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Domestic Violence and the California State Budget

Violencia Doméstica y el Presupuesto del Estado de California

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(CRDVN)

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(CRDVN)

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Goals of the Presentation

- Review sources of **public funding for domestic violence services and prevention**
- Discuss the **connection between economic security and domestic violence**
- Review **how the state budget addresses economic security**, including key proposals this year
- Describe the **key players** in the budget process, along with the **timeline**, and point out opportunities for **public involvement**



Public Funding Supports Domestic Violence Services and Prevention

***La Financiación Pública Apoya
los Servicios de Prevención y la
Prevención de la Violencia
Doméstica***



The State Budget Includes Funding for Domestic Violence Services and Prevention

- Domestic violence funding is generally housed in the Office of Emergency Services (OES).
 - In 2018-19, a total of **\$30,602,000 in state funds was available for emergency housing** for domestic violence survivors.
 - Increase of \$10 million over prior years
 - In 2018-19, a total of **\$5,045,000 in state funds was available for prevention** of domestic violence.
 - Increase of \$5 million over prior years
- Last year's state funding increases were the result of budget advocacy focused on increasing investment in domestic violence and sexual violence prevention and comprehensive services.



Domestic Violence Funding Is Also Provided Through the Federal Budget

- Key sources of federal funding include:
 - The **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)**
 - The **Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA)**
 - The **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)**
- Some of the federal funding for domestic violence is administered through state governments.



Economic Security Is Critical for Domestic Violence Survivors

La Seguridad Económica es Crítica Para los/las Sobrevivientes de Violencia Doméstica

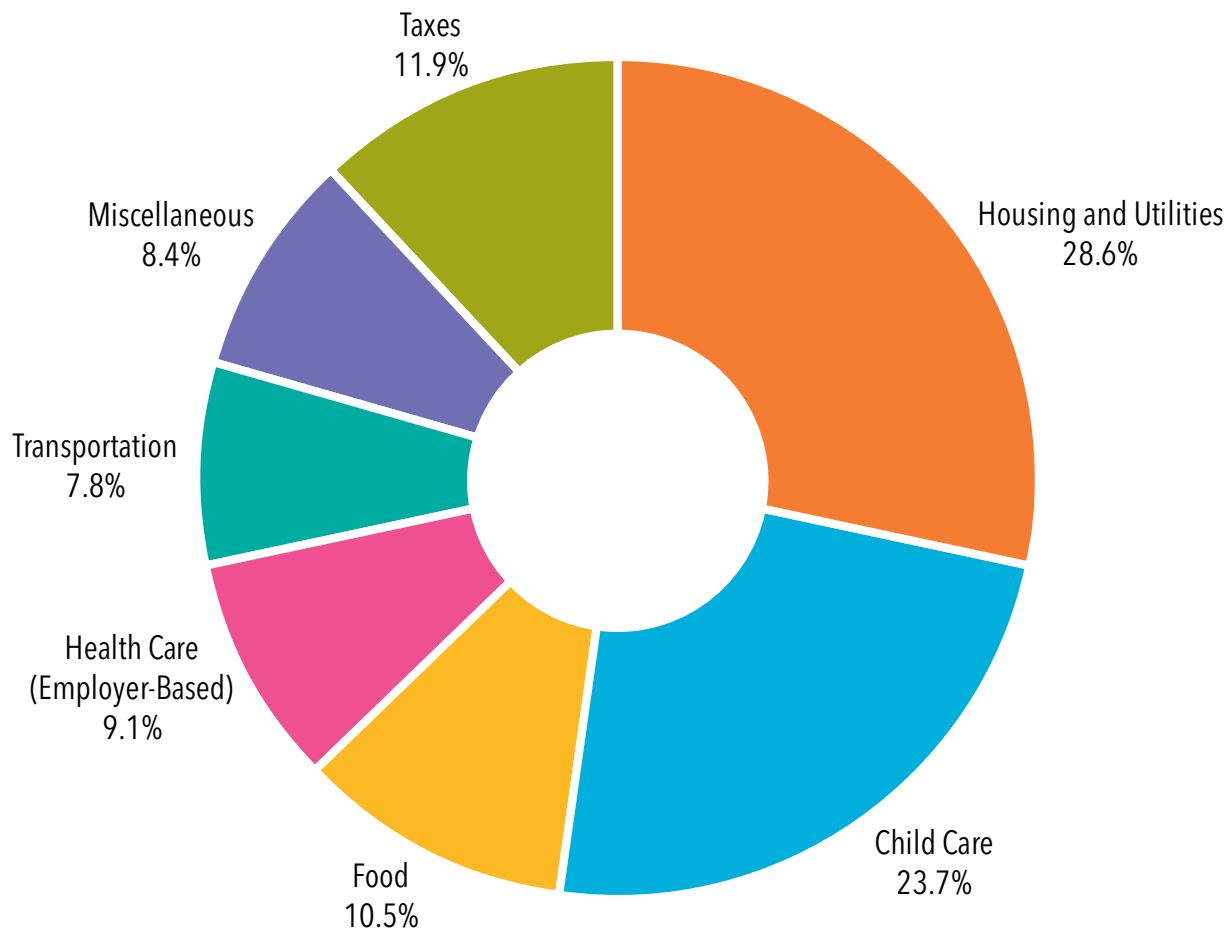
Reducing economic stress could also contribute to family violence prevention.

Reducir el estrés económico también podría contribuir a la prevención de la violencia familiar.



More Than Half of the Average Single-Parent Family Budget in California Pays for Housing and Child Care

Statewide Average Annual Basic Family Budget for a Single-Parent Family = \$65,865



Note: Statewide average family budget calculated by averaging all county family budgets, weighted by county population.

Source: Budget Center *Making Ends Meet* 2017 analysis



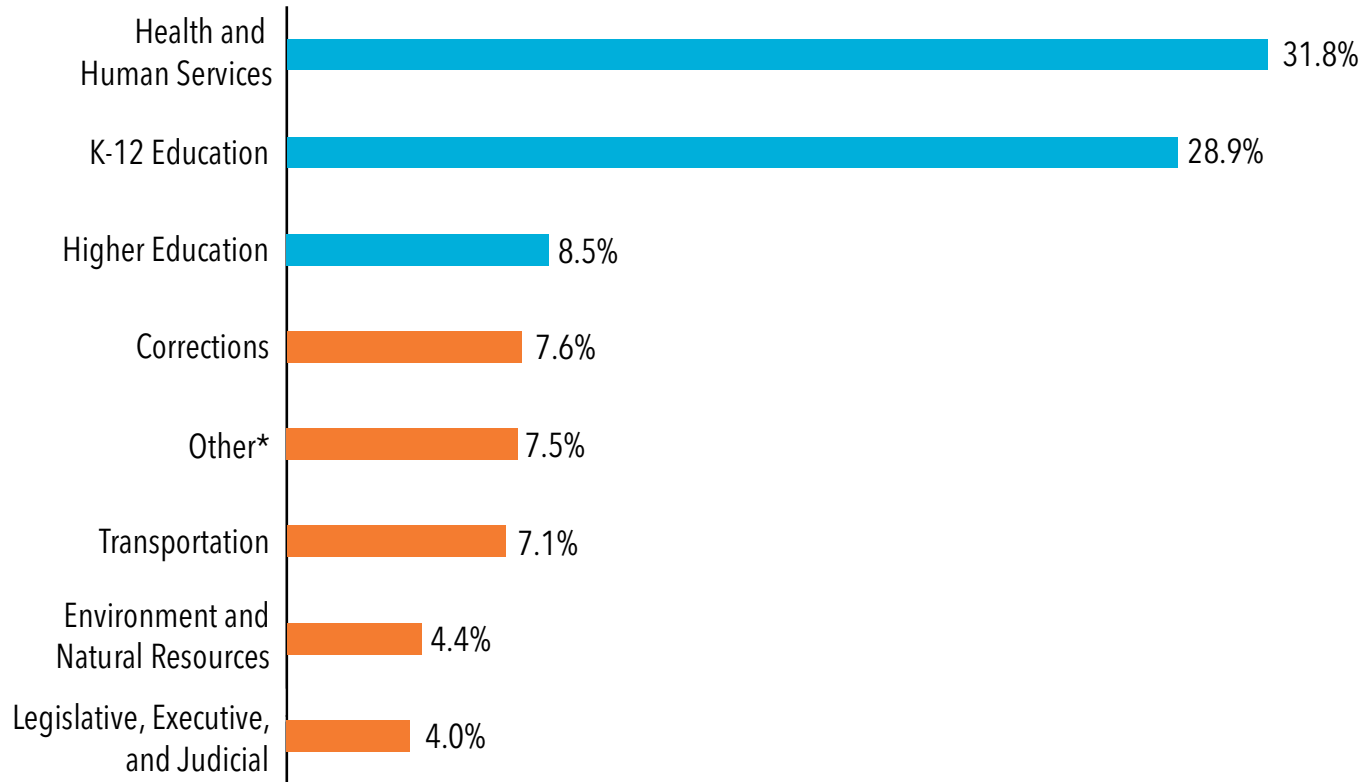
The State Budget Addresses Economic Security Through a Range of Public Services and Systems

***El Presupuesto Estatal Aborda la
Seguridad Económica a Través de
una Gama de Servicios y Sistemas
Públicos***



More Than Two-Thirds of State Dollars Support Health and Human Services or Education

Proposed 2019-20 General Fund and Special Fund Expenditures = \$203.7 Billion



* Includes Business, Consumer Services, and Housing; Labor and Workforce Development; Government Operations; and General Government.

Note: Figures do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Department of Finance



Governor's budget assumes the state has about \$20 billion in "discretionary resources" to allocate in the budget process.

These are resources that are available after taking into account various factors, such as constitutional spending mandates, caseload increases, and the cost of new legislation.



Key Elements of the Governor's 2019-20 Proposed Budget Related to Economic Security

***Elementos Clave del Presupuesto
Propuesto por el Gobernador Para
2019-20 Relacionado con la
Seguridad Económica***



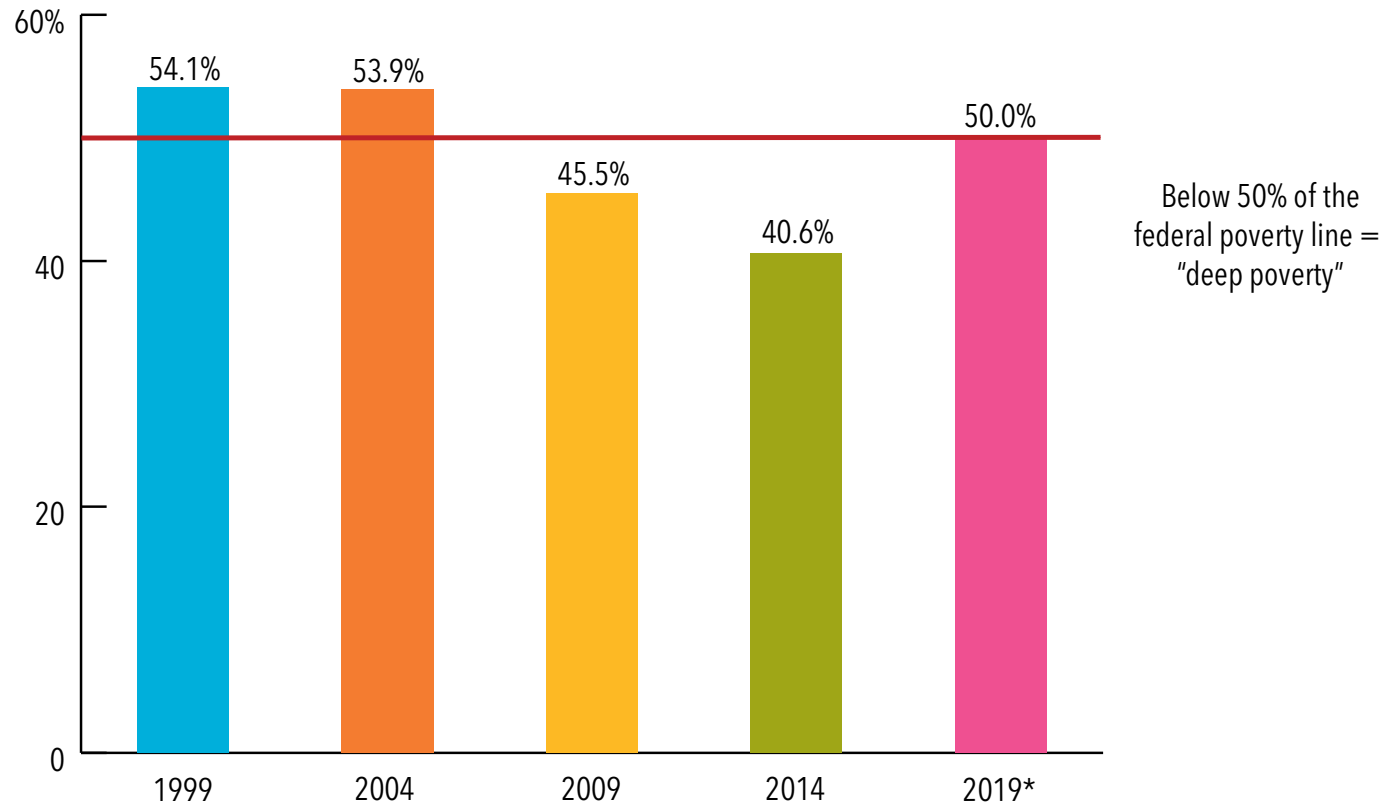
Governor proposes significant increase to CalWORKs grants to raise them to deep-poverty threshold.

The maximum grant for a family of three has been below the deep-poverty level (50% of the federal poverty line) for the past 11 years.



The Governor Proposes Returning CalWORKs Grants to the Deep-Poverty Line for the First Time in Over a Decade

Monthly Maximum Grant for a Family of Three as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Line



* Reflects the Governor's proposal to increase the maximum CalWORKs grant by 13.1%, effective October 1, 2019.

Note: Grants are for high-cost counties in October of each year.

Source: Budget Center analysis of Department of Finance, Department of Social Services, US Department of Health and Human Services, and US Social Security Administration data



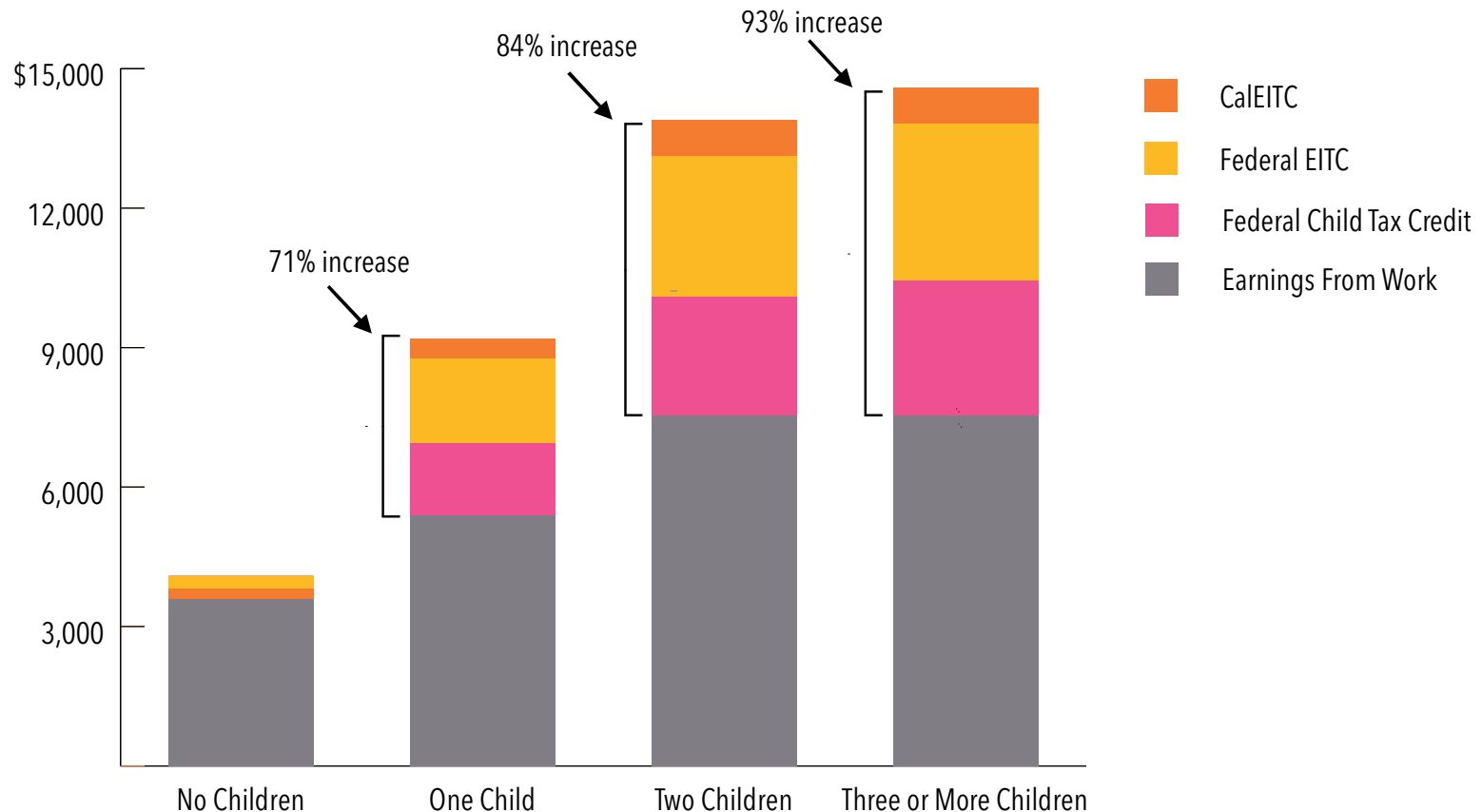
Governor proposes to significantly expand the California Earned Income Tax Credit (CalEITC).

The proposal would extend the credit to 1 million additional tax filers as well as increase the size of the credit for many filers, paid for by conforming to some elements of the 2017 federal tax bill.



The CalEITC, Together With Federal Credits, Significantly Boosts the Incomes of Working Families With Children

Increase in Income From Tax Credits for Workers Qualifying for the Maximum CalEITC, 2018



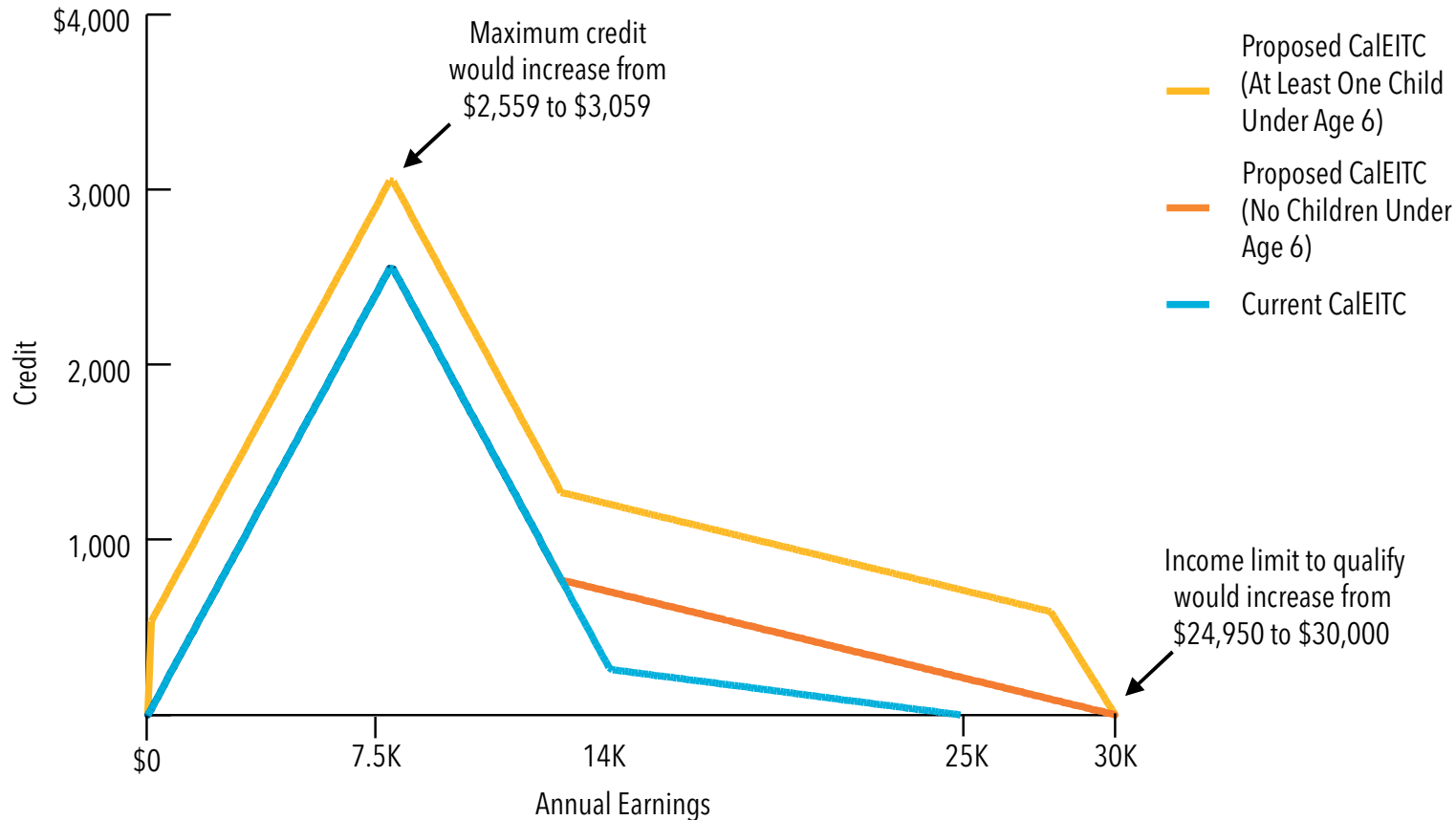
Note: These families qualify for the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit, referred to as the Additional Child Tax Credit.

Source: Budget Center analysis of the CalEITC, federal EITC, and federal child tax credit.



The Proposed Budget Would Increase the Size of the CalEITC and Extend the Credit to More Tax Filers

CalEITC for Parents With Two Qualifying Children, Tax Year 2018



Note: Under the proposal, the income limit would also increase to \$30,000 for other families with qualifying children as well as for tax filers without any qualifying children.

Source: Budget Center analysis based on personal communication with Department of Finance



Governor proposes a multi-pronged, state-level approach to housing affordability.

Proposals include regulatory changes, one-time planning and incentive funding, and an ongoing expansion of tax credits that help finance affordable housing development.



Housing Proposals Include Expansion of Tax Credit and Loan Programs

- Expands the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program to support housing development (\$500 million ongoing).
- Aligns the use of tools to encourage investment in affordable housing in distressed areas: Enhanced Infrastructure Finance Districts (EIFDs) and Opportunity Zones (OZs).
- Excess state property would be made available for affordable housing projects.



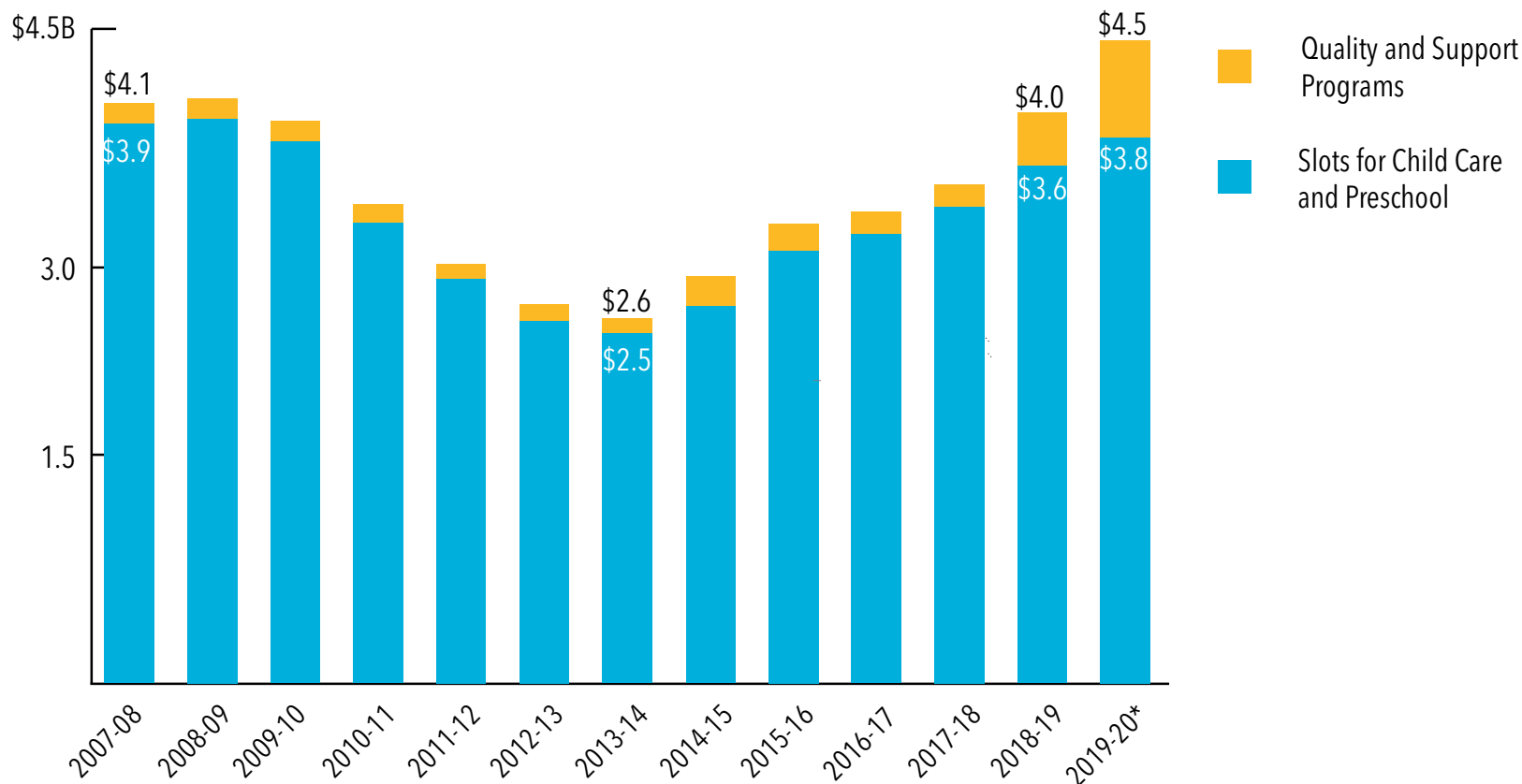
Proposed budget includes a significant down payment for California's subsidized child care and development system.

The Governor proposes \$490 million in one-time funding for child care infrastructure and workforce development grants along with \$125 million to add 10,000 full-day, full-year California State Preschool Program slots.



Proposed Funding for Child Care and Preschool Surpasses Pre-Recession Levels With Boost From One-Time Dollars

Funding for Subsidized Child Care and Preschool in California (Billions), Inflation-Adjusted



* Proposed.

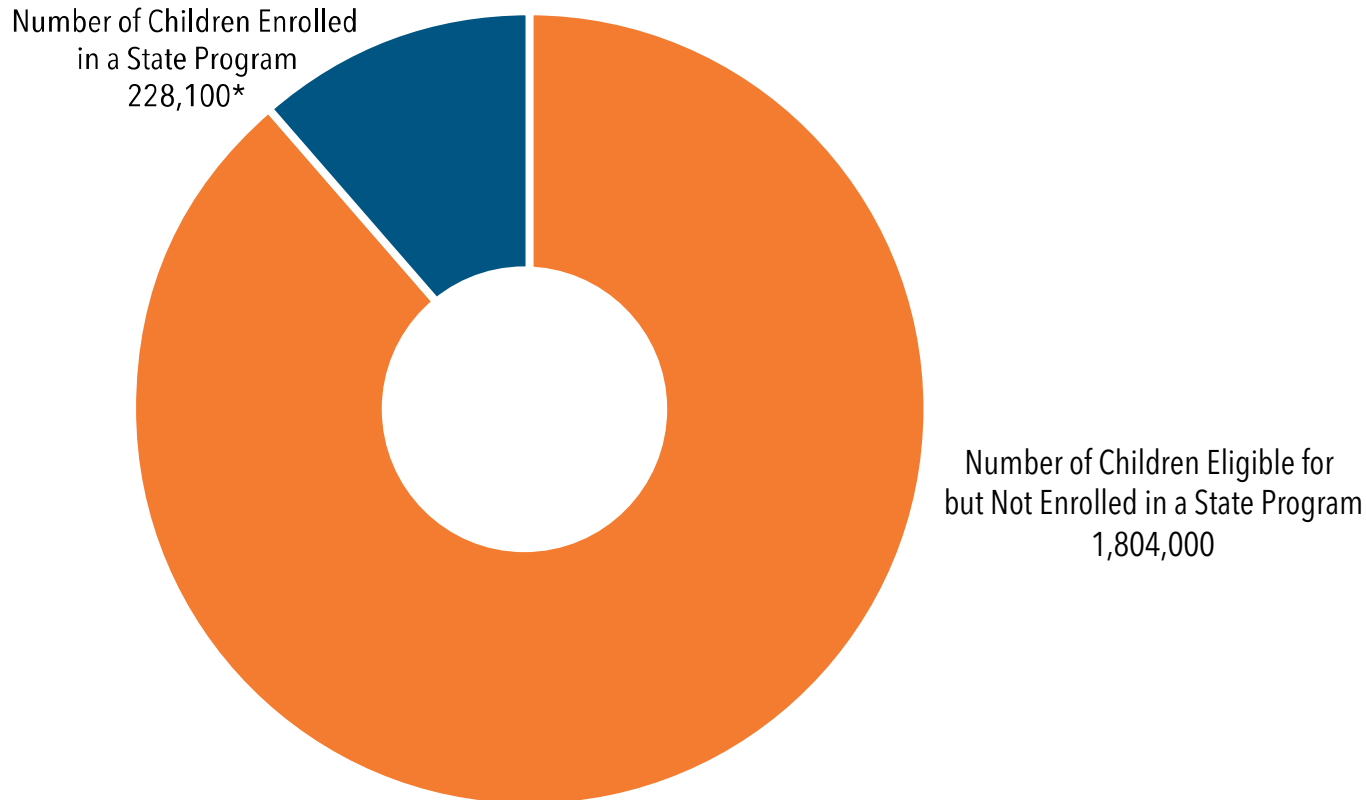
Note: Figures reflect the enacted budget each year except for 2008-09, which reflects the revised budget as of February 2009. Figures include federal and state funds for slots as well as for quality and support programs and are in 2019-20 dollars. Child care includes CalWORKs and non-CalWORKs programs. Preschool excludes Transitional Kindergarten.

Source: California Department of Education and Department of Finance



8 in 9 Children Eligible for Subsidized Child Care Did Not Receive Services From Full-Day, Full-Year Programs in 2017

Estimated Number of California Children Eligible for Subsidized Child Care = 2,032,000



* Enrollment is for children from birth through age 12 in October 2017, except for California Community College CalWORKs Stage Two, which reflects a Department of Finance estimate for the 2017-18 fiscal year. Includes children enrolled in the full-day California State Preschool Program (CSPP). Excludes children enrolled in the part-day CSPP or the Handicapped Child Care Program. Source: California Department of Education, Department of Finance, Department of Social Services, and Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data



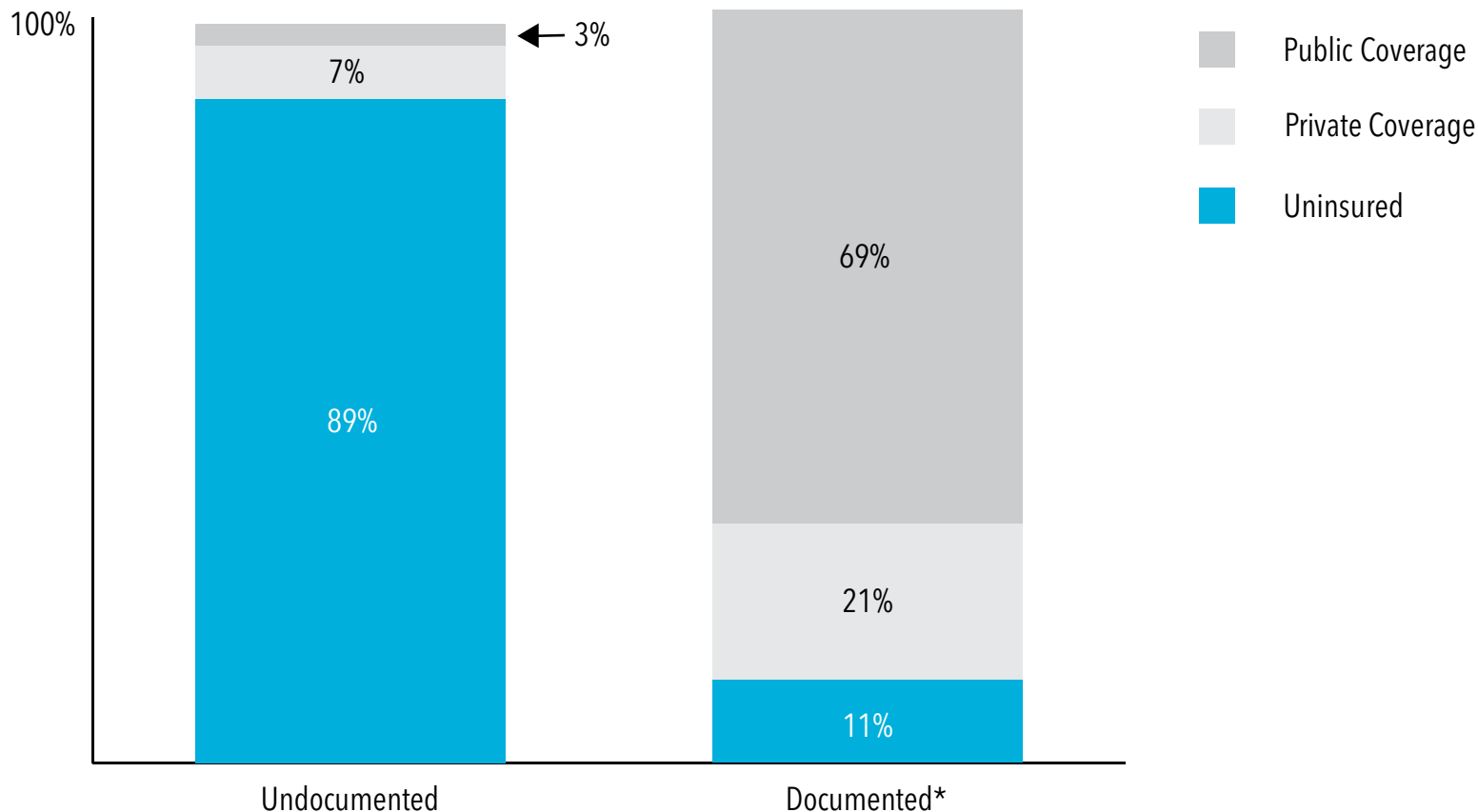
Governor proposes to expand full-scope Medi-Cal coverage to undocumented adults ages 19 to 25.

Governor also calls for creating new state subsidies to lower the cost of health insurance for Californians with incomes between 250% and 600% of the poverty line.



Nearly 9 in 10 Undocumented Adults With Low Incomes Lack Health Coverage

Health Insurance Status of California Adults With Low Incomes, Ages 19 to 64, 2016-2017



* Includes US-born citizens, naturalized citizens, and legal permanent residents.

Note: "Low income" is defined as having an income at or below 138% of the federal poverty line. Figures do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research



Governor's budget commits resources to address the impact of federal actions on immigration.

El presupuesto del gobernador compromete recursos para abordar el impacto de las acciones federales sobre la inmigración.



Support for Immigration Services Included in the Governor's Budget Proposal

- Proposes new immigration rapid response funding to address the humanitarian crisis at the border resulting from federal actions.
- Provides continued funding for legal services to assist with applications for DACA, naturalization, deportation defense, and other remedies.
 - Includes funding to support legal services for undocumented students and their families on the campuses of the CSU and community colleges.



What Happens Next?

Key Issues to Watch

¿Qué sucede después?
Cuestiones clave a las que hay
que prestar atención



Some Key Issues and Questions to Watch Going Forward

- If state revenues fall short of projections, less discretionary funding would be available.
- Some of the Governor's proposals would require a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature. Are state legislators willing to take those votes?
- Legislature's response: Do Assembly and Senate leaders seek to scale back, expand, or restructure the Governor's proposals?



How Can Community Members and Organizations Influence the State Budget?

¿Cómo Pueden Influir en el Presupuesto Estatal los Miembros de la Comunidad y las Organizaciones?

Understanding the key players and timeline is important.

Entender los jugadores clave y la línea de tiempo es importante.



**The key players in the
state budget process are...**

***Los actores clave en el
proceso de presupuesto del
estado son...***



The Governor *El Gobernador*



The Legislature *La Asamblea Legislativa*



The Public *El Público*

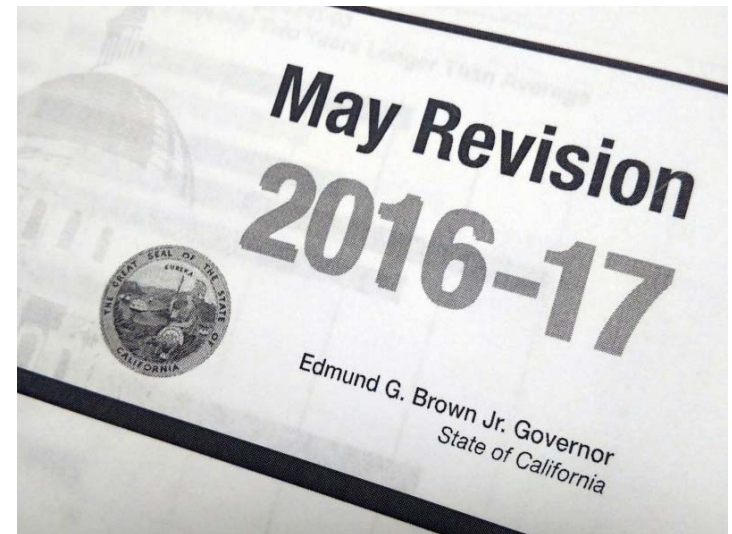
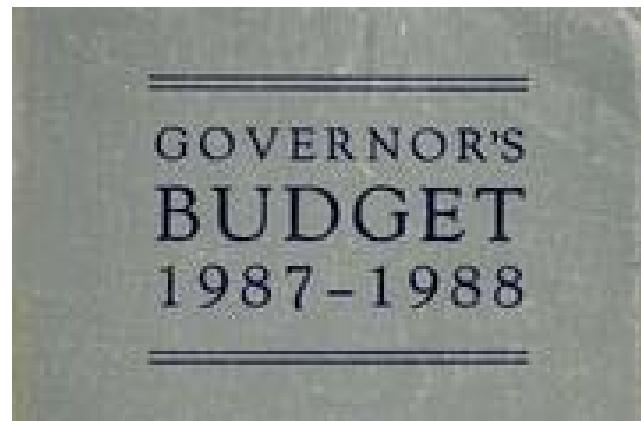


The Governor has the lead role in crafting the budget.

El Gobernador tiene el papel principal en la elaboración del presupuesto.



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE



**The Legislature reviews
and revises the Governor's
proposals, with help from the
Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO).**

***La Legislatura revisa y evalúa las
propuestas del Gobernador, con
la ayuda de la Oficina del Analista
Legislativo (LAO).***



Holly Mitchell,
Chair, Senate
Budget and
Fiscal Review
Committee



Gabriel Petek,
Legislative
Analyst



Phil Ting,
Chair,
Assembly
Budget
Committee



Members of the public have various opportunities to make their voices heard during the budget process.

Los miembros del público tienen varias oportunidades para hacer que sus voces sean escuchadas durante el proceso del presupuesto.





The budget process is cyclical.

Decisions are made throughout the year, both in public settings and behind the scenes, during three distinct periods: July to December, January to mid-May, and mid-May to June.



July to December

Julio a Diciembre



Governor's Administration

- **Department of Finance (DOF) leads development of Governor's proposed budget.**
 - Look for opportunities to engage with Administration officials.

Legislature

- **Leaders develop their budget priorities.**
 - Seek to have your priorities considered.
- **Budget committee staff look ahead to upcoming budget deliberations.**
 - Build relationships and suggest ideas for hearings.



January to Mid-May

Enero a Mediados de Mayo



Governor's Administration

- **Proposed budget released by January 10.**
 - Weigh in on the Governor's proposals.
- **DOF makes budget adjustments and prepares May Revision.**
 - Engage with budget officials, offering candid feedback on Governor's initial proposals.

Legislature

- **Budget subcommittees hold hearings to review proposed budget.**
 - Testify at hearings and meet with key legislators and staff.



Mid-May to June

Mediados de Mayo a Junio



Governor's Administration

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

Legislature

- **Budget subcommittees convene hearings on May Revision proposals.**
 - Testify at hearings and meet with key legislators and staff.
- **Budget conference committee meets to iron out differences.**

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



The Bottom Line

- The state budget provides important funding for domestic violence services and prevention.
- The state budget also addresses economic security through a variety of public services and systems. These are also relevant for domestic violence survivors and family violence prevention.
- Community members and organizations have many opportunities to influence the state budget.







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