance (DOF) Efficiency Workload.** The 2025 Budget Act provided \$20 million in one-time General Fund for DOF to contract with consultants to assist and advise the DOF on analyzing and creating process improvements within state government. Contracts and contract amendments entered into as a result of the authority were subject to 30- day review by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) and biannual reporting to the Legislature is required. Funds must be expended by December 31, 2026.

The JLBC received notice of a contract between the Department of Finance and the Boston Consulting group in October 2025. The scope of the contract covered workload with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and the California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) to improve procurement and inventory management and creating process efficiencies throughout the Department and workload with the Department of Healthcare Services (DHCS) in improving oversight functions and supporting program integrity.



## Taxation Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Major Tax-Related Programs

- **Net Operating Loss (NOL) Suspension and Business Credit Limitation.** In response to the significant deficits faced by the state in recent years, the 2024-25 budget agreement included the suspension of the use of NOLs and limited the use of business tax credits to \$5 million for tax years 2024 through 2026. An NOL occurs when a business has deductions that exceed taxable income in a given year. Under state law, these NOLs can be carried forward and applied to offset tax payments in future years. The rationale is to provide more equitable tax treatment between businesses with volatile income and businesses with steady income. The suspension and limitations ensured that the state captured additional General Fund revenues to help bridge budget deficits. The statutory changes also extended the existing carryforward period by three years and created a refundability provision that allowed taxpayers subject to the limitation on the use of business tax credits to elect to receive a refundable tax credit of 20 percent of the foregone credit amount for five years, beginning three years after the limitation.

Initial estimates of the NOL suspension and tax credit limitation are estimated to increase revenues by \$5.95 billion in 2024-25, \$5.5 billion in 2025-26, and \$3.4 billion in 2026-27. The lesser amount in 2026-27 reflects the expiration of the policy after tax year 2026 and that these revenue gains were one-time. The refundability provisions are anticipated to reduce General Fund revenues in 2027-28 by approximately \$1 billion when refundability from the 2024 taxable year refunds begin to be claimed and will increase for each of the following two years to a few billion as additional taxable year election refunds are claimed, tapering off in later years. These revenue impacts are already reflected in multi-year budget estimates provided by the Department of Finance and Legislative Analyst's Office each year.

- **California Earned Income Tax Credit (CalEITC).** The CalEITC is a state personal income tax provision that benefits individuals and families who earn less than \$30,000. The amount of the credit depends on a taxpayer's income, filing status, and the number of qualifying dependent children. The amount of the EITC initially rises with earnings, such that the greater the filer's earnings, the larger the credit. The credit peaks at a certain income and then gradually phases out for higher levels of earnings. The tax credit is fully refundable. The Franchise Tax Board (FTB) annually adjusts the income thresholds and credit amounts for inflation. The 2022 Budget Act created a Foster Youth Tax Credit as a component of the CalEITC to provide a \$1,000 credit to young adults who were in the foster care system.

According to the most recent data from the FTB, as of December 31, 2025, for the 2025 tax year, 3.4 million claims were filed, for a total credit amount of \$1.4 billion (\$981 million in EITC, \$433 million in Young Child Tax Credit, and \$6.2 million in Foster Youth Tax Credit). The

average amount of CalEITC received was \$290 in 2025. Final data from the 2025 tax year will not be available until mid-2026.

- **California Film and Television Tax Credit.** As part of the 2023 Budget Act, the California Motion Picture and Television Production Credit was extended for an additional five years, starting in 2025-26 (Film and Television Tax Credit 4.0). The extension maintained the current authorization amount of \$330 million per year, but made the credit refundable. The 2025-26 budget agreement further increased the amount of tax credits available annually for allocation in the California Film and Tax Credit Program 4.0 from \$330 million to \$750 million for each of the fiscal years 2025-26 through 2029-30. The costs associated with the 4.0 program will be incurred in future years as productions need to be completed before being able to generate and certify credits. Revenue impacts of this increase are in the tens of millions in 2025-26, increasing to \$70 million or more in 2026-27, \$144 million in 2027-28, and \$209 million in 2028-29. Prior to the changes in the 2025-26 budget, roughly \$150 million to \$200 million was being paid out in credits each year. According to the California Film Commission, \$4.5 billion has been allocated in total tax credits for 846 projects (from the Film and Television Tax Credit Programs 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0, and the Soundstage program) to date.
- **Renters Tax Credit.** The current Renter's Tax Credit provides a non-refundable credit of \$60 for single taxpayers, and \$120 for those filing jointly if they paid rent for at least six months in a taxable year and meet income qualifications. For the 2024 taxable year, approximately two million taxpayers claimed the credit, however the credit is not refundable, so only those filers with tax liability to offset receive the tax benefit. As part of the 2025-26 budget agreement, and contingent upon future budget funding, the renter's tax credit amounts would increase to \$250 (without dependents) and \$500 (with dependents), subject to income limitations.
- **Internal Revenue Service Direct File.** In 2024, the federal IRS began a pilot program allowing qualified individuals to file their federal tax return directly with the IRS using the IRS supported free file tool. Direct File does not prepare state returns. Specifically for California, the IRS directed Californians to a CalFile application once they completed the filing of their federal return. Californians had access to IRS Direct File when filing taxes in 2024 and 2025 and reviews of the service were extremely positive and saved California taxpayers time and tax preparation fees. Under the current federal administration the IRS has announced that IRS Direct File will not be offered as a service for tax filing in 2026.
- **Major IT Project - Enterprise Data to Revenue (EDR2).** The FTB is currently undertaking a Tax System Modernization IT project to update FTB's systems. The 2025 Budget Act provided \$107.1 million General Fund to begin fifth-year implementation of the Enterprise Data to Revenue (EDR2) project, which is the second phase of the Tax System Modernization (TSM) plan at FTB. The EDR2 project continues to be on time and on budget. According to the FTB, the total cost of EDR2 is estimated to be just over \$750 million and will ensure continued collection of over \$4 billion in annual tax revenues. After full implementation, the project is projected to bring in additional new revenues of \$300 million annually.

## Economic Development Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GOBiz)

- **CalCompetes Tax Credits.** The [CalCompetes program](#) provides financial incentives for businesses to move to California or to stay, grow, and create jobs here. Under the tax credit program, CalCompetes offers businesses a credit against their future state income tax bills in exchange for agreements to make certain capital investments and hire a certain number of employees in California. CalCompetes Tax Credits are awarded on a competitive basis. Currently, the CalCompetes Tax Credit program receives \$180 million in General Fund from the budget each year through 2027-28. Additionally, if tax credit recipients do not meet promised investment or job creation targets, the corresponding tax credits are recaptured and recycled back into the program, making them available for future award. [For fiscal year 2025-26, GOBiz announced that \\$923 million in California Competes Tax Credits would be available](#) for allocation over three rounds, with special consideration given to businesses falling within the “strengthen” and “accelerate” sector categories as outlined in the [California Jobs First Economic Blueprint](#). The first application period ran from July 21, 2025 through August 11, 2025 with up to \$308 million in awards available. The CalCompetes Committee [approved just under \\$100 million awards for this first round during its meeting on November 11, 2025](#). The remaining two application windows are January 5, 2026, through January 26, 2026 (\$308 million in tax credits available), and March 2, 2026, through March 16, 2026, (\$306.6 million in tax credits available plus any remaining unallocated amounts from the previous application periods).
- **CalCompetes Grants.** In some recent years, GO Biz has operated a CalCompetes Grant program in addition to the tax credit program described above. Under the grant-based programs, CalCompetes provides up-front funding to businesses in exchange for their promise to make investments and to hire in California. Grant recipients receive the full value of their award regardless of future tax liability. CalCompetes Grants are awarded on a competitive basis. The 2021, 2022, and 2023 Budget Acts each appropriated \$120 million in one-time General Fund to the grant program but in light of the deficit, no such allocation was included in the 2024 or 2025 Budget Acts. As a result, the CalCompetes Grant program remains inactive for the time being.
- **Climate Catalyst Fund.** The Climate Catalyst Fund is a financing program within California's Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (IBank) designed to encourage climate-friendly investments that might not otherwise be viable. The 2025 Budget Act extended IBank's authority to provide financial assistance to climate catalyst projects through December 31, 2031. In January 2025, IBank received a \$446 million federal grant from the National Clean Investment Fund coming out of the Inflation Reduction Act, to support green infrastructure projects. However, the new federal administration subsequently froze and then moved to terminate these grants. IBank sued to obtain these congressionally-authorized funds. The matter remains in litigation. IBank won a preliminary injunction in district court. A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeal

for the District of Columbia then reversed that decision and ruled that the matter must be taken up in a specialized federal claims court, but the initial appellate ruling is now under review by the full Circuit Court. The next argument is set for February 2026.

- **Performing Arts Equitable Payroll Program.** SB 1116 (Portantino, Ch. 731, Stats. 2022) established the [Performing Arts Equitable Payroll Program](#), to support the workers behind live performances by reimbursing many of their employer's payroll expenses. GO-Biz' Office of the Small Business Advocate (CalOSBA) administers the program in conjunction with California for the Arts. The 2023 Budget Act provided \$12.5 million in one-time funding for the program, but lengthy delays ensued. In late November 2025, CalOSBA reported that it would issue award notices to 100 entities accounting for \$11.6 million in grants and leaving a balance of just \$3,260.36 in the fund.
- **Quantum.** The 2025 Budget Act included a \$5 million appropriation to GO-Biz for investment in projects related to quantum technology in California. Quantum technology holds the potential to increase computer processing speeds dramatically, making it possible to solve complex analytical problems that are beyond the capacity of current technology, with a wide variety of potential medical, commercial, and scientific applications. In early October 2025, the Governor formally announced the availability of the new funding during an event at National Quantum Information Science Research Centers at the University of California, Berkeley.
- **California Civil Media Program Establishment and Resources.** The 2025 Budget Act established the California Civil Media Program. The program's mission is to support the sustainability of newsrooms and strengthen local reporting throughout the state. The budget also created a dedicated fund for the program and makes an ongoing annual General Fund contribution of \$10 million to it beginning in 2025-26. In mid December 2025, GO-Biz issued a Request for Proposals for a grant administrator to operate the program, with submissions due January 16, 2026. GO-Biz indicates that the program advisory board will be appointed in early 2026, with program guidelines and details on the application process coming out in spring 2026.
- **Capital Expenses for the National Semiconductor Technology Center Design and Collaboration Facility.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$25 million to pay for capital expenditures associated with the development of the National Semiconductor Technology Center's Design and Collaboration Facility in Sunnyvale, California. This amount was intended to serve as a state contribution to compliment a larger federal \$7.4 billion CHIPS Act investment in the Sunnyvale project and related facilities in Arizona and New York. In late August 2025, the [U.S. Department of Commerce abruptly announced it was cancelling all of the funding](#). GO-Biz reports that it had not entered a formal agreement with deliverables corresponding to the state contribution at the time of the Commerce announcement and that it has paused all further action with respect to the state funds pending greater clarity about what is going to happen to the federal investments.
- **California Regional Initiatives for Social Enterprises (CA RISE) Program Extension.** [CA RISE](#) provides financial and technical assistance to Employment Social Enterprises (ESEs), which are entities that earn revenue through the sale of a good or service produced by employees overcoming barriers to work. REDF, a venture philanthropy organization that provides funding and business assistance to non-profits that employ people facing barriers to work, operates the

program in partnership with CalOSBA. The 2025 Budget Act included \$17 million in additional CA RISE grants to extend operation of the program for two more years. The CA RISE cohort from the current round of grants convened in September 2025. Initiation of the new round of grants is pending.

- **Social Entrepreneurs for Economic Development (SEED) Initiative Funding.** Pursuant to Unemployment Insurance Code Section 14106 et seq the SEED Initiative provides entrepreneurial training to individuals from the target populations and award microgrants to support them in launching or maintaining a small business in California. The 2025 Budget Act provided \$7.5 million for a third round of SEED awards. The program anticipates making applications available for the new round in January 2026 and announcing awardees in March 2026.

### **Governor’s Office of Service and Community Engagement (GO-Serve)**

- **Youth Service Corps.** The Youth Service Corps program provides structured employment and related wraparound services to high-risk youth, through population-based grants to California’s largest cities and competitive grants to other local jurisdictions. The program was established as a pilot in 2021 using federal funds and became an ongoing, \$78 million state-funded program in 2023. In addition to its usual Youth Service Corps awards, GO-Serve launched a Homeless Youth Service Corps pilot project in Fresno in 2025. GO-Serve expects to make the next round of Youth Service Corps awards in February 2026: \$50 million to the thirteen largest cities in California, \$12 million in competitive awards to other cities and counties, and \$2 million to tribal entities.
- **Climate Action Corps.** The Climate Action Corps places an annual cohort of year-long and summer “climate action fellows” with tribal communities, nonprofits, public agencies and educational institutions where they conduct urban greening, organic waste and edible food recovery and wildfire resiliency projects in exchange for a stipend and other benefits. Climate Action Corps also facilitates climate-related voluntarism more generally through the promotion of climate volunteer and climate activism opportunities. The 2023 Budget Act converted the program from a pilot phase to permanent status and committed to expanding the program from \$4.7 million in General Fund annually through 2025-26 to \$9.3 million from 2026-27 on. In addition to the annual fellows program, Climate Action Corps made grants for Climate Action Counts outreach and activities during 2025 and expects to award new microgrants for conducting Community Climate Action Days in January 2026.
- **College Corps.** The College Corps program places California college students in community-based organizations to perform service related to K-12 education, climate action, and food insecurity. In exchange for completing 450 hours, the students earn \$7,000 in the form of a living allowance and a \$3,000 scholarship. The 2025 Budget Act appropriated \$68 million in 2025-26 to the program (a \$5 million increase over the existing annual allocation) and provided continuous annual funding of \$84 million per year after that. GO-Serve is now seeking to expand the number of participating campuses from 45 to 55 and to increase the size of its incoming cohort to 4,000 undergraduate students. GO-Serve made applications to participate in cohorts 5, 6, and 7 of the program available in November 2025. GO-Serve expects to announce application approvals in January 2026 and the fifth cohort of fellows are expected to begin service in August 2026.

- **Youth Empowerment Commission.** The California Youth Empowerment Commission consists of thirteen voting commissioners between 14 and 25 years of age and meeting specified requirements along with several ex-officio, nonvoting members from various geographic regions of the state. The Commission is advisory in nature, for the main purpose of providing meaningful opportunities for civic engagement to improve the quality of life for California’s disconnected and disadvantaged youth. Pursuant to the 2024 Budget Act restructuring, GO-Serve now staffs the Commission using an annual budget allocation of \$1.5 million until 2027-28. The Commission held meetings and conducted “Voices of Change” forums across the state throughout 2025, continuing into 2026.

### Governor’s Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (GO-LCI)

- **Vehicle Miles Traveled Mitigation (VMT) Program.** The 2025 Budget Act required GO-LCI to develop guidelines to support a new pathway for developers to mitigate VMT when required to do so by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Pursuant to this new pathway, developers may meet their mitigation obligations by contributing to the Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) fund at the Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) to pay for affordable housing projects that reduce VMT. GO-LCI is in the process of developing these guidelines and expects to release a draft for public comment in spring 2026. GO-LCI’s deadline for finalizing the guidelines is July 1, 2026, after which the program should be available for use by lead agencies and developers.
- **Racial Equity Commission.** The 2023 Budget Act established the Racial Equity Commission under the auspices of GO-LCI. The 11 member Commission is charged with developing “resources, best practices, and tools for advancing racial equity, based upon publicly available information and data” by carrying out specified tasks, including development of a statewide Racial Equity Framework. After conducting more than 50 hours of public meetings and engaging with over 1,000 residents statewide in 2025, the Commission published this Framework in December. Upcoming Commission meetings are scheduled for March and July 2026.
- **Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program.** Administered by the Integrated Climate Adaption and Resiliency Program (ICARP) within GO-LCI, the Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program (EHCRP) awards grants on a competitive basis to local, regional, and tribal governments for planning and implementation projects designed to reduce the impacts of extreme heat. Such projects may include things like creating extreme heat action plans; providing mechanical or natural shade; increasing surface reflectance; providing passive or low-energy cooling strategies; and promoting evaporative cooling. The 2025 Budget Act allocated \$23 million in Proposition 4 funds to EHCRP from a total of \$50 million. In October 2025, GO-LCI announced that it would proceed with Round 2 of EHCRP. It held series of community report-out and technical assistance sessions for prospective applicants throughout the fall. The Round 2 NOFA is expected in early 2026.
- **Community Resilience Centers Program.** Overseen by the Strategic Growth Council in coordination with the Office of Emergency Services, the Community Resilience Centers (CRC) program offers competitive grants to support the creation of strategically located community resilience centers at facilities such as senior centers, youth centers, parks, libraries, health clinics,

hospitals, schools, town halls, food banks, homeless shelters, and childcare facilities. Winning projects are supposed to provide “integrated delivery of emergency response services” during disruptive events like a disaster, a state of emergency, or a power outage. These services include things like zero-emission backup power, drinking water, clean air, cooling, food storage, shelter, telecommunications and broadband services, economic assistance, accommodation of pets, and other health protection measures and emergency resources. GO-LCI provided \$98.5 million in Round 1 CRC awards in 2025 consisting of 11 planning, four project development, and nine implementation projects. The 2025 Budget Act designated just \$764,000 in Proposition 4 funds to GO-LCI for the CRC program. GO-LCI currently expects to award the remaining \$59 million in Proposition 4 funds in 2027.

- **Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program.** Administered by the Strategic Growth Council within GO-LCI, TCC program is a competitively based grant program that funds development and infrastructure projects designed to achieve environmental, health, and/or economic improvements in those communities most impacted by pollution. Of the \$150 million in Proposition 4 funding dedicated to TCC, the 2025 Budget Act appropriated just \$1 million in fiscal year 2025-26. GO-LCI is actively preparing to distribute roughly \$100 million in grants for Round 6 of the program, however. Public comment on the draft guidelines are due in January 2026. GO-LCI anticipates finalizing those guidelines and opening Round 6 for application in spring or summer of 2026, with awards to go out in the first half of 2027.

## Housing and Homelessness Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### ADMINISTRATION

##### Business, Consumer Services, and Housing (BCSH)

- **Governmental Reorganization.** The Governor’s Reorganization Plan 1 (GRP-1), which the Legislature acquiesced to in July 2025, provides the statutory framework for eliminating the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing (BCSH) Agency, and replacing it with two new agencies: the California Housing and Homelessness Agency (CHHA) and the Business and Consumer Services Agency (BCSA). The new CHHA will include the following existing entities: the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA); the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal-ICH); and the Civil Rights Department (CRD); as well as a newly established Housing Development and Finance Executive Committee. The GRP-1 directs this new Committee to begin coordinating a cohesive and integrated housing finance system, including creating a consolidated application and review process for multifamily affordable housing developers, allocating awards, and streamlining compliance monitoring, among other things. Separately, the 2025 Budget Act provided the necessary new General Fund resources for the reorganization: \$4 million in 2025-26; \$6.2 million in 2026-27; and \$6.1 million annually from 2027-28 on. Although the formal dissolution of BCSH does not take effect until July 1, 2026, the GRP-1 authorizes the state to begin taking the necessary steps to prepare for the transition during fiscal year 2025-26, including formation and staffing of the Housing Development and Finance Executive Committee. As of December 2025, BCSH reports having held meetings with stakeholders about the reorganization and making initial administrative preparations for the transition.

#### HOUSING

##### California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)

- **California Dream for All (DFA).** The California Dream for All is a shared appreciation downpayment assistance program designed to help first generation homebuyers with low- and moderate-incomes achieve homeownership for the first time, opening up a key path to building intergenerational wealth. The 2025 Budget Act included a one-time, \$300 million General Fund appropriation to fund further rounds of the program. Accordingly, CalHFA has announced that registration for the next lottery to obtain a voucher will open in spring 2026.



**California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC)**

- **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC).** Administered by CTCAC, the state's LIHTC program provides competitively-based financial support to affordable housing development projects across the state. The program attracts private investment to low-income housing production by offering tax incentives to investors, enabling developers to secure what is often a critical portion of the funds they need in order to make affordable housing construction financially viable in spite of the low rents that will be charged. By statute, the California budget includes a baseline allocation to support the state LIHTC program each year. Set initially at \$70 million per year in 2001, the baseline statutory LIHTC allocation grows each year to reflect inflation. The 2025 allocation was about \$125 million. The 2025 Budget Act augmented this statutory amount with a further \$500 million in state credits. The federal government also made two changes to the LIHTC program in 2025. H.R. 1 raised the annual amount of nine percent federal credits available by 12 percent for the next four years and permanently lowered the bond financing threshold from 50 percent to 25 percent. These changes enabled CTCAC to award a record number of housing units in 2025: 254 projects producing 28,850 total units (28,485 low-income).

**Housing and Community Development Department (HCD)**

- **Housing and Homelessness Accountability, Results, and Partnership (HHARP) Unit.** The HHARP's role is to encourage and, if necessary, enforce local compliance with the state's housing laws, including but not limited to, the Housing Accountability Act, housing element laws, and, since their inclusion in the 2024 Budget Act, local obligations under HCD's programs to address homelessness: Homeland Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) and Encampment Resolution Funding Program (ERF) (descriptions of these programs and their implementation status can be found below, under Homelessness). The HHARP may identify violations on its own or they may be brought to the HHARP's attention through its complaint process. Typically, the HHARP will respond by issuing "accountability letters" and/or offering whatever technical assistance may be needed to correct the violation. If these methods prove ineffective, however, the HHARP may bring litigation to enforce the law. As of mid-December 2025, the HHARP reported having sent 987 accountability letters and having provided technical assistance in 987 instances, almost half of which came in the past year. HCD believes that because of these HHARP actions, it has opened up the path for construction of some 10,975 additional housing units, roughly 20 percent of which it secured during 2025.
- **Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC).** Funded through the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and administered in collaboration with the Strategic Growth Council at GO-LCI, AHSC provides competitive grants and loans for projects that "integrate low-carbon transportation and affordable housing, with an emphasis on providing benefits to Disadvantaged and Low-Income Communities." The 2025 Budget Act reauthorized the Cap-and-Invest program with an annual allocation of \$800 million to AHSC through 2045. AHSC reports conducting groundbreaking or ribbon-cutting ceremonies for 20 previously-awarded projects during 2025 and, in December, AHSC announced its Round 9 awards: \$835 million to 21 affordable housing and green transportation projects that are expected to support development of 2,393 income-restricted units.

- **CalHome.** The CalHome program provides grants to local agencies and nonprofits to support low- and very-low-income first-time homebuyers with housing assistance, counseling and technical assistance. CalHome funding is awarded through the Homeownership SuperNOFA process. The 2025 Budget Act did not include any new funding for CalHome, but using pre-existing funds, HCD announced \$181 million in Homeownership SuperNOFA awards in December 2025, including 74 CalHome projects in 22 California counties intended to benefit 1,172 households.
- **Homekey Plus.** Homekey Plus supports the rapid development of permanent supportive housing for individuals and households who are at risk of, or are now experiencing, homelessness. In November 2024, HCD issued a NOFA for \$2.2 billion in Homekey Plus projects, including \$121 million for Tribal Homekey Plus projects. This funding derives primarily from the Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act passed by California voters in March 2024, with some additional funding from the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention Program (HAPP). HCD makes Homekey Plus awards on a rolling basis. As of December 2025, HCD reported having awarded \$636.1 million toward the creation of 37 affordable housing communities with wrap-around services. The projects are projected to add 1,817 new homes, of which 454 are reserved for veterans.
- **Joe Serna, Jr., Farmworker Housing (Serna) Grant Program.** The Serna Grant Program supports affordable housing access for low-income agricultural employees and their families through funding for multifamily housing development projects and homeownership assistance programs. HCD administers Serna Grants on separate procedural tracks. Serna homeownership grants are awarded through HCD's Homeownership SuperNOFA while Serna funding for rental housing runs through the HCD's Multifamily Housing SuperNOFA. In December 2025, HCD approved six Serna homeownership projects to assist a total of 103 farmworker households. On the multifamily project side, HCD awarded \$128.9 million to support 10 projects consisting of 345 assisted units.
- **Portfolio Reinvestment Program (PRP).** PRP is intended to help maintain the affordability of housing projects that HCD previously funded by extending and restructuring affordability agreements; extending loan maturity dates; providing new low-interest long-term loans for rehabilitation; and providing forgivable loans to capitalize short-term operating subsidies. In December 2025, HCD announced \$107.5 million in PRP awards in support of 11 housing communities consisting of 491 total homes.
- **Multifamily Housing Program (MHP).** HCD's flagship affordable housing development subsidy program, MHP provides loans to assist the new construction, rehabilitation, and conversion of affordable rental housing, both permanent and transitional. The 2025 Budget Act included a \$120 million, one-time General Fund allocation to MHP to supplement existing program funding. In September 2025, HCD made \$244 million in MHP awards to support 10 projects consisting of 769 assisted units.

- **Local Housing Trust Fund (LHTF).** The LHTF is a competitive grant program providing matching funds to local and regional housing trust funds that are “dedicated to the creation, rehabilitation, or preservation of affordable housing, transitional housing and emergency shelters.” The program is funded through the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018. In 2025, HCD announced \$53.4 million in LHTF awards for 23 applicants in 18 counties. The awards will provide matching grants to local and regional housing trust funds established by cities, counties, Native American tribes and nonprofit organizations to support the construction, conversion, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repair of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) or Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADUs). No further LHTF awards are anticipated.
- **Permanent Local Housing Program (PLHA).** PLHA provides funding to local jurisdictions to support a wide range of affordable housing projects and actions to address homelessness. Revenue for the PLHA comes from a \$75 charge added to the recording of specified real estate transaction documents. 30 percent of the funding goes to state affordable housing production financing programs. The remaining 70 percent supports the PLHA. Most of the PLHA portion of the fund (93 percent) goes to local jurisdictions based on a population-based formula; the remaining fraction is awarded on a competitive basis. As of November 20, 2025, HCD reported having made \$166 million in PLHA awards. In December 2025, HCD made \$26 million in PLHA awards to seven jurisdictions. These competitive awards are expected to underwrite the creation of 477 affordable multi-family rental homes.
- **Transitional Age Youth (TAY) Programs.** The TAY programs at HCD include three funding streams: the Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program (HNMP), the Transitional Housing Program (THP), and the Transitional Housing Plus Housing Supplement Program (THP-SUP). Together, these programs provide counties with formula-based funding to help young adults aged 18 to 24 years find and maintain housing, with priority given to those currently or formerly in the foster care or probation systems. The 2025 Budget Act included that ongoing, annual appropriation of \$56 million for the TAY programs at HCD, are allocated as follows: \$33.3 million for THP, \$13.7 million for HNMP, and \$9 million for THP-SUP. HCD issued the 2025 TAY awards to 54 counties in November. HCD reports that California’s young adult homeless population dropped by nearly 25 percent, from 11,403 to 8,569 in 2024.

## HOMELESSNESS

### Housing and Community Development Department (HCD)

HCD operates three major grant programs intended to address homelessness across California: Encampment Resolution Funding (ERF); Family Homelessness Challenge (FHC) Grants; and the Homeless Housing and Prevention Program (HHAP).

- **Encampment Resolution Funding Program (ERF).** ERF is a competitive grant program providing awards to local jurisdictions and continuums of care for the purpose of carrying out “person-centered local proposals that resolve the experience of unsheltered homelessness for people residing in encampments.” Any size local jurisdiction may apply for ERF funding. ERF grants target specific encampments, rather than unsheltered homelessness generally. ERF-funded activities are supposed to “address the safety and wellness of people within encampments, resolve

critical encampment concerns, and transition individuals into interim shelter with clear pathways to permanent housing or directly into permanent housing, using data-informed, non-punitive, low-barrier, person-centered, Housing First, and coordinated approaches.” HCD issued the most recent round of ERF awards in February 2025: [\\$119 million in total grants spread across 14 jurisdictions](#). As of September 30, 2025, ERF grantees reported having spent \$468 million of the \$856 million awarded under ERF. Of the 239 encampments targeted by the program, grantees reported that 67 had been resolved and another 47 had been partially resolved.

- **Family Homelessness Challenge (FHC) Grants.** FHC provides competitive grants and technical assistance to local jurisdictions and continuums of care to “promote rapid innovation, accelerate nascent programs, and expand promising practices to create scalable solutions that can be shared across the state to address and ultimately end family homelessness.” The 2021 Budget Act included \$40 million for FHC grants. HCD awarded the grants in two rounds. The first round of \$17 million went out to ten recipients in 2023. Only those same ten recipients were eligible for second round grants, provided they remained in compliance with FHC requirements, demonstrated progress toward self-identified objectives, and demonstrated innovative practices. In 2024, HCD awarded a total of \$15 million in second round FHC grants to eight recipients. The recipients have until June 30, 2026 to spend all remaining FHC funds. As of June 30, 2025, FHC recipients reported having placed a combined total of 11,070 individuals into permanent housing.

**Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program.** HHAP is a formula-based program providing grants to counties, large cities, and continuums of care. HHAP can be described generally as offering flexible funding for local initiatives to prevent and address homelessness. Recent rounds of HHAP have also included awards for tribal entities. Seven rounds of HHAP have been authorized to date, though Round 7 remains contingent on the enactment of further legislation. As of October 31, 2025, HHAP recipients had obligated or spent \$3 billion and out of a total of \$3.3 billion awarded. The top three expenditure categories were: operating subsidies, interim sheltering, and permanent housing/innovative solutions. The initial disbursement of Round 6 HHAP funding is pending as of mid-December 2025. HCD expects those disbursements to begin flowing on a rolling basis in early 2026, as it approves applications and recipients meet the prerequisites. According to the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) operated by the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, HHAP-funded activities served 331,839 individuals between January 1, 2023 and June 30, 2025, including the placement of 90,967 people into permanent housing, or 29 percent of recorded exits from the program.

### California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal-ICH)

Cal-ICH oversees collaboration, data collection, and coordinated policy implementation across the many state government agencies and departments that play a role in addressing homelessness. In addition to carrying out these core tasks, key recent Cal-ICH activities included:

- **Updated guidance for state policy on addressing homeless encampments.** In May 2025, Governor Newsom released a Model Encampment Ordinance for local jurisdictions to adopt. Shortly thereafter, Cal-ICH updated its policy guidance to reflect the new model and provided additional nuance.

- **Recovery Housing Guidance.** In July 2025, Cal-ICH released guidance about how to operate housing for people recovering from substance abuse consistent with housing first principles.
- **Homelessness in California Tribal Communities Policy Brief.** In September 2025, Cal-ICH released its first ever policy brief focused on causes and solutions for homelessness in tribal communities.

## Corrections Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

**Complaints of Staff Sexual Misconduct.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$3.6 million General Fund and 22 positions in 2025-26, and \$5.7 million General Fund and 29 positions in 2026-27 and ongoing, for the OIG to expand monitoring and investigation of complaints of staff sexual misconduct filed by incarcerated persons, pursuant to SB 1069 (Menjivar), Chapter 1012, Statutes of 2024.

As of December 9, 2025, the OIG has hired eight staff, is in the process of hiring nine more, and intends to hire an additional six in July 2026, when those positions are established. The new Sexual Misconduct Monitoring and Investigations Team has developed a variety of trainings, policies, procedures and guides, and began monitoring cases on September 1, 2025. As of November 2025, the team is actively monitoring 41 investigations. The OIG's goal is to monitor and close approximately 132 cases in 2026. This number is expected to increase significantly in 2027 as recruitment and training are completed.

#### California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

**San Quentin Rehabilitation Center.** The 2023 Budget Act included \$360.6 million one-time Public Buildings Construction Fund and \$20 million one-time General Fund to build a new center focused on rehabilitation, education, and workforce development and make various other facility improvements at San Quentin Rehabilitation Center (formerly San Quentin State Prison). This was reduced to \$239 million and \$12 million respectively in the 2024 Budget Act as the project scope developed. In September 2023, CDCR contracted with McCarthy Construction for the educational and vocational center project. The construction will be completed in January 2026, and the building is on track for occupancy in March 2026. In addition, the \$12 million is being used to replace the current upper yard with outdoor recreational spaces, with anticipated completion in November 2026.

The 2025 Budget Act included \$7.8 million General Fund in 2025-26 and \$13 million General Fund in 2026-27 and ongoing to increase staffing, add and expand rehabilitative programs, and provide staff training to support the operations of the Rehabilitation Center. This will help fund various programs, including three college programs, two career technical education programs, and a reentry center. These are being developed, and some will start in the new space as early as summer 2026.

**Facility Deactivations.** The 2025 budget package reflected the closure of one additional state prison. In August 2025, CDCR announced that it will close the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco<sup>1</sup> by the end of October 2026.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/2025/08/04/california-rehabilitation-center-to-close-by-fall-2026/>

**Communications.** In February 2025, the California Department of Technology awarded a new contract for tablets and telephones to Securus, shifting away from a previous contract with ViaPath<sup>2</sup>. This new contract is expected to reduce the rates paid by CDCR and by the incarcerated population for phone calls, video calling, and other services available on the tablets. CDCR estimates that the transition to Securus will be completed in Spring 2026, and is working on extending the contract with ViaPath to ensure continuity of services.

**Reception Center Streamlining.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$2 million one-time General Fund to streamline reception center processing. CDCR issued a Request for Information in November 2025, and is awaiting vendor responses.

**Air Cooling Pilot.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$17.6 million General Fund in 2025-26 and \$20 million General Fund in 2026-27 for a pilot program to install and evaluate air cooling options at the Central California Women’s Facility, Kern Valley State Prison, and California State Prison, Los Angeles. CDCR has installed temperature and humidity logging equipment at all three institutions. CDCR has completed the design of exterior insulation systems, and expects the installation of those systems to be complete in November 2026. CDCR anticipates that the design of air cooling systems will be completed by June 2026, with installation in December 2026 through Spring 2028.

**California Institution for Men (CIM) 50-Bed Mental Health Crisis Facility.** Since 2017, the state has approved a total of \$141.1 million (\$7.5 million General Fund and \$133.6 million lease revenue bond authority) to construct a licensed 50-bed mental health crisis facility at CIM. The 2025 Budget Act includes a total of \$19.4 million and 99.6 positions, growing to \$20.8 million and 106.6 position in 2026-27 and ongoing, to staff the facility. This amount includes (1) \$16.4 million General Fund and 86.2 positions currently supporting unlicensed beds at CIM that will be shifted to staff the new facility, and (2) 13.4 positions and \$3 million General Fund in 2025-26, increasing to 20.4 positions and \$4.4 million General Fund in 2026-27 and ongoing, that was added in the 2025 budget. The construction of the facility is scheduled to be completed in January 2026, with the activation and the first patients anticipated in July 2026 due to licensing requirements.

**Operational Improvements.** The 2025 Budget Act reflects assumed General Fund savings of \$125 million in 2025-26, \$480 million in 2026-27, \$554 million in 2027-28, and \$635 million in 2028-29 and ongoing, through operational improvements related to headquarters, contract management, overtime management, and modifying various aspects of health care programs. The budget included provisional intent language protecting funding for rehabilitative and reentry programming, and programs related to family connection. This is in addition to savings identified pursuant to Control Sections 4.05 and 4.12 of the 2024 Budget Act, which resulted in reductions of \$178.2 million in 2025-26 and \$186 million in 2026-27 and ongoing, and the elimination of nearly 1,200 vacant positions, effective January 1, 2026.

The 2025 Budget Act also included \$20 million in one-time General Fund for the Department of Finance to contract with consultants to assist in this process. CDCR has reported that they are meeting regularly with the consultants and providing data, and that the consultants are in the process of analyzing and deliberating.

**Health Care Facility Improvement Project (HCFIP).** There are four prisons (Pleasant Valley State Prison, Corcoran State Prison, California Men’s Colony, and the Central California Women’s Facility)

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/family-resources/tablets/>

with HCFIP projects in construction. A total of \$211.4 million has been spent out of the \$240.2 million allocated for these projects, which are estimated to be completed in 2027.

**Statewide Correctional Video Surveillance Continuation.** Through the 2021, 2022, and 2023 budgets, the state approved funding for the installation and operation of audio/visual surveillance systems (AVSS) at prisons statewide, with over \$200 million in one-time costs and \$24 million in ongoing costs. The 2024 budget delayed the installation of five of the outstanding projects, and included a reduction of \$882,000 ongoing General Fund and five positions. As of December 2024, CDCR has implemented AVSS at 26 institutions. Of the four institutions without AVSS, two are in process and will be completed by fall 2026, and two are being evaluated for future implementation.



## Public Safety Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)

**Proposition 47 Grant Funding.** BSCC administers a portion of Proposition 47 (2014) savings that provide grants to public agencies for programs that reduce recidivism and support mental health services and treatment. Proposition 36 (2024) explicitly allows the use of this portion of Proposition 47 funding for the implementation of programs for treatment-mandated felonies. In April 2025, BSCC announced that they would be awarding \$127 million through this program to support drug and mental health treatment programs eligible under both Proposition 47 and Proposition 36. Applications were due in June 2025, and BSCC awarded the funds at its board meeting in September<sup>1</sup>. BSCC received a total of 67 applications requesting \$380 million, and funded 24 grants, including nine that specifically requested funding for Proposition 36 programs and clients.

**Retail Theft Grants.** The 2022 Budget Act included \$255 million General Fund across three years to local law enforcement and \$30 million across three years to district attorneys through grants administered by BSCC to combat organized retail theft. On September 14, 2023, BSCC awarded a total of \$242.3 million to 31 city police departments and seven sheriff offices, and \$24.9 million to 13 district attorney offices. The grant periods run from October 1, 2023, to June 1, 2027.<sup>2</sup>

As of June 2025, grantees reported a total of 25,675 arrests occurred related to organized retail theft, motor vehicle and motor vehicle accessory theft, and cargo theft, with 20,049 referrals to district attorney offices for prosecution<sup>3</sup>. Most grantees reported hiring or planning to hire additional staff. Grantees also reported spending funding on technology, training, data collection, and reviewing and/or revising policies on racial bias and surveillance. Over 2,000 automated license plate readers were purchased and put into operation statewide with this grant funding.

#### California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

**Next Generation 9-1-1 Implementation.** Cal OES is in the process of transitioning California's existing, analog 9-1-1 system to an updated digital, internet-based system, called Next Generation (NG) 9-1-1. Since 2019, the state has spent a total of \$456.6 million on the NG 9-1-1 system. This funding comes from a telephone access line surcharge, which is deposited in the State Emergency Telephone Number Account (SETNA). The project was originally estimated to be completed in 2022-23, although it was delayed by the pandemic and other factors. Currently, all 447 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) statewide are connected to the new system and use it to get location and text information. 23 of the 447 PSAPs have begun transitioning voice calls to the NG 9-1-1 network.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/events/board-meeting-agenda-09-11-2025/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/ort-grants/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.bscc.ca.gov/organized-retail-theft-grant-program/>

However, Cal OES paused the transition of additional PSAPs in early 2025 due to issues identified during the rollout. The 2025 Budget Act included provisional budget bill language allowing the Department of Finance to augment SETNA expenditure authority to support the 9-1-1 system, provided it did not increase the surcharge above its level on January 1, 2025, and requiring Cal OES to provide periodic updates to the Legislature.

In November 2025, Cal OES presented a Transition Plan to the State 9-1-1 Advisory Board and submitted a report to the Legislature on the status and plans for NG 9-1-1. These outlined a shift from the original regional system to a statewide system. Cal OES estimates that they will award new contracts in 2026, resume the process of transitioning additional PSAPs in June 2027, complete the transition of all PSAPs by December 2029, and take the legacy system offline by July 2030. Cal OES does not have a cost estimate of the plan.

**9-8-8 Behavioral and Mental Health Hotline Implementation.** The 2022 Budget Act provided Cal OES with \$7.52 million General Fund and \$6 million ongoing and 10 positions for the implementation of the technical side of the 9-8-8 system, and its integration with 9-1-1. The 2023 Budget Act shifted the ongoing funding from the General Fund to the 988 State Suicide and Behavioral Health Crisis Services Fund, and provided four positions and \$23.8 million 988 State Suicide and Behavioral Health Crisis Services Fund ongoing, consistent with AB 988 (Bauer-Kahan), Chapter 747, Statutes of 2022. Cal OES reports that network infrastructure has been deployed at the 11 Lifeline Crisis Centers that receive 9-8-8 calls. This allows for routing of calls between 9-8-8 and 9-1-1 systems. Work continues to incorporate text and chat functionality.

**World Cup Security.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$10 million one-time General Fund for World Cup security in the Bay Area and Los Angeles regions. This funding will be distributed in the next few months to the fiscal agents for each region: Santa Clara County and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, who will receive \$5 million each. This is in addition to \$7 million General Fund that was already distributed from the Budget Act of 2022.

## **Department of Justice (DOJ)**

**Federal Accountability.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$14.2 million (\$12.3 million General Fund) in 2025-26 and \$13.9 million (\$12 million General Fund) ongoing and 44 positions for the DOJ to respond to federal actions. This is in addition to \$2.5 million ongoing General Fund provided in the 2017 Budget Act, and a one-time allocation of \$5 million General Fund in 2024-25 authorized pursuant to SBX1-1 (Wiener), Chapter 3, Statutes of 2025, First Extraordinary Session, both for this purpose.

The DOJ reports that it has used the one-time allocation, and its workload is exceeding its ongoing allocation. The DOJ has spent \$11.8 million (71 percent of its 2025-26 allocation) by early December 2025, which is less than halfway through the fiscal year. The DOJ has led or supported numerous actions, including around funding freezes, grant requirements, and/or grant terminations and rescissions. These have helped protect California's access to federal funding programs that support medical research, public health, education, survivors of crime, and emergency response and resilience, among others. The DOJ also led the multi-state effort to restore the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits for November 2025, which were withheld by the federal government.

**California Victim Compensation Board (Cal VCB)**

**Forced or Involuntary Sterilization Compensation Program.** The 2021 Budget Act included \$4.5 million General Fund for reparations for individuals who survived forced or involuntary sterilizations while under the state’s custody. Statutory changes included in the 2023 and 2024 Budget Act packages set the total payments at \$35,000, allowed an additional review of a previously denied application or appeal with a showing of good cause, and extended the program to process appeals and reviews to no later than January 1, 2026. All applications and appeals have been reviewed, and 133 applicants were approved and have received their final payments<sup>4</sup>.

**Appeals Workload.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$4.4 million Restitution Fund in 2025-26 and \$4.3 million in 2026-27 and ongoing and 17 positions for the Appeals Unit within the Legal Division at Cal VCB. These resources were intended to help Cal VCB meet the statutory requirement to respond to appeals within six months, which it had not been able to do. Cal VCB reports that four of the 17 positions have been filled, and the average processing time is between 18 and 24 months. Cal VCB is focusing on hiring for the remaining positions and onboarding new staff to reduce the response time.

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<sup>4</sup> [https://victims.ca.gov/uploads/2024/12/FISCP\\_AnnualReport2024.pdf](https://victims.ca.gov/uploads/2024/12/FISCP_AnnualReport2024.pdf)

## Judiciary Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### Judiciary and Behavioral Health

**Proposition 36.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$100 million one-time General Fund, available through June 2028, to offset the initial costs of implementing Proposition 36 (2024). This included:

- \$20 million for trial courts. This was distributed on September 16, 2025.
- \$15 million for pretrial services. This was provided in addition to a \$50 million baseline allocation, both of which were distributed to trial courts on September 16, 2025.
- \$50 million for county behavioral health departments. The Department of Health Care Services has contracted with the Sierra Health Foundation: Center for Health Program Management to administer the funding, which is expected to be released to counties in early 2026.
- \$15 million for public defense. The Office of the State Public Defender (OSPD) accepted applications through October 2025. OSPD reports receiving 35 timely applications representing 37 counties, requesting a total of \$25.5 million. In December 2025, OSPD awarded \$14.3 million through 21 grants.

As required by the 2025 Budget Act, the Judicial Council provided a preliminary Proposition 36 report on October 1, 2025<sup>1</sup>. Statewide, during a roughly six-month period from December 2024 through June 2025, there were 8,895 cases filed that included a violation of a treatment-mandated felony under Section 11395 of the Health and Safety Code, most of which are still working their way through the court process. Based on this initial data, the Judicial Council estimates roughly 16,000 to 17,000 of these cases annually statewide. The Judicial Council will submit another report by March 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, that will include additional data points.

**Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act Implementation.** The 2023 Budget Act included \$55.5 million General Fund in 2023-24, \$106.9 million General Fund in 2024-25, and \$133.0 million General Fund in 2025-26 and ongoing for the Judicial Branch to implement the CARE Act pursuant to SB 1338 (Umberg), Chapter 319, Statutes of 2022. The 2024 Budget Act reverted \$17.6 million in savings in 2023-24 and adjusted ongoing funding, resulting in savings of \$59.1 million in 2024-25 and \$78.2 million in 2025-26 and ongoing.

The CARE Act was implemented in phases. The seven counties in Cohort 1 (Glenn, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne) began implementation on October 1, 2023. Los Angeles County began implementation on December 1, 2023. Three other counties implemented before

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<sup>1</sup> <https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/file/lr-2025-preliminary-proposition-36-court-data.pdf>

Cohort 2: San Mateo on July 1, 2024, Kern on October 1, 2024, and Mariposa on November 1, 2024. The remaining counties in Cohort 2 began implementing the CARE Act on December 1, 2024.

In July 2025, the Department of Health Care Services in consultation with the Judicial Council and other stakeholders produced the first CARE Act Annual Report, covering the first nine months of implementation (October 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024)<sup>2</sup>. During this period, 556 CARE petitions were received by the courts. Of the filed petitions, 217 (39 percent) were dismissed. There were 101 approved CARE agreements or ordered CARE plans. The remainder of filed CARE petitions were still in the court review process as of July 2025. Most petitions (68.2 percent) were filed by families or other personal connections, followed by system partner petitions at 21.8 percent. DHCS also reported that most CARE respondents in the covered time period were males, between ages 26-45, and indicated English as their preferred language. Over a third (37 percent) identified as White, 21 percent identified as Hispanic, 18 percent identified as Black, and seven percent identified as Asian.

## **Judicial Branch**

**Remote Hearings for Civil and Criminal Proceedings.** Recent budgets have included statutory changes and resources to implement specified remote proceedings for civil, juvenile, and criminal matters, which are in effect until January 1, 2027. In addition, as required by statute, the Judicial Council has adopted minimum technology standards and provides specified annual reporting on remote proceedings.

In December 2025, the Judicial Council released a report covering the period of September 1, 2024, through August 31, 2025<sup>3</sup>. Collectively, courts reported spending \$77.8 million during this period to purchase, lease, or upgrade remote technology. Statewide, a total of 1.7 million remote proceedings were held, about a third (32 percent) criminal and two-thirds (68 percent) civil. Of the civil proceedings, roughly half (48 percent) were civil unlimited, followed by family law (18 percent), probate (12 percent), and civil limited (10 percent). Of the criminal cases, misdemeanor and felony proceedings composed just over a quarter each (27 and 28 percent, respectively), followed by infractions (21 percent) and traffic (13 percent).

A statewide survey of court users found that 1.7 percent experienced audio technical issues, and 0.9 percent experienced visual technical issues during remote proceedings. External court users (i.e. not court workers) had higher rates of issues (2.8 percent audio and 1.5 percent visual) as compared to internal court workers (0.9 percent and 0.4 percent). External court users reported having a negative experience with remote proceedings 10.2 percent of the time, compared to 1.3 percent for court workers.

**Court-Based Firearm Relinquishment.** The 2022 Budget Act included \$40 million for court-based firearm relinquishment programs. \$9.2 million was reverted in the 2024 Budget Act, and the remaining \$31.8 million was used to fund three rounds of grant cycles and administrative costs. In total, \$28.5 million was awarded to 13 court-based programs, and have grant cycles still in progress. In October 2025, the Judicial Council reported that the programs had successfully recovered over 3,200 firearms from over 900 prohibited individuals<sup>4</sup>. Most relinquishment efforts were conducted for civil domestic violence and civil harassment restraining orders. In April 2025, the California Firearm Violence

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/CARE-Act-Annual-Report-2025.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> [lr-2025-remote-technology-civil-criminal-cases-ccp-3678.pdf](#)

<sup>4</sup> <https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/file/lr-2025-report-firearms-relinquishment-grant-program-2024-25.pdf>

Research Center at the University of California, Davis, agreed to provide an independent evaluation of the program.

**Courthouse Lactation Rooms.** The 2022 Budget Act included \$15 million General Fund for facility modifications to courthouses to expand access to lactation rooms to members of the public (e.g. attorneys and their clients) in addition to courthouse employees, pursuant to AB 1576 (Committee on Judiciary), Chapter 200, Statutes of 2022, as amended by SB 133 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 34, Statutes of 2023. This funded 102 projects, of which 50 are complete and 52 are in progress. The 2025 Budget Act included \$5.4 million General Fund to support 26 more projects, which are in progress, and reappropriated \$7.2 million from 2022. The Judicial Council estimates that additional projects and funding may be required to fully implement this requirement.

## **Labor Implementation Snapshot**

### **IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:**

#### **Labor**

**California Workplace Outreach Project (CWOP).** The 2025 Budget Act included \$13 million Labor and Workforce Development Fund (LWDF) to support the CWOP program to promote the awareness and education of labor protections for California workers. The Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), which administers the program, presently plans to use the augmentation to extend the contract period and increase grant amounts of current grantees. The department anticipates these efforts will begin in the summer of 2026 and conclude by the fall of 2026.

**Garment Worker Wage Claim Pilot Program.** The 2025 Budget Act included \$8.5 million LWDF to support the Garment Worker Wage Claim Pilot Program, \$500,000 of which is available to the DIR, to contract with a research or academic institution to conduct a study evaluating the outcomes of the program. The Department is in the process of developing a competitive solicitation with the goal of issuing the solicitation in January 2026. DIR currently estimates the contracting process will be completed in the spring of 2026.

## Transportation Implementation Snapshot

### IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES:

#### High Speed Rail

**Supplemental Project Update Report (SPUR).** The High-Speed Rail Authority (HSRA) released its 2025 Project Update Report in March 2025, and provided a supplemental project update report in August 2025, to fulfill the statutory requirements for the Authority to provide an overview of the project's plans, budgets, and milestones. According to the Office of the Inspector General, High Speed Rail Authority, a few significant changes include (1) reduction of \$1.2 billion in contingency costs than previously reported, (2) reduction or elimination of 13 design features of the project to further reduce costs, (3) assumptions that the Authority will receive additional legislative authority for the project, to streamline permitting, right of way acquisitions, and more, and (4) does not include financing costs, which will be necessary to cover upfront costs.

#### Transit

**Transit Funding.** The 2023 Budget Act provided transit agencies \$5.1 billion through the Zero-Emission Transit Capital Program and the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP). However, SB 125 (Skinner), Chapter 54, Statutes of 2023, required regional transportation planning agencies to fulfill specific requirements, such as submit a regional short-term financial plan to the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA), prior to receiving the funds. As of December 2025, \$4.4 billion has been programmed by regional agencies, and approximately 30 percent of the funding is intended for transit operations and 70 percent for capital projects. However, the funding will be available across several years and over the first two years (2023-24 and 2024-25), \$3.4 billion has been made available. Of that amount, \$2.8 billion (or 83 percent) has been disbursed. The third year of funding (2025-26) shall be available later in 2026 upon the receipt of long-term financial plans from agencies.

**Task Force.** Pursuant to SB 125 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 54, Statutes of 2023, in December 2023, CalSTA established the Transit Transformation Task Force to develop policy recommendations regarding transit ridership and experience. This 25-member task force includes representatives from the department, various local agencies, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders. CalSTA submitted a report of policy recommendations based on the task force's findings on December 2, 2025. The report includes recommendations on transit operations, finance, safety, service, accessibility, and land use. Specifically, the report recommends the following for transit financial sustainability: (1) reprogram existing federal funding for transit use, (2) support raising local revenues, (3) generate new revenue through value-capture, and (4) reform the penalties, performance metrics, incentives, and accountability measures in the Transit Development Act.



**Transportation Package**

**Active Transportation Program (ATP).** The 2024 Budget Act included a \$400 million reduction to the \$1 billion one-time funding for the ATP included in prior budgets. As a result, the 2025 ATP is funded at \$168.7 million—50 percent of which is intended for the Statewide component, 40 percent for the large Metropolitan Planning Organization component, and 10 percent for the Small Urban & Rural Component. As of December 2025, the Transportation commission has awarded \$84.4 million to nine projects for the Statewide component and \$59.6 million to four projects for the Small Urban and Rural component, and \$67.5 million to 37 projects for the MPO component. The Commission has begun the guideline development process for the 2027 funding cycle, and anticipates the fund estimate and guidelines will be adopted in March 2026.

# APPENDIX

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## TIMELINE FOR THE 2026-27 BUDGET BILL

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Friday	January 9	Governor submits State Budget to the Legislature.
Friday	January 9	Committee releases <i>Summary of Governor's Proposed 2026-27 Budget</i> .
Wednesday	January 12	Legislative Analyst submits <i>The 2026-27 Budget: Overview of the Governor's Budget</i> .
Wednesday	January 21	Committee conducts overview hearing of the Governor's Proposed 2026-27 Budget.
Thursday	February/March	Subcommittee budget hearings begin.
Wednesday	April 1	Department of Finance submits Finance Letters.
Thursday	May 14 (est.)	Governor delivers May Revision to the Legislature.
Monday	June 15	Legislature must pass budget to meet constitutional deadline for passage of the budget.
Monday	June 29	Governor signs 2026-27 Budget.

# SENATE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW

## STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

OVERALL BUDGET	ELISA WYNNE SCOTT OGUS
CORRECTIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY	NORA BRACKBILL
EDUCATION	
K-12 EDUCATION	YONG SALAS
HIGHER EDUCATION	DIEGO EMILIO J. LOPEZ
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	ELIZABETH FREEMAN
ENERGY	EUNICE ROH
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	JOANNE ROY
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	TIMOTHY GRIFFITHS
JUDICIARY	NORA BRACKBILL
LABOR AND EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION	DIEGO EMILIO J. LOPEZ
HEALTH	SCOTT OGUS
HUMAN SERVICES	ELIZABETH FREEMAN
RESOURCES	JOANNE ROY
TAXES AND REVENUES	ELISA WYNNE
STATE ADMINISTRATION	JESSICA UZARSKI
TRANSPORTATION	EUNICE ROH
COMMITTEE SECRETARY	SANDY PEREZ
COMMITTEE ASSISTANT	MACY MENDOZA

# CALIFORNIA STATE BUDGET HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Bill and Chapter No.	Date Passed and Chaptered		Total Budget (\$ Billions)
1965-66	AB 500/757	6-18	6-30	4.0
1966-67 <sup>a</sup>	SB 1XX/2	6-30	6-30	4.7
1967-68	AB 303/500	6-29	6-30	5.0
1968-69	SB 240/430	6-28	6-29	5.7
1969-70	SB 255/355	7-3	7-3	6.3
1970-71	AB 525/303	7-4	7-4	6.6
1971-72 <sup>b</sup>	SB 207/266	7-2	7-3	6.7
1972-73 <sup>c</sup>	SB 50/156	6-15	6-22	7.4
1973-74	AB 110/129	6-28	6-30	9.3
1974-75	SB 1525/375	6-28	6-30	10.3
1975-76	SB 199/176	6-26	7-1	11.5
1976-77	SB 1410/320	7-1	7-2	12.6
1977-78	AB 184/219	6-24	6-30	14.0
1978-79	AB 2190/359	7-5	7-6	18.8
1979-80	SB 190/259	7-12	7-13	21.5
1980-81	AB 2020/510	7-16	7-16	24.5
1981-82 <sup>c</sup>	SB 110/99	6-15	6-28	25.0
1982-83	AB 21/326	6-30	6-30	25.3
1983-84	SB 123/324	7-19	7-21	26.8
1984-85 <sup>c</sup>	AB 2313/258	6-15	6-27	31.0
1985-86 <sup>c</sup>	SB 150/111	6-13	6-28	35.0
1986-87 <sup>c</sup>	AB 3217/186	6-12	6-25	38.1
1987-88	SB 152/135	7-1	7-7	40.5
1988-89	AB 224/313	6-30	7-8	44.6
1989-90	SB 165/93	6-29	7-7	48.6
1990-91	SB 899/467	7-28	7-31	51.4
1991-92	AB 222/118	6-20/7-4	7-16	55.7
1992-93	AB 979/587	8-29	9-2	57.0
1993-94	SB 80/55	6-22	6-30	52.1
1994-95	SB 2120/139	7-4	7-8	57.5
1995-96	AB 903/303	8-2	8-3	56.8
1996-97	SB 1393/162	7-8	7-15	61.5
1997-98	AB 107/282	8-11	8/18	67.2
1998-99	AB 1656/324	8-11	8-21	71.9
1999-00	SB 160/50	6/16	6/29	81.3
2000-01	AB 1740/52	6/22	6/30	99.4
2001-02	SB 739/106	7/21	7/26	103.3
2002-03	AB 425/379	9/1	9/5	98.9
2003-04	AB 1765/157	7/29	8/2	98.9
2004-05	SB 1113/208	7/29	7/31	105.3
2005-06	SB 77/38	7/7	7/11	117.3
2006-07	AB 1801/47	6/27	6/30	131.4
2007-08	SB 77/171	8/21	8/24	146.5
2008-09	AB 1781/268 & AB 88/269	9/16	9/23	144.5
2009-10	SBx3 1/1 & ABx4 1/1	2/20 – 7/23	2/19 – 7/28	119.2
2010-11	SB 870/712	10/7	10/8	125.3
2011-12	SB 87/ 33	6/28	6/30	129.5
2012-13 <sup>c</sup>	AB 1464/21 & AB 1497/29	6/15	6/27	142.4
2013-14 <sup>c</sup>	AB 110/20	6/14	7/1	145.3
2014-15 <sup>c</sup>	SB 852/25	6/15	6/20	156.4
2015-16 <sup>c</sup>	AB 93/10, SB 97/11, SB 101/321	6/15, 6/19 9/11	6/19, 6/24 and 9/22	167.6
2016-17 <sup>c</sup>	SB 826/23, AB 1622/44, AB 1623/318, AB 1613/370	6/15, 6/30, 8/24, /31	6/27, 7/1, 9/13, and 9/14	170.9
2017-18 <sup>c</sup>	AB 97/14, AB 120/22, SB 108/54, AB 98/12 SB 107/53	6/15, 6/15, 6/26, 6/15, 6/26	6/21, 6/27 and 7/10	183.3
2018-19 <sup>c</sup>	SB 840/29, SB 841/31, SB 856/30 SB 862/449	6/14, 6/14, 6/25, 8/30	6/27, 6/27, 6/27 9/17	201.4

<sup>a</sup> 1966 Second Extraordinary Session.

<sup>b</sup> First year budget was to be enacted by June 15.

<sup>c</sup> June 15 constitutional deadline met.

## CALIFORNIA STATE BUDGET HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Bill and Chapter No.	Date Passed and Chaptered		Total Budget (\$ Billions)
2019-20c	AB 74/23, AB 72/1, AB 91/39, AB 110/80, SB 106/55, SB 109/363	6/15, 2/13, 6/20, 7/11, 9/13 6/24,	6/27, 2/13, 7/1, 7/12, 7/1, 9/27	214.8
2020-21c	SB 74/6, AB 89/7, SB 115/40	6/15, 6/26, 8/31	6/29, 6/29, 9/9	202.1
2021-22c	AB 85/4, AB 128/21, AB 161/43, AB 164/84, SB 85/14, SB 89/1, SB 129/69, SB 170/240	2/22, 6/14, 7/8, 7/15, 4/12, 1/28, 6/28, 9/9	2/23, 6/28, 7/9, 7/16, 4/13, 1/29, 7/12, 9/23,	262.6
2022-23c	SB 154/43, AB 178/45, AB 179/249, SB 115/2, SB 119/9, AB 180/44	6/15, 6/29, 8/31, 2/7, 3/14, 6/29	6/27, 6/30, 9/6, 2/9, 3/14, 6/30	307.9
2023-24c	AB 102/38, SB 101/12, SB 104/189, SB 105/862	6/27, 6/15, 9/11, 9/14	7/10, 6/15, 9/13, 10/13	310.8
2024-25c	AB 107/22, SB 108/35, AB 157/994, AB 180/995	6/13, 6/26, 8/29, 8/31	6/26, 6/29, 9/30, 9/30	297.9
2025-26	AB 102/5, SB 101/4, AB 104/77	6/27, 6/13, 7/17	6/27, 6/27, 6/29	321.1