



To: CHEAC General Membership

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Date: January 10, 2023

RE: Governor’s 2023-24 Budget Proposal

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## Overview

Today, Governor Gavin Newsom unveiled his \$297 billion (\$223.6 billion General Fund) budget plan for 2023-24. The budget projects General Fund revenues to be \$29.5 billion lower than the 2022 Budget Act projections and includes an estimated \$22.5 billion budget deficit in FY 2023-24.

California has prepared for an economic downturn by building up the state’s budget reserves which stand currently at \$35.6 billion total. This includes \$22.4 billion in the Budget Stabilization Account, \$8.5 billion in the Public Schools System Stabilization Account, \$3.8 billion in the state’s operating reserve, and \$900 million in the Safety Net Reserve (to be used to maintain existing program benefits and services for CalWORKs and Medi-Cal programs during economic downturn). Currently the Budget Stabilization Account is at its constitutional maximum amount, requiring \$951 million to be dedicated for infrastructure investments in FY 2023-24.

To close the projected deficit, the Governor’s budget proposes the following:

- \$7.4 billion in funding delays for multiple items across FY 2021-22 through FY 2023-24.
- \$5.7 billion in funding reductions for various items across the FY 2021-22 through FY 2023-24 fiscal years and pulls back funding for key items included in the 2022 Budget Act. Please note funding reductions for public health workforce training and development are included in this category and further detailed below.
- \$4.3 billion in funding shifts of certain expenditures in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 fiscal years from General Fund to other funds.
- \$3.9 billion in funding reductions in FY 2020-21 through 2023-24 fiscal years that would be restored in the 2024 Governor's budget if sufficient funding is determined to be available.
- \$1.2 billion in augmentations to General Fund resources in FY 2023-24 derived from loans from special funds and renewal of the managed care organizations tax.

The budget also takes actions to close projected shortfalls in the coming years, which include, but are not limited to eliminating planned supplemental deposits to the Budget Stabilization Account and Safety Net Reserve Account.

## Public Health Workforce Development and Training

**Future of Public Health.** The Governor's January budget maintains the \$300 million ongoing General Fund investment to modernize and strengthen state and local public health infrastructure and workforce. \$100 million General Fund remains available to CDPH on an annual basis to increase state public health capacity in foundational public health areas, and the remaining \$200 million General Fund is available to local health departments for public health staffing and infrastructure.

**Public HERO Initiative Funding Cuts.** The budget proposes to cut public health workforce training and development programs by \$49.8 million over four years, leaving \$25.8 million one-time General Fund to support the waiver of PHN certification fees and remaining Public Health Equity and Readiness Opportunity (HERO) Initiative investments.

Recall, last year's Budget Act included roughly \$75.6 million General Fund for public health workforce development and training programs in response to the California Can't Wait Coalition's Public HERO Initiative. At this time, we are seeking additional details from the Newsom Administration on how each of those programs will be impacted.

The below chart highlights proposed changes to the Public HERO Initiative:

Investment	2022-23 Budget Agreement (Enacted)	2023-24 Budget Proposal (January)
Waive Public Health Nurse Certification Fees (3 years)	\$9,999,000	Maintained
California Public Health Pathways Training Corps (3 years)	\$24,000,000	\$15.8 million maintained in FY 2022-23 across these five programs; outyear resources are proposed for state reversion.
Incumbent Worker Upskill Training (4 years)	\$12,800,000	
California Microbiologist Training (3 years)	\$9,600,000	
California Lab Aspire (3 years)	\$9,600,000	
California Epidemiologic Investigation Services (Cal-EIS) Training (3 years)	\$9,600,000	

CHEAC will continue to work with the California Can't Wait Coalition to advocate for maintaining the funding promised in the 2022 Budget Act. The coalition [released a statement](#) earlier today expressing disappointment with the proposed cuts to these key investments.

## COVID-19

**COVID-19 Investments.** The budget proposes to make a series of adjustments to investments to support the state's continued response to COVID-19. During this afternoon's CalHHS Stakeholder Call, CalHHS Secretary Dr. Mark Ghaly commended the ongoing work and commitment to COVID-19 response efforts by local and state health departments in California.

COVID-19-related budget adjustments include:

- **SMARTER Plan Implementation:** The Governor proposes \$176.6 million General Fund in 2023-24 to continue implementation of the Administration's [SMARTER Plan](#). The funding is anticipated to maintain significant information technology systems, including the California COVID Reporting System from laboratories and CalCONNECT for case and outbreak investigation.
- **Current Year COVID Expenditures:** The January budget assumes reduced COVID-19 direct response expenditures of approximately \$614 million from the California Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) in 2022-23, compared to the enacted 2022 State Budget. According to the Administration, the decrease is driven in part by reduced response activities since the height of the pandemic.
- **COVID Workplace Outreach Program:** The 2022 Budget Act provided \$50 million General Fund (\$25 million in 2022-23 and \$25 million in 2023-24) to the Department of

Industrial Relations to partner with organizations to perform COVID-19 outreach and education to workers and employers in high-risk industries. The Governor's January budget proposes to eliminate the \$25 million investment in 2023-24.

- **CDCR Activities:** The Governor's January budget proposes to provide \$141.8 million one-time General Fund in 2023-24 to enable the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to continue taking proactive measures and precautions to protect incarcerated populations and staff against COVID-19. This investment includes resources to support staff and incarcerated individual testing (\$89.2 million), personnel services (\$37.5 million), and medical registry costs (\$15.1 million).

The Governor's January budget assumes a two-quarter extension of the federal COVID-19 public health emergency through mid-April 2023 and enhanced federal funding through the end of the 2022-23 fiscal year. The budget continues to reflect significant fiscal impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic across various health and human services departments. Additional information on impacts, such as Medi-Cal eligibility redeterminations and enhanced federal funding, are anticipated over the coming months.

## Realignment

**1991 Realignment.** The Governor's January budget projects state sales tax and vehicle license fees to increase by 1.3 percent from 2021-22 to 2022-23 and by 1.6 percent from 2022-23 to 2023-24. Estimates of 1991 Realignment revenues included in the Governor's budget proposal can be viewed [here](#).

**AB 85 1991 Realignment Diversions.** The Governor's 2023-24 budget proposal estimates \$675.1 million will be redirected from counties in FY 2023-24 and estimates that net true-up for FY 2020-21 of \$22.9 million.

As a brief background, after the passage of the Affordable Care Act and Medi-Cal expansion, the State anticipated counties would be spending less on indigent care, given more individuals would qualify for insurance through Medi-Cal or Covered California. Under this assumption, the State enacted AB 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013), which diverted health realignment dollars from the counties to the State. The State diverted either: 1) 60 percent of health realignment funding received each year; or 2) a specified amount of health realignment funding based on a formula that considered county revenues and costs. The State estimates the redirection in the Governor's January Budget proposal and updates those revisions in the May Revise.

AB 85 includes a true-up mechanism two years after the close of the fiscal year to determine what the actual county diversion should have been, based on updated county data.

The county-by-county FY 2023-24 interim redirection figures are available [here](#). The county-by-county FY 2020-21 redirection summary is available [here](#).

## Public Health Programs

**Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program.** The Governor's January budget reflects an increase of \$218.8 million in Local Assistance for the WIC Program in 2022-23. This includes an increase of \$195 million in the Federal Trust Fund and an increase of \$23.8 million in the WIC Manufacturer Rebate Fund. Higher expenditures are due to the extension of the fruits and vegetables benefit increase for the full year, an increase in participation projections compared to the 2022 Budget Act, and an increase in food inflation. For 2023-24 the Governor's January budget reflects an increase of \$241.7 million in Local Assistance. This includes an increase of \$209.8 million in the Federal Trust Fund and an increase of \$31.9 million in the WIC Manufacturer Rebate fund.

**Proposition 99 Health Education Account.** The Newsom Administration anticipates an increase of \$505,000 to the Proposition 99 Health Education Account, including a decrease of \$870,000 in State Operations and an increase of \$1,375,000 in Local Assistance. The increase includes \$141,000 in State Administration, \$1,375,000 in competitive grants (Local Assistance), and \$826,000 in Evaluation. Adjustments also include a decrease of \$1,493,000 in Media Campaign and \$344,000 in competitive grants (State Operations).

**Proposition 56 State Dental Program Account.** The Governor's January budget reflects an increase of \$4,842,000 in the State Dental Program Account, including a decrease of \$1,547,000 in State Operations and an increase of \$6,389,000 in Local Assistance because of updated revenue projections.

**Proposition 56 Tobacco Prevention and Control Programs Account.** The Newsom Administration reflects a decrease of \$2,250,000 in the Tobacco Prevention and Control Programs Account, including an increase of \$5,756,000 in State Operations and a decrease of \$8,006,000 in Local Assistance. The decrease includes a decrease of \$406,000 in Media Campaign, \$4,744,600 in competitive grants (local assistance), and \$3,261,400 in local lead agencies, and an increase of \$2,644,000 in State Administration, \$1,174,000 in evaluation, and \$2,344,000 in competitive grants (state operations).

**Immunization Registry.** The Governor's January budget reflects an increase of three positions and \$915,000 General Fund in CDPH State Operations to manage the increased workload related to the implementation of [Chapter 582, Statutes of 2022](#) related to the California Immunization Registry.

**Maternal Mental Health.** The Governor's January budget requests new positions and expenditure authority for DHCS required under [Chapter 618, Statutes of 2022](#) to implement and maintain new workload resulting for the requirements for Medi-Cal managed care plans (MCPs) to develop a maternal mental health program, provide ongoing technical assistance to MCPs, develop any necessary monitoring tools, and conduct ongoing monitoring activities.

**Childhood Drowning Data Collection Pilot Program.** The Governor's January budget provides \$260,000 in General Fund for CDPH to establish and administer a three-year Childhood Drowning Data Collection Pilot Program as required by [Chapter 817, Statutes of 2022](#). CDPH is required to work with 5-10 county child death review teams or other local agencies to collect detailed data on childhood fatal and nonfatal drowning events.

## CalAIM

**CalAIM Investments.** The Governor's January budget sustains approximately \$10 billion in total funds for the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) Initiative. Several new investments are proposed; items of most interest include:

- **Transitional Rent Waiver Amendment:** The budget includes \$17.9 million (\$6.3 million General Fund) in 2025-26, increasing to \$116.6 million (\$40.8 million General Fund) at full implementation to allow up to six months of rent or temporary housing to eligible individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness and transitioning out of institutional levels of care, a correctional facility, or the foster care system and who are at risk of inpatient hospitalization or emergency department visits.
- **Designated State Health Program Funding:** The budget reflects \$40.4 million General Fund in savings in 2022-23 and \$161.6 million General Fund savings in 2023-24 through 2026-27, for a total General Fund savings of \$646.4 million. These savings are a result of the anticipated federal reauthorization of Designated State Health Program funding and will be used to cover the costs of the Providing Access and Transforming Health (PATH) program and CalAIM Justice-Involved Initiative.

As a condition of approval for this funding, DHCS is required to demonstrate compliance with reimbursement levels for specific service categories. The Budget includes \$22.7 million (\$8.6 million General Fund) in 2023-24 and \$57.1 million (\$21.7 million) ongoing for primary care and obstetric care provider increases. The Newsom Administration indicates it will evaluate the need for additional targeted provider rate increases at the May Revise.

- **Justice-Involved Population:** DHCS has implemented pre-release Medi-Cal eligibility and enrollment processes as of January 1, 2023, and will be awarding \$151 million in PATH funding to support local government agencies to implement this process. DHCS continues to seek approval of the proposed Section 1115 CalAIM demonstration request to cover a targeted set of Medi-Cal services during a 90-day period prior to release to support successful community reentry. DHCS continues to seek approval of \$410 million in additional PATH funding that will support planning and implementation of pre-release and reentry planning services. The Governor's January budget includes an estimated \$109.7 million total fund (\$39.1 million General Fund) in 2023-24 for the CalAIM inmate pre-release program.



## Medi-Cal & Health Care Programs

**Medi-Cal Budget.** The Newsom Administration anticipates lower Medi-Cal expenditures in the current fiscal year of approximately \$4.2 billion General Fund compared to the enacted 2022 Budget Act. According to the Administration, the decrease is due to shifting certain payments to the federal government related to state-only populations into 2023-24 and net savings from the assumed extension of the federal COVID-19 public health emergency through April 2023.

The state's Medi-Cal budget projects expenditures of \$138.9 billion (\$38.7 billion General Fund) in 2023-24, an increase of \$6.4 billion General Fund compared with the revised 2022-23 expenditures. Much of the increase is due to shifting of repayments to the federal government and an assumed loss of increased federal funding with the termination of the federal COVID-19 public health emergency. Medi-Cal is projected to cover approximately 15.2 million Californians in 2022-23 and 14.4 million in 2023-24 – more than one-third of the state's population.

**Medi-Cal Adult Expansion.** The Governor's January budget includes \$844.5 million total funds (\$635.3 million General Fund) in FY 2023-24, \$2.1 billion (\$1.6 billion General Fund) in FY 2024-25, and \$2.5 billion (\$2 billion General Fund) ongoing, inclusive of In-Home Supportive Services costs, to expand full-scope Medi-Cal coverage to adults ages 26 through 49, regardless of immigration status, effective January 1, 2024. With this expansion, full-scope Medi-Cal coverage will be available to all otherwise eligible Californians regardless of immigration status. This investment is consistent with the 2022 Budget Act.

**Managed Care Organization Tax.** The Governor's January budget proposes the renewal of the Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax, effective January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2026. According to the Administration, the tax will maintain the same structure as the state's most recent MCO tax. The Budget assumes \$1.3 billion (\$317 million in reduced General Fund spending) in revenues in 2023-24. The MCO tax is estimated to offset \$6.5 billion in General Fund spending over the next three years. MCO tax revenues are intended to support the Medi-Cal program.

**Reproductive Health Services.** The Governor's January budget includes \$200 million (\$15 million General Fund) in 2024-25 for a grant program through a Section 1115 federal demonstration waiver focused on supporting access to family planning and related services, systems transformation, capacity, and sustainability of the state's safety net. According to the Administration, this investment builds on the 2022 Budget Act investments in reproductive health services amid recent federal actions.

**Home- and Community-Based Services (HCBS).** The budget includes adjustments to the state's HCBS spending plan based on revised claiming of enhanced federal funding and expenditure estimates to \$2.8 billion, a \$60 million reduction compared to the 2022 Budget Act. The budget assumes that all HCBS spending plan funding will be expended by March 2024. California is not anticipated to use the additional optional year to spend the enhanced federal funding.

**Health Coverage Affordability.** The Newsom Administration proposes to transfer \$333.4 million from the Health Care Affordability Reserve Fund (HCARF) to the General Fund and return these funds to Covered California once federal subsidies for health care coverage expire in 2025-26.

**Health Care Workforce.** Recall, the 2022 Budget Act committed over \$1.5 billion General Fund for health care and workforce development initiatives over multiple years. The Governor's January budget proposes to defer \$68 million in 2022-23 and \$329.4 million in 2023-24 for certain workforce programs under the Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI). These programs remain fully funded, though funds will be appropriated later than anticipated – \$198.7 million in both 2024-25 and 2025-26. This deferral includes:

- **Community Health Workers:** The Governor's January budget delays \$130 million General Fund in 2023-24 for the California 25x25 Initiative into out years for community health worker training. While still fully funded, the investment will be pushed to 2024-25 and 2025-26. Note, this delay is separate from the Medi-Cal community health worker benefit that went live July 1, 2022.

**Children & Youth Behavioral Health Initiative.** The Newsom Administration continues to reflect approved investment amounts made from the 2021 and 2022 Budget Acts for the Children & Youth Behavioral Health Initiative (CYBHI). The Governor's budget also requests a continued appropriation of \$25.5 million to address urgent needs and emergent issues facing children, youth, and families. This funding, approved as part of a multiyear appropriation in the 2022 Budget Act, will support various resources and digital supports for parents, caregivers, and providers.

**Incompetent to Stand Trial.** The Governor's January budget maintains the \$535.5 million General Fund investment in 2022-23, increasing to \$638 million in 2025-26 and ongoing, for the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) to implement solutions focused on early stabilization, community care coordination, and expanding diversion and community-based restoration capacity for the incompetent to stand trial (IST) population. Over the four years, the funding will establish 5,000 beds to support felony ISTs.

## Substance Use Disorders

**Opioid and Fentanyl Response.** The Governor's January budget builds upon the 2022 Budget Act investments related to opioid prevention and response by providing an additional \$93 million in Opioid Settlement Funds over four years beginning in 2023-24. These investments are intended to support youth- and fentanyl-related investments at DHCS and CDPH; these include:

- \$79 million for the Naloxone Distribution Project to increase distribution of naloxone to county agencies, first responders, law enforcement, and community-based organizations.



- \$10 million for fentanyl program grants to increase local efforts in education, testing, recovery, and support services to implement [Chapter 783, Statutes of 2022](#).
- \$4 million to support innovative approaches to make fentanyl test strips and naloxone products more widely available.

The January budget also includes \$3.5 million ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund to provide at least two doses of naloxone or other medication to all middle and high school sites statewide.

The Newsom Administration anticipates receiving additional funds from new settlements with opioid retailers. Once settlement funds are secured, the Administration anticipates updating its spending plan in the May Revise with a focus on opioid overdose medication distribution.

**SUD Licensing and Certification.** The Governor's January budget seeks to strengthen compliance oversight of outpatient substance use disorder (SUD) programs, including establishing a new mandatory certification program. DHCS will be proposing trailer bill language to require mandatory certification and to modify fee processes for FY 2023-24.

**Cannabis.** Proposition 64 specifies the allocation of resources in the Cannabis Tax Fund. After meeting various allocation requirements, remaining funds are available for youth education, prevention, early intervention, and treatment; environmental protection, and public safety-related activities. Law requires these three accounts to be funded at a baseline of \$670 million; due to estimated revenue declines, the Governor's January budget includes \$95.4 million General Fund in 2023-24 in backfill. The allocated amounts include:

- Education, Prevention, and Treatment of Youth Substance Use Disorders and School Retention (60 percent) – \$401.8 million
- Clean-up, Remediation, and Enforcement of Environmental Impacts (20 percent) – \$133.9 million
- Public Safety-Related Activities (20 percent) – \$133.9 million

## Climate Health

**Climate Health.** The Governor's proposed budget reduces the \$25 million General Fund originally provided in the 2022 Budget Act for Climate and Health Resilience Planning Grants. Those grants were intended to go to local health jurisdictions to coordinate with community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, non-profit organizations, and local governments to develop climate resilience plans.

The Administration notes that if there is sufficient General Fund in January 2024, this proposed reduction will be restored. Additionally, a variety of adjustments were made to climate health-related investments, including:

- **Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program:** The Administration proposes to reduce the Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program by \$25 million General Fund in 2022-23 and \$50 million General Fund in 2023-24. With the reductions, approximately \$100 million remains for the program.
- **Extreme Heat Ranking System:** The Governor's budget reflects an increase of two positions and \$369,000 General Fund in State Operations to implement [Chapter 264, Statutes of 2022](#) and create a statewide extreme heat ranking system and develop a public communication plan for the extreme heat ranking system.
- **Community Resilience Centers:** The January budget delays an \$85 million General Fund investment to 2024-25. While the program remains fully funded, funds would be provided later than initially allocated.
- **Regional Climate Resilience:** The Governor's January budget reduces the Regional Climate Resilience Program by \$25 million General Fund in 2022-23 and \$100 million in 2023-24. After these reductions, approximately \$125 million remains available for this program.
- **Community Air Protection Program:** The Administration proposes to reduce the Community Air Protection Program by \$50 million, which includes a shift of \$250 million to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. After these changes, approximately \$560 million will remain available for this program.

## Other Programs & Initiatives

**HHS Innovation Accelerator Initiative.** The Governor's January budget proposes to establish a new initiative focused on addressing disparities in health and human services. The initiative is intended to create a new entity and provide an initial investment to support researchers and developers to create solutions to the greatest health challenges facing residents, including targeting diabetes-related morbidity and mortality, maternal and infant mortality, and infectious diseases. The program will create a State Innovation Transition Team within government to enhance innovation within safety net programs. The January budget did not specify a funding amount, and additional details are anticipated over the coming months.

**Racial Equity.** The Governor's January budget includes \$3.8 million General Fund in 2023-24 and \$3.1 million General Fund through 2028-29 to support the state's first Racial Equity Commission established by executive order and the California Youth Empowerment Commission established by statute. The Office of Planning and Research will oversee both

commissions, and statutory changes are also anticipated to establish the Racial Equity Commission through 2029.

**Migration and Border Communities.** The Newsom Administration is anticipated to continue working with the federal government, including Congress, to leverage additional federal resources and assess operational needs to inform a 2023-24 investment for humanitarian efforts at the California-Mexico border. The Administration calls on Congress to invest in policies and sustainable infrastructure to ensure the right to asylum for individuals fleeing violence and persecution. The Newsom Administration acknowledges the significant role of local jurisdictions in supporting the delivery of various services to these individuals. Additional information is anticipated in the May Revise.

**Universal School Meals.** The Governor's January budget proposes to maintain funding for universal access to subsidized school meals and the additional enhanced meal rate. California will continue to spend over \$1.4 billion to reimburse school meals and ensure students who want a meal will have access to two free meals each day.

**Water Refilling Stations at Schools.** The Newsom Administration proposes to reduce \$5 million General Fund in 2022-23, eliminating funding to establish water bottle refilling stations at schools.

**California Food Assistance Program.** The budget reflects a two-year delay of the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) expansion to all income-eligible noncitizens 55 years of age or older. The implementation delay aligns with the completion of the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) migration. Benefit distribution is estimated to begin January 1, 2027.

**Aging and Older Adult Services.** The Governor's January budget includes \$37.2 million annually across five years beginning in 2022-23 for pilot programs supporting community-based services programs, senior nutrition support, family and caregiver supports, senior volunteer development, and/or aging in place. This reflects \$186 million General Fund spent over five years instead of across five years as originally planned in the 2022 Budget Act.

**Active Transportation Program.** The Governor's January budget proposes to reduce \$500 million in general fund, with \$300 million of the reduction being restored from the State Highway Account funds, for a net reduction of \$200 million to the Active Transportation Program. This approach will allow the program to sustain all programming capacity approved in the 2023 programming cycle. This maintains approximately \$850 million of the original \$1.05 billion of additional funds for projects that increase the proportion of trips accomplished by walking or biking and increase the safety and mobility of non-motorized users.

**Office of Community Partnerships and Strategic Communications.** Recall, the 2022 State Budget created the Office of Community Partnerships and Strategic Communications to conduct statewide priority public awareness and community outreach campaigns, including COVID-19 vaccine-related outreach. The 2022 Budget Act included \$65 million General Fund annually

through FY 2025-26 to create the Office and provided \$230 million one-time California Emergency Relief Funds for pandemic-related outreach. Due to declining state revenues, the budget proposes to remove the \$80 million in 2022-23 for the COVID-19 Outreach Campaign, reducing the one-time investment to \$150 million total.

## Budget Resources

### Budget Background

For additional information on the state budget process, we encourage CHEAC Members to view the California Budget & Policy Center (CBPC) "Dollars & Democracy: A Guide to the State Budget Process." This primer provides a succinct overview of key processes, dates, and participants in the California state budget. The resource can be [viewed here](#).

### Budget Links:

Governor's 2023-24 Proposed Budget: <http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/>

CalHHS Governor's Budget Highlights: <https://www.chhs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Jan-10-CalHHS-Budget-Highlights-1.10.23.pdf>

CDPH Governor's Budget Highlights: [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Documents/CDPH-2023-24\\_Governor-Budget-Highlights.pdf](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Documents/CDPH-2023-24_Governor-Budget-Highlights.pdf)

DHCS Governor's Budget Highlights: <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/Budget-Highlights/DHCS-FY-2023-24-GB-Highlights.pdf>

Assembly Highlights of Governor's Proposed 2023-24 Budget:

<https://abgt.assembly.ca.gov/sites/abgt.assembly.ca.gov/files/Highlights%20of%20Governors%20Proposed%202023-24%20Budget%20updated.pdf>

**Next Steps.** Over the coming weeks, the Legislature will begin hearing proposed budget items. At the time of publication, the Senate Budget & Fiscal Review and Assembly Budget committees have not yet scheduled budget overview informational hearings.

**Questions.** For questions on the items highlighted above or other budget-related inquiries, please feel free to contact Michelle Gibbons ([mgibbons@cheac.org](mailto:mgibbons@cheac.org)) and Jack Anderson ([janderson@cheac.org](mailto:janderson@cheac.org)) via email.