



# CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

## AGENDA

### Legislation Committee

Supervisor Shanelle Scales-Preston, Chair

Supervisor Diane Burgis, Vice Chair

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Wednesday, April 15, 2026

1:00 PM 1025 Escobar Street, Martinez, CA 94553  
| 3361 Walnut Boulevard, Suite 140,  
Brentwood, CA 94513

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Zoom link: <https://cccounty-us.zoom.us/j/85291316025> Join via audio: USA 888 278 0254 Meeting  
ID: 852 9131 6025 / Conference code: 832395

**The public may attend this meeting in person at either above location. The public may also attend this meeting remotely via Zoom or call-in.**

Agenda Items: Items may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee.

#### Introductions

1. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two (2) minutes).
2. RECEIVE and APPROVE the Record of Action for the March 30, 2026 meeting of the Legislation Committee, with any necessary corrections. [26-1613](#)  
**Attachments:** [Draft Record of Action - March 30 2026](#)
3. RECEIVE a report on federal matters of interest to the County and PROVIDE direction and/or input as needed. [26-1614](#)  
**Attachments:** [Attachment A - TRP Tip Sheet - April 9](#)  
[Attachment B - TRP Grants Newsletter - April 8](#)  
[Attachment C - Treasury Guidance on Opportunity Zones](#)  
[Attachment D - HUD Regulatory Comment Opportunity - Work Requirements - Justice in Aging Summary](#)  
[Attachment E - Rep. Garamendi Housing Bill](#)

4. RECEIVE a report on the FY26-27 State Budget and matters of interest to the County in the 2025-26 legislative session, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates as needed. [26-1615](#)
- Attachments:** [Attachment A - Combined Budget and Regulator Comment Letters Sent](#)  
[Attachment B - Weekly News from Sacramento - NM](#)  
[Attachment C - LAO Report - H.R. 1 Medi-Cal Financing Impacts on Providers](#)  
[Attachment D - LAO Report - H.R. 1 Major CalFresh Changes](#)
5. RECEIVE a report on County sponsored legislation, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates as needed. [26-1616](#)
6. CONSIDER recommended positions on state legislation, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates. [26-1617](#)
- Attachments:** [Attachment A - Bills to Consider](#)  
[Attachment B - AB 1607 - Maddy EMS Fund Information from CCHS](#)  
[Attachment C - AB 1813 Community Solar Fact Sheet](#)  
[Attachment D - Bill Position Letters Sent](#)  
[Attachment E - Tracked Bills](#)

The next meeting is currently scheduled for a date to be determined in May. The typical Committee meeting is held on the 4th Monday, which falls on Memorial Day.

Adjourn

## General Information

This meeting provides reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend a the meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 72 hours before the meeting. Any disclosable public records related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by the County to a majority of members of the Committee less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 1025 Escobar St., 4th Floor, Martinez, during normal business hours. Staff reports related to items on the agenda are also accessible on line at [www.co.contra-costa.ca.us](http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us).

## HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT:

Persons who wish to address the Committee during public comment on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee that are not on the agenda, or who wish to comment with respect to an item on the agenda, may comment in person, via Zoom, or via call-in. Those participating in person should offer comments when invited by the Committee Chair. Those participating via Zoom should indicate they wish to speak by using the “raise your hand” feature in the Zoom app. Those calling in should indicate they wish to speak by pushing \*9 on their phones.

Public comments generally will be limited to two (2) minutes per speaker. In the interest of facilitating the business of the Board Committee, the total amount of time that a member of the public may use in addressing the Board Committee on all agenda items is 10 minutes. Your patience is appreciated.

Public comments may also be submitted to Committee staff before the meeting by email or by voicemail. Comments submitted by email or voicemail will be included in the record of the meeting but will not be read or played aloud during the meeting.

## For Additional Information Contact:

Emlyn Struthers

(925) 655-2045

[Emlyn.Struthers@cao.cccounty.us](mailto:Emlyn.Struthers@cao.cccounty.us)



# CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

## Staff Report

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**File #:** 26-1613

**Agenda Date:** 4/15/2026

**Agenda #:** 2.

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### LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: April 15, 2026

Subject: Record of Action for March 30, 2026 Legislation Committee Meeting

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Meeting Minutes

Presenter: E. Struthers

Contact: (925) 655-2045

### **Referral History:**

County Ordinance requires that each County body keep a record of its meetings. Though the record need not be verbatim, it must accurately reflect the agenda and the decisions made in the meetings.

### **Referral Update:**

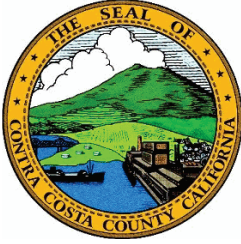
Attached for the Committee's consideration is the draft Record of Action (Meeting Minutes) for the Committee's March 30, 2026 meeting.

### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

Staff recommends approving the Record of Action for the March 30, 2026 meeting of the Legislation Committee, with any necessary corrections.

### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

None.



## Meeting Minutes - Draft

### CONTRA COSTA COUNTY Legislation Committee

Supervisor Shanelle Scales-Preston, Chair  
Supervisor Diane Burgis, Vice Chair

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Monday, March 30, 2026

1:00 PM 1025 Escobar St, Martinez, CA 94553 | 3361  
Walnut Boulevard, Suite 140, Brentwood, CA  
94513 | \*\*ADDING 3rd LOCATION: 190 4th  
Street, Pittsburg, CA 94565\*\*

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Zoom link: <https://cccounty-us.zoom.us/j/85291316025> Join via audio: USA 888 278 0254 Meeting  
ID: 852 9131 6025 / Conference code: 832395

**The public may attend this meeting in person at either above location. The public may also attend this meeting remotely via Zoom or call-in.**

Agenda Items: Items may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee.

#### Introductions

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 AM by Chair Scales-Preston, who presided from the Pittsburg location noted on the agenda. Vice Chair Burgis attended from the Brentwood location noticed on the agenda. Staff attended from a public meeting room at 1025 Escobar St, Martinez, as noticed on the agenda. No members of the public attended at any of the three posted physical meeting locations. Approximately 22 people attended the meeting online via Zoom.

1. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two (2) minutes).

No members of the public requested to make general public comments.

2. RECEIVE and APPROVE the Record of Action for the December 10, 2025 meeting of the Legislation Committee, with any necessary corrections. [26-1321](#)

**Attachments:** [Draft Record of Action - December 10 2025](#)

The record of action for the December 10, 2025 meeting was approved as received. No members of the public requested to make a public comment on this item.

3. RECEIVE a report on federal matters of interest to the County and PROVIDE direction and/or input as needed. [26-1322](#)

**Attachments:** [Attachment A - FY27 Project Requests Agenda Report](#)  
[Attachment B - TRP Tip Sheet - March 25](#)  
[Attachment C - TRP Grants Newsletter - March 25](#)  
[Attachment D - TRP Local Government Updates](#)

The County's federal lobbyist Paul Schlesinger at Thorn Run Partners attended the meeting via zoom and provided an update on several federal matters of interest to the County.

Congress has been on a two week recess. Congress left without resolving the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) funding for FY26. This is now considered the longest agency shutdown in history.

The FY27 Appropriations process is underway, although we are still awaiting the President's Budget Request, which is traditionally released the first Monday in February. It is anticipated that more cuts will be proposed to domestic programs.

Also notable:

- Surface Transportation Bill: There is expected to be a Surface Transportation Reauthorization bill this year. Current funding expires 9/30/26. While it was anticipated, it is not certain that the re-auth will be accomplished this year.
- Water Resourced Development Act (WRDA): WRDA reauthorization is typically accomplished in even-numbered years to authorize projects, policies, and funding for Army Corps projects.

There's a short window to accomplish a lot of work this year.

No members of the public requested to make a public comment on this item.

4. RECEIVE a report on the FY26-27 State Budget and matters of interest to the County in the 2025-26 legislative session, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates as needed.

[26-1323](#)

**Attachments:**

[Attachment A - LAO Overview of Governor's Budget](#)

[Attachment B - CSAC H.R. 1 Budget Request Summary](#)

Geoff Neill from Nielsen Merksamer presented an update on state items of interest to the County.

The Legislature has been on recess this week. They have a majority vote budget, and budget development appears to be on track.

State revenue outcomes are uncertain. While this year was anticipated to be close to balanced, a \$20-25 B shortfall is anticipated in out years. Although State revenues have been exceeding some metrics, the stock market has declined below levels assumed in the Governor's January Budget proposal.

The January budget proposal did not include major policy changes, including county funding needed to implement H.R. 1.

The May revise due 5/14, will be the time for major fiscal or policy adjustments. Statewide, the biggest County budget issue will be H.R. 1 implementation. H.R. 1 shifts costs to States/Counties while also cutting funding for Calfresh (SNAP) and Medi-Cal (Medicaid).

Last week, CSAC released their consolidated H.R. 1 Budget ask. The County's related letter went out earlier today. The request is a multi-year request, as many of the largest impacts

occur in future budget years.

2026 is an election year, and several measures on the ballot are figuring into the statewide policy conversations. Other notable issues include preparations for the LA Olympics and the related transit measure, along with the Bay Area transit measure that would help fund BART.

One public comment was received on this item.

- 5. RECEIVE a report on County sponsored legislation, and PROVIDE [26-1324](#)  
direction to staff and the County's state advocates as needed.

**Attachments:** [Attachment A - AB 2278 - Assembly Human Services Analysis](#)

Staff provided a brief update on the County's two sponsored bills:

1. Sales tax cap legislation: It is anticipated that the County's requested legislation will be included in a larger package of other local revenue measures. Around two dozen such measures are being requested this year, by a variety of local governments throughout the state. Accordingly, Legislative Leadership is working to consolidate these measures into 1-2 vehicles, rather than as a standalone bills.

2. AB 2278 (Avila Farias): This bill is had its first hearing on Tuesday, March 24, where it was considered by the Assembly Human Services Committee. The measure passed out of Committee and will be heard next in the Assembly Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection. As a bill with fiscal impacts, challenges still lie ahead.

One public comment was received on this item.

- 6. CONSIDER recommended positions on state legislation, and PROVIDE [26-1325](#)  
direction to staff and the County's state advocates.

**Attachments:** [Attachment A - Bills to Consider](#)  
[Attachment B - Tracked Bills](#)  
[Attachment C - Bill Position Letters Sent](#)

The Committee considered the attached list of proposed bill positions, and took several actions:

- Requested additional information on: the status of AB 1421.
- Requested additional information on: the sources and uses of funds for AB 1607.

Agreed that the following align with the Board's adopted Legislative Platform and recommended support for:

- AB 736 (Wicks)
- AB 1836 (Stefani)
- AB 1923 (Soria)
- AB 1923 (Bennett)
- AB 2208 (Stefani)
- AB 2231 (Ahrens)

- AB 2353 (Pacheco)
- AB 2478 (Schultz)
- AB 2640 (Hadwick)
- SB 1145 (Grayson)
- SB 1157 (Archuleta)
- SB 1159 (Cabaldon)
- SB 1180 (Allen)

No public comments were received on this item.

7. DISCUSS potential legislative outreach, such as a Legislative Delegation Reception, and provide direction to staff as needed on agenda topics, format, presenters, and other related logistics. [26-1326](#)

The Committee discussed potential legislative outreach, with the intent of holding a similar outreach event to the special meeting held August 8, 2025.

The Committee provided direction to begin to schedule a date during late July or early August, preferably when both Congress and the Legislature are on recess.

Once a date is held, staff should send "save the dates" to the delegation offices. The Committee then instructed that we agendize discussion in May and June to provide further direction on meeting goals, topics, speakers, and other matters.

No public comments were received on this item.

The next meeting is currently scheduled for April 15, 2026 at 1 PM.

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 2:28 PM.

## General Information

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For Additional Information Contact:

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# CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

## Staff Report

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**File #:** 26-1614

**Agenda Date:** 4/15/2026

**Agenda #:** 3.

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### LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: April 15, 2026

Subject: Federal Legislative Updates of Interest to Contra Costa County

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

Presenter: P. Schlesinger and J. Davenport, Thorn Run Partners

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

### **Referral History:**

The Legislation Committee of the Board regularly receives reports on federal legislation and budget matters of interest to the County and provides direction and/or input to staff and the County's lobbyists, as necessary.

### **Referral Update:**

The County's federal lobbyists will be present via Zoom to provide an update to the Committee.

Several informational updates of interest include:

- FY27 Community Project Funding submissions and FY27 Appropriations.
- Water Resources Development Act (WRDA)
- Surface Transportation Bill
- Comment period on proposed work requirements for HUD programs.
- Housing Package, including a discussion of potential support for Congressman Garamendi's proposal to provide block grant funding for affordable housing development.

In addition to the enclosed attachments, Litigation has become increasingly relevant to funding and policy decisions. Litigation tracking has become an emerging area of interest. One popular tracker is produced by Just Security, based at the New York University School of Law, available at:

<https://www.justsecurity.org/107087/tracker-litigation-legal-challenges-trump-administration/>.

### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

Receive the report and provide direction or input to the County's federal advocates, as needed.

### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

None.

## Emlyn Struthers

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**From:** TRP Tip Sheet  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 8, 2026 7:53 AM  
**To:** Emlyn Struthers  
**Subject:** Congress Returns Next Week

### This Message Is From an External Sender

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[Report Suspicious](#)

THORN RUN PARTNERS



## The TRP Tip Sheet

April 8, 2026

*Editor's note: The next edition of 'The TRP Tip Sheet' will publish on Monday, April 13.*

### QUICK TAKES

- **CONGRESS RETURNS NEXT WEEK.** Lawmakers will return for a three-week legislative session to tackle a number of priorities.
- **FULLER WINS GA-14 SPECIAL ELECTION.** Voters in northwest Georgia chose Republican Clayton Fuller to fill the House seat vacated by former Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) in a special election held yesterday.
- **TRP CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENT TRACKER.** Click [here](#) to view TRP's retirement tracker.
- **PROPOSED NIH BUDGET CUTS GET BLASTED BY LAWMAKERS, RESEARCHERS.** Some top lawmakers and research and patient advocacy groups are frustrated with President Trump's request to cut back the NIH's budget by \$5 billion.

### CAPITOL HILL UPDATE

- **CONGRESS RETURNS NEXT WEEK.** Senators will return for legislative business on Monday, followed by House lawmakers on Tuesday, amid a number of overlapping developments that will soak up much of the oxygen during Congress's three-week sprint before the next scheduled recess. Here's a look at what we're tracking:

- **DHS funding.** Last week, amid the shutdown of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that has persisted since Feb. 14, House Speaker Mike Johnson (R-LA) and Senate Majority Leader John Thune (R-SD) reached a [deal](#) to fund the agency. Under the plan, both chambers would: (1) pass legislation ([text](#)) to fund DHS for the remainder of FY 2026, with the exception of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP); and (2) later fund those two agencies through a Republican-only budget reconciliation bill due to Democratic opposition. The Senate passed the first prong of this framework during a "pro forma" session last week. However, despite having President Trump's blessing, opposition to the deal has grown among House Republicans, largely due to the omission of ICE and CBP funding in the initial phase. To that end, the House Freedom Caucus has [called for](#) using reconciliation to fund the entirety of the department — not just ICE and CBP — for the remainder of President Donald Trump's term. We'll be watching how the House votes on the Senate-passed DHS funding bill as part of the first part of the GOP leadership's deal, and what impact that vote may have on reconciliation 2.0.
- **FY 2027 appropriations.** Members of the House Appropriations Committee (HAC) are set to begin their work of marking up the twelve appropriations bill that will fund the government in fiscal year (FY) 2027. The latest intel indicates this process will begin with subcommittee markups of the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs (MilCon-VA) and Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) bills next week. Of note, White House Budget Director Russell Vought is also expected to testify before the House and Senate Budget Committees as to the President's Budget Request ([PBR](#)) published on Friday. The PBR, as well as agency-level requests, will likely be used as the basis for building out the spending bills in the coming weeks, with appropriators deciding funding levels ahead of the fiscal year that begins on Oct. 1.
- **FISA reauthorization.** In light of the upcoming expiration of the "spy powers" statute known as the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), President Trump has pushed for an 18-month extension of the law that gives intelligence agencies the authority to surveil foreign intelligence targets located outside of the U.S. for limited national security purposes. Some House conservatives have opposed a "clean" FISA reauthorization on the grounds that the warrantless wiretapping of foreign nationals authorized by section 702 of the law may incidentally lead to interception of communications made by U.S. citizens. House leadership plans to put the 18-month FISA extension ([H.R. 8035](#)) up for a vote next week, which may need Democratic votes to pass due to expected Republican defections.
- **Iran war powers.** Following a number of ultimatums issued by President Trump that suggested further attacks on Iran, renewed efforts to rein in the president's legal authority to continue engaging have emerged among Democrats. House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY) has [indicated](#) he would pursue forcing another "war powers" resolution to restrict the president from engaging in hostilities not explicitly authorized by Congress, though these efforts would likely require support from a handful of Republicans by way of a "discharge petition."

— **FULLER WINS GA-14 SPECIAL ELECTION.** Yesterday, voters in Georgia's 14th congressional district went to the polls to fill the House seat vacated by former Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA), who resigned in January. Republican Clayton Fuller, a local district attorney, defeated Democrat Shawn Harris in the closer-than-expected race, expanding the Republican majority in the House to 219-214.

## WHAT WE'RE TRACKING

### NEW TODAY...

— **CMS ISSUES MEDICARE PAYMENT RULES, RATES: THE LATEST.** The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has finalized or proposed a number of Medicare rules and rate announcements. Highlights include:

- CMS issued a [final rule \(fact sheet\)](#) outlining policy and technical changes to the Medicare Advantage (MA) and Part D payment policies for Contract Year 2027. It outlines a wide range of finalized changes, including revisions to the Star Ratings system and enrollment processes, as well as the codification of Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) policies. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary of the rule.
- CMS finalized its [rate announcement \(fact sheet\)](#) of methodological changes for Calendar Year 2027 MA Capitation Rates and Part C and Part D Payment Policies. The Rate Announcement finalizes an average net increase of 2.48 percent, or \$13 billion, in federal payments to MA plans in 2027. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary of the announcement.
- CMS [proposed \(fact sheet\)](#) its annual update to FY 2027 Medicare payment policies and rates for skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Under the proposed rule, overall payments to SNFs would be increased by an estimated 2.4 percent in FY 2027, resulting in an estimated \$888 million payment increase. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary of the proposed rule.

— **TREASURY ISSUES OPPORTUNITY ZONE NOMINATION GUIDANCE.** The Treasury Department issued [guidance](#) to state governments on the process for census tracts to be designated as Qualified Opportunity Zones (QOZ). Nominations are due to Treasury by Oct. 1, 2026.

— **DOE RELEASES CRITICAL MINERALS FUNDING OPPORTUNITY.** The Department of Energy (DOE) issued a notice of funding opportunity ([NOFO](#)) for up to \$69 million of funding to support investments in critical minerals processing technology.

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS...

— **TRP RURAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION FUND STATE ROADMAP: KEY UPDATES.** To help clients navigate the One Big Beautiful Bill Act's (OBBBA) Rural Health Transformation Fund (RHTF), TRP provides a state-by-state "roadmap" that translates each application into a standardized profile of proposed initiatives, priority activity areas, use-of-funds categories, and (now) FY 2026 award amounts. TRP's [RHTF State Roadmap](#), recently updated with new details from 18 states, is designed to remain a live resource and will be updated as states finalize budgets, negotiate implementation details with CMS, and begin issuing funding and procurement opportunities tied to RHTF initiatives.

— **TRP SPECIAL REPORT: A LOOK AT THE 2026 MIDTERM ELECTIONS.** TRP's first [special report](#) on the 2026 midterm elections includes slides that cover: (1) statistical context for recent midterm elections; (2) 2026 midterm election electorate issues; (3) the 2026 primary calendar for all 50 states; (4) context on mid-decade redistricting; (5) retirements in the House & Senate, including a look who's coming off of key committees in the House; (6) 2026 House and Senate ratings via the Cook Political Report; and more.

— **WHITE HOUSE ISSUES SECTION 232 TARIFF ORDERS.** The Trump administration issued two sweeping tariff-related orders under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 following Commerce Department investigations. Of note:

- The president issued a [proclamation \(fact sheet\)](#) imposing new *ad valorem* tariffs on patented pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical ingredients of 100 percent, with various exemptions. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary of the order.
- Another [order \(fact sheet\)](#) provides clarity on the framework used to calculate the tariffs applicable to steel, aluminum, and copper products. Products made entirely of these products will be subject to a 50 percent *ad valorem* levy, while products made of 15 percent or less of these products will no longer be subject to tariffs.

— **TRP UPDATE: STATUS OF THE 21ST CENTURY ROAD TO HOUSING ACT.** The latest version of a sweeping bipartisan housing package passed the Senate with broad support on March 12, but faces an uphill battle in the House. Click [here](#) to read TRP's update on the legislation.

— **TRP MEMO: THE LATEST ON H-1B VISA REFORM.** The Department of Labor (DOL) issued a [proposed rule](#) amending its methodology for calculating prevailing wage rates for H-1B and other foreign workers. TRP's [tracking memo](#) of the Trump administration's broader actions on H-1B visa reform has been updated to reflect these and other recent developments.

— **TRUMP ISSUES ORDER ON MAIL-IN VOTING.** The White House issued an executive order ([EO](#)) aimed at overhauling vote-by-mail (VBM) procedures by requiring states to opt-in to VBM through the U.S. Postal Service and mandating that VBM ballots only be sent to individuals verified as eligible citizens by DHS.

— **DOT NOTICES LATEST ROUND OF 'SAFE STREETS' FUNDING.** The Department of Transportation (DOT) issued a [NOFO](#) for nearly \$1 billion of available FY 2026 grant funding under the Safe Streets for All (SS4A) program. Grant applications are due on May 26, 2026.

## WHAT WE'RE READING

### **[Bloomberg: Proposed NIH Budget Cuts Get Blasted by Lawmakers, Researchers \(\\$\)](#)**

Some top lawmakers and research and patient advocacy groups are frustrated with President Donald Trump's request to cut back the National Institutes of Health's budget by \$5 billion. "The request has several shortcomings," Sen. Susan Collins (R-Maine), the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee chair, said in a statement released shortly after the administration's budget release Friday. "For example, the proposal includes unwarranted funding cuts in biomedical research." Biomedical research funding has proved to be surprisingly durable even as the administration searches for reductions in government spending, suggesting it has cachet among Republicans even as they decry waste and fraud. The Trump administration pitched a \$18 billion reduction for fiscal year 2026—which would have slashed the agency's budget by about 40%.

### **[Roll Call: 'Nobody answers': The unraveling of a patient care research agency](#)**

A small federal agency responsible for studying how health care works for patients is largely dormant despite receiving millions of dollars from Congress for research into antibiotic resistance, health care access and safety or quality of care. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality has spent none of the \$345 million appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year, and \$80 million of its fiscal 2025 funding was sent back to the Treasury. AHRQ hasn't funded any new research projects in almost a year, and it hasn't issued grant funding for existing projects since before the end of the previous fiscal year in September, according to multiple people familiar with the matter. That has left the

agency, created in 1999 to fund research into how health care delivery can be safer and better for patients, in limbo as the Trump administration signals its desire to reduce its funding or transfer its functions elsewhere.

### **STAT: FDA backs proposals to entice pharma companies to test, make drugs domestically (\$)**

The Food and Drug Administration used the president's budget to propose policies aimed at encouraging domestic development and manufacturing of drugs. FDA Commissioner Marty Makary has said the agency needs "giant, big ideas" to counter China's dominance in early-stage clinical development of drugs. Among the FDA's ideas are proposals to make it easier to run early-stage trials in the U.S. and to hand an advantage to U.S.-based generics manufacturers. The Trump administration has been using a variety of policy levers to try and bring drug manufacturing to the U.S. For example, many of the brand drugmakers that struck deals to lower U.S. prices also promised to increase domestic manufacturing, under the threat of tariffs.

### **Fierce Healthcare: Judge vacates HRSA's restriction on 340B hospital 'replenishment models'**

A federal judge has, at least temporarily, nixed a longstanding restriction on whether some 340B hospitals could use group purchasing organizations to make initial purchases of covered outpatient drugs. The decision, handed down March 31 in a case brought by provider supply chain and purchaser Premier, centers on a 2013 policy of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), which oversees the drug discount program. That policy built on a statutory participation requirement for disproportionate share hospitals that bars them from obtaining "covered outpatient drugs through a group purchasing organization [GPO] or other group purchasing arrangement."

### **Inside Health Policy: FDA Asks For Permanent Authorization Of Pediatric Rare Disease Voucher (\$)**

FDA is asking Congress to permanently reauthorize the pediatric rare disease priority review voucher (PRV) program, hoping to avoid a reauthorization cycle every four years that led to the program's expiration in 2024 before it was later renewed. In its fiscal 2027 budget justification, FDA says permanent reauthorization of the program would create "more predictability for sponsors and ensuring children living with debilitating or life-threatening conditions have access to safe and effective therapies." Currently, the voucher program is set to expire again in 2029. After a temporary expiration amid Congress' struggles to authorize a budget for fiscal 2026, it was reauthorized in January.

### **Inside Health Policy: FDA Seeks More Authority Over DTC Ads Amid Compounding Crackdown (\$)**

FDA is seeking more authority from Congress to crack down on direct-to-consumer advertising of drugs including compounded products -- a move signaling the agency believes it needs stronger legal grounding after recently warning a slew of telehealth companies not to compare compounded drugs to FDA-approved formulations and targeting Superbowl ads. Prior administrations said the agency lacked authority to target telehealth advertising, and lawmakers have been asking FDA if it needs help from Congress. At the same time, however, HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr. is touting the efficacy of peptide products offered by compounders and promising laxer FDA enforcement for those products.

### **Inside Health Policy: Ed & Workforce Dems Warn Lack Of Oversight, Transparency Enable Rise In Insurer Claim Denials (\$)**

A lack of federal oversight and limited data transparency are allowing insurers to increasingly deny coverage for necessary and oftentimes lifesaving care with little consequence, according to a new report from House Education & the Workforce Democrats, which argues policymakers must strengthen enforcement, improve data collection and expand consumer protections to rein in the practice. According to the report, released early Wednesday (April 8), even as workers and their families continue to pay more each year in health care costs, insurers are increasingly rejecting coverage for care they are expected to pay for. “These improper claim denials can have catastrophic effects on working people’s lives and livelihoods,” the report states. “A wrongful rejection can force consumers to make impossible choices, such as deciding whether to wipe out their savings or skip a critical surgery.”

### **Fierce Healthcare: CMS unveils new Medicare pilot for hemp, CBD products**

The Trump administration has announced a new initiative that would allow participants in certain alternative payment models to offer hemp-based products to patients when it aligns with clinical guidance. The new Substance Access Beneficiary Engagement Incentive (BEI) was unveiled on April 1 by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. The agency said it would be available to providers participating in the ACO REACH model as well as the Enhancing Oncology Model, and will be allowed under the eventual Long-Term Enhanced ACO Design (LEAD) Model beginning next year. CMS said in the announcement that participating organizations approved under the BEI can offer hemp-derived products valued at up to \$500 per beneficiary per year within the model's guidelines and safeguards, and subject to clinical guidance.

### **The Hill: RFK Jr. moves to broaden CDC vaccine panel eligibility after federal judge found new members unqualified**

Health and Human Services Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr.’s amended charter for a vaccine advisory committee was published Monday and is set to go into effect soon, but there are currently no members after a federal judge effectively nullified those handpicked by the secretary. On April 6, Kennedy’s amended charter for the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was published in the Federal Register. Kennedy’s charter renewal broadens the criteria for membership to the committee. The previous charter, which expired Wednesday, specified that members are to have “expertise in the use of vaccines and other immunobiologic agents in clinical practice or preventive medicine, have expertise with clinical or laboratory vaccine research, or have expertise in assessment of vaccine efficacy and safety.”

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## Emlyn Struthers

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**From:** Thorn Run Partners  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 9, 2026 8:44 AM  
**To:** Emlyn Struthers  
**Subject:** TRP Grant Newsletter: April 9, 2026

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**THORN RUN PARTNERS**

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

## TRP Grant Newsletter

April 9, 2026

*Stay up to date on the latest federal funding opportunities.*

### **NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS...**

#### **Notable funding opportunities posted since our last newsletter include:**

- **Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A):** The Department of Transportation (DOT) will award around \$994 million to eligible entities for activities related to preventing fatalities and serious injuries on roads and streets.
- **Small Shipyard Grant Program:** The Maritime Administration (MARAD) will award up to \$35 million to small shipyard facilities for capital improvements and training programs.
- **FTA Ferry Grant Programs:** The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has released three Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFOs) for grant programs related to ferries: the Passenger Ferry Grant Program, the Electric or Low Emitting Ferry Pilot Program, and the Ferry Service for Rural Communities Program.
- **Open BJA Grant Programs:** The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) has released a collection of NOFOs open to states and local government entities.
- **Title X Family Planning Services:** The Office of Population Affairs (OPA) will award \$257 million over the course of five years to develop voluntary family planning projects.
- **Innovative Approaches to Literacy (IAL) Grant Program:** The Department of Labor (DOL), on behalf of the Department of Education, will award funding to programs designed to support literacy development in children.

- **Teacher and School Leader Incentive (TSL) Program:** DOL, on behalf of the Department of Education, will award up to \$60 million in funding for performance-based compensation systems for teachers and other educators.

#### **Planning for the future:**

- The General Services Administration (GSA) has released a proposed rule that would require existing SAM.gov users to reregister, and, as part of the reregistration process, certify that they will not implement policies or engage in activities that do not align with certain administration priorities (particularly, DEI and immigration). SAM.gov registration is required to apply for and keep federal funding.
- On Aug. 7, the Trump Administration released an executive order ([EO](#)) stipulating that, moving forward, political appointees must sign off on all grants and awards to ensure they “demonstrably advance” the president’s agenda. TRP’s summary can be found [here](#).

TRP has compiled a comprehensive list of phrases that the Trump administration may flag, along with potential alternative phrasing to consider. That product can be found [here](#). We encourage you to review it prior to submitting any federal funding application.

**TRP’s repository of notable grant opportunities can be viewed [here](#). We keep this tracker updated as opportunities come in, so keep this [link handy](#)!**

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Safe Streets and Roads for All**

#### Agency

Department of Transportation (DOT)

#### Description

DOT will provide funding to metropolitan planning organizations, local governments, tribal governments, and multijurisdictional combinations of the three for the development and implementation of initiatives that prevent fatalities and serious injuries on roads and streets. Applicants must be responsible for maintenance or safety operations that affect roadways or a roadway network.

To qualify for funding, projects must be related to either the development or enhancement of a safety "Action Plan" or the implementation of an already established Action Plan. These are referred to as Planning and Demonstration grants and Implementation grants respectively. A minimum of 30 percent of the total funds made available must be awarded to projects related to Action Plan development or enhancement (Planning and Demonstration), though this is subject to change.

Previous awards have been granted to local fire departments to develop preemption systems to clear intersections for emergency vehicles, local transportation authorities to install bicycle lanes and curb extensions, and county governments to develop comprehensive safety action plans for reducing hazards on roadways.

To help facilitate the application process, DOT is [hosting](#) informational webinars for prospective applicants. These will occur on April 9 at 1:30 PM ET and April 14 at 1:30 PM ET.

#### Funding Available

Around \$994 million is available for FY 2026 grants. Of this funding, approximately \$688 is available for Implementation Grants, with an award range of \$2.5 million to \$25 million. Approximately \$306 million is available for Planning and Demonstration Grants. with an award range of \$100,000 to \$5 million.

Closing Date

Applications are due by 5:00 PM EDT on May 26, 2026. any technical questions must be submitted by 5:00 PM EDT on April 24, 2026.

[NOFO Link](#)  
[Website Link](#)

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**Small Shipyards Grant Program**

Agency

Maritime Administration (MARAD), Department of Transportation (DOT)

Description

MARAD is offering funding to small shipyard facilities for capital improvements and training programs. In order to qualify as a "small shipyard", the shipyard must have 1,200 production employees or less and must construct, repair, or reconfigure vessels 40 feet long or longer for commercial or government use or 100 feet or longer for non-commercial use.

Eligible uses of funding include capital improvements focused on improving construction efficiency or quality and maritime training programs that focus on developing the shipbuilding and repair skills of shipyard employees. There is a limit of one award per applicant.

Funding Available

Approximately \$35 million is available. There is a cost-share requirement of 25 percent.

Closing Date

Applications must be submitted by May 11, 2026, at 12:00 PM EDT. The estimated award announcement date is July 10, although this is subject to change.

[NOFO Link](#)  
[Website Link](#)

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**FTA Ferry Grant Programs**

Agency

Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Department of Transportation (DOT),

Description

The FTA has released three NOFOs for grant programs related to ferries: the [Passenger Ferry Grant Program](#), the [Electric or Low Emitting Ferry Pilot Program](#), and [the Ferry Service for Rural Communities Program](#). These programs provide competitive funding to support capital projects and service improvements for public ferry systems, with a focus on expanding access to ferry service, improving system reliability, and reducing emissions.

The Passenger Ferry Grant Program provides funding for capital projects that support ferry systems in urbanized areas. The Electric or Low-Emitting Ferry Pilot Program supports the

acquisition of electric or low-emission ferry vessels and associated infrastructures. The Ferry Service for Rural Communities Program supports the enhancement of ferry service in rural areas, including operating assistance, planning, and capital investments to improve access and connectivity.

Eligible applicants include states, local governments, tribal governments that operate ferry systems. For the Ferry Service for Rural Communities program, only states and U.S. territories are eligible as applicants, although local governments are eligible for subgrants. Projects must demonstrate the ability to improve ferry service, enhance safety and reliability, or reduce emissions, depending on the requirements of each specific NOFO.

Funding Available

Approximately \$105 million is available for the Passenger Ferry Program, \$98 million is available for the Electric or Low-Emitting Ferry Pilot Program, and \$454 million is available for the Ferry Service for Rural Communities Program.

Closing Date

Applications for all three programs must be submitted through Grants.gov by May 11, 2026, at 11:59 PM ET.

## HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH

### Open Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant Programs

Agency

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Description

Over the last few weeks, BJA has released multiple NOFOs potentially relevant to states and local government entities.

[BJA FY25 Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Program](#)

Closing Date: April 20, 2026

[BJA FY25 Upholding the Rule of Law and Preventing Wrongful Convictions Program](#)

Closing Date: May 4, 2026

[BJA FY25 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners – Formula Grants Program](#)

Closing Date: April 20, 2026

[BJA FY25 Second Chance Act Improving Reentry Education and Employment Outcomes](#)

Closing Date: May 4, 2026

[BJA FY25 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment \(RSAT\) for State Prisoners Training and Technical Assistance Program](#)

Closing Date: May 4, 2026

[BJA FY25 Public Safety and Mental Health Initiative Training and Technical Assistance](#)

Closing Date: April 20, 2026

[BJA FY25 Investigating and Prosecuting Sexual Assaults in Confinement Facilities Program](#)

Closing Date: May 4, 2026

## **Title X Family Planning Services Grants**

### Agency

Office of Population Affairs (OPA), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

### Description

HHS has released a NOFO for the Title X Family Planning Services program, which provides competitive funding to support the establishment and operation of voluntary family planning projects. The program is intended to expand access to a variety of family planning and health services, particularly for low-income and uninsured individuals.

Funded projects may provide a range of services such as pregnancy testing and counseling, infertility services, sexually transmitted infection testing treatment and prevention services, and related preventive health services. Projects should also seek to support health literacy, reproductive life planning, and education that improves health outcomes.

Eligible applicants include public and private nonprofit entities, including state and local governments, tribal organizations, non-profits, school districts, and institutions of higher education. Projects must comply with Title X statutory and regulatory requirements and are expected to deliver services that are voluntary, confidential, and consistent with nationally recognized standards of care. Funded entities may have subrecipients, but must demonstrate that these subrecipients will also comply with Title X requirements.

### Funding Available

Approximately \$257 million is expected to be available for this program over the course of five years., with up to 90 awards anticipated.

### Closing Date

Applications must be submitted electronically by January 9, 2027.

### NOFO Link

### Website Link

## **EDUCATION**

### **Innovative Approaches to Literacy Grant Program**

### Agency

Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Department of Labor (DOL), Department of Education

### Description

The ETA at the DOL has released a NOFO for the Innovative Approaches to Literacy (IAL) program on behalf of the Department of Education. Notably, the Department of Education typically administers this program. The program is intended to support literacy skills for children and students from birth through grade 12 in high-need local educational agencies and schools. The program is intended to expand access to high-quality literacy resources and services, particularly for children in low-income communities.

Activities eligible for funding include projects beginning or improving school library programs, providing early literacy services for young children. or distributing books to children and adolescents to improve reading outcomes. Eligible applicants include local educational agencies (LEAs), including high-need LEAs, as well as 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations. Applicants must demonstrate the capacity to implement literacy programs that address identified literacy needs.

Projects are typically implemented over multiple years and must comply with federal program requirements, including evaluation, reporting, and the use of evidence-based strategies to improve literacy outcomes for participating children and students.

Funding Available

Approximately \$16.8 million is available for this program. Individual awards are expected to range from \$375,000 to \$750,000.

Closing Date

Applications must be submitted by June 9, 2026, at 11:59 PM ET.

[NOFO Link](#)

[Website Link](#)

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**Teacher and School Leader Incentive (TSL) Program**

Agency

Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Department of Labor (DOL), Department of Education

Description

The ETA at the DOL has released an NOFO for the TSL Incentive Program, which provides competitive funding to support the development, implementation, improvement, or expansion of comprehensive performance-based compensation systems or human capital management systems for teachers, educators, and other school leaders.

Eligible applicants include LEAs, including charter schools that are LEAs, consortia of LEAs, the Bureau of Indian Education, state educational agencies, or partnerships that include one or more eligible public agencies and at least one nonprofit or for-profit entity. Grant recipients may award subgrants. Project applications must include descriptions of how this type of support to the educators served will support student achievement and learning outcomes.

Funding Available

An estimated \$60 million is available.

Closing Date

Applications must be submitted by June 9, 2026 at 11:59 EST.

[NOFO Link](#)

[Website Link](#)

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# Treasury, IRS provide guidance to States for nominating census tracts as qualified opportunity zones under the One, Big, Beautiful Bill

**Note:** This release was revised on April 8, 2026, to incorporate a statement from Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent.

IR-2026-45, April 6, 2026

WASHINGTON — The Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service today issued guidance to the Chief Executive Officers of any State, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories regarding the procedure for nominating population census tracts to be designated as qualified opportunity zones (QOZs) under the One, Big, Beautiful Bill.

“Under President Trump’s leadership, the Working Families Tax Cuts permanently renewed and strengthened Opportunity Zones, giving investors, entrepreneurs, and local leaders the long-term certainty they need to commit capital to communities that have been overlooked for too long,” said Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent. “This guidance is an important next step to continue driving private capital into productive investment, job creation, and opportunity to local communities across America.”

“Permanently extending and expanding Qualified Opportunity Zones offers states an opportunity to attract long-term investment into underserved, rural, and economically distressed areas,” said IRS Chief Executive Officer Frank J. Bisignano. “The IRS works collaboratively with the Treasury Department and the states to ensure a smooth QOZ designation process, which in turn encourages investment in Qualified Opportunity Funds that spur economic development.”

[Revenue Procedure 2026-14](#) [PDF](#), which describes the nomination process, also identifies the eligible population census tracts, including those that are comprised entirely of a rural area, which may be nominated by the CEOs of the States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories (States) to be designated as QOZs beginning in 2027.

## **New QOZ designations under OBBB**

A QOZ is an economically distressed area in which new investments, under certain conditions, may be eligible for preferential tax treatment. The OBBB makes the QOZ tax incentive permanent. The first round of QOZ designations following the enactment of the OBBB will take effect on Jan. 1, 2027, with new rounds following every 10 years. In addition, the OBBB added tax benefits specific to investments made into QOZs that are comprised entirely of a rural area.

To be eligible for QOZ designation for 2027, a census tract must qualify as a low-income community (LIC). Rev. Proc. 2026-14 identifies 25,332 population census tracts that are LICs eligible for nomination as a QOZ. Of those, 8,334 tracts are comprised entirely of a rural area. By law, the number of population census tracts in a State that may be designated as QOZs may not exceed 25% of the number of LICs in the State. If a State contains 25 – 99 LICs, then a total of 25 eligible population census tracts may be designated and if a State contains fewer than 25 LICs, then all eligible population tracts within the State may be designated.

Beginning on July 1, 2026, and lasting a period of 90 days, subject to a single 30-day extension, State CEOs will begin nominating eligible census tracts to be designated as QOZs. Following the nomination process, the Secretary of the Treasury will certify and designate the nominated census tracts as QOZs. The Treasury Department and the IRS expect to issue additional guidance identifying the designated QOZs following the conclusion of the nominations and designation process, prior to Jan. 1, 2027.

## **Online tools and resources to be made available to State CEOs**

To help with the nomination process, online tools and resources will be rolled out to State CEOs in the coming months to ensure efficiency and accuracy of their nominations.

In addition, the Treasury Department and the IRS previously issued [Notice 2025-50](#) [PDF](#) providing guidance on [QOZ investments in rural areas](#) as provided for under OBBB. For more information, see [One, Big, Beautiful Bill provisions](#) on IRS.gov.

**▲** *News items may not be updated after their release. Please verify the date before relying on the language.*

# HUD's Proposal on Work Requirements and Time Limits Would Take Away Housing Assistance From Older Adults

MARCH 30, 2026

by [Jennifer Kye](#)

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The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has released a [harmful proposed rule on allowing work requirements and time limits in HUD housing assistance programs](#). **This proposal would take away housing assistance from older adults.**

[Studies of work requirements in other public benefit programs](#), such as Medicaid and SNAP food assistance, show that 1) most people who are able to work, do work; 2) work requirements fail to improve employment outcomes; and 3) [many people, including older adults, lose assistance as a result of unnecessary red tape](#) and administrative barriers.

Unlike Medicaid and SNAP, however, [federal rental assistance](#) is not an entitlement program in which everyone who is eligible can receive assistance. As a result, the consequences of taking away HUD housing assistance are especially severe. **Federal rental assistance is scarce – if older adults lose their housing assistance, they may never get it again even if they reapply.** [People usually wait years](#) or over a decade for assistance, if they can even get off a waitlist at all.

## Key Aspects of Proposed HUD Rule

- Would allow Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and HUD-assisted property owners to impose work requirements and/or time limits for receiving housing assistance.

- PHAs and owners could impose work requirements of up to 40 hours per week and time limits as short as two years.
- PHAs and owners would have wide discretion in designing and implementing these restrictions, including when to terminate assistance.
- Covered programs include all major HUD housing assistance programs: Public Housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, Project-Based Vouchers, and Project-Based Rental Assistance.
- Older adults age 62 and over, people with disabilities (as defined under 24 CFR § 5.403), and primary caretakers of people with disabilities (as well as some other limited groups) would be exempt from work requirements.
- Households headed by an older adult age 62+ or someone with a disability would be exempt from time limits.

## How HUD's Proposal Harms Older Adults

### Exemptions will not prevent older adults age 62+ and people with disabilities from losing housing assistance:

- More red tape will compound [administrative burdens that are already difficult for older adults and people with disabilities to navigate](#). These groups tend to face issues such as mobility or cognitive impairments that make it harder to keep up with paperwork.
- Due to [recent massive cuts to Medicaid](#), more tenants will lack access to the health care and documentation they need to prove they meet disability exemptions.
- Some older adults age 62+ and people with disabilities may live with others who are subject to work requirements, and/or live in households headed by a younger, non-disabled adult and subject to time limits. Termination of housing assistance generally affects an entire household. Older and disabled adults could therefore lose their assistance if a PHA/owner finds a family member noncompliant with work requirements or decides the family has exceeded time limits.

### Work requirements would take away housing assistance from older adults ages 50-61, punishing those who can't work or lose their jobs:

- Older adults age 50 and over have [significantly lower employment rates](#) than younger adults, and more barriers to work.
- Among low-income older adults ages 50-64 enrolled in Medicaid (and not receiving SSI or other disability benefits) who are retired or not working, [the vast majority \(86%\) report having a health condition that prevents them from working](#).
- Among Medicaid recipients ages 50-64 not receiving disability benefits, [only 37% work full-time](#).
- [Older adults over 50 do not always identify as "disabled"](#) even if they qualify as disabled and are unable to work. Disability-related stigmas were particularly negative when older adults were young. With regard to HUD's proposal, some disabled older adults may therefore not seek exemptions or reasonable accommodations based on disability status.
- Many older adults age 50+ also have difficulty finding and retaining work due to [age discrimination](#). [Studies of older workers](#) show that employment becomes increasingly

unstable as people age. Over half of Americans over age 50 working full-time, long-term jobs are pushed out of their jobs by their employers. Many subsequently experience long-term unemployment or are forced to retire before they plan to.

### Family caregivers for older adults would also lose housing assistance:

- While the proposed rule exempts primary caregivers of people with disabilities, it does not explicitly exempt caregivers of older adults.
- Family caregivers often have [difficulty balancing their care duties with their jobs](#). [A third of women caregivers decrease their work hours](#), more than 20% take leaves of absence, and almost 15% retire early.
- Many people caring for aging family members are older adults themselves and [most likely between the ages of 45-64](#).
- Some caregivers with housing assistance may be living with the older adults they support. If these caregivers lose their assistance, the older adults they live with could lose both their housing and the caregiving that allows them to age in place and avoid institutionalization.

### HUD's proposed rule would create confusion for tenants:

- Nationally, [over 3,000 PHAs](#) and HUD-assisted owners could have different work requirements and time limits across different programs and even different properties.
- Tenants receiving other public benefits would have to navigate multiple sets of work requirements with different rules. For example, [under new Medicaid and SNAP work requirements](#), people must generally work 80 hours per month, i.e. 20 hours per week. In contrast, PHAs/owners could require people to work up to 40 hours per week.

## More Resources

- [Work Requirements and Time Limits Will Worsen Housing Instability](#), National Housing Law Project, Center for Law and Social Policy, Justice in Aging, National Low Income Housing Coalition, and Southern Poverty Law Center.
- [HUD's Proposed Rule to Cut Housing Benefits](#), National Housing Law Project
- [State-Specific Data on Impact of Work Requirements and Time Limits](#), National Low Income Housing Coalition, National Housing Law Project, Center for Law and Social Policy
- [Rental Assistance Time Limits Would Place More Than 3 Million People – Half of Them Children – at Risk of Eviction and Homelessness](#), Center on Budget and Policy Priorities



U.S. CONGRESSMAN  
**JOHN GARAMENDI**  
REPRESENTING CALIFORNIA'S 8TH DISTRICT

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## Garamendi Housing Bill Included in Bipartisan Senate Package, Funds New Units Across California

April 8, 2026 [Press Release](#)

**WASHINGTON, DC** – Today, U.S. Representative John Garamendi (D-CA-08) issued the following statement after the Senate passage of the bipartisan [21st Century ROAD to Housing Act](#), which includes his [HOME Investment Partnerships Reauthorization and Improvement Act](#)—a bill to significantly increase the amount of federal funding available for affordable housing across the country:

“Hardworking Californians face a severe shortage of affordable housing options, and minimum wage workers must work an average of 88 hours per week to afford a modest one-bedroom rental at fair market rates. The HOME Act will help change that,” said **Representative Garamendi**.

**Garamendi continued**, “The Senate’s affordable housing legislation includes my HOME Investment Partnerships Program, which, for the first time since 1994, will bring this crucial program into the 21st century. It will provide states and local governments with the funding needed to construct and rehabilitate affordable rental housing, as well as expand homeownership opportunities for working families. I’d also like to thank Senator Masto for introducing this bill in the Senate and Representative Beatty for co-leading in the House.”

On February 9<sup>th</sup>, Garamendi voted in favor of the [Housing for the 21st Century Act \(H.R. 6644\)](#), which passed the House with strong bipartisan support. Then, on March 12, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the [21st Century ROAD to Housing Act](#). The bipartisan bill combines elements of both the House and Senate-passed legislation. The 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act includes 18 sections drawn from both the House and Senate bills, including Garamendi’s HOME Act.

This comprehensive housing package will take important steps to boost the nation’s housing supply, improve affordability, and increase oversight and efficiency of federal regulators and housing programs.

### HOME Background

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) is the largest federal affordable housing block grant and is HUD’s flagship affordable housing production program.

Since 1990, HOME has helped state and local housing agencies support a wide variety of housing needs, from financing new construction and home repairs to funding down payment and rental assistance. It also provides additional funding to housing developments financed by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, helping the program serve more extremely low-income people, including seniors, veterans, those experiencing homelessness, and people with disabilities.

Since 1992, the HOME program in California has:

- Invested **\$5.27** billion into housing across the state;

- Built or preserved **121,727** homes;
- Given rental assistance to **43,840** families;
- Supported **277,318** jobs; and
- Generated **\$19.2** billion in local income.

The program was last re-authorized in 1994 and needs critical updates to better address today's housing crisis. Garamendi's *HOME Investment Partnerships Reauthorization and Improvement Act* would reauthorize the HOME program and make several much-needed improvements. Specifically, it would:

- Authorize \$5 billion in HOME funding for fiscal year 2024 and boost the funding for the program by five percent annually through 2028. Garamendi's legislation would address chronic underfunding of the affordable housing investment program, which received only \$1.5 billion in 2023;
- Improve HOME's ability to provide downpayment assistance to homebuyers and home repair assistance to homeowners;
- Enable HOME funds to support Community Land Trusts and other shared equity homeownership programs; and
- Increase access to HOME funds for nonprofits and provide state and local governments loan guarantee options that would allow them to leverage their future HOME funds for investments today.

Representative Garamendi has spent his entire career advocating for affordable housing, robust homeowner protections, and rental assistance programs. As California's first-ever elected Insurance Commissioner, Garamendi successfully implemented Proposition 103, which reformed the homeowner insurance industry and lowered homeownership insurance rates.

In 2023, Garamendi and Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-CA) led members of California's congressional delegation in sending a [letter](#) to California Insurance Commissioner Ricardo Lara urging him to use his power under state law to protect homeowners in the face of an insurance crisis. During his congressional tenure, Garamendi worked with Habitat for Humanity to establish a financing mechanism that utilized existing funding to build new veteran housing units.

Garamendi [originally introduced the HOME Investment Partnership Reauthorization Act in 2020](#) and has continued to champion the legislation in Congress. He is also a cosponsor of the [Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act](#), which would support the financing of more affordable housing by expanding and strengthening the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.

The Office of Congressman John Garamendi has also worked with local partners to increase access and support the development of affordable housing projects throughout California's 8<sup>th</sup> Congressional District including: Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, East Bay Housing Organizations, Tiny Village Spirit, Eden Housing, Multi-Faith ACTION Coalition (MFAC), Hope Solutions, Interfaith Council of Contra Costa, Crankstart Foundation, and the California Association of Housing Authorities.

**The bill is endorsed by:** Hercules Vice Mayor Alexander Walker-Griffin, Hercules Council Member Dilli Bhattarai, Richmond City Council Member Cesar Zapeda, National Council of State Housing Agencies, Institute of Real Estate Management, National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals, National Association of Realtors, Enterprise Community Partners, National Apartment Association, National Multifamily Housing Council, National NeighborWorks Association, National Community Development Association, National Alliance of Community Economic Development Associations, National Association of Local Housing Finance Agencies, Council of State Community Development Agencies, National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, Grounded Solutions Network, and Habitat for Humanity.

###

Issues: [Housing](#)

# OFFICE LOCATIONS

## **Washington DC Office**

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Fax: (707) 438-0523

## **Richmond District Office**

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## **Fairfield District Office**

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Phone: (707) 438-1822  
Fax: (707) 438-0523



# CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

## Staff Report

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**File #:** 26-1615

**Agenda Date:** 4/15/2026

**Agenda #:** 4.

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### LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: April 15, 2026

Subject: State Legislative Updates of Interest to Contra Costa County

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

Presenter: M. Rubalcava and G. Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

### **Referral History:**

The Legislation Committee regularly receives reports on the State Budget and bills of interest to the County and provides direction and/or input to staff and the County's state lobbyists.

### **Referral Update:**

The California State Legislature is in the second year of a two-year Legislative Session. The bill introduction deadline for new legislation occurred on February 20. The County's lobbyists, staff, and partner organizations have been analyzing new bill introductions for potential impacts to County finances, operations, and services.

At the same time, work is underway on the FY26-27 budget. Despite better-than-anticipated tax receipts, the State Budget is trending towards a small deficit. While the Governor's January Budget proposal included a nominal amount of funding for State agencies to implement changes to H.R. 1 for SNAP (CalFresh) and Medicaid (Medi-Cal) administration, it did not include funding for counties to implement these changes. California is one of nine states that administers SNAP locally, and is one of about half of states (27) that administer Medicaid locally. This means that federal impacts are disproportionately passed along to California county governments, impacting general funds and the services that rely upon those funding sources.

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC) has been working with partner organizations, including the Urban Counties of California (UCC), California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA) and the California Hospital Association (CAPH), among many others, to come up with a consolidated budget request. The request was released on Monday, March 23.

May 14 is the deadline for the Governor's May Budget Revision. Without these changes, there is existing strain on the budget with many programs are currently underfunded or unfunded, such Proposition 36 and In Home Supportive Services (IHSS). Without funding to implement these programs, state requirements fall to County governments to implement, effectively as an unfunded mandate. Combined with broader economic trends and federal funding uncertainties, the more state and local budgetary issues lay ahead.

During this item, the County's state advocates will provide an update on various legislative and budgetary matters of interest.

**Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

RECEIVE the report and provide direction and/or input to County staff and the County's state advocates, as needed.

**Fiscal Impact (if any):**

None.

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar Street, First Floor  
Martinez, California 94553-1293

**John Gioia**, 1st District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2nd District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3rd District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4th District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5th District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 31, 2026

Honorable Caroline Menjivar, Chair  
Senate Budget & Fiscal Review  
Subcommittee No. 3  
1021 O Street, Suite 6630  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable Corey Jackson, Chair  
Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2  
1021 O Street, Room 8230  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Budget Request: Protect Californians' Food Benefits and Medi-Cal from H.R. 1**

Dear Chairs Menjivar and Jackson:

As Chair of the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County, I respectfully urge action in the Budget Act of 2026 to support counties' in helping clients navigate major federal changes enacted under H.R. 1 (2025) affecting both CalFresh and Medi-Cal. County eligibility workers serve as the front line for administering these programs and helping low-income Californians access essential nutrition and health coverage.

Without targeted State investments and statutory protections for counties and eligibility workers, H.R. 1 will create serious risks to continuity of food assistance and health coverage for vulnerable Californians. In Contra Costa County, approximately 105,000 residents receive CalFresh and 310,000 residents receive Medi-Cal. These residents depend on county-administered eligibility systems that must now implement new federal requirements on an accelerated timeline and without adequate funding.

Budget action is needed to ensure counties can implement H.R. 1 responsibly to minimize preventable benefit loss, protect state and federal funding, and mitigate downstream impacts associated with reduced access to concrete supports like increases in homelessness, involvement in the child welfare system, uncompensated care, and decreases in life expectancy.

### **Protect Food Access Through Adequate Support for ABAWD Implementation**

Effective June 1, 2026, in California, H.R. 1 significantly expands the federal Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) three-month time limit and work requirements, placing nearly one million Californians at risk of losing food assistance unless they meet complex work requirements or qualify for exemptions.

These new rules will require counties to conduct multiple rounds of exemption screening, educate clients, and help non-exempt clients meet their required work hours. Many beneficiaries, particularly those with unstable employment or limited data in the eligibility system may be at risk of losing benefits and will require intensive engagement and conversation with the eligibility worker to protect their benefits.

Without adequate funding in the amount of **\$9.3 million General Fund in FY 2025-26, \$103 million General Fund in FY 2026-27, and \$58 million General Fund ongoing**, eligible individuals are likely to lose benefits due to procedural barriers rather than true ineligibility. Counties will need sufficient staffing to: conduct robust screening for exemptions; provide clear and repeated client education on complex requirements; support non-exempt CalFresh recipients in overcoming documentation challenges; monitor compliance and intervene before inappropriate discontinuances and refer clients to employment and training programs; and reduce churn, error rates, and downstream costs.

In Contra Costa County, these requirements will require significant new staffing and operational resources at a time when counties are already operating at capacity. Adequate funding is essential to prevent avoidable hunger and disruption in food assistance.

We also note that the **Budget Act of 2025 provisionally set aside \$20 million General Fund** for county administration to implement ABAWD requirements and support affected clients, subject to Department of Finance approval. **We call on the Legislature to request the Administration release these funds immediately** to help offset this budget request to support the imminent implementation of these requirements.

Contra Costa County anticipates operational and customer service challenges with the implementation of CalFresh ABAWD work requirements. Requirements further require staff to evaluate nearly all CalFresh cases for work registration and ABAWD exemptions. Every case must receive a full exemption review, CalSAWS screening, participation tracking, and appropriate referrals. Screening, verification, engagement monitoring, and appeals increase the total workload by an estimated 317,961 additional hours annually. This requires the addition of approximately 177 additional Eligibility Worker (EW) FTEs based on available working hours per employee. Customers will face additional documentation requirements to verify work, school, or volunteer activities. Customers risk losing benefits if they fail to comply. These changes may increase food insecurity and create additional barriers for vulnerable residents.

### **Protect Medi-Cal through County Administration and CPI Adjustments**

H.R. 1 imposes major new and onerous requirements on certain adults in Medi-Cal, including work and community engagement requirements and more frequent eligibility redeterminations, affecting approximately 4.6 million Californians beginning January 2027.

Counties will be responsible for implementing these changes and supporting millions of enrollees in navigating new reporting and verification requirements. Many affected individuals will require direct assistance from county eligibility workers because their exemptions or compliance cannot be verified automatically through existing data sources, meaning they are at an increased risk of losing their Medi-Cal coverage.

### **Counties urge your support for increased Medi-Cal administrative funding, which leverages enhanced federal funding of 75 percent:**

- \$230.9 million General Fund in FY 2026-27,
- \$304.7 million General Fund in FY 2027-28,
- \$175.9 million General Fund in FY 2028-29, and
- \$114.1 million General Fund ongoing thereafter.

At the same time, counties face serious constraints in keeping up with baseline growth in costs due to the suspension of Medi-Cal Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustments through FY 2027-28. Without CPI adjustments, county administrative funding is not keeping pace with rising salary and operating costs,

threatening counties' ability to retain experienced eligibility staff. Counties also request your support for **restoration of CPI adjustments beginning FY 2026-27 and ongoing (\$78.5 million total funds, \$39.2 million General Fund).**

Requirements proposed for ACA Expansion Adults under Affordable Care Act would require adults ages 19–64 to meet work or exemption criteria to maintain full-scope Medi-Cal coverage. Additionally, that same population would have an increased renewal requirement from once to twice per year—doubling renewal workload. Contra Costa County estimates an additional 1.2 hours of staff time per adult annually. We'll likely need an additional 185 to 268 FTE's to process more frequent renewals, cover higher call volumes, process more appeals and expanded exemption screening.

Adequate investment in Medi-Cal administration and restoration of CPI adjustments are critical to:

- Prevent avoidable coverage loss
- Maintain a stable eligibility workforce
- Support timely redeterminations
- Maximize federal administrative funding
- Reduce downstream uncompensated care costs

Counties will struggle to implement H.R. 1 in a manner that preserves access to care and protects the State's historic investments in health coverage without these investments.

#### **Authorize a CalFresh Match Waiver to Protect State and Federal Funding**

H.R. 1 also shifts CalFresh administrative costs to states and counties, triggering an automatic increase in county match requirements under 1991 realignment law beginning in October 2026.

This cost shift is estimated to exceed \$200 million annually for counties. Without relief, some counties may be unable to meet match requirements, potentially leaving substantial state and federal funds unclaimed. Counties will be in danger of not being able to run their programs because they do not have the funds to draw down the federal and state funds. This threatens widening inequities for the CalFresh program.

**A CalFresh match waiver provides a pragmatic and budget-neutral solution that allows counties unable to come up with the increased match to continue drawing down their State General Fund allocations and associated federal funding.**

Match waivers have been successfully implemented during prior economic downturns and emergencies, including the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic, and is a vital tool to help ensure that available CalFresh funding is fully utilized to support Californians experiencing food insecurity. A match waiver is a critical tool to **prevent the worst-case outcome in loss of funding** for CalFresh Administration as a result of H.R. 1.

#### **Hold Counties Harmless from Pre- H.R. 1 Federally-Driven Payment Error Rate Fiscal Sanctions**

As counties implement complex federal changes under H.R. 1, they face increased exposure to federal SNAP Payment Error Rate (PER) fiscal sanctions, that pre-date H.R. 1, and which will be exacerbated by federal policy changes and circumstances outside county control.

Long-standing federal rules, separate from H.R. 1, impose financial sanctions on states that exceed 105 percent of the national PER average for two consecutive federal fiscal years. A portion of these penalties are passed through to 19 Performance Measurement Counties in California. Counties are already facing heightened PER risk due to federally-driven changes and operational disruptions. Additional fiscal penalties

would divert resources away from client services at precisely the time when counties must invest heavily in implementation of new federal requirements.

Contra Costa County is one of the 19 Performance Measurement Counties (PMC) whose share of state-paid benefits will be determined by payment error rates which increases pressure on our county to reduce errors. Workers will take on additional responsibilities to track and correct over- and under-issuances, respond to more customer inquiries, and complete additional case actions and payment monitoring. If the state cannot afford its share and opts out of SNAP, benefits could be interrupted for all recipients.

Statutory and regulatory changes are needed to temporarily hold counties harmless from federally-driven PER increases for the pre- H.R. 1 penalties so counties can focus their limited resources on serving clients and maintaining program integrity. Without these protections, counties may face significant cost pressures that would undermine their ability to implement H.R. 1 effectively.

In conclusion, H.R. 1 represents one of the most significant and devastating challenges facing low-income Californians in accessing the social safety net and obtaining food and health care. Counties remain committed to implementing these changes responsibly and minimizing harm to the Californians who depend on these programs. However, counties cannot absorb these new requirements and assist clients without adequate State support.

The County of Contra Costa respectfully urges adoption of budget actions that:

- Fund CalFresh ABAWD work requirement implementation
- Strengthen Medi-Cal county administration and restore CPI adjustments
- Authorize a CalFresh match waiver
- Protect counties from federally-driven pre-H.R. 1 PER fiscal sanctions

These investments will help preserve food access and health coverage for vulnerable Californians while protecting the State's interests and maximizing federal funding. Thank you for your leadership during this challenging time.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS  
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment and Human Services  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 30, 2026

The Honorable Robert Rivas  
Speaker California State Assembly  
1021 O Street, Suite 8330  
Sacramento CA, 95814

The Honorable Jesse Gabriel  
Chair, Assembly Budget Committee  
1021 O Street, Suite 8230  
Sacramento CA, 95814

The Honorable David Tangipa  
Vice Chair, Assembly Budget Committee  
1021 O Street, Suite 4310  
Sacramento CA, 95814

## **RE: County H.R. 1 Budget Request**

Dear Speaker Rivas, Assemblymember Gabriel, and Assemblymember Tangipa:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our commitment to working with the Legislature to protect our safety net from the impacts of H.R. 1. This law fundamentally shifts fiscal responsibility for health and human services programs from the federal government to states and counties. To protect the people in our community and across the state who rely upon county safety net services to meet their basic needs, we must take action in partnership with the state. We stand together with county partners including California State Association of Counties (CSAC), Urban Counties of California (UCC), the California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), California Public Hospital Association (CAPH), and others to share a multi-year countywide H.R. 1 budget request.

H.R. 1 will increase county health and human services program costs due to expanded demand for indigent medical care, direct cost shifts to counties, increased county eligibility workload, and changes to Medi-Cal financing. Contra Costa County anticipates that the impact of these changes could result in statewide county costs ranging from \$6.0 billion to \$9.5 billion annually at full implementation. Counties have collectively developed a reasonable multi-year request for state funding of \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 to address these impacts. This request is outlined below and further detailed in the coalition H.R. 1 County Budget Multi-Year Request attachments.

### **County Indigent Care – \$761 million in 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in 2027-28, ongoing**

Counties are mandated to provide indigent care to low-income Californians who have no other source of health care. When the Affordable Care Act was implemented and demand for indigent care dramatically reduced, the Realignment funding provided to counties to meet this mandate was redirected by the state to other purposes. With more than one million people estimated to lose

Medi-Cal coverage, California residents will come to counties for these services. Currently, counties do not have a funding source to provide this care on behalf of the state. Counties need funding from the state to provide state-mandated basic health care to roughly 417,000 people, or about one-third of the individuals who are estimated to lose coverage through the new community engagement requirements, seek this care, and be eligible for these services. The indigent care funding request also includes \$200 million in one-time funding in 2026-27 to rebuild the infrastructure that will be needed to provide this care and \$50 million in ongoing funding for public health programs to provide services to individuals who lose health care coverage.

**Public Hospital Systems – \$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

County public hospital systems rely on a funding mechanism known as state-directed payments to cover the non-federal share of costs for providing inpatient Medi-Cal services. H.R. 1 reduces the ability of states to use these payments, which will significantly reduce public hospital system revenues. Counties request funding to begin stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protect patient care.

**County Eligibility – \$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

The county eligibility workforce plays an essential role in helping individuals and families obtain and retain Medi-Cal coverage and CalFresh benefits. Counties face a substantial increase in workload as a result of the new Medi-Cal community engagement requirements, more frequent Medi-Cal redeterminations, and reinstated and expanded CalFresh work requirements. The county eligibility request reflects the increased funding that will be needed for counties to implement the new eligibility requirements and maximize the number of people who can obtain exemptions or meet the work requirements to keep their health care and nutrition assistance. It also includes two budget neutral CalFresh items: (1) provide a temporary match waiver allowing counties to draw down full federal funding; and (2) hold counties harmless for penalties occurring outside of county control which are exacerbated by H.R. 1.

**County Behavioral Health – \$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

In addition to Medi-Cal specialty mental health services and substance use disorder services, counties provide behavioral health coverage to other individuals. Demand for these services is likely to increase as individuals lose eligibility for Medi-Cal. This budget request will support counties in providing services to this population.

The county H.R. 1 multi-year budget request is intended to mitigate direct harm to Contra Costa County residents who will lose health and nutrition services, as well as prevent cuts to other critical services that counties provide such as public safety and elections. This request comprehensively addresses the wide-ranging impacts to county health and human services programs. With this funding, counties will be able to maximize the number of individuals who retain Medi-Cal and CalFresh, rebuild county indigent care programs to serve individuals who lose health coverage, and protect needed patient care in public hospitals.

Addressing the health care and nutrition assistance needs of individuals impacted by the H.R. 1 changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh will be a fundamental, structural element of the state's budget in 2026-27 and for years to come. We have attached information that details this multi-year budget request. Contra Costa County is eager to partner with the Legislature and the Administration to find workable fiscal and policy solutions to protect our County's residents. Thank you for your

consideration of this critical request, which is essential to preserving safety net services for food security and health care for vulnerable members of our community.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

- cc: Honorable Members, Assembly Budget Committee  
Honorable Assemblymember Anamarie Ávila Fariás  
Honorable Assemblymember Rebecca Bauer-Kahan  
Honorable Assemblymember Buffy Wicks  
Honorable Assemblymember Lori Wilson  
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer
- encl: County H.R. 1 Budget Request Summary  
County H.R. 1 Budget Request Analysis



# Total H.R. 1 County Multi-Year Budget Request

H.R. 1 represents a fundamental shift of fiscal responsibility for safety net programs from the federal government to states and counties.

The table below outlines California Counties' Multi-Year Budget Request for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 fiscal years.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Indigent Care *</b>	\$761 million	\$2.4 billion
Funds state mandated, subsistence level care assuming 33% percent of those losing Medi-Cal coverage due to work requirements seek this care and are eligible for services.		
<b>Public Hospital Systems</b>	\$500 million	\$850 million
Begins stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protecting patient care.		
<b>County Eligibility</b>	\$373 million	\$402 million
Funds implementation of new eligibility requirements for Medi-Cal and CalFresh and robust screening and supports to maximize the number of individuals who can retain coverage and assistance.		
<b>County Behavioral Health</b>	\$224 million	\$828 million
Funds behavioral health services for individuals who will lose Medi-Cal coverage and seek services from counties.		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.9 billion</b>	<b>\$4.5 billion</b>

\* Note that the indigent care request includes \$200 million in 2026-27 in one-time infrastructure building funds, to be available for expenditure over three years, and \$50 million in each year for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.

## Key Facts

- This request assumes that county indigent care programs serve 33% of the people who lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements.
- Counties would provide indigent care services to approximately 417,000 people.
- Roughly 880,000 people who lose state Medi-Cal coverage due to work requirements would likely have no health care coverage.



Healthcare



Food



## California Counties' H.R. 1 Multi-Year Budget Request

In order to ensure that individuals and families continue to have access to medical care and nutrition benefits, the state budget must provide a significant, multi-year investment to counties to prevent critical harm from occurring in California's communities.

- In February 2026, county partners collectively released an [H.R. 1 Fact Sheet](#) detailing a range of \$6 billion to \$9.5 billion annual fiscal impact at full implementation to counties. This fact sheet provides a range of costs due to the uncertainty related to the actual number of Californians who will go to counties for services they would have otherwise received from the state.
- Since the fact sheet's release, county partners have worked to educate legislators, the administration and the public on the essential work counties will be required to perform on behalf of the state to meet the needs of California communities as they begin to implement H.R. 1.
- Providing resources to mitigate the detrimental impacts of H.R. 1 is a structural part of the state's budget and one of the overarching issues that must be addressed this budget year and the years moving forward.
- Counties are not able to address these impacts on our own and a true partnership over a multi-year period with the state is needed in order to prevent our safety net from crumbling.
- California counties request \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 to address the impacts of H.R. 1. See the additional coalition document for a more detailed description and analysis of the budget resources needed for counties to continue serving our communities.



Healthcare



Food



# County Approach to H.R. 1 Implementation and Funding Needs

H.R. 1 will result in a large number of people seeking indigent medical care from counties and substantial financial impacts to counties due to changes to Medi-Cal financing, increased county workload, and cost shifts. Since the passage of H.R. 1, the California State Association of Counties and affiliated organizations – County Health Executives Association of California (CHEAC), County Medical Services Program (CMSP), California Association of Public Hospitals & Health Systems (CAPH), County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), County Behavioral Health Directors Association (CBHDA), Urban Counties of California (UCC), and Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) – have worked to analyze the programmatic impacts, quantify the costs likely to be imposed by H.R. 1 and to develop a responsible multi-year budget request to implement the various requirements of H.R. 1.

In January, counties released a **county coalition document** that outlines our advocacy principles in response to H.R. 1. These include:

- ***Maintain Coverage and Benefits*** - Counties support efforts to maximize the ability to keep people enrolled in state and federal safety net programs using systems with existing and proven competencies like the county eligibility workforce.
- ***Fund New Requirements*** - Counties support ongoing and stable revenues for any new or expanded administrative requirements and service responsibilities and to address federal funding cuts.
- ***Keep Existing Commitments*** - Counties oppose reduced funding for existing county programs and responsibilities, unfunded expansions of existing mandates, or new unfunded mandates.



- **Increase Efficiency** - Counties support streamlining efforts that can create program coordination, improve accuracy, and support county staff in managing increased workload.
- **Provide Relief and Reduce Burdens** - Counties support appropriate relief from existing mandates where possible and reducing state-level requirements that add costly administrative burdens.

## H.R. 1 and the State Budget

Funding for health and human services programs such as Medi-Cal and CalFresh is second only to K-14 Education/Proposition 98 funding as a share of the state budget and exceeds Proposition 98 when factoring in federal funds. Addressing the impacts on Medi-Cal, including providing care to those who may lose coverage, as well as CalFresh, will be a fundamental, structural element of the development of the 2026-27 state budget. The following information provides a more detailed description and analysis of county costs and the services that will be provided with this funding.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Indigent Care *</b>	\$761 million	\$2.4 billion
<b>Public Hospital Systems</b>	\$500 million	\$850 million
<b>County Eligibility</b>	\$373 million	\$402 million
<b>County Behavioral Health</b>	\$224 million	\$828 million
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.9 billion</b>	<b>\$4.5 billion</b>

\* Note that the indigent care request includes \$200 million in 2026-27 in one-time infrastructure building funds, to be available for expenditure over three years, and \$50 million in each year for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.



# Analysis of County H.R. 1 Budget Request for Community Health and Nutrition Services for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 Fiscal Years

The requirements of H.R. 1 will have a generational impact on the relationship between the state and California counties. Fundamentally, this law shifts the delivery and cost of providing healthcare and nutrition services from the federal government to the state and counties. Therefore, addressing the health care and nutrition assistance needs of individuals impacted by the H.R. 1 changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh will be a fundamental, structural element of the state's budget in 2026-27 and moving forward.

Counties analyzed the programmatic impacts of H.R. 1 on county administered state programs—such as Medi-Cal and CalFresh—as well as the downstream effects on other county services and subsequently estimated the associated costs of these changes.

In developing cost estimates, counties relied on estimates from the state regarding the number of people who will be subject to new H.R. 1 policies, such as new Medi-Cal community engagement requirements and reinstated CalFresh work requirements. Counties also relied on estimates from the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) regarding the number of people who are anticipated to lose Medi-Cal coverage.

## County Indigent Care Programs



**Background:** Historically, counties provided indigent care to low-income Californians who had no other source of health care. Those county indigent care programs are only required to provide basic, subsistence-level health care, not comprehensive health insurance. Providing such care is mandated by the state, pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Section 17000. To fund those state-mandated services, counties were provided 1991 Realignment funding.

**Total Budget Request: \$761 million in 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in 2027-28 and ongoing (\$200 million of 2026-27 amount is one-time)**



Healthcare



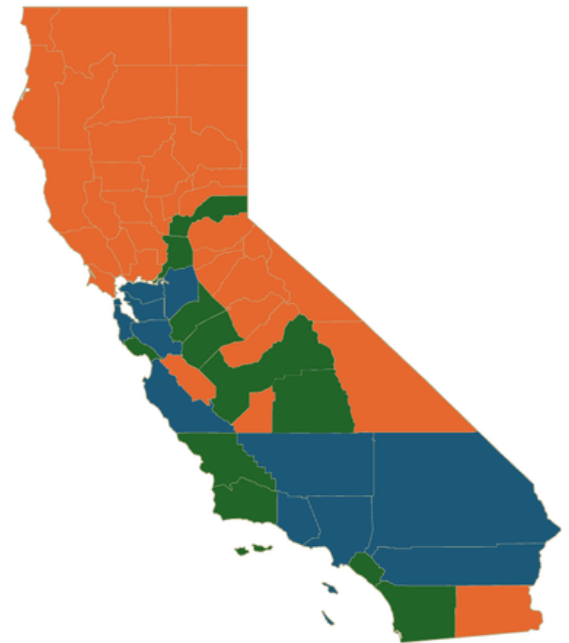
Food

After the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) which expanded coverage through Medi-Cal and Covered California, county indigent care programs were dramatically scaled down. The state began annually redirecting 1991 Health Realignment funding that had historically supported indigent care—through AB 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013)—to other purposes. The state also reduced the rate of growth for 1991 Realignment revenues deposited into the health subaccount, further diminishing the funding available to counties for indigent care and public health.

Counties are not obligated to provide services to individuals who are undocumented and behavioral health services are not included in the indigent care mandate. The eligibility requirements, cost sharing requirements, and benefit levels varied considerably between counties.

Counties provide indigent care programs using three models:

- **County Medical Services Program (CMSP)** – 35 rural and semi-rural counties collectively contract with clinics and hospitals to provide indigent care.
- **Article 13 Counties** - 11 counties provide indigent care either directly, through contracted providers, or through hybrid models.
- **Public Hospital System Counties** – 12 counties use their public hospital systems to either exclusively or significantly provide indigent care.



***Details of County Budget Request to Operate Indigent Care Programs***

Counties previously estimated the overall anticipated costs to provide services across a range of estimated demand for services.

To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding to operate county indigent care programs, given the impacts of H.R. 1, counties made a number of key assumptions.

- Section 17000 requirements do not require counties to provide coverage for undocumented individuals. Counties focused on the population of individuals who are projected by DHCS to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, adjusted to only reflect the share of that population with satisfactory immigration status.
- Counties assumed that 33% of those who lose Medi-Cal coverage will seek care and be eligible for services from county indigent care programs. Counties assumed that the enrollment rate would be at the low end of estimated enrollment scenarios, because of the limited set of services provided, eligibility requirements of county programs, cost sharing requirements used by many counties, and county efforts to assist those seeking indigent care with reenrolling in Medi-Cal, if they are eligible.
- Counties estimated per person per month costs based on a combination of historic per member costs for pre-ACA indigent care programs (trended forward to reflect inflation in costs) and current health care costs for the kinds of services that are typically provided by indigent care programs. For CMSP counties, the estimated per person per month cost is \$551, for Article 13 counties it is \$331 per person per month, and for public hospital system counties it is \$421 per person per month.
- Counties will need to rebuild the infrastructure to operate indigent care programs. This funding will be used to establish core systems and capabilities across the twenty-three non-CMSP counties, including clinical infrastructure, information technology systems, fiscal, legal, and administrative infrastructure, and workforce and operational support. These funds will also support the development of systems and processes within indigent care programs to collect the documentation needed to support the state and county eligibility workforce in making medical frailty and disability determinations required to exempt people from Medi-Cal community engagement requirements, allowing some people to return to full-scope Medi-Cal coverage.



- Because Medi-Cal community engagement requirements begin in January 2027 and individuals will be subject to community engagement requirements upon their annual (and then six-month) redetermination date, counties assume that individuals who will seek services from indigent care programs will begin doing so in the last quarter of the 2026-27 budget year.
- Note that this estimate assumes that 67% of individuals with satisfactory immigration status who lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to work requirements (about 880,000 individuals) and all undocumented individuals who lose Medi-Cal coverage will likely no longer have a source of health care coverage.

### ***County Indigent Care Programs Multi-Year Budget Request***

- Infrastructure Building – ***\$200 million in 2026-27***, to be used over three years.
- Direct Medical Services and Administration
  - ***\$561 million in 2026-27*** to support the delivery of direct medical services to newly eligible medically indigent adults and associated administrative support in the 23 non-CMSP counties. (This includes \$50 million per year in 2026-27 and ongoing for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.)
  - ***\$2.4 billion in 2027-28 and ongoing*** to provide medical services in all 58 counties.





## Public Hospital System Financing



**Background:** For decades, California's public hospital systems have been required to fund the non-federal share of inpatient Fee-For-Service Medi-Cal costs without receiving State General Fund support for those expenditures. Since Medi-Cal managed care base rates do not cover the cost of providing care, public hospital systems have relied on federal supplemental payments, including state directed payments, to supplement base rates. H.R. 1 targets these payments, which will reduce public hospital system revenue by \$2.3 billion annually once H.R. 1 is fully implemented.

**Total Budget Request: \$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to Public Hospital System**

H.R. 1 will increase fiscal pressures on California's public hospital systems by capping and reducing state directed payments, reducing the federal match for emergency care for childless adults with Unsatisfactory Immigration Status, and reducing the number of patients with Medi-Cal coverage. This will lead to an estimated reduction in federal funding of \$3.4 billion annually once H.R. 1 is fully implemented.

### **County Multi-Year Budget Request to Support the Operation of Public Hospital Systems**

In order to begin offsetting the impact of the coming reduction in SDPs, counties request **\$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28 and ongoing** to begin stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protecting patient care.



## County Eligibility Workforce



**Background:** The county eligibility workforce assists individuals and families with obtaining and retaining coverage and benefits, drawing down additional federal funds to do so. As the H.R. 1 Medi-Cal community engagement requirements are implemented and counties are required to reinstate CalFresh work requirements, there will be new costs for the increased county eligibility work to assist eligible Medi-Cal and CalFresh enrollees in maintaining their enrollment.

**Total Budget Request: \$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to County Eligibility Workforce**

For Medi-Cal, there will be increased workload related to the new work and community engagement requirements for existing enrollees and new applicants who will be required to demonstrate compliance one month before enrollment, as well as a doubling of redeterminations. This includes properly identifying and certifying key exemptions, supporting enrollees engaged in qualifying activities, and connecting enrollees to employment, educational, and volunteer opportunities. DHCS estimates that up to 2.8 million enrollees (60%) will require some form of manual county-worker support and verification.

For CalFresh, there will be increased workload related to the changes to the reinstated and expanded work requirements. This includes robust screening to identify those who are exempt from work requirements, supporting recipients who are not exempt with overcoming documentation challenges, and connecting them with employment and training opportunities. CDSS estimates that nearly 1 million recipients will require some form of manual county worker support and verification. In addition, for CalFresh, the federal government is reducing its contribution to administration costs from 50 percent to 25 percent, resulting in an increase of the county share from 15 percent to 22.5 percent.

### **Methodology for Anticipated Cost Estimate for County Eligibility Workforce**

To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding for county eligibility work for Medi-Cal and CalFresh, counties made the following assumptions to capture the workload necessary to support H.R. 1.



- **For Medi-Cal, an estimated additional 2,000 eligibility workers statewide will be required to accommodate the following additional hours of workload –**
  - Additional 3.5 hours per client, per year for robust exemption and compliance review for individuals who cannot be verified by automated data matches.
  - Additional 50 minutes per client for those initially deemed noncompliant for follow up to resolve documentation issues.
  - Additional 1.2 hours per client, per year for the more frequent six-month eligibility redeterminations.
- **For CalFresh, an estimated up to additional 400 – 500 eligibility workers statewide will be required to accommodate the following additional hours of workload –**
  - Additional 3.92 to 4.25 hours per client, per year to explore eligibility for exemptions or provide support in understanding needs to retain benefits.

**County Eligibility Workforce Multi-Year Budget Request**

To implement the eligibility requirements of H.R. 1, counties request **\$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28 and ongoing** to implement the increased eligibility requirements of H.R. 1. Likewise, we also request two budget neutral actions.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Medi-Cal Eligibility Workforce</b>	\$270 million	\$344 million
<b>CalFresh County Eligibility Workforce</b>	\$103 million	\$58 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$373 million</b>	<b>\$402 million</b>

- **CalFresh County Share of Cost Match Waiver** - Adopt a temporary CalFresh match waiver that maintains county contributions at 2024-25 levels, allowing counties to draw down the full amount of federal funds and state funds commensurate with what has already been budgeted.
- **CalFresh Penalties Hold Harmless** - Enact statutory changes to hold impacted counties harmless for any penalties for payment accuracy that result from circumstances outside of county control, which are exacerbated by H.R. 1.



# Analysis of County H.R. 1 Budget Request for Community Behavioral Health Services for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 Fiscal Years

## County Behavioral Health Programs



**Background:** Under current law, county behavioral health programs provide Medi-Cal specialty mental health services and substance use disorder services, largely using Realignment funding. Counties also provide behavioral health services to other individuals using other fund sources such as from the Behavioral Health Services Act. Under 1991 Realignment, county behavioral health programs are required to provide services to those not enrolled in Medi-Cal, to the extent that resources are available. As people lose eligibility for Medi-Cal, some of those individuals may seek care for their behavioral health needs from counties. To the extent that resources are available, counties would provide services to that population.

**Total Budget Request: \$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details and Methodology of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to County Behavioral Health Programs**

As people lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to the changes in H.R. 1, there will be increased demand for behavioral health services. Because county indigent care programs are not required to and historically did not provide behavioral health services, people who need services may turn to county behavioral health programs.

To estimate the demand for services, counties relied on estimates from DHCS of the number of people who are projected to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, the change to six-monthly eligibility redeterminations, and the elimination of full scope Medi-Cal benefits for certain migrant populations. Counties used the current penetration rate for Medi-Cal behavioral health services (the share of the Medi-Cal enrolled population that currently receives these services) to estimate the number of people likely to seek services and a range of costs per enrollee of \$6,300 per year to \$21,000 per year, to reflect the possible utilization of services.





To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding to provide behavioral health services to those who lose Medi-Cal eligibility, counties made a number of key assumptions:

- Counties relied on estimates from the Department of Health Care Services of the number of people who are projected to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, the change to six-monthly eligibility redeterminations, and the elimination of full scope Medi-Cal benefits for certain migrant populations.
- To determine how many of those people may seek services for behavioral health needs, counties used the current penetration rate for Medi-Cal behavioral health services (the share of the Medi-Cal enrolled population that currently receives these services) to estimate the number of people likely to seek services. This equates to about 27,000 people seeking services in 2026-27 and 89,000 individuals seeking services in 2027-28.
- Counties assumed that the statewide average cost to provide services will be about \$10,000 per enrollee per year, which is a mid-range estimate of the current cost to provide behavioral health services.

### ***County Behavioral Health Multi-Year Budget Request***

Based on these assumptions, counties anticipate that up to 89,000 people will seek services. To provide services to those who lose Medi-Cal coverage and seek services, Counties request ***\$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28 and ongoing***



# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 30, 2026

The Honorable Gavin Newsom  
Governor, State of California  
1021 O Street, Suite 9000  
Sacramento CA, 95814

## **RE: County H.R. 1 Budget Request**

Dear Governor Newsom:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our commitment to working with the Administration to protect our safety net from the impacts of H.R. 1. This law fundamentally shifts fiscal responsibility for health and human services programs from the federal government to states and counties. To protect the people in our community and across the state who rely upon county safety net services to meet their basic needs, we must take action in partnership with the state. We stand together with county partners including California State Association of Counties (CSAC), Urban Counties of California (UCC), the California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), California Public Hospital Association (CAPH), and others to share a multi-year countywide H.R. 1 budget request.

H.R. 1 will increase county health and human services program costs due to expanded demand for indigent medical care, direct cost shifts to counties, increased county eligibility workload, and changes to Medi-Cal financing. Contra Costa County anticipates that the impact of these changes could result in statewide county costs ranging from \$6.0 billion to \$9.5 billion annually at full implementation. Counties have collectively developed a reasonable multi-year request for state funding of \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 to address these impacts. This request is outlined below and further detailed in the coalition H.R. 1 County Budget Multi-Year Request attachments.

### **County Indigent Care – \$761 million in 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in 2027-28, ongoing**

Counties are mandated to provide indigent care to low-income Californians who have no other source of health care. When the Affordable Care Act was implemented and demand for indigent care dramatically reduced, the Realignment funding provided to counties to meet this mandate

was redirected by the state to other purposes. With more than one million people estimated to lose Medi-Cal coverage, California residents will come to counties for these services. Currently, counties do not have a funding source to provide this care on behalf of the state. Counties need funding from the state to provide state-mandated basic health care to roughly 417,000 people, or about one-third of the individuals who are estimated to lose coverage through the new community

engagement requirements, seek this care, and be eligible for these services. The indigent care funding request also includes \$200 million in one-time funding in 2026-27 to rebuild the infrastructure that will be needed to provide this care and \$50 million in ongoing funding for public health programs to provide services to individuals who lose health care coverage.

**Public Hospital Systems – \$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

County public hospital systems rely on a funding mechanism known as state-directed payments to cover the non-federal share of costs for providing inpatient Medi-Cal services. H.R. 1 reduces the ability of states to use these payments, which will significantly reduce public hospital system revenues. Counties request funding to begin stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protect patient care.

**County Eligibility – \$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

The county eligibility workforce plays an essential role in helping individuals and families obtain and retain Medi-Cal coverage and CalFresh benefits. Counties face a substantial increase in workload as a result of the new Medi-Cal community engagement requirements, more frequent Medi-Cal redeterminations, and reinstated and expanded CalFresh work requirements. The county eligibility request reflects the increased funding that will be needed for counties to implement the new eligibility requirements and maximize the number of people who can obtain exemptions or meet the work requirements to keep their health care and nutrition assistance. It also includes two budget neutral CalFresh items: (1) provide a temporary match waiver allowing counties to draw down full federal funding; and (2) hold counties harmless for penalties occurring outside of county control which are exacerbated by H.R. 1.

**County Behavioral Health – \$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

In addition to Medi-Cal specialty mental health services and substance use disorder services, counties provide behavioral health coverage to other individuals. Demand for these services is likely to increase as individuals lose eligibility for Medi-Cal. This budget request will support counties in providing services to this population.

The county H.R. 1 multi-year budget request is intended to mitigate direct harm to Contra Costa County residents who will lose health and nutrition services, as well as prevent cuts to other critical services that counties provide such as public safety and elections. This request comprehensively addresses the wide-ranging impacts to county health and human services programs. With this funding, counties will be able to maximize the number of individuals who retain Medi-Cal and CalFresh, rebuild county indigent care programs to serve individuals who lose health coverage, and protect needed patient care in public hospitals.

Addressing the health care and nutrition assistance needs of individuals impacted by the H.R. 1 changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh will be a fundamental, structural element of the state's budget in 2026-27 and for years to come. We have attached information that details this multi-year budget request. Contra Costa County is eager to partner with your Administration and the Legislature to find workable fiscal and policy solutions to protect our County's residents. Thank you for your consideration of this critical request. Your leadership in response to these harmful changes is essential to preserving food security, health care, and other core service for communities throughout the state.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Dr. Grant Colfax, Director of Contra Costa County Health Services  
Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment and Human Services  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

encl: County H.R. 1 Budget Request Summary  
County H.R. 1 Budget Request Analysis



# Total H.R. 1 County Multi-Year Budget Request

H.R. 1 represents a fundamental shift of fiscal responsibility for safety net programs from the federal government to states and counties.

The table below outlines California Counties' Multi-Year Budget Request for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 fiscal years.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Indigent Care *</b>	\$761 million	\$2.4 billion
Funds state mandated, subsistence level care assuming 33% percent of those losing Medi-Cal coverage due to work requirements seek this care and are eligible for services.		
<b>Public Hospital Systems</b>	\$500 million	\$850 million
Begins stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protecting patient care.		
<b>County Eligibility</b>	\$373 million	\$402 million
Funds implementation of new eligibility requirements for Medi-Cal and CalFresh and robust screening and supports to maximize the number of individuals who can retain coverage and assistance.		
<b>County Behavioral Health</b>	\$224 million	\$828 million
Funds behavioral health services for individuals who will lose Medi-Cal coverage and seek services from counties.		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.9 billion</b>	<b>\$4.5 billion</b>

\* Note that the indigent care request includes \$200 million in 2026-27 in one-time infrastructure building funds, to be available for expenditure over three years, and \$50 million in each year for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.

## Key Facts

- This request assumes that county indigent care programs serve 33% of the people who lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements.
- Counties would provide indigent care services to approximately 417,000 people.
- Roughly 880,000 people who lose state Medi-Cal coverage due to work requirements would likely have no health care coverage.



Healthcare



Food



## California Counties' H.R. 1 Multi-Year Budget Request

In order to ensure that individuals and families continue to have access to medical care and nutrition benefits, the state budget must provide a significant, multi-year investment to counties to prevent critical harm from occurring in California's communities.

- In February 2026, county partners collectively released an [H.R. 1 Fact Sheet](#) detailing a range of \$6 billion to \$9.5 billion annual fiscal impact at full implementation to counties. This fact sheet provides a range of costs due to the uncertainty related to the actual number of Californians who will go to counties for services they would have otherwise received from the state.
- Since the fact sheet's release, county partners have worked to educate legislators, the administration and the public on the essential work counties will be required to perform on behalf of the state to meet the needs of California communities as they begin to implement H.R. 1.
- Providing resources to mitigate the detrimental impacts of H.R. 1 is a structural part of the state's budget and one of the overarching issues that must be addressed this budget year and the years moving forward.
- Counties are not able to address these impacts on our own and a true partnership over a multi-year period with the state is needed in order to prevent our safety net from crumbling.
- California counties request \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 to address the impacts of H.R. 1. See the additional coalition document for a more detailed description and analysis of the budget resources needed for counties to continue serving our communities.



Healthcare



Food



## County Approach to H.R. 1 Implementation and Funding Needs

H.R. 1 will result in a large number of people seeking indigent medical care from counties and substantial financial impacts to counties due to changes to Medi-Cal financing, increased county workload, and cost shifts. Since the passage of H.R. 1, the California State Association of Counties and affiliated organizations – County Health Executives Association of California (CHEAC), County Medical Services Program (CMSP), California Association of Public Hospitals & Health Systems (CAPH), County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), County Behavioral Health Directors Association (CBHDA), Urban Counties of California (UCC), and Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) – have worked to analyze the programmatic impacts, quantify the costs likely to be imposed by H.R. 1 and to develop a responsible multi-year budget request to implement the various requirements of H.R. 1.

In January, counties released a [\*\*county coalition document\*\*](#) that outlines our advocacy principles in response to H.R. 1. These include:

- **Maintain Coverage and Benefits** - Counties support efforts to maximize the ability to keep people enrolled in state and federal safety net programs using systems with existing and proven competencies like the county eligibility workforce.
- **Fund New Requirements** - Counties support ongoing and stable revenues for any new or expanded administrative requirements and service responsibilities and to address federal funding cuts.
- **Keep Existing Commitments** - Counties oppose reduced funding for existing county programs and responsibilities, unfunded expansions of existing mandates, or new unfunded mandates.



- **Increase Efficiency** - Counties support streamlining efforts that can create program coordination, improve accuracy, and support county staff in managing increased workload.
- **Provide Relief and Reduce Burdens** - Counties support appropriate relief from existing mandates where possible and reducing state-level requirements that add costly administrative burdens.

## H.R. 1 and the State Budget

Funding for health and human services programs such as Medi-Cal and CalFresh is second only to K-14 Education/Proposition 98 funding as a share of the state budget and exceeds Proposition 98 when factoring in federal funds. Addressing the impacts on Medi-Cal, including providing care to those who may lose coverage, as well as CalFresh, will be a fundamental, structural element of the development of the 2026-27 state budget. The following information provides a more detailed description and analysis of county costs and the services that will be provided with this funding.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Indigent Care *</b>	\$761 million	\$2.4 billion
<b>Public Hospital Systems</b>	\$500 million	\$850 million
<b>County Eligibility</b>	\$373 million	\$402 million
<b>County Behavioral Health</b>	\$224 million	\$828 million
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.9 billion</b>	<b>\$4.5 billion</b>

\* Note that the indigent care request includes \$200 million in 2026-27 in one-time infrastructure building funds, to be available for expenditure over three years, and \$50 million in each year for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.



# Analysis of County H.R. 1 Budget Request for Community Health and Nutrition Services for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 Fiscal Years

The requirements of H.R. 1 will have a generational impact on the relationship between the state and California counties. Fundamentally, this law shifts the delivery and cost of providing healthcare and nutrition services from the federal government to the state and counties. Therefore, addressing the health care and nutrition assistance needs of individuals impacted by the H.R. 1 changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh will be a fundamental, structural element of the state's budget in 2026-27 and moving forward.

Counties analyzed the programmatic impacts of H.R. 1 on county administered state programs—such as Medi-Cal and CalFresh—as well as the downstream effects on other county services and subsequently estimated the associated costs of these changes.

In developing cost estimates, counties relied on estimates from the state regarding the number of people who will be subject to new H.R. 1 policies, such as new Medi-Cal community engagement requirements and reinstated CalFresh work requirements. Counties also relied on estimates from the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) regarding the number of people who are anticipated to lose Medi-Cal coverage.

## County Indigent Care Programs



**Background:** Historically, counties provided indigent care to low-income Californians who had no other source of health care. Those county indigent care programs are only required to provide basic, subsistence-level health care, not comprehensive health insurance. Providing such care is mandated by the state, pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Section 17000. To fund those state-mandated services, counties were provided 1991 Realignment funding.

**Total Budget Request: \$761 million in 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in 2027-28 and ongoing (\$200 million of 2026-27 amount is one-time)**



Healthcare



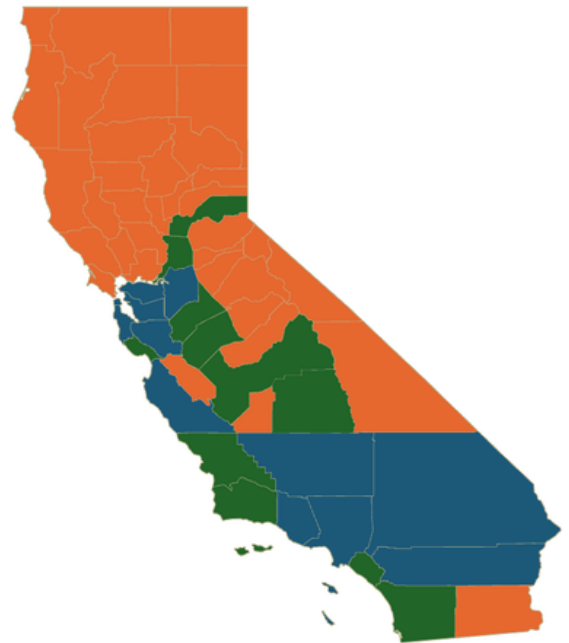
Food

After the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) which expanded coverage through Medi-Cal and Covered California, county indigent care programs were dramatically scaled down. The state began annually redirecting 1991 Health Realignment funding that had historically supported indigent care—through AB 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013)—to other purposes. The state also reduced the rate of growth for 1991 Realignment revenues deposited into the health subaccount, further diminishing the funding available to counties for indigent care and public health.

Counties are not obligated to provide services to individuals who are undocumented and behavioral health services are not included in the indigent care mandate. The eligibility requirements, cost sharing requirements, and benefit levels varied considerably between counties.

Counties provide indigent care programs using three models:

- **County Medical Services Program (CMSP)** - 35 rural and semi-rural counties collectively contract with clinics and hospitals to provide indigent care.
- **Article 13 Counties** - 11 counties provide indigent care either directly, through contracted providers, or through hybrid models.
- **Public Hospital System Counties** - 12 counties use their public hospital systems to either exclusively or significantly provide indigent care.



***Details of County Budget Request to Operate Indigent Care Programs***

Counties previously **estimated the overall anticipated costs** to provide services across a range of estimated demand for services.



To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding to operate county indigent care programs, given the impacts of H.R. 1, counties made a number of key assumptions.

- Section 17000 requirements do not require counties to provide coverage for undocumented individuals. Counties focused on the population of individuals who are projected by DHCS to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, adjusted to only reflect the share of that population with satisfactory immigration status.
- Counties assumed that 33% of those who lose Medi-Cal coverage will seek care and be eligible for services from county indigent care programs. Counties assumed that the enrollment rate would be at the low end of estimated enrollment scenarios, because of the limited set of services provided, eligibility requirements of county programs, cost sharing requirements used by many counties, and county efforts to assist those seeking indigent care with reenrolling in Medi-Cal, if they are eligible.
- Counties estimated per person per month costs based on a combination of historic per member costs for pre-ACA indigent care programs (trended forward to reflect inflation in costs) and current health care costs for the kinds of services that are typically provided by indigent care programs. For CMSP counties, the estimated per person per month cost is \$551, for Article 13 counties it is \$331 per person per month, and for public hospital system counties it is \$421 per person per month.
- Counties will need to rebuild the infrastructure to operate indigent care programs. This funding will be used to establish core systems and capabilities across the twenty-three non-CMSP counties, including clinical infrastructure, information technology systems, fiscal, legal, and administrative infrastructure, and workforce and operational support. These funds will also support the development of systems and processes within indigent care programs to collect the documentation needed to support the state and county eligibility workforce in making medical frailty and disability determinations required to exempt people from Medi-Cal community engagement requirements, allowing some people to return to full-scope Medi-Cal coverage.





- Because Medi-Cal community engagement requirements begin in January 2027 and individuals will be subject to community engagement requirements upon their annual (and then six-month) redetermination date, counties assume that individuals who will seek services from indigent care programs will begin doing so in the last quarter of the 2026-27 budget year.
- Note that this estimate assumes that 67% of individuals with satisfactory immigration status who lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to work requirements (about 880,000 individuals) and all undocumented individuals who lose Medi-Cal coverage will likely no longer have a source of health care coverage.

### ***County Indigent Care Programs Multi-Year Budget Request***

- Infrastructure Building – ***\$200 million in 2026-27***, to be used over three years.
- Direct Medical Services and Administration
  - ***\$561 million in 2026-27*** to support the delivery of direct medical services to newly eligible medically indigent adults and associated administrative support in the 23 non-CMSP counties. (This includes \$50 million per year in 2026-27 and ongoing for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.)
  - ***\$2.4 billion in 2027-28 and ongoing*** to provide medical services in all 58 counties.





## Public Hospital System Financing



**Background:** For decades, California's public hospital systems have been required to fund the non-federal share of inpatient Fee-For-Service Medi-Cal costs without receiving State General Fund support for those expenditures. Since Medi-Cal managed care base rates do not cover the cost of providing care, public hospital systems have relied on federal supplemental payments, including state directed payments, to supplement base rates. H.R. 1 targets these payments, which will reduce public hospital system revenue by \$2.3 billion annually once H.R. 1 is fully implemented.

**Total Budget Request: \$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to Public Hospital System**

H.R. 1 will increase fiscal pressures on California's public hospital systems by capping and reducing state directed payments, reducing the federal match for emergency care for childless adults with Unsatisfactory Immigration Status, and reducing the number of patients with Medi-Cal coverage. This will lead to an estimated reduction in federal funding of \$3.4 billion annually once H.R. 1 is fully implemented.

### **County Multi-Year Budget Request to Support the Operation of Public Hospital Systems**

In order to begin offsetting the impact of the coming reduction in SDPs, counties request **\$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28 and ongoing** to begin stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protecting patient care.



## County Eligibility Workforce



**Background:** The county eligibility workforce assists individuals and families with obtaining and retaining coverage and benefits, drawing down additional federal funds to do so. As the H.R. 1 Medi-Cal community engagement requirements are implemented and counties are required to reinstate CalFresh work requirements, there will be new costs for the increased county eligibility work to assist eligible Medi-Cal and CalFresh enrollees in maintaining their enrollment.

**Total Budget Request: \$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to County Eligibility Workforce**

For Medi-Cal, there will be increased workload related to the new work and community engagement requirements for existing enrollees and new applicants who will be required to demonstrate compliance one month before enrollment, as well as a doubling of redeterminations. This includes properly identifying and certifying key exemptions, supporting enrollees engaged in qualifying activities, and connecting enrollees to employment, educational, and volunteer opportunities. DHCS estimates that up to 2.8 million enrollees (60%) will require some form of manual county-worker support and verification.

For CalFresh, there will be increased workload related to the changes to the reinstated and expanded work requirements. This includes robust screening to identify those who are exempt from work requirements, supporting recipients who are not exempt with overcoming documentation challenges, and connecting them with employment and training opportunities. CDSS estimates that nearly 1 million recipients will require some form of manual county worker support and verification. In addition, for CalFresh, the federal government is reducing its contribution to administration costs from 50 percent to 25 percent, resulting in an increase of the county share from 15 percent to 22.5 percent.

### **Methodology for Anticipated Cost Estimate for County Eligibility Workforce**

To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding for county eligibility work for Medi-Cal and CalFresh, counties made the following assumptions to capture the workload necessary to support H.R. 1.



- **For Medi-Cal, an estimated additional 2,000 eligibility workers statewide will be required to accommodate the following additional hours of workload –**
  - Additional 3.5 hours per client, per year for robust exemption and compliance review for individuals who cannot be verified by automated data matches.
  - Additional 50 minutes per client for those initially deemed noncompliant for follow up to resolve documentation issues.
  - Additional 1.2 hours per client, per year for the more frequent six-month eligibility redeterminations.
- **For CalFresh, an estimated up to additional 400 – 500 eligibility workers statewide will be required to accommodate the following additional hours of workload –**
  - Additional 3.92 to 4.25 hours per client, per year to explore eligibility for exemptions or provide support in understanding needs to retain benefits.

**County Eligibility Workforce Multi-Year Budget Request**

To implement the eligibility requirements of H.R. 1, counties request **\$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28 and ongoing** to implement the increased eligibility requirements of H.R. 1. Likewise, we also request two budget neutral actions.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Medi-Cal Eligibility Workforce</b>	\$270 million	\$344 million
<b>CalFresh County Eligibility Workforce</b>	\$103 million	\$58 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$373 million</b>	<b>\$402 million</b>

- **CalFresh County Share of Cost Match Waiver** - Adopt a temporary CalFresh match waiver that maintains county contributions at 2024-25 levels, allowing counties to draw down the full amount of federal funds and state funds commensurate with what has already been budgeted.
- **CalFresh Penalties Hold Harmless** - Enact statutory changes to hold impacted counties harmless for any penalties for payment accuracy that result from circumstances outside of county control, which are exacerbated by H.R. 1.



# Analysis of County H.R. 1 Budget Request for Community Behavioral Health Services for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 Fiscal Years

## County Behavioral Health Programs



**Background:** Under current law, county behavioral health programs provide Medi-Cal specialty mental health services and substance use disorder services, largely using Realignment funding. Counties also provide behavioral health services to other individuals using other fund sources such as from the Behavioral Health Services Act. Under 1991 Realignment, county behavioral health programs are required to provide services to those not enrolled in Medi-Cal, to the extent that resources are available. As people lose eligibility for Medi-Cal, some of those individuals may seek care for their behavioral health needs from counties. To the extent that resources are available, counties would provide services to that population.

**Total Budget Request: \$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details and Methodology of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to County Behavioral Health Programs**

As people lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to the changes in H.R. 1, there will be increased demand for behavioral health services. Because county indigent care programs are not required to and historically did not provide behavioral health services, people who need services may turn to county behavioral health programs.

To estimate the demand for services, counties relied on estimates from DHCS of the number of people who are projected to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, the change to six-monthly eligibility redeterminations, and the elimination of full scope Medi-Cal benefits for certain migrant populations. Counties used the current penetration rate for Medi-Cal behavioral health services (the share of the Medi-Cal enrolled population that currently receives these services) to estimate the number of people likely to seek services and a range of costs per enrollee of \$6,300 per year to \$21,000 per year, to reflect the possible utilization of services.





To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding to provide behavioral health services to those who lose Medi-Cal eligibility, counties made a number of key assumptions:

- Counties relied on estimates from the Department of Health Care Services of the number of people who are projected to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, the change to six-monthly eligibility redeterminations, and the elimination of full scope Medi-Cal benefits for certain migrant populations.
- To determine how many of those people may seek services for behavioral health needs, counties used the current penetration rate for Medi-Cal behavioral health services (the share of the Medi-Cal enrolled population that currently receives these services) to estimate the number of people likely to seek services. This equates to about 27,000 people seeking services in 2026-27 and 89,000 individuals seeking services in 2027-28.
- Counties assumed that the statewide average cost to provide services will be about \$10,000 per enrollee per year, which is a mid-range estimate of the current cost to provide behavioral health services.

### ***County Behavioral Health Multi-Year Budget Request***

Based on these assumptions, counties anticipate that up to 89,000 people will seek services. To provide services to those who lose Medi-Cal coverage and seek services, Counties request ***\$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28 and ongoing***



# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 30, 2026

The Honorable Monique Limon  
Senate President Pro Tempore  
1021 O Street, Suite 8518  
Sacramento CA, 95814

The Honorable John Laird  
Chair, Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal  
Review  
1021 O Street, Suite 8720  
Sacramento CA, 95814

The Honorable Roger Niello  
Vice Chair, Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal  
Review  
1021 O Street, Suite 7110  
Sacramento CA, 95814

## **RE: County H.R. 1 Budget Request**

Dear President Pro Tempore Limón, Senator Laird, and Senator Niello:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our commitment to working with the Legislature to protect our safety net from the impacts of H.R. 1. This law fundamentally shifts fiscal responsibility for health and human services programs from the federal government to states and counties. To protect the people in our community and across the state who rely upon county safety net services to meet their basic needs, we must take action in partnership with the state. We stand together with county partners including California State Association of Counties (CSAC), Urban Counties of California (UCC), the California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), California Public Hospital Association (CAPH), and others to share a multi-year countywide H.R. 1 budget request.

H.R. 1 will increase county health and human services program costs due to expanded demand for indigent medical care, direct cost shifts to counties, increased county eligibility workload, and changes to Medi-Cal financing. Contra Costa County anticipates that the impact of these changes could result in statewide county costs ranging from \$6.0 billion to \$9.5 billion annually at full implementation. Counties have collectively developed a reasonable multi-year request for state funding of \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 to address these impacts. This request is outlined below and further detailed in the coalition H.R. 1 County Budget Multi-Year Request attachments.

### **County Indigent Care – \$761 million in 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in 2027-28, ongoing**

Counties are mandated to provide indigent care to low-income Californians who have no other source of health care. When the Affordable Care Act was implemented and demand for indigent care dramatically reduced, the Realignment funding provided to counties to meet this mandate

was redirected by the state to other purposes. With more than one million people estimated to lose Medi-Cal coverage, California residents will come to counties for these services. Currently, counties do not have a funding source to provide this care on behalf of the state. Counties need funding from the state to provide state-mandated basic health care to roughly 417,000 people, or about one-third of the individuals who are estimated to lose coverage through the new community engagement requirements, seek this care, and be eligible for these services. The indigent care funding request also includes \$200 million in one-time funding in 2026-27 to rebuild the infrastructure that will be needed to provide this care and \$50 million in ongoing funding for public health programs to provide services to individuals who lose health care coverage.

**Public Hospital Systems – \$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

County public hospital systems rely on a funding mechanism known as state-directed payments to cover the non-federal share of costs for providing inpatient Medi-Cal services. H.R. 1 reduces the ability of states to use these payments, which will significantly reduce public hospital system revenues. Counties request funding to begin stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protect patient care.

**County Eligibility – \$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

The county eligibility workforce plays an essential role in helping individuals and families obtain and retain Medi-Cal coverage and CalFresh benefits. Counties face a substantial increase in workload as a result of the new Medi-Cal community engagement requirements, more frequent Medi-Cal redeterminations, and reinstated and expanded CalFresh work requirements. The county eligibility request reflects the increased funding that will be needed for counties to implement the new eligibility requirements and maximize the number of people who can obtain exemptions or meet the work requirements to keep their health care and nutrition assistance. It also includes two budget neutral CalFresh items: (1) provide a temporary match waiver allowing counties to draw down full federal funding; and (2) hold counties harmless for penalties occurring outside of county control which are exacerbated by H.R. 1.

**County Behavioral Health – \$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28, ongoing**

In addition to Medi-Cal specialty mental health services and substance use disorder services, counties provide behavioral health coverage to other individuals. Demand for these services is likely to increase as individuals lose eligibility for Medi-Cal. This budget request will support counties in providing services to this population.

The county H.R. 1 multi-year budget request is intended to mitigate direct harm to Contra Costa County residents who will lose health and nutrition services, as well as prevent cuts to other critical services that counties provide such as public safety and elections. This request comprehensively addresses the wide-ranging impacts to county health and human services programs. With this funding, counties will be able to maximize the number of individuals who retain Medi-Cal and CalFresh, rebuild county indigent care programs to serve individuals who lose health coverage, and protect needed patient care in public hospitals.

Addressing the health care and nutrition assistance needs of individuals impacted by the H.R. 1 changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh will be a fundamental, structural element of the state's budget in 2026-27 and for years to come. We have attached information that details this multi-year budget request. Contra Costa County is eager to partner with the Legislature and the Administration to

find workable fiscal and policy solutions to protect our County's residents. Thank you for your consideration of this critical request, which is essential to preserving safety net services for food security and health care for vulnerable members of our community.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

- cc: Honorable Members, Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review  
Honorable Senator Jesse Arreguín  
Honorable Senator Chris Cabaldon  
Honorable Senator Tim Grayson  
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer
- encl: County H.R. 1 Budget Request Summary  
County H.R. 1 Budget Request Analysis



# Total H.R. 1 County Multi-Year Budget Request

H.R. 1 represents a fundamental shift of fiscal responsibility for safety net programs from the federal government to states and counties.

The table below outlines California Counties' Multi-Year Budget Request for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 fiscal years.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Indigent Care *</b>	\$761 million	\$2.4 billion
Funds state mandated, subsistence level care assuming 33% percent of those losing Medi-Cal coverage due to work requirements seek this care and are eligible for services.		
<b>Public Hospital Systems</b>	\$500 million	\$850 million
Begins stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protecting patient care.		
<b>County Eligibility</b>	\$373 million	\$402 million
Funds implementation of new eligibility requirements for Medi-Cal and CalFresh and robust screening and supports to maximize the number of individuals who can retain coverage and assistance.		
<b>County Behavioral Health</b>	\$224 million	\$828 million
Funds behavioral health services for individuals who will lose Medi-Cal coverage and seek services from counties.		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.9 billion</b>	<b>\$4.5 billion</b>

*\* Note that the indigent care request includes \$200 million in 2026-27 in one-time infrastructure building funds, to be available for expenditure over three years, and \$50 million in each year for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.*

## Key Facts

- This request assumes that county indigent care programs serve 33% of the people who lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements.
- Counties would provide indigent care services to approximately 417,000 people.
- Roughly 880,000 people who lose state Medi-Cal coverage due to work requirements would likely have no health care coverage.



Healthcare



Food



## California Counties' H.R. 1 Multi-Year Budget Request

In order to ensure that individuals and families continue to have access to medical care and nutrition benefits, the state budget must provide a significant, multi-year investment to counties to prevent critical harm from occurring in California's communities.

- In February 2026, county partners collectively released an [H.R. 1 Fact Sheet](#) detailing a range of \$6 billion to \$9.5 billion annual fiscal impact at full implementation to counties. This fact sheet provides a range of costs due to the uncertainty related to the actual number of Californians who will go to counties for services they would have otherwise received from the state.
- Since the fact sheet's release, county partners have worked to educate legislators, the administration and the public on the essential work counties will be required to perform on behalf of the state to meet the needs of California communities as they begin to implement H.R. 1.
- Providing resources to mitigate the detrimental impacts of H.R. 1 is a structural part of the state's budget and one of the overarching issues that must be addressed this budget year and the years moving forward.
- Counties are not able to address these impacts on our own and a true partnership over a multi-year period with the state is needed in order to prevent our safety net from crumbling.
- California counties request \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 to address the impacts of H.R. 1. See the additional coalition document for a more detailed description and analysis of the budget resources needed for counties to continue serving our communities.



Healthcare



Food



## County Approach to H.R. 1 Implementation and Funding Needs

H.R. 1 will result in a large number of people seeking indigent medical care from counties and substantial financial impacts to counties due to changes to Medi-Cal financing, increased county workload, and cost shifts. Since the passage of H.R. 1, the California State Association of Counties and affiliated organizations – County Health Executives Association of California (CHEAC), County Medical Services Program (CMSP), California Association of Public Hospitals & Health Systems (CAPH), County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), County Behavioral Health Directors Association (CBHDA), Urban Counties of California (UCC), and Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) – have worked to analyze the programmatic impacts, quantify the costs likely to be imposed by H.R. 1 and to develop a responsible multi-year budget request to implement the various requirements of H.R. 1.

In January, counties released a **county coalition document** that outlines our advocacy principles in response to H.R. 1. These include:

- ***Maintain Coverage and Benefits*** - Counties support efforts to maximize the ability to keep people enrolled in state and federal safety net programs using systems with existing and proven competencies like the county eligibility workforce.
- ***Fund New Requirements*** - Counties support ongoing and stable revenues for any new or expanded administrative requirements and service responsibilities and to address federal funding cuts.
- ***Keep Existing Commitments*** - Counties oppose reduced funding for existing county programs and responsibilities, unfunded expansions of existing mandates, or new unfunded mandates.



Healthcare



Food

- **Increase Efficiency** - Counties support streamlining efforts that can create program coordination, improve accuracy, and support county staff in managing increased workload.
- **Provide Relief and Reduce Burdens** - Counties support appropriate relief from existing mandates where possible and reducing state-level requirements that add costly administrative burdens.

## H.R. 1 and the State Budget

Funding for health and human services programs such as Medi-Cal and CalFresh is second only to K-14 Education/Proposition 98 funding as a share of the state budget and exceeds Proposition 98 when factoring in federal funds. Addressing the impacts on Medi-Cal, including providing care to those who may lose coverage, as well as CalFresh, will be a fundamental, structural element of the development of the 2026-27 state budget. The following information provides a more detailed description and analysis of county costs and the services that will be provided with this funding.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Indigent Care *</b>	\$761 million	\$2.4 billion
<b>Public Hospital Systems</b>	\$500 million	\$850 million
<b>County Eligibility</b>	\$373 million	\$402 million
<b>County Behavioral Health</b>	\$224 million	\$828 million
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1.9 billion</b>	<b>\$4.5 billion</b>

\* Note that the indigent care request includes \$200 million in 2026-27 in one-time infrastructure building funds, to be available for expenditure over three years, and \$50 million in each year for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.



# Analysis of County H.R. 1 Budget Request for Community Health and Nutrition Services for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 Fiscal Years

The requirements of H.R. 1 will have a generational impact on the relationship between the state and California counties. Fundamentally, this law shifts the delivery and cost of providing healthcare and nutrition services from the federal government to the state and counties. Therefore, addressing the health care and nutrition assistance needs of individuals impacted by the H.R. 1 changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh will be a fundamental, structural element of the state's budget in 2026-27 and moving forward.

Counties analyzed the programmatic impacts of H.R. 1 on county administered state programs—such as Medi-Cal and CalFresh—as well as the downstream effects on other county services and subsequently estimated the associated costs of these changes.

In developing cost estimates, counties relied on estimates from the state regarding the number of people who will be subject to new H.R. 1 policies, such as new Medi-Cal community engagement requirements and reinstated CalFresh work requirements. Counties also relied on estimates from the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) regarding the number of people who are anticipated to lose Medi-Cal coverage.

## County Indigent Care Programs



**Background:** Historically, counties provided indigent care to low-income Californians who had no other source of health care. Those county indigent care programs are only required to provide basic, subsistence-level health care, not comprehensive health insurance. Providing such care is mandated by the state, pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Section 17000. To fund those state-mandated services, counties were provided 1991 Realignment funding.

**Total Budget Request: \$761 million in 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in 2027-28 and ongoing (\$200 million of 2026-27 amount is one-time)**



Healthcare



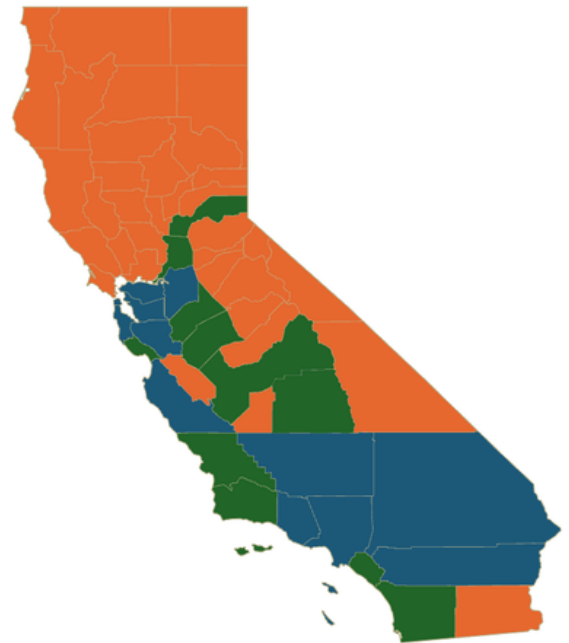
Food

After the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) which expanded coverage through Medi-Cal and Covered California, county indigent care programs were dramatically scaled down. The state began annually redirecting 1991 Health Realignment funding that had historically supported indigent care—through AB 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013)—to other purposes. The state also reduced the rate of growth for 1991 Realignment revenues deposited into the health subaccount, further diminishing the funding available to counties for indigent care and public health.

Counties are not obligated to provide services to individuals who are undocumented and behavioral health services are not included in the indigent care mandate. The eligibility requirements, cost sharing requirements, and benefit levels varied considerably between counties.

Counties provide indigent care programs using three models:

- **County Medical Services Program (CMSP)** - 35 rural and semi-rural counties collectively contract with clinics and hospitals to provide indigent care.
- **Article 13 Counties** - 11 counties provide indigent care either directly, through contracted providers, or through hybrid models.
- **Public Hospital System Counties** - 12 counties use their public hospital systems to either exclusively or significantly provide indigent care.



***Details of County Budget Request to Operate Indigent Care Programs***

Counties previously **estimated the overall anticipated costs** to provide services across a range of estimated demand for services.



To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding to operate county indigent care programs, given the impacts of H.R. 1, counties made a number of key assumptions.

- Section 17000 requirements do not require counties to provide coverage for undocumented individuals. Counties focused on the population of individuals who are projected by DHCS to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, adjusted to only reflect the share of that population with satisfactory immigration status.
- Counties assumed that 33% of those who lose Medi-Cal coverage will seek care and be eligible for services from county indigent care programs. Counties assumed that the enrollment rate would be at the low end of estimated enrollment scenarios, because of the limited set of services provided, eligibility requirements of county programs, cost sharing requirements used by many counties, and county efforts to assist those seeking indigent care with reenrolling in Medi-Cal, if they are eligible.
- Counties estimated per person per month costs based on a combination of historic per member costs for pre-ACA indigent care programs (trended forward to reflect inflation in costs) and current health care costs for the kinds of services that are typically provided by indigent care programs. For CMSP counties, the estimated per person per month cost is \$551, for Article 13 counties it is \$331 per person per month, and for public hospital system counties it is \$421 per person per month.
- Counties will need to rebuild the infrastructure to operate indigent care programs. This funding will be used to establish core systems and capabilities across the twenty-three non-CMSP counties, including clinical infrastructure, information technology systems, fiscal, legal, and administrative infrastructure, and workforce and operational support. These funds will also support the development of systems and processes within indigent care programs to collect the documentation needed to support the state and county eligibility workforce in making medical frailty and disability determinations required to exempt people from Medi-Cal community engagement requirements, allowing some people to return to full-scope Medi-Cal coverage.





- Because Medi-Cal community engagement requirements begin in January 2027 and individuals will be subject to community engagement requirements upon their annual (and then six-month) redetermination date, counties assume that individuals who will seek services from indigent care programs will begin doing so in the last quarter of the 2026-27 budget year.
- Note that this estimate assumes that 67% of individuals with satisfactory immigration status who lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to work requirements (about 880,000 individuals) and all undocumented individuals who lose Medi-Cal coverage will likely no longer have a source of health care coverage.

### ***County Indigent Care Programs Multi-Year Budget Request***

- Infrastructure Building – ***\$200 million in 2026-27***, to be used over three years.
- Direct Medical Services and Administration
  - ***\$561 million in 2026-27*** to support the delivery of direct medical services to newly eligible medically indigent adults and associated administrative support in the 23 non-CMSP counties. (This includes \$50 million per year in 2026-27 and ongoing for increased county public health costs to provide services to those who lose health care coverage.)
  - ***\$2.4 billion in 2027-28 and ongoing*** to provide medical services in all 58 counties.



## Public Hospital System Financing



**Background:** For decades, California's public hospital systems have been required to fund the non-federal share of inpatient Fee-For-Service Medi-Cal costs without receiving State General Fund support for those expenditures. Since Medi-Cal managed care base rates do not cover the cost of providing care, public hospital systems have relied on federal supplemental payments, including state directed payments, to supplement base rates. H.R. 1 targets these payments, which will reduce public hospital system revenue by \$2.3 billion annually once H.R. 1 is fully implemented.

**Total Budget Request: \$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to Public Hospital System**

H.R. 1 will increase fiscal pressures on California's public hospital systems by capping and reducing state directed payments, reducing the federal match for emergency care for childless adults with Unsatisfactory Immigration Status, and reducing the number of patients with Medi-Cal coverage. This will lead to an estimated reduction in federal funding of \$3.4 billion annually once H.R. 1 is fully implemented.

### **County Multi-Year Budget Request to Support the Operation of Public Hospital Systems**

In order to begin offsetting the impact of the coming reduction in SDPs, counties request **\$500 million in 2026-27 and \$850 million in 2027-28 and ongoing** to begin stabilizing public hospital system revenues and protecting patient care.



## County Eligibility Workforce



**Background:** The county eligibility workforce assists individuals and families with obtaining and retaining coverage and benefits, drawing down additional federal funds to do so. As the H.R. 1 Medi-Cal community engagement requirements are implemented and counties are required to reinstate CalFresh work requirements, there will be new costs for the increased county eligibility work to assist eligible Medi-Cal and CalFresh enrollees in maintaining their enrollment.

**Total Budget Request: \$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to County Eligibility Workforce**

For Medi-Cal, there will be increased workload related to the new work and community engagement requirements for existing enrollees and new applicants who will be required to demonstrate compliance one month before enrollment, as well as a doubling of redeterminations. This includes properly identifying and certifying key exemptions, supporting enrollees engaged in qualifying activities, and connecting enrollees to employment, educational, and volunteer opportunities. DHCS estimates that up to 2.8 million enrollees (60%) will require some form of manual county-worker support and verification.

For CalFresh, there will be increased workload related to the changes to the reinstated and expanded work requirements. This includes robust screening to identify those who are exempt from work requirements, supporting recipients who are not exempt with overcoming documentation challenges, and connecting them with employment and training opportunities. CDSS estimates that nearly 1 million recipients will require some form of manual county worker support and verification. In addition, for CalFresh, the federal government is reducing its contribution to administration costs from 50 percent to 25 percent, resulting in an increase of the county share from 15 percent to 22.5 percent.

### **Methodology for Anticipated Cost Estimate for County Eligibility Workforce**

To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding for county eligibility work for Medi-Cal and CalFresh, counties made the following assumptions to capture the workload necessary to support H.R. 1.



- **For Medi-Cal, an estimated additional 2,000 eligibility workers statewide will be required to accommodate the following additional hours of workload –**
  - Additional 3.5 hours per client, per year for robust exemption and compliance review for individuals who cannot be verified by automated data matches.
  - Additional 50 minutes per client for those initially deemed noncompliant for follow up to resolve documentation issues.
  - Additional 1.2 hours per client, per year for the more frequent six-month eligibility redeterminations.
- **For CalFresh, an estimated up to additional 400 – 500 eligibility workers statewide will be required to accommodate the following additional hours of workload –**
  - Additional 3.92 to 4.25 hours per client, per year to explore eligibility for exemptions or provide support in understanding needs to retain benefits.

**County Eligibility Workforce Multi-Year Budget Request**

To implement the eligibility requirements of H.R. 1, counties request **\$373 million in 2026-27 and \$402 million in 2027-28 and ongoing** to implement the increased eligibility requirements of H.R. 1. Likewise, we also request two budget neutral actions.

	2026-27	2027-28
<b>Medi-Cal Eligibility Workforce</b>	\$270 million	\$344 million
<b>CalFresh County Eligibility Workforce</b>	\$103 million	\$58 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$373 million</b>	<b>\$402 million</b>

- **CalFresh County Share of Cost Match Waiver** - Adopt a temporary CalFresh match waiver that maintains county contributions at 2024-25 levels, allowing counties to draw down the full amount of federal funds and state funds commensurate with what has already been budgeted.
- **CalFresh Penalties Hold Harmless** - Enact statutory changes to hold impacted counties harmless for any penalties for payment accuracy that result from circumstances outside of county control, which are exacerbated by H.R. 1.



# Analysis of County H.R. 1 Budget Request for Community Behavioral Health Services for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 Fiscal Years

## County Behavioral Health Programs



**Background:** Under current law, county behavioral health programs provide Medi-Cal specialty mental health services and substance use disorder services, largely using Realignment funding. Counties also provide behavioral health services to other individuals using other fund sources such as from the Behavioral Health Services Act. Under 1991 Realignment, county behavioral health programs are required to provide services to those not enrolled in Medi-Cal, to the extent that resources are available. As people lose eligibility for Medi-Cal, some of those individuals may seek care for their behavioral health needs from counties. To the extent that resources are available, counties would provide services to that population.

**Total Budget Request: \$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28 and ongoing**

### **Details and Methodology of Anticipated Fiscal Impacts to County Behavioral Health Programs**

As people lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to the changes in H.R. 1, there will be increased demand for behavioral health services. Because county indigent care programs are not required to and historically did not provide behavioral health services, people who need services may turn to county behavioral health programs.

To estimate the demand for services, counties relied on estimates from DHCS of the number of people who are projected to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, the change to six-monthly eligibility redeterminations, and the elimination of full scope Medi-Cal benefits for certain migrant populations. Counties used the current penetration rate for Medi-Cal behavioral health services (the share of the Medi-Cal enrolled population that currently receives these services) to estimate the number of people likely to seek services and a range of costs per enrollee of \$6,300 per year to \$21,000 per year, to reflect the possible utilization of services.





To construct a responsible and realistic request for state funding to provide behavioral health services to those who lose Medi-Cal eligibility, counties made a number of key assumptions:

- Counties relied on estimates from the Department of Health Care Services of the number of people who are projected to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to community engagement requirements, the change to six-monthly eligibility redeterminations, and the elimination of full scope Medi-Cal benefits for certain migrant populations.
- To determine how many of those people may seek services for behavioral health needs, counties used the current penetration rate for Medi-Cal behavioral health services (the share of the Medi-Cal enrolled population that currently receives these services) to estimate the number of people likely to seek services. This equates to about 27,000 people seeking services in 2026-27 and 89,000 individuals seeking services in 2027-28.
- Counties assumed that the statewide average cost to provide services will be about \$10,000 per enrollee per year, which is a mid-range estimate of the current cost to provide behavioral health services.

### ***County Behavioral Health Multi-Year Budget Request***

Based on these assumptions, counties anticipate that up to 89,000 people will seek services. To provide services to those who lose Medi-Cal coverage and seek services, Counties request ***\$224 million in 2026-27 and \$828 million in 2027-28 and ongoing***



# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar Street, First Floor  
Martinez, California 94553-1293

**John Gioia**, 1st District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2nd District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3rd District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4th District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5th District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 1, 2026

Honorable Caroline Menjivar, Chair  
Senate Budget & Fiscal Review  
Subcommittee No. 3  
1021 O Street, Suite 6630  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable Corey Jackson, Chair  
Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2  
1021 O Street, Room 8230  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Budget Request: Child Welfare Services Emergency Response Stabilization Funding and Flexible Family Supports**

Dear Chairs Menjivar and Jackson:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I respectfully request your support to continue funding for the Child Welfare Emergency Response (ER) Enhancement Program in Fiscal Year 2026–27, as well as a two-year extension of the Flexible Family Supports funding currently set to expire on June 30, 2026.

Sustaining these investments is essential to stabilizing California’s child welfare workforce and strengthening the systems that protect children and prevent family crises. Continued funding will help maintain child safety, support stable family-based placements—especially with kin and kin-like caregivers—and preserve permanent family connections. These resources are particularly important as H.R. 1’s changes threaten to reduce critical food security and health care supports for families and increase the risk of child welfare involvement, and as the State and counties prepare for implementation of the new Tiered Rate Structure.

### **Emergency Response (ER) Stabilization Funding**

Emergency Response (ER) is the frontline of California’s child protection system. ER social workers investigate allegations of abuse and neglect, assess child safety, and intervene during family crises. While overall caseloads have decreased, the severity and complexity of cases have grown, requiring deeper engagement and stronger coordination across systems.

Recent one-time ER Enhancement funds have helped counties improve response timeliness, stabilize staffing, and strengthen early safety planning, Child and Family Team (CFT) engagement, diversion efforts, and kin-first practices that prevent unnecessary foster care placements. However, these funds will expire on June 30, 2026. Without at least one additional year of support, counties will face reduced response capacity, renewed workforce instability, and diminished prevention effectiveness—particularly as H.R. 1’s harmful changes to food and health programs take effect.

We respectfully request approval of \$20 million General Fund in FY 2026–27 to sustain ER stabilization efforts statewide. Continued funding will allow counties to maintain staffing that supports vulnerable

families, prevents foster care entry, connects families to community and county services that meet basic needs, and helps reduce disproportionate system involvement of families and children of color. To date, ER Enhancement Funds have significantly improved Contra Costa County's ability to meet federal and state requirements and achieve better outcomes for children, youth, and families. Specifically:

- Contra Costa used ER Enhancement funds to hire two additional Social Casework Assistants to support youth awaiting placement at our Receiving Centers. These assistants help ER Social Workers assess and prepare for initial relative placements. As a result, the Children and Family Services (CFS) bureau increased its relative placement rate by 4% from 2021 to 2024.
- CFS hired retired Supervisor annuitants to coach newly hired ER Supervisors and ER Social Workers and to assist with closing ER referrals. This contributed to a 7% reduction in referrals open longer than 30 days from FY 2021–22 to FY 2023–24.
- CFS offered 29 overtime opportunities for ER Social Workers to address referral backlogs, reducing total open referrals by 13% during the same period.

Continued stabilization funding for Emergency Response is essential to maintaining child safety and preserving the system's ability to prevent crises before they escalate.

### **Flexible Family Supports, Two-Year Extension**

Flexible Family Supports funding has enabled county child welfare agencies to address immediate, concrete barriers that support placement stability and help children remain with relatives or other family-based caregivers. These funds provide practical supports that are not typically available through other funding sources. This funding is currently scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2026.

Counties have used Flexible Family Supports to ensure that children entering foster care can be placed promptly with kin by covering the cost of beds, minor home repairs, safety modifications such as pool fencing, and short-term rental or utility assistance. Many counties also use the funds to provide respite care for family caregivers—including kin caregivers—to reduce stress and prevent placement disruptions. Additionally, some counties use the funds to support travel and enrollment in enrichment and normalcy activities, including activities that maintain tribal and sibling connections. These investments have improved children's well-being, supported family-based placements and prevented entry into congregate care, and strengthened caregiver retention by reducing burnout.

In our county, Flexible Family Supports funding helps resource caregivers with respite care, supports youth participation in enrichment activities, facilitates connections to family, community, and culture, and assists with resolving housing and material barriers that would otherwise delay timely placements with relatives and Non-Relative Extended Family Members (NREFMs). As a result, we have been able to offer more resources to caregivers, maintain family connections, and increase placement stability. Without this funding, we anticipate declines in extracurricular participation, potential placement disruptions, and delays in placing children with relatives or NREFMs due to unresolved housing or safety needs.

We aim to continue supporting stable placements through enhanced caregiver respite, increased opportunities for youth, and ongoing assistance for relative caregivers preparing their homes. Sustaining these supports also reinforces our commitment to a Kin-First culture and helps expand relative and NREFM placements.

We respectfully request a two-year extension of Flexible Family Supports funding beyond June 30, 2026, to maintain continuity of these essential services while the State and counties implement the Tiered Rate

Structure on or after July 1, 2027. This extension will prevent any gap in critical supports for foster children, youth, and their caregivers.

Together, Emergency Response Stabilization and Flexible Family Supports are essential to protecting child safety, preserving placements, and sustaining prevention efforts. For these reasons we respectfully urge approval of \$20 million General Fund for Emergency Response in FY 2026-27 and a two-year extension of Flexible Family Supports funding.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS  
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment and Human Services  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar Street, First Floor  
Martinez, California 94553-1293

**John Gioia**, 1st District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2nd District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3rd District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4th District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5th District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 3, 2026

Honorable Caroline Menjivar, Chair  
Senate Budget & Fiscal Review  
Subcommittee No. 3  
1021 O Street, Suite 6630  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable Corey Jackson, Chair  
Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2  
1021 O Street, Room 8230  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Budget Proposals Concerns**

Dear Chairs Menjivar and Jackson:

As Chair of the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County, I write to express strong opposition to the proposed reductions to the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program included in the 2026-27 Governor's Budget. The Budget proposes several concerning and significant changes: shifting the full nonfederal cost of IHSS hour growth to counties beginning in FY 2027-28; eliminating the permanent Backup Provider System (BUPS); and automating termination of IHSS benefits to align with Medi-Cal discontinuances. Taken together, these changes would intensify fiscal pressures on counties by shifting additional safety-net responsibilities at a time when county resources are crucial to mitigating the most severe impacts of H.R. 1.

We also respectfully urge the Legislature to adopt statutory changes that preserve the current 50/50 cost-sharing arrangement between the State and counties for IHSS Community First Choice Option (CFCO) penalties. Together, these proposals have significant implications for the ability of IHSS recipients to safely remain in their homes, as these create significant pressures that will necessitate trade-offs in county administration of the IHSS program.

The IHSS program in Contra Costa County enables nearly 17,999 older adults and people with disabilities to avoid institutionalization by receiving essential care in their homes, delivered by 17,179 providers. IHSS enhances quality of life by making it easier to live at home and reduces the time and financial burdens placed on family and friend caregivers. County social workers serve as the critical gateway to IHSS, conducting in-home assessments, authorizing service hours, and completing required annual reassessments to ensure timely access to the appropriate level of care, based on individualized needs of clients.

### **Cost Shift for Growth in IHSS Hours to Counties**

The Governor's budget proposes to shift significant new costs to counties for growth in IHSS hours at an estimated cost of \$233.6 million beginning FY 2027-28. This creates a substantial new cost burden with no additional revenues to support it and would effectively place a higher burden on 1991 Realignment funding that counties rely upon to support caseload and cost growth in IHSS and other social services and health and human services safety net programs, including child welfare, CalFresh administration, CalWORKs, public health, behavioral/mental health, and other safety-net responsibilities. Moreover, the proposal creates

pressure for counties to limit growth in authorized hours for some of our most vulnerable Californians in accessing the at-home care they need, even when those hours reflect legitimate care needs and help avoid more costly institutionalization.

Counties already face severe underfunding in IHSS administration, by at least \$246 million total funds in the Administration's own estimate as of spring 2025. To address this funding shortfall in staffing, some counties contribute higher levels of funding to maintain staffing in order to meet state mandates for the program, totaling approximately \$71.1 million in FY 2024-25, or 18 percent above the state General Fund allocation, across all counties. Shifting additional service-level costs to counties would force difficult trade-offs, including the potential to reduce any additional funding for staffing which could result in delays for intakes, reassessments, and critical emerging needs of clients.

Passing higher service costs to counties also threatens to destabilize the provider workforce. Counties must approve any negotiated wages or benefits and that approval depends on predictable, adequate funding for both administration and service costs. Shifting growth costs to counties reduces the resources available to meet provider needs through collective bargaining, thus undermining recruitment and retention and further weakening the workforce at a time when the program is already facing provider shortages amid rising demand. At a time when California is prioritizing aging in place, caregiver workforce stability, and alternatives to institutional care, shifting service cost responsibilities to counties moves the State backward.

Contra Costa County strongly opposes the proposed shift of IHSS hour growth costs to counties and urges the Legislature to reject this proposal and its associated trailer bill language. This proposal will undermine the foundational purpose of IHSS: ensuring that older adults and people with disabilities can remain safely in their homes rather than entering costly institutional care.

### **Minimize harm to IHSS recipients from CFCO Penalties**

The Budget Act of 2025 shifted costs of federal penalties to counties for delayed reassessments under the CFCO program, currently at a 50/50 cost split between State and counties. Effective July 1, 2026, 100% of the liability will shift to counties. Contra Costa County is in strong support of the California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA)-proposed trailer bill language that would preserve the current 50 percent State / 50 percent county cost-sharing structure for CFCO reassessment penalties and address several critical implementation challenges faced by counties. The proposed trailer bill language is necessary to ensure that the implementation of CFCO penalties is fair, transparent, and administratively workable for counties that are already under immense operational strain. Without these statutory changes, counties will continue to face escalating fiscal pressures and increasing barriers to timely intakes, ultimately risking service delays for highly vulnerable IHSS applicants.

The penalties come at a time when counties are already struggling with severe IHSS social worker underfunding, as mentioned above. Contra Costa County served 13,981 IHSS clients in FY 2024-25 and have served 11,625 clients in FY 2025-26 thus far. Social workers in Contra Costa County carry caseloads of 357 IHSS clients per worker, making timely intakes and reassessments exceedingly difficult. The penalties have forced our county to prioritize CFCO reassessments to avoid penalties that would further erode our ability to provide timely access to services for IHSS applicants and other recipients and meet existing State requirements. Counties' immediate response to the CFCO law was to shift priority to CFCO cases to avoid federal fiscal penalties. Absent adequate funding for county staffing, this has resulted in applicants waiting longer for intakes, and existing clients with worsening health conditions are experiencing delays in reassessment. These delays jeopardize clients' safety, place families at risk, and increase the likelihood of costly institutional care, outcomes that contradict the State's long-standing commitment to home- and community-based services.

In Contra Costa County, increased caseloads are the major driver of overdue cases. For July 2025 to January 2026, the penalties assessed total to \$1,649,179. Penalties reduce resources to adequately fund program staffing. Resources from IHSS Intake have been moved to processing CFCO reassessments to mitigate accrual of penalties, delaying determinations on intakes.

CWDA’s proposal to include CFCO-related trailer bill language in the 2026 Budget Act is a reasonable, targeted, and cost-effective solution. The proposal would:

- Maintain the current 50 percent State/50 percent county cost share, avoiding a full cost shift to counties. Based on current data, this approach would likely limit State General Fund exposure to no more than \$16 million in FY 2026–27.
- Require CDSS to provide counties with the data necessary to reconcile penalty calculations in order to issue penalty payments to the State and avoid audit risks.
- Exclude IHSS cases that moved between counties or returned from leave from penalty calculations for 30 days after notifying the county of the change, as such circumstances are outside county control.
- Include technical cleanup provisions preventing counties from incurring unintended cost shifts unrelated to overdue reassessments.

This proposal is essential to protect IHSS consumers and ensure equitable access to critical services. Without action, Contra Costa County will be forced to continue to redirect scarce staff time away from timely intakes and urgent reassessments, creating further delays that jeopardize health and safety for IHSS applicants and recipients.

### **Oppose Eliminating the IHSS Backup Provider System (BUPS)**

The Governor’s Budget proposes to eliminate BUPS (\$3.5 million General Fund reduction). BUPS prevents gaps in care when a regular IHSS provider is unavailable by matching IHSS recipients with short-term providers. Eliminating BUPS would leave recipients with no safety net, creating service gaps for consumers who rely on backup providers in emergency situations. Consumers with the most complex needs, especially those relying on backup providers, will face increased health risks and potential institutionalization. This modest investment in BUPS yields significant cost savings from avoidance in hospitalizations or other institutional settings.

Auto-terminating IHSS recipients when Medi-Cal is discontinued. The Governor’s budget proposes to automate the termination of IHSS to align with the discontinuance of Medi-Cal (an \$86 million General Fund reduction). Currently, when a Medi-Cal case is discontinued, the IHSS recipient may be placed into the state-only IHSS Residual program and payments to their provider can continue until the county takes action to reinstate Medi-Cal. Once the individual comes back into Medi-Cal, the IHSS social worker will rescind the discontinuance and reinstate the recipient in IHSS. Auto-termination will disrupt care continuity and create payment lapses for providers. While framed as a cost containment measure, the “savings” would come from denying services to low-income older adults and people with disabilities. Even if Medi-Cal is restored, the lapse in payment for services creates a financial strain for providers, many of whom may choose to continue to deliver services without pay until Medi-Cal can be fully restored. These disruptions are not minor administrative delays; they represent lapses in essential care for individuals who cannot safely be left without assistance, increasing the likelihood of hospitalization or institutional placement.

Elimination of essential backup supports, and automatic termination of services for low-income recipients would increase risk for older adults and people with disabilities, destabilize the IHSS workforce, and strain already overextended county systems.

For these reasons, the Contra Costa County strongly urges the Legislature to reject the cuts proposed to IHSS in the Governor’s January Proposed Budget and support the CWDA-proposed trailer bill language. Protecting IHSS is essential to safeguarding vulnerable Californians and sustaining their ability to remain safely at home, a value the State has long affirmed and must continue to uphold.

Thank you for your consideration and continued partnership with counties to serve California’s most vulnerable residents.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS  
Chair, Board of Supervisors

- cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
- Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation
- Monica Nino, County Administrator
- Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment and Human Services
- Tracy Murray, Director of Aging and Adult Services
- Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
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Martinez, California 94553

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**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 1, 2026

California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment  
Director Kris Thayer  
Post Office Box 4010  
Sacramento, CA 95812-4010

## **RE: Contra Costa County's Comments on CalEnviroScreen (CES) version 5.0**

Dear Director Thayer:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I am writing to express our support for the County's comment letter on the draft CalEnviroScreen (CES) version 5.0 and to underscore the importance of ensuring that statewide environmental health and equity tools accurately reflect on-the-ground conditions in the communities we serve.

CalEnviroScreen has become a foundational resource for advancing environmental justice, guiding state investment, and informing local planning efforts across California. Its role in shaping policy, funding priorities, and long-term climate resilience strategies cannot be overstated. Contra Costa County appreciates the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's commitment to regularly updating the model so that it continues to evolve with science, data, and policy needs.

At the same time, the County's preliminary analysis of CES 5.0 raises several concerns about data consistency, methodology changes, and the potential implications these shifts may have on historically burdened communities. As noted in the County's comment letter, some census tracts that have long faced significant environmental and socioeconomic stressors appear to move out of the top quartile of CalEnviroScreen scores in CES 5.0, while other areas with comparatively fewer challenges have shifted upward. These unexpected changes—particularly in places like Bay Point and the Pacheco mobile home park—do not match the lived experience of residents or the County's extensive environmental justice engagement efforts.

The County's observations about data variability, including large swings in criteria such as hazardous materials, low-birth-weight indicators, and unemployment, highlight the need for close examination of input data and methodology. Many of these indicators are already sensitive to small sample sizes or operational changes, and when they shift dramatically from one CES version to the next, it can undermine confidence in the results and complicate local planning processes. Local governments rely heavily on CalEnviroScreen when developing General Plans, Climate Action and Adaptation Plans, and other long-range policy documents. As the State continues to refine the CES model, it would be helpful to consider approaches that recognize communities

experiencing long-term disadvantage, even if their CES designation fluctuates between versions. A transitional or supplemental designation—or an approach that incorporates data trends over time—could provide more stability for state funding eligibility and local planning.

Contra Costa County also recommends that the State, through both the Legislature and Administration, consider thoughtfully reevaluating how CalEnviroScreen is used to determine access to statewide climate-related funding. Competitive grants are an important tool, but they can unintentionally exclude communities with fewer administrative resources and force communities to compete against each other to address broader environmental challenges. Flexible block grants or hybrid models that reward equity-centered program design, regional collaboration, and high-road labor practices could help broaden participation while still delivering strong outcomes aligned with State priorities.

Finally, as the State prepares for the development of CES 6.0, we strongly support OEHHA’s intention to integrate climate-related data and impacts into future versions of the model. Climate change is already affecting the health, safety, and economic stability of vulnerable communities, and CalEnviroScreen is well positioned to help guide equitable climate action across California. We encourage OEHHA to continue partnering with local governments and community stakeholders as this work progresses.

Thank you again for your leadership, and for your continued collaboration with Contra Costa County and communities throughout California. We appreciate the opportunity to provide input and remain committed to supporting a CalEnviroScreen framework that is transparent, data-driven, and reflective of the real-world conditions facing our residents.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
John Kopchik, Director of Conservation and Development  
Kristine Solseng, Principal Planner  
Jody London, Sustainability Coordinator  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

Encl.: Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development Comment Letter on CalEnviroScreen 5.0

**COMMENTS BY THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA  
ON DRAFT CalEnviroScreen 5.0**

**April 1, 2026**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft CalEnviroScreen (CES) version 5.0. CalEnviroScreen has become an integral planning and resource allocation tool; we appreciate the effort to ensure it is regularly updated.

Given the importance of CalEnviroScreen, Contra Costa County (County) conducted a preliminary analysis and has some concerns about the draft CES version 5.0. Many of the underlying concerns originated because the proposed CES 5.0 does not match local knowledge on the ground. Some of the County’s most historically disadvantaged communities are no longer in the top 25% of CalEnviroScreen scores, while others that are not especially disadvantaged are now categorized within the top 25% of CalEnviroScreen scores. Communities such as Bay Point and the mobile home park in Pacheco are no longer in the top 25% while communities like East Richmond Heights have a Draft CES 5.0 in the top 25%.

**Concern about Data Input Metrics**

One reason for the change in final CES scores may be due to underlying data inconsistencies and variation between versions. For example, in the Bay Point community there appears to be significant variation in the hazardous material points between CES 4.0 and Draft CES 5.0, with an increased number of hazardous material sites identified as private residences, and removal of known facilities, including Henkel Aerospace, Shell Catalysts, and the Keller Canyon landfill. A more in-depth analysis would be required to see if there are additional inconsistencies in the data. See Attachment 1 for a comparison map of Hazardous Materials sites in Bay Point in CalEnviroScreen 4.0 vs 5.0. The following table provides a review of some of the many factors in the Bay Point community and indicators that match local knowledge about the Bay Point population.

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>CES 4.0</b>	<b>CES 5.0</b>	<b>Key Factors for change</b>	<b>Why still Disadvantaged</b>
6013314103	75.2	72.92	Extreme swings (68.84%) from CES 4.0 - Draft 5.0 for Hazardous Waste impacts. Uncertain why there is a 33% drop in unemployment rate or a 26.4% drop in housing burden.	This area is in the 96th percentile for asthma, has a linguistic isolation score of 85.56% and a poverty score of 76.8% with a toxic release score at 89.64%

Census Tract	CES 4.0	CES 5.0	Key Factors for change	Why still Disadvantaged
6013314200	83.75	73.2	Significant swings (-20.99%) from CES 4.0 - Draft 5.0 for Hazardous Waste impacts; Significant shifts in low birth weight (-20.90%) extreme shifts (-39.85%) in linguistic isolation despite similar demographic characteristics.	Still has a very high poverty rate (83.09%), unemployment rate (93.38%), and housing burden (84.3%) with higher than average pollution impacts with high percentile for cleanups (81.75%) and lead exposure (77%)
6013315000	75.59	65.52	Extreme swings (56.56%) from CES 4.0 - Draft 5.0 for Hazardous Waste impacts as well as housing burden (-55.88%).	Still has a very asthma rate (93%) and unemployment rate (85%) while being in the top percentile for clean up (92%), ground water threats (92.7%), and traffic impacts 85.2%

**Significant Data Swings between Versions**

Another concern about CES 5.0 is some of the criteria percentages experience a swing of over 20%, and often over 50%, between CES versions 4.0 and 5.0. These swings may be due to small sample size, changes in methodology, or other factors. Some criteria had a greater instance of large swings such as cleanups, hazardous waste facilities, low birth weight, unemployment rate, and housing burden. A census tract in Vine Hill went from the bottom 21.11% in unemployment to the top 82.74% - a change of nearly 62%. Another census tract went from the top 80% for hazardous waste to just bottom 1.89%, with very little change in the surrounding community. While some change due to data reliability is understandable, when specific factors experience such extreme swings, it brings into question the reliability of the criteria used for analysis.

Low birth weight is one example of a criterion with significant swings between CES versions. This is likely because the population measured is so small that minor changes can cause significant swings in the data. In California, the median population size for a census tract is about 4,500 people. The statewide birth rate is estimated to be 4.2 births per 1,000 people, meaning the

average number of births per year in a typical census tract is 19 births. A census tract in the top 99% has a low birth rate of 10.53%, or 2 low-weight births per year. This means that even over a multiyear period one or two births can swing a census tract's population ranking from a low percentile to a high percentile. The swing may be due to actual births, or it could be due to geocoding errors or other data inaccuracies. While it is known that environmental pollution is a factor in low-birth weights and infants with lower birth rates are more susceptible to environmental impacts, there are other factors that may impact the birth weight of an infant that are not related to the environment. Data errors and multicausal low birth weight factor coupled with the small sample size of "infants born in a census tract over the past 4-5 years" results in unreliable measures of community impact. Weighing a criterion with so much variability with the same weight as poverty rate or other factors where the entire census tract population can be impacted creates swings in the population score that may not be related to environmental justice issues.

### **Balancing CES Methodology Updates with Local Planning Efforts**

CalEnviroScreen has evolved into a cornerstone for not only California policy and funding implementation, but also for local planning efforts. The County's [General Plan](#) and [Climate Action and Adaptation Plan](#) include policies focused on environmental justice, as required by both Senate Bill 1000 and the County's Board of Supervisors. Both documents rely on the CalEnviroScreen designation to identify Impacted Communities in Contra Costa County. Revising the *General Plan* to reflect updated CalEnviroScreen designations is anticipated, however when the new designations conflict with local knowledge this creates challenges with our priorities to correct historic injustices, and credibility challenges in community.

Given that the model attempts to quantify local impacts using a large scale, there are communities that continue to experience the same impacts between CES versions yet move in and out of the Disadvantaged Community designation. Thus, local planning efforts and project funding anticipation diverge from State policy and funding opportunities. Please consider integrating these transitionally disadvantaged communities into the analysis by either capitalizing on previous CES analysis as a factor in each iteration or creating a designation for transitional communities.

### **Updating Statewide Climate Funding Methodology**

As noted above, one of the ways the state uses the CES "disadvantaged" designation is to determine eligibility for funding. This leads to a situation where neighboring communities are often competing against each other for limited funds, and many communities are not eligible at all. The state could consider a different method of allocating funding that would increase participation and accelerate progress toward statewide climate goals by simplifying access to funding.

According to the [California Climate Investments Programs web site](#), "Across California, 117 California Climate Investments programs administered by 27 State agencies are continuing to direct billions of dollars into our State's transition to a low-carbon and more equitable future." It is a stretch for a local government to track these grant opportunities, provide comments on draft guidelines, and then determine whether to apply for competitive grants. Before applying for a grant, the local government has to weigh the time and resources needed to develop the grant application against the likelihood of receiving the grant award. This automatically limits the pool

of participating applicants, often leaving out those who do not have the staff and/or resources to develop grant applications.

The State could consider using flexible block grants, rather than a competitive grant process, for local governments that demonstrate how funds will be used to meet State-identified criteria. The State could take the list of California Climate Investment programs and use it as a menu from which local governments could choose to spend their funds. The State could use allocation formulas that provide relatively more funding for communities that are disadvantaged. The formulas could also incentivize other beneficial approaches such as building broad public and private coalitions, designing implementation projects that expand high wage job opportunities suitable for local residents, or joint initiatives by neighboring jurisdictions to create projects with regional reach and significance. This would allow more communities across the state to benefit from the California Climate Investments Programs while still achieving state goals. And it would free up state agency staff to focus on program administration, development, and implementation, rather than writing grant guidelines and conducting bid processes.

This model has been successfully implemented in the past, including grants for Proposition 39 school energy efficiency projects and the Ocean Protection Council's Senate Bill 1 Grant Program. Hallmarks of these programs include rolling quarterly submissions and intergovernmental collaboration, which enable jurisdictions to apply when they are ready and able to implement these priorities.

### **Climate Change Criteria in CES 6.0**

Finally, as the CES methodology evolves, Contra Costa County hopes the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment continues to engage with local leaders. Climate change will increasingly impact communities throughout the state, especially those that are most vulnerable. As CalEPA develops a strategy for integrating climate data for use in CES 6.0, Contra Costa County supports the integration of climate data in CES 6.0 as a collaborative effort to ensure climate action and resiliency continue to be a priority for the State while reflecting local community impacts.

Submitted by:

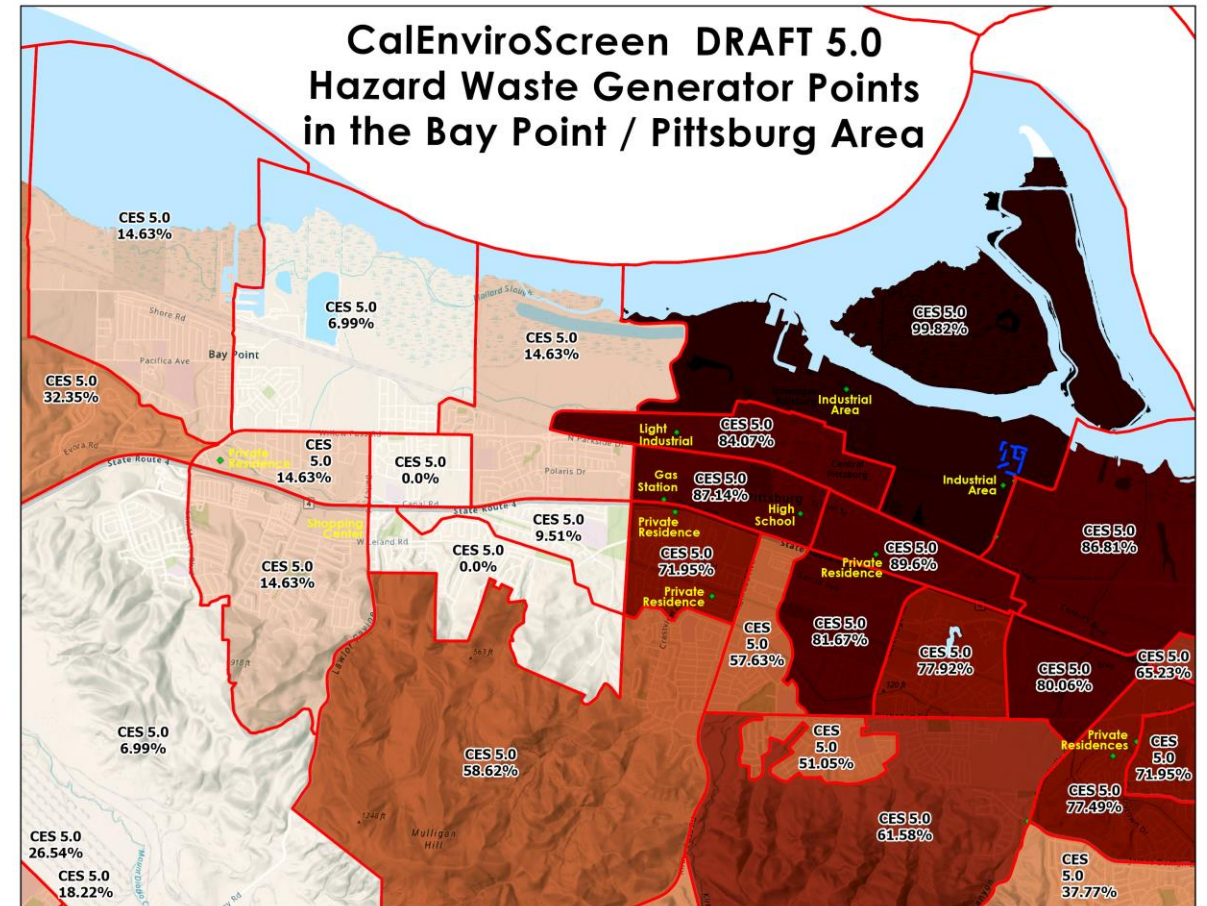
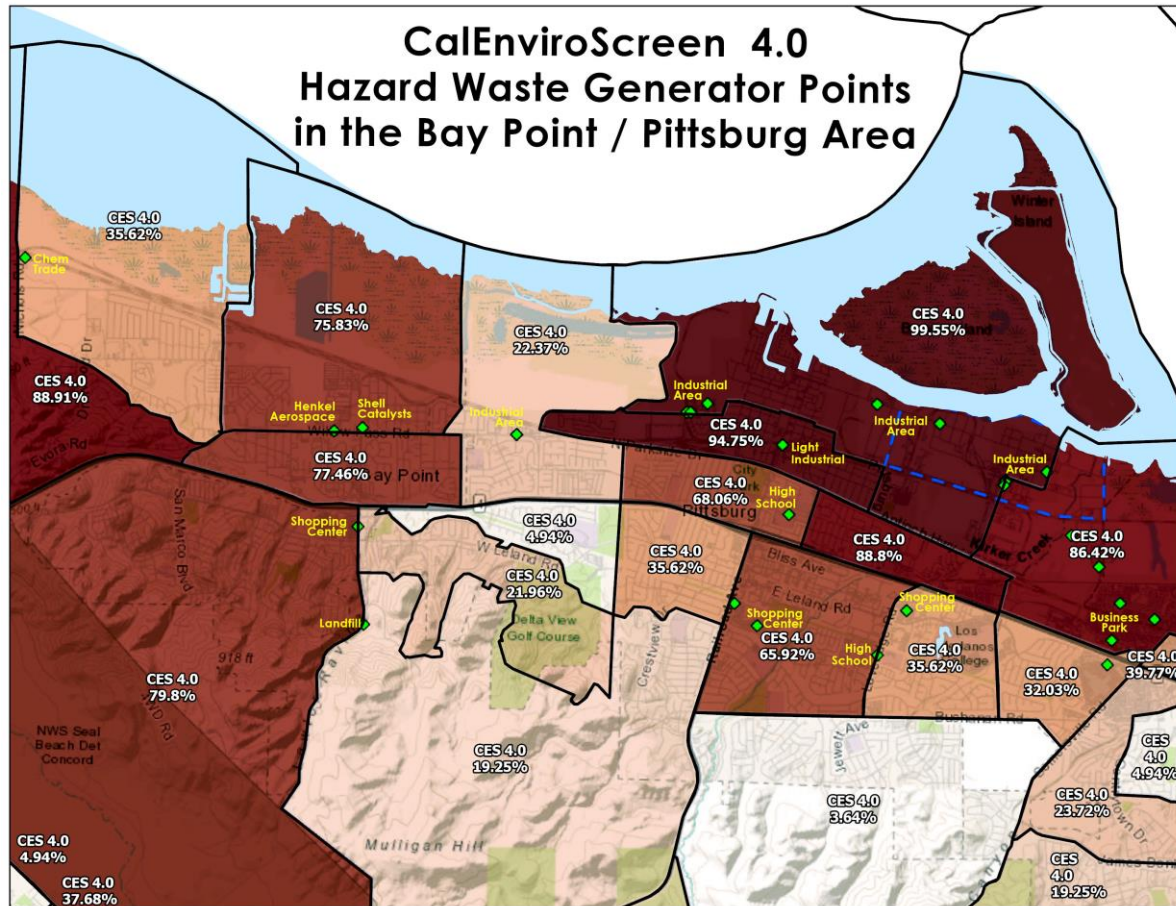
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Jody London, Sustainability Coordinator  
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# Attachment 1: Hazardous Waste Changes in Bay Point CES 4.0 vs Draft CES 5.0



# The Board of Supervisors

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**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
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# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 3, 2026

The Honorable Gavin Newsom  
Governor of the State of California  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Thank You for Including Sustainable Aviation Fuel Incentives in the State Budget**

Dear Governor Newsom:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, we extend our sincere appreciation for your leadership in including the Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) incentive package in the proposed State of California budget.

For Contra Costa County, this proposal holds particular significance due to the county's longstanding role as a center of energy production, refining, logistics, and fuel innovation. Our county is home to critical industrial facilities, transportation corridors, and skilled labor that uniquely position Contra Costa to support near-term deployment and scaling of SAF production and distribution. Leveraging these existing assets allows California to accelerate decarbonization while maintaining energy reliability and operational efficiency.

The SAF incentive package recognizes the importance of utilizing existing infrastructure—including advanced refining capabilities, rail and marine terminals, and connections to major aviation markets—to support the transition to lower-carbon fuels. These incentives provide a practical pathway to repurpose and modernize facilities in a manner that is both environmentally responsible and economically sound.

Importantly, SAF represents one of the most viable strategies for reducing emissions from the aviation sector, where alternatives are limited. The inclusion of this incentive in the state budget sends a strong signal that California is committed to scalable, technology-driven solutions that deliver measurable emissions reductions while protecting the integrity of the state's energy system.

As the budget advances through the legislative process, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors strongly hopes that this SAF incentive package will continue to receive consideration and ultimately be enacted. We stand ready to work collaboratively with your administration and legislative partners to support implementation efforts that advance California's climate objectives and maximize benefits for local communities.

Thank you for your continued leadership and commitment to innovation, sustainability, and responsible energy policy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Diane Burgis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Diane" and last name "Burgis" clearly legible.

DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

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**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 5, 2026

Assemblymember Lori D. Wilson  
1021 O Street, Suite 8110  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Contra Costa County FY26-27 State Budget Priorities**

Dear Assemblymember Wilson:

Thank you for your ongoing support of programs and efforts to help Contra Costa County's most vulnerable families and residents. On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our strong commitment to a collaborative partnership between the state and local governments to develop a budget that supports the needs of California's 58 counties. In this time of grave uncertainty, we look forward to working together to protect residents from significant reductions to essential services.

We recognize that this year's state budget deliberations are shaped by ongoing state and federal tensions and recent federal policies that impact California's fiscal condition. The Governor's budget proposal estimates billions of dollars in federal fund expenditures in 2026-27, which may change depending on unanticipated federal actions that have economic implications and the continued implementation of H.R. 1.

However, even with this fiscal uncertainty, it is paramount that this budget takes meaningful action to address the onslaught that is coming, particularly in implementing H.R. 1. While the proposed budget minimizes the state deficit with additional revenue, it does not share the wealth with counties that deliver critical services on behalf of the state to millions of Californians every day. Recent state-level cuts and funding delays to core safety-net programs, like In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS), and to the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program, along with the lack of implementation funding for Proposition 36 (2024), further erode counties' ability to meet the needs of their constituents. Not to mention counties are facing mounting crises due to federal actions, such as H.R. 1, which will shift billions of dollars in new Medi-Cal, CalFresh, and indigent care costs to counties — without removing the mandates to deliver these services. As a county with an integrated health system, Contra Costa County does not have a fund source to absorb these impacts. Without meaningful support from the state, our communities will suffer as the safety net crumbles.

To this end, Contra Costa County submits the following comments regarding The Governor's 2026-27 budget proposal to inform budget conversations throughout the spring and summer:

### **Impacts of H.R. 1 on County Health and Human Services**

The enactment of H.R. 1 fundamentally shifted significant fiscal responsibility for safety net programs from the federal government to states and counties. While the Governor's budget proposal

includes funding to address the state's increased costs from H.R. 1 impacts, our County is deeply concerned that there is no funding to help counties respond to the massive new fiscal burden that has been placed upon them. The new mandates for eligibility and social work required for SNAP (CalFresh) and Medicaid (Medi-Cal) will require additional staff, technology, and administration, requiring further County investment. Contra Costa is an integrated health system, and operates a health plan, hospitals, and nine community clinics to serve people in our community. We encourage investments in public hospital systems and investments to keep people enrolled in Medi-Cal.

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Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation  
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
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Martinez, California 94553

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**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 5, 2026

Assemblymember Buffy Wicks  
1021 O Street, Suite 8140  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Contra Costa County FY26-27 State Budget Priorities**

Dear Assemblymember Wicks:

Thank you for your ongoing support of programs and efforts to help Contra Costa County's most vulnerable families and residents. On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our strong commitment to a collaborative partnership between the state and local governments to develop a budget that supports the needs of California's 58 counties. In this time of grave uncertainty, we look forward to working together to protect residents from significant reductions to essential services.

We recognize that this year's state budget deliberations are shaped by ongoing state and federal tensions and recent federal policies that impact California's fiscal condition. The Governor's budget proposal estimates billions of dollars in federal fund expenditures in 2026-27, which may change depending on unanticipated federal actions that have economic implications and the continued implementation of H.R. 1.

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To this end, Contra Costa County submits the following comments regarding The Governor's 2026-27 budget proposal to inform budget conversations throughout the spring and summer:

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Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation  
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

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# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 5, 2026

Assemblymember Ávila Farías  
1021 O Street, Suite 6140  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Contra Costa County FY26-27 State Budget Priorities**

Dear Assemblymember Ávila Farías:

Thank you for your ongoing support of programs and efforts to help Contra Costa County's most vulnerable families and residents. On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our strong commitment to a collaborative partnership between the state and local governments to develop a budget that supports the needs of California's 58 counties. In this time of grave uncertainty, we look forward to working together to protect residents from significant reductions to essential services.

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Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

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# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 5, 2026

Assemblymember Bauer-Kahan  
1021 O Street, Suite 5210  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Contra Costa County FY26-27 State Budget Priorities**

Dear Assemblymember Bauer-Kahan:

Thank you for your ongoing support of programs and efforts to help Contra Costa County's most vulnerable families and residents. On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our strong commitment to a collaborative partnership between the state and local governments to develop a budget that supports the needs of California's 58 counties. In this time of grave uncertainty, we look forward to working together to protect residents from significant reductions to essential services.

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DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

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# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 5, 2026

Senator Chris Cabaldon  
1021 O Street, Suite 7320  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Contra Costa County FY26-27 State Budget Priorities**

Dear Senator Cabaldon:

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DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation  
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

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**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 5, 2026

Senator Jesse Arreguín  
1021 O Street, Suite 6710  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: Contra Costa County FY26-27 State Budget Priorities**

Dear Senator Arreguín:

Thank you for your ongoing support of programs and efforts to help Contra Costa County's most vulnerable families and residents. On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our strong commitment to a collaborative partnership between the state and local governments to develop a budget that supports the needs of California's 58 counties. In this time of grave uncertainty, we look forward to working together to protect residents from significant reductions to essential services.

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# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
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(925) 655-2075

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Senator Tim Grayson  
1021 O Street, Suite 7250  
Sacramento, CA 95814

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Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
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## Emlyn Struthers

---

**From:** Hana Uhler  
**Sent:** Friday, April 10, 2026 1:45 PM  
**To:** Emlyn Struthers  
**Cc:** Michelle Rubalcava; Geoff Neill; Andrew M. Langley  
**Subject:** News from Sacramento - April 10, 2026  
**Attachments:** Contra Costa Bill Report.pdf

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### Major Changes Proposed for Advanced Clean Fleet Regs

Franchise waste haulers, and potentially contractors like those hired for public works, would be included in local agency Advanced Clean Fleet requirements under [updated regulations recently released by CARB](#).

The updated regs make several other significant changes, including allowing agencies that chose the milestone compliance option to switch to the purchase schedule option under certain circumstances, delaying the 100% purchase requirement from 2027 to 2030 for the purchase schedule option, extending timelines for some types of vehicles such as bucket trucks, and introducing exemptions for vehicles operating on “captive biofuel”.

These are just a few of the many changes proposed; for a thorough summary and analysis of the regulations, or if you have specific question, please reach out. The 15-day comment period ends April 17. If approved, the regulations could go into effect early- to mid-summer.

### State Revenues Still Strong

As [reported by Assembly budget advisor Jason Sisney](#), Revenue collections for March were \$1.4 billion (10.8%) more than projected, mostly due to corporate income tax collections, which fluctuate significantly month to month and were \$902 million (20.5%) more than projected. For the 2025-26 fiscal year through March, income taxes are running \$7.5 billion (6.2%) above January budget estimates. At least 40% of any revenue gains since the Governor’s January 9 projections are likely to be allocated to schools and community colleges due to the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee. Still, looming federal funding cuts threaten the state’s ability to spend sustainably, and future deficits are likely.

### Enhancing California’s Resiliency to Natural Catastrophes

A [new report](#) mandated by the Legislature recommends comprehensive and in some cases controversial changes to enhance catastrophe resilience. The report recommends enhancing resilience by committing to reducing risk, changing the financial burden

of wildfires and other catastrophes, and giving the state specific roles in resilience. (The list of all recommendations is on page 43 of the report.)

In the area of allocating financial burdens, it recommends eliminating the strict liability standard on utilities, which would shift more costs to insurers. It also gives several options for strengthening access to residential property insurance, providing faster payouts for survivors of utility-caused wildfires, and making the Wildfire Fund more durable.

It gives options to strengthen pre-catastrophe efforts also, such as incentivizing home and community hardening, tightening the link between risk reduction and insurance, and prioritizing utility safety and accountability.

The third category of recommendations, related to the state's role, includes proposals to shift more costs to a state-backed insurance program for utilities and funding statewide community wildfire mitigation.

A mid-May oversight hearing that includes the Assembly Utilities and Energy and Assembly Insurance Committees is in the works.

### **HCD Updates ADU Handbook**

The California Department of Housing and Community Development has released its [2026 ADU Handbook](#), which includes the most current updates to the state's ADU laws. HCD also recently launched the [Housing Accountability Unit Letters Dashboard](#), which contains all letters issued to local agencies regarding the review of local ordinances, provision of technical assistance, and enforcement of various state housing laws.

### **Hana Uhler, Legislative Assistant to Michelle Rubalcava, Geoff Neill and Justin Paddock**

#### **NIELSEN MERKSAMER PARRINELLO GROSS & LEONI LLP**

1415 L Street, Suite 1200  
Sacramento, California 95814

Please visit [www.nmgovlaw.com](http://www.nmgovlaw.com) for more information about our firm

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APRIL 6, 2026

# H.R. 1 Financing Impact on Medi-Cal Providers

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PRESENTED TO: Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 1 on Health  
Hon. Dawn Addis, Chair



LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE

# **Order of Presentation**

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**Overview of Hospitals**

**Overview of Provider Taxes and Directed Payments**

**Key H.R. 1 Changes**



# Overview of Hospitals

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## What Are Hospitals?

- ***Provide Inpatient and Outpatient Services.*** Hospitals are licensed to provide 24-hour inpatient care (overnight care to patients). They also provide outpatient (same-day) services.
- ***Generally Focus on Acute Care.*** Many hospitals focus on acute care—short-term care for severe diseases requiring immediate attention. That said, some patients can have lengthy stays at the hospital, depending on their conditions.
- ***Hundreds Operate in California.*** There are over 400 licensed general acute care hospitals. These hospitals provide a general set of services, ranging from emergency care, maternity care, and surgery, among other areas. (There are also a couple hundred specialized hospitals, such as those focused on psychiatric care.)

## Who Operates Hospitals?

- ***Three Key Kinds of Hospitals.*** For the purposes of Medi-Cal financing, there are three key kinds of hospitals.
  - ***Private Hospitals.*** Most hospitals in California are privately run. Of private hospitals, a majority are nonprofit. Some are for-profit. These hospitals are quite diverse, with some quite large and others fairly small.
  - ***County and University of California (UC) Hospitals.*** Also known as “designated public hospitals” in Medi-Cal, these are hospitals operated by counties or UC. These hospitals tend to be relatively large.
  - ***District Hospitals.*** These are hospitals operated by special health care districts. They tend to be relatively small.



## Overview of Hospitals

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(Continued)

- **Hospital Types Have Different Reimbursement Approaches...** As with most providers, most Medi-Cal hospitals services are delivered under the managed care system. In this system, contracted health plans generally determine how to pay for services. For fee-for-service payments, Medi-Cal pays private and district hospitals for each visit using set rates. For county and UC hospitals, fee-for-service reimbursement is more cost-based.
- **...And Financing Arrangements.** Medi-Cal uses a mix of federal funds, state General Fund, and contributions from hospitals themselves to pay for Medi-Cal services. The state uses different mechanisms to use hospital contributions. For private hospitals, the state charges a fee (discussed later) that helps draw down federal Medicaid funds. Public hospitals generally use reported costs or fund transfers to draw down federal funds, as allowed under federal law.

### What Are Safety Net Hospitals?

- **Serve Disproportionate Number of Low-Income Patients.** Some hospitals in California serve a disproportionate number of Medi-Cal and uninsured populations. These hospitals are known as safety net hospitals. (In Medi-Cal, they also are known as “Disproportionate Share Hospitals.”)
- **Receive Additional Federal Funds.** Safety net hospitals qualify for additional federal Medicaid funds to help them cover the cost of uncompensated care—unpaid care to low-income populations.
- **Include Many Hospitals in California.** In California, many hospitals qualify as safety net. Under a longstanding policy, California allocates all of its federal safety-net funding to public safety net hospitals. Private safety net hospitals receive separate supplemental payments.



# Overview of Provider Taxes and Directed Payments

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## What Are Provider Taxes?

- ***Specific Taxes on Health Care Services.*** Under federal law, provider taxes (also known as “health care-related taxes”) are taxes specifically enacted on health care services. States most commonly charge provider taxes on hospitals and long-term facilities, but there are numerous other kinds.
- ***Typically Used to Support Medicaid.*** States typically use these taxes to support their Medicaid programs, resulting in federal matching funds. States also often use their Medicaid programs to pay providers back for some or all of the cost the tax, sometimes even providing them net funding increases through supplemental payments. As a result, much of the net cost of provider taxes tends to fall on the federal government, rather than states or providers.
- ***Federal Rules Regulate Provider Taxes.*** Because provider taxes can increase federal costs, federal law regulates how states structure their taxes. As the figure on the next page shows, the rules generally aim to make the taxes proportionate between Medicaid and non-Medicaid services and to limit how much funding providers receive back from Medicaid to cover the cost of the taxes. States can receive waivers to the proportionality rules under certain conditions. Waivers are for limited periods of time, often requiring states to periodically renew their federal approval.



# Overview of Provider Taxes and Directed Payments

(Continued)

## Two Key Concepts Underpin Federal Rules

Federal Rules for Provider Taxes Before H.R. 1 Was Enacted



### Proportionality

Requires charges:

- To be equal between Medicaid and non-Medicaid services.
- To broadly apply to all relevant providers.

Can be waived if tax redistributes funds from non-Medicaid services toward Medicaid services, as measured by mathematical tests.



### Hold Harmless

Prohibits direct guarantees to pay providers back for the cost of tax.

Allows Medicaid to indirectly cover tax for providers, so long as either:

- Tax revenue is below specified limit (6 percent of providers' net patient revenue).
- Medicaid does not cover a certain amount of cost (75 percent or more) for a certain number of taxed providers (75 percent or more).

LAO

## What Are California's Provider Taxes?

- **Two Key Taxes and Fees Affect Hospitals.** Two of California's provider taxes specifically impact hospitals:
  - **Health Plan Tax (“Managed Care Organization Tax”).** The state charges health plans a tax based on their Medi-Cal and commercial enrollment. Nearly all of the revenue comes from taxing Medi-Cal enrollment, as the Medi-Cal tax rate is more than 100 times larger than the commercial tax. Accordingly, California has needed to request a waiver from federal proportionality rules. The current tax generates between \$7 billion and \$8 billion in net revenue annually, with most of the funding to date (around 75 percent) offsetting General Fund spending in Medi-Cal. The smaller remaining share of funding (around 25 percent) supports certain programmatic augmentations, primarily Medi-Cal provider



# Overview of Provider Taxes and Directed Payments

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(Continued)

rate increases. Some provider rate increases are for hospital services. Prior to H.R. 1, the current tax, including the waiver from federal proportionality rules, was approved through the end of December 2026.

- **Private Hospital Fee (“Hospital Quality Assurance Fee”).** This fee is levied on each private hospital’s inpatient days and outpatient visits. Like the health plan tax, the fee charges higher rates on Medi-Cal services than on non-Medi-Cal services, requiring a waiver from federal proportionality rules. The most recently approved version of the fee was in effect through 2024, generating \$5.9 billion in fee revenue in that year. Relative to the health plan tax, a smaller share of revenue (around 25 percent) offsets General Fund spending in Medi-Cal, with a larger share (around 75 percent) used for rate increases to private hospitals.
- **Voters Have Made Largest Provider Taxes Permanent in State Law.** Proposition 52 (2016) made the private hospital fee permanent, while Proposition 35 (2024) made the health plan tax permanent. The two provider taxes are not permanent in federal law, however—periodic federal approval is still required to draw down federal funds. The two measures also include rules around how to structure the taxes and spend their associated revenues. For example, Proposition 35 generally limits the tax rate on commercial enrollment at roughly its current levels.
- **State Also Has Two Smaller Provider Fees.** The state also charges fees on long-term care facilities and private ground emergency medical transportation providers. These fees are much smaller, with the former raising around \$700 million annually and the latter raising around \$55 million annually.



# Overview of Provider Taxes and Directed Payments

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(Continued)

## What Are Directed Payments?

- ***State Direction to Health Plans on Medi-Cal Reimbursement.*** Federal law allows states to direct how contracted health plans pay for services in Medi-Cal, with certain limits. These are known as “directed payments.” In practice, many directed payments work like supplemental reimbursement rates above what health plans already pay for services. Directed payments must receive federal approval each year.
- ***California Has One Key Directed Payment for Private Hospitals...*** The most significant directed payment for private hospitals in California is the Private Hospital Directed Payment Program. This program provides supplemental reimbursement rates for inpatient and outpatient services. The private hospital fee funds the nonfederal share of cost.
- ***...And Several for Public Hospitals.*** There are a few different public hospital directed payment programs that provide supplemental reimbursement. Public hospitals generally use local fund transfers for the nonfederal share—meaning that the net benefit of these payments comes from the additional federal funds.
- ***Federal Government Includes Limits on Medi-Cal Payments to Hospitals.*** Federal law and rules limit how much state Medicaid programs can spend on hospital services. In fee-for-service, the limit is tied to what Medicare pays for hospital services. Prior to H.R. 1, the federal government had a higher limit for managed care payments—the average rate paid by commercial health plans. Notably, these limits count total spending regardless of fund source for the nonfederal share. Thus, hospital contributions from local fund transfers or the private hospital fee count towards this limit.



# Key H.R. 1 Changes

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## What Are the H.R. 1 Changes?

**Three Key Changes.** Among other changes, H.R. 1 prohibits states from adopting new provider taxes or increasing their existing ones. The legislation also includes three changes to federal approval rules:

- **Proportionality.** H.R. 1 tightens the existing rules around proportionality, generally prohibiting states from charging higher rates on Medicaid services than non-Medicaid services. This notably limits states' ability to obtain a waiver from proportionality rules. The new rules are already technically in effect, though the federal Department of Health and Human Services can grant states additional time to comply with the new rules.
- **Revenue Limit.** H.R. 1 gradually reduces the federal revenue limit on provider taxes beginning in federal fiscal year 2028 (roughly corresponding to California's 2027-28 fiscal year), until the limit reaches nearly half its current level by federal fiscal year 2032 (roughly corresponding to California's 2031-32 fiscal year). The reduction will require states that are near the current revenue limit, like California, to gradually reduce their provider taxes.
- **Limit on Directed Payments.** H.R. 1 also reduces an existing limit on payments directed to certain providers through Medicaid managed care plans. These payments will now be set at the comparable rate paid by Medicare, rather than the average rate paid by private health plans.

## How Will the Changes Affect the Tax on Health Plans?

- **No Change to Current Tax.** Recent federal guidance suggests California's existing health plan tax will remain in effect through the end of December 2026, as originally authorized.
- **More Proportionate Tax Beginning in 2027...** If the state chooses to renew the health plan tax in 2027, the new tax will need to be more proportionate.



## Key H.R. 1 Changes

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(Continued)

- **...That Is Much Smaller.** Though not required by H.R. 1 directly, California may have to adopt a much smaller health plan tax in 2027 compared to current levels. This is because Proposition 35 limits the tax rate on commercial enrollment to roughly current levels. Absent the Legislature or voters amending Proposition 35, the state can only reduce the Medi-Cal tax rate, resulting in less revenue. A smaller 2027 tax pursuant to Proposition 35's and H.R. 1's rules likely will raise tens of millions of dollars in revenue, rather than the billions under the existing tax.

### How Will the Changes Affect the Private Hospital Fee?

- **In Short-Run, Likely Similarly Sized Fee Program.** According to the administration, federal administrators have signaled that the state could charge about the same size fee in 2025 as it did in 2024. (The state had submitted a much larger fee in 2025 for federal approval prior to H.R. 1, but is now in the process of revising it to comply with recent federal guidance.) The administration also indicates it may be able to qualify for an extension of a few years to the new proportionality rules.
- **In Long-Run, Likely More Proportional and Smaller Fee.** In the long-run, the state will need to make the fee more proportional between Medi-Cal and commercial services. The state also may need to gradually reduce the fee to comply with the lower revenue limit.

### How Will the Changes Affect Directed Payments?

- **Likely Reduced Payments...** We understand that some health plan payments in Medi-Cal exceed what is paid in Medicare. As a result, the state likely will need to ratchet down directed payments over time to comply with the new limit.
- **...Though Exact Size of Reduction Is Uncertain.** The reduction to hospitals could be in the billions of dollars. Pinpointing the exact reduction is difficult, however, due to limited data. The administration does not publicly report how health plan payments in Medi-Cal compare to Medicare. Even with better data, there is still some uncertainty because federal guidance on the new limits is still forthcoming.



APRIL 8, 2026

# Major H.R. 1 Changes in CalFresh

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PRESENTED TO:

Assembly Select Committee on CalFresh Enrollment  
and Nutrition

Hon. Mia Bonta, Co-Chair

Hon. LaShae Sharp-Collins, Co-Chair



LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE

# Background

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## CalFresh

- CalFresh is California’s version of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It provides federally funded food assistance to about 5.4 million low-income Californians.
- The state also provides state-funded food assistance to about 60,000 additional low-income, legally present noncitizens who do not qualify for federal CalFresh benefits.
- The Governor’s budget estimates total CalFresh food assistance spending to be \$13.3 billion (\$122 million General Fund) in 2025-26, with an additional \$2.6 billion (\$959 million General Fund) for program administration.

## H.R. 1 (2025)

- H.R. 1 – also known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act – was signed by the President in July 2025. H.R. 1 introduces multiple significant changes to CalFresh.
- Changes are phased in over time, with some changes already in effect and others to take effect in the future.
- Most H.R. 1 changes to CalFresh fall under the following categories:
  - Work requirements.
  - Narrowed eligibility for legally present noncitizens.
  - Program financing.



# Work Requirements

- CalFresh currently has a three-month time limit tied to a work requirement for certain enrollees, but until recently had a statewide waiver from the requirement. H.R. 1 expands this requirement and effectively ends the statewide waiver. Work requirement changes in CalFresh are expected to be implemented beginning June 2026.
- At a high level, H.R. 1 increases the work requirement for able-bodied, working-age adults. Certain adults are exempt, such as those with certain challenges to working the required number of hours, such as disabilities or those with responsibilities to care for younger children. The table below identifies the groups of individuals that H.R. 1 exempts from the requirements.

<b>CalFresh Work Requirement and Affected Population<sup>a</sup></b>	
<b>What Is the Work Requirement?</b>	
At least 20 hours weekly of work, certain work programs (which may include education), or community service.	
<b>Who Is Affected?</b>	
Affected population before exemptions	Adults age 18-64
<b>Exemptions</b>	
Medically certified as physically or mentally unfit for work <sup>b</sup>	
Receiving substance abuse treatment	
Pregnancy	
Caring for dependent children under age 14	
Caring for a dependent with disabilities	
High unemployment county <sup>c</sup>	
Certain American Indians	
Receiving unemployment insurance benefits	
Estimated affected individuals after exemptions	About 845,000
Individuals estimated to be disenrolled	About 665,500
<sup>a</sup> Refers to the ABAWD work requirement, not the general work requirement (which is unaffected by H.R. 1).	
<sup>b</sup> This exemption may apply if an individual is obviously unfit to work based on observation of a county worker. Circumstances that historically have resulted in exemption have included chronic homelessness, substance use disorders, and domestic violence.	
<sup>c</sup> For the requirement to be waived, a county's unemployment rate must be above 10 percent. Waivers are currently in place and continue through October 2026 for Alpine, Colusa, Imperial, Merced, Monterey, Plumas, and Tulare Counties.	
ABAWD = able-bodied adult without dependents.	



## Narrowed Eligibility for Legally Present Noncitizens

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- Under federal law, some legally present noncitizens currently qualify for federal CalFresh assistance. Other groups—such as undocumented immigrants—are not eligible.
- H.R. 1 disqualifies some legally present noncitizen groups from being eligible for federal assistance, including asylees, refugees, parolees, battered noncitizens, and trafficking victims, among others. This change began to be implemented in April 2026.
- An estimated 72,000 individuals enrolled in CalFresh are expected to lose benefits due to narrowed eligibility.



# Program Financing

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## Shift of Benefit Costs to State

- Today, federal CalFresh benefits are solely funded by the federal government. Beginning October 2027, H.R. 1 imposes a state share of cost on states with a payment error rate of 6 percent or higher. The payment error rate measures the extent to which actual benefit payments are higher or lower than they should be.
- As shown below, the required state share of cost will depend on the state's error rate. California's most recent measured rate (for the 2023-24 federal fiscal year) was nearly 11 percent. If this error rate continues, the state will be at the maximum possible cost, approximately \$2 billion in new annual General Fund costs.

<b>Payment Error Rate</b>	<b>State Share of Benefit Costs</b>	<b>Approximate Annual California Cost</b>
Less than 6%	—	—
From 6% to less than 8%	5%	\$650 million
From 8% to less than 10%	10	\$1.3 billion
10% or greater <sup>a</sup>	15	\$2 billion

<sup>a</sup> Implementation of the state share of benefit costs is delayed to as late as October 2029 for states with an error rate of over 13.3 percent.



# Program Financing

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*(Continued)*

## Lower Federal Share for Administrative Costs

- Currently, the federal government covers 50 percent of CalFresh administrative costs, with the state and counties covering the remaining 50 percent.
- Effective October 2026, H.R. 1 reduces the federal government's share of administrative costs to 25 percent, increasing the nonfederal share to 75 percent. Consistent with current law, the state and counties each take a portion of this increased nonfederal share as shown below.

<b>CalFresh Administration Funding Responsibilities</b>		
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Beginning October 2026</b>
Federal	50.0%	25.0%
State	35.0	52.5
Counties	15.0	22.5

- This shift increases ongoing annual costs by approximately \$480 million General Fund for the state and \$190 million for counties.



# H.R. 1 Puts Strain on State and County Budgets

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## ■ ***State Faces Structural Deficit...***

- Even before considering H.R. 1, our office and the administration estimate that the state faces significant structural budget deficits starting in 2027-28. Addressing these will require difficult trade-offs.
- In view of these challenges, it will not be possible for the state to backfill all the losses created by H.R. 1 absent significant other budget actions. Doing so would require the identification of billions of dollars in increased revenues and programmatic reductions elsewhere in the state budget.

## ■ ***...While Counties Face Multiple Cost Pressures.***

- H.R. 1 also puts strain on county finances. As counties take on additional administrative costs in CalFresh due to H.R. 1, state revenues provided to counties through state-local realignment to cover these costs will not immediately adjust upward to account for the increase.
- Other H.R. 1 provisions unrelated to CalFresh will put significant pressure on counties' responsibility to provide health care to individuals without insurance.

## ■ ***Barriers Exist to Connecting Disenrolled People to Other Sources of Support.***

- While some other sources of support exist for individuals affected by H.R. 1, in general they are limited and do not replace all benefits now provided in CalFresh.
- For example, food banks and other community organizations provide additional food assistance, but their capacity is limited by existing infrastructure and the funding they receive from federal, state, and private sources.



## Key Issues for Supporting Implementation

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- ***Mitigating Risk of Disenrolling Eligible Individuals.***
  - Work requirements will require new processes to monitor and verify compliance.
  - Processes that are manual or require interaction with enrollees increase administrative complexity and can result in eligible individuals losing enrollment.
  - Linking to existing data sources and automating verification processes will be important to minimize the risk of disenrolling eligible individuals.
- ***Supporting County Implementation.***
  - Counties are responsible for front-line implementation of H.R. 1.
  - Counties have a key role to play in efforts to reduce payment error rates and mitigate related state costs. Counties are also key in efforts to limit administrative burden on enrollees.
  - The Governor’s budget provides additional funding for counties to implement changes to the work requirement, but this funding is offset by funding reductions due to anticipated disenrollment related to H.R. 1 policies.
  - As it weighs its priorities in our constrained fiscal environment, the Legislature could consider providing additional funding for county CalFresh administration to allow for more time to be spent working with enrollees to limit disenrollment. If additional funding is provided, we recommend that the augmentation be temporary until the level of ongoing workload related to H.R. 1 is better understood.



## Key Issues for Supporting Implementation

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*(Continued)*

- ***Providing Direction Over State Implementation Decisions and Ensuring Oversight.***
  - Some implementation decisions will require weighing trade-offs of key policy issues. Legislative direction will be key to ensure that decisions align with legislative priorities.
  - We recommend the Legislature take steps to ensure implementation aligns with its priorities, including enacting key decisions in statute and adopting mechanisms to ensure ongoing legislative oversight.





# CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

## Staff Report

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**File #:** 26-1616

**Agenda Date:** 4/15/2026

**Agenda #:** 5.

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### LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: April 15, 2025

Subject: State Legislative Updates of Interest to Contra Costa County: Sponsored Legislation

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

Presenter: M. Rubalcava and G. Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

### **Referral History:**

The Legislation Committee regularly receives reports on the State Budget and bills of interest to the County and provides direction and/or input to staff and the County's state lobbyists.

### **Referral Update:**

This session, the County has two sponsored bills:

1. Sales tax cap legislation, to allow the County to enact a five-year, 5/8 cent general purpose sales tax, subject to voter approval requirements.

Senator Jesse Arreguin has agreed to author this legislation. A potential standalone vehicle has been identified for the bill. However, it is unlikely that the bill will be in print as a standalone measure.

Instead, due to the volume of local (City and County) revenue measures being considered in the Legislature, Leadership in both houses is working to consolidate all local tax measures into a smaller number of vehicles. Therefore, the bill is not yet in print, as of the publication of this packet. The County's staff and lobbyists continue to remain in close contact with Senator Arreguin's team, as conversations with Legislative leadership progress.

The Committee will receive updates, as available, during this item.

2. AB 2278 (Ávila Fariás): This develops a 5-year pilot project for the County of Contra Costa for the purpose of improving IHSS eligibility and processing times through the use of innovative technologies. Under the bill, the project would be designed with a focus on decreasing IHSS application processing times for recipients participating in the CFCO program. The bill would require the county to post annual reports on project progress and outcomes.

As reported at the March 30 meeting, AB 2278 had its first hearing on Tuesday, March 24, where it was considered by the Assembly Human Services Committee. The measure passed out of Committee with 5 yes votes and 2 abstentions.

The bill has been referred to the Assembly Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection, where it is expected to be scheduled for a hearing in the coming weeks.

While the bill made it out of its first policy committee, challenges still lie ahead. The bill has fiscal implications, which may make it difficult to progress through Appropriations Committee.

Also notable, the County's Aging and Adult Services Bureau within EHSD has made significant strides in improving the IHSS CFCO processing times.

The county adopted three key strategies: 1) contracted with a temporary staffing agency to bring on extra help with CFCO re-assessments; and 2) prioritized CFCO reassessments over non-reassessments and initial assessments for all cases; and 3) instituted weekly management meetings to track progress of completing re-assessments.

The county has made great progress in addressing overdue reassessments and has reduced the backlog to under 1,000 cases, down from around 3,300. With continued investment in a new unit and additional staffing, EHSD hopes to continue its progress.

County staff have relayed these developments to the author's office and remain in close communication as next steps are considered.

**Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

RECEIVE the report and provide direction and/or input to County staff and the County's state advocates, as needed.

**Fiscal Impact (if any):**

None.



# CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

## Staff Report

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**File #:** 26-1617

**Agenda Date:** 4/15/2026

**Agenda #:** 6.

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### LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: April 15, 2026

Subject: State Legislative Updates of Interest to Contra Costa County: Bill Positions

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

Presenter: M. Rubalcava and G. Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

### **Referral History:**

The Legislation Committee regularly receives reports on the State Budget and bills of interest to the County and provides direction and/or input to staff and the County's state lobbyists.

### **Referral Update:**

The California State Legislature is in its second year of a two-year legislative session. The introduction deadline for new bills was on February 20, and since that time, the County's advocates, staff, and partner organizations have been reviewing and identifying bills that may have significant impacts on County finance, operations, and services for the community.

Several measures that align with the Board's adopted legislative platforms are included here for discussion and consideration.

### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

RECEIVE the report and provide direction and/or input to County staff and the County's state advocates, as needed.

### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

None.

**WATCH - Recommended Position: Support**

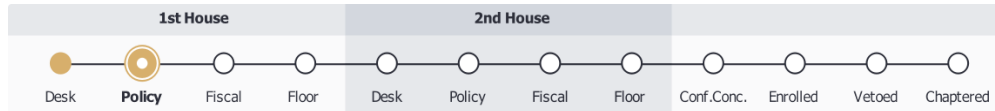
**AB 1607 (González, Mark, D) Emergency medical services.**

**Current Text:** 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/20/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/26/2026

**Status:** 04/06/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



**Location:** 03/24/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Maddy Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Fund. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes county boards of supervisors to elect to levy an additional penalty, for deposit into the EMS Fund, in the amount of \$2 for every \$10 upon fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected for criminal offenses. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, requires 15% of the funds collected pursuant to that provision to be used to provide funding for pediatric trauma centers. This bill would extend the operative date of these provisions until January 1, 2037. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

03/24/26 - [ASM. HEALTH](#) (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

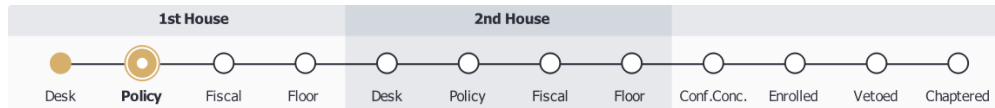
**AB 1813 (Ward, D) Public Utilities Commission: customer renewable energy subscription programs.**

**Current Text:** 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/10/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/19/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



**Location:** 03/19/2026 - Assembly Utilities and Energy

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, on or before March 31, 2024, to evaluate each customer renewable energy subscription program to determine if the program meets specified goals and to determine whether it would be beneficial to ratepayers to establish a new tariff or program for an electrical corporation, or modify an existing tariff or program administered by an electrical corporation, to establish a community renewable energy program, as provided. If the commission determines that it would be beneficial to ratepayers to establish the community renewable energy program, existing law requires the commission, on or before July 1, 2024, to establish the program and require each electrical corporation to participate in the program. Existing law requires each community choice aggregator and electric service provider, if the commission establishes the program, to notify the commission whether it will participate in the program within 180 days of the establishment of the program. Existing law requires the commission, on or before March 31, 2024, to report to the Legislature on its actions taken pursuant to these requirements and its justification for terminating, modifying, or retaining each customer renewable energy subscription program. This bill would instead require the commission to evaluate those programs on or before March 31, 2027, and to establish the community renewable energy program, if applicable, on or before July 1, 2027. The bill would require each community choice aggregator and electric service provider to notify the commission whether it will participate in the program within 190 days, rather than 180 days, of the establishment of the program. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

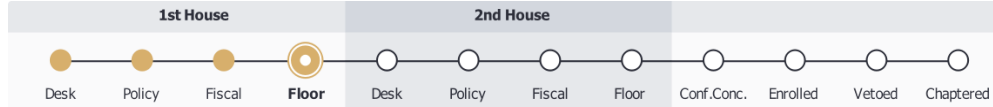
**AB 1846 (Stefani, D) Dependency: placement of child with relative.**

**Current Text:** 03/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/11/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/18/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



**Location:** 04/08/2026 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm, or a parent fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law establishes the grounds for removal of a dependent child from the custody of their parents or guardian, and establishes procedures to determine placement of a child. Existing law requires, when a child has been adjudged a dependent of the court, the court to hold a dispositional hearing to determine the disposition to be made of the child. Under existing law, if the child is removed from the physical custody of their parents, preferential consideration to be given to a request by a relative of the child for placement of the child with the relative. Existing law prescribes factors for the county social worker and court to consider in determining placement, and requires the court to state on the record the reasons placement was denied if the court does not place the child with a relative who has been considered for placement. This bill would require, if the court does not initially place the child with a relative who has been considered for placement, the court to state for the record the reasons why the placement with that relative was denied or delayed. The bill would require, except as specified, after the court conducts the dispositional hearing, the social worker to assess any relative who requests placement and who has not been previously assessed or found to be unsuitable. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/17/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)

03/24/26 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/08/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

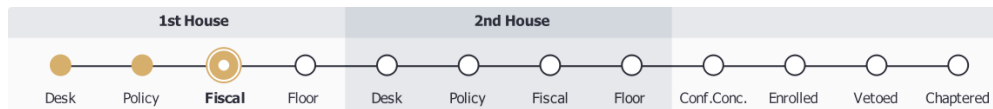
**AB 2160 (Rodriguez, Celeste, D) Medi-Cal: lactation services.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to streamline and simplify existing Medi-Cal program procedures to improve access to lactation supports and breast pumps among Medi-Cal beneficiaries. This bill would require the department to, by July 1, 2027, issue updated Medi-Cal guidance that clarifies Medi-Cal coverage for lactation services. The bill would also require the guidance to, among other things, clarify Medi-Cal coverage policies for a continuum of lactation services, including health education related to lactation, basic lactation support, and clinical lactation consultation. The bill would require the department to seek stakeholder input on draft guidance prior to issuing the guidance. The bill would require the department to allow a lactation consultant certified as an International Board Certified Lactation Consultant (IBCLC) to enroll as a Medi-Cal provider and bill for lactation services, as specified. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent to the extent that federal financial participation is available and any necessary federal approvals are obtained. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

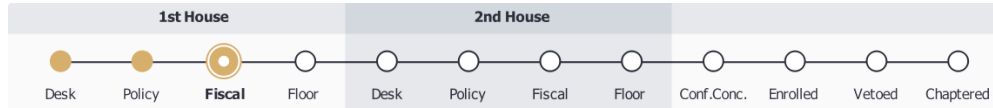
**AB 2161 (Bonta, D) Medi-Cal: redeterminations and work or community engagement.**

**Current Text:** 03/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/23/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 2.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, cost sharing, and retroactive coverage, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations, including beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults. For purposes of Medicaid eligibility redeterminations, the above-described federal law requires that a Medicaid expansion adult undergo a redetermination once every 6 months, instead of an annual redetermination, except as specified. Existing state law generally requires a county to perform eligibility redeterminations for Medi-Cal beneficiaries every 12 months and to promptly redetermine eligibility whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances, as specified. This bill would make changes to those redetermination provisions to conform to the 6-month redetermination requirement under the above-described federal law for Medicaid expansion adults. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:12 N:2 A:2) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

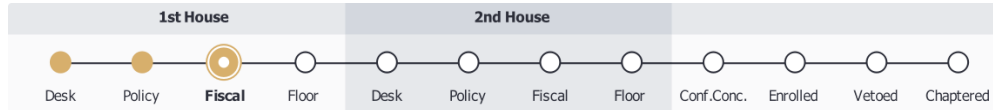
**AB 2201 (Boerner, D) Medi-Cal: eligibility redetermination.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, retroactive coverage, and cost sharing, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations. For purposes of eligibility redeterminations, existing federal law requires that certain beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults, undergo a redetermination once every 6 months, instead of an annual redetermination, except as specified. Existing state law generally requires a county to perform eligibility redeterminations for Medi-Cal beneficiaries every 12 months and to promptly redetermine eligibility whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances, as specified. This bill would make changes to those redetermination provisions to conform to the 6-month redetermination requirement under the above-described federal law for Medicaid expansion adults. The bill would make other conforming changes to related provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

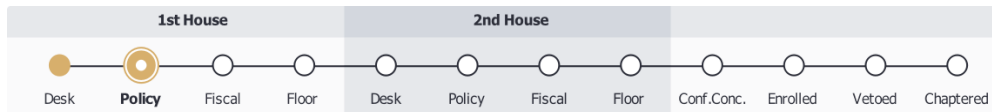
**AB 2640 (Hadwick, R) Commission on State Mandates: state mandates.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on ED. Read second time and amended.



**Location:** 03/25/2026 - Assembly Education

**Summary:** Existing law creates the Commission on State Mandates and establishes procedures for implementing the requirement in the California Constitution that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Existing law makes a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller and authorizes the Controller to make a field review of a claim after it has been submitted but before it has been reimbursed. Existing law requires the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. This bill would, instead, require the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days of any adjustment that results from an audit or review. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/25/26 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:10 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

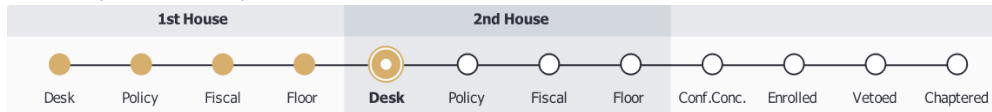
**SB 417** **(Cabaldon, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2025

**Last Amended:** 01/22/2026

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



**Location:** 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

**Summary:** Under current law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Current law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

01/06/26 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:8 N:1 A:2) (P)

01/20/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

01/22/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

01/27/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:30 N:9 A:1) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

Total Measures: 8

Total Tracking Forms: 8

The Maddy EMS Fund supports reimbursement for **uncompensated emergency care** and **EMS system needs**. Allocations must follow the statutory buckets below:

- Administrative (10%) - The County retains 10% of total Maddy EMS funds for administration. This supports claims processing, reporting, audit/compliance, and overall program oversight. Costs must be directly tied to operating the EMS Fund.
- Physicians & Surgeons (58%) - Funds reimburse physicians for uncompensated emergency services provided in emergency departments through patient stabilization. While the allocation is set by statute, payments are disbursed based on submitted and approved claims in accordance with local policy and available funding.
- Hospitals (25%) - Funds are distributed to hospitals providing disproportionate emergency care, helping offset uncompensated services and maintain readiness.
- Other EMS Purposes (17%) - This is the only flexible portion and may be used at the County's discretion for EMS-related purposes, including system improvements, equipment, training, and EMS-related capital. Expenditures must have a clear nexus to emergency medical services and cannot support general health programs.
- Supplemental Assessments (deposited pursuant to GC §76000.5): Supplemental penalty revenues are deposited into the EMS Fund and generally follow the same allocation structure above. However, 15% of these revenues must be set aside for the Richie Fund and is restricted to pediatric trauma and emergency services (e.g., uncompensated pediatric care, trauma capacity, equipment, and access improvements).



### Fact Sheet: AB 1813 COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM ACT

#### **PROPOSED BILL**

Assembly Bill (AB) 1813 will require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to create a community renewable energy program that prioritizes access and utility bill savings for low-income households and renters who cannot install on-site solar and storage for technical or cost-related reasons.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Nearly half of all California households are renters, and 70% of low-income households are renters, which in nearly any situation prevents onsite solar opportunities. Other homes and businesses may be interested in solar but are unable to install it due to physical issues like excessive shading, limited space, structural challenges, or financial constraints.

The state can provide access for renters and low-income households through a robust community solar and storage program. These distribution interconnected projects are mid-size solar and storage installations built on landfills, commercial and industrial sites, or fallowed agricultural land. Multiple customers can subscribe and receive a credit on their utility bill for their share of the power that is produced, just as if the panels were on their own roof. This reduces barriers, allowing Californians who are unable to install residential systems to access renewable energy and utility bill savings.

Currently there are no viable community renewable energy programs in California. This has created a significant market gap undermining the state's ability to achieve its

energy equity and affordability priorities. It also undermines California's building codes, which require solar for most new construction, by limiting a low-cost compliance option.

In 2022, the legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 2316 (Ward), which directed the CPUC to evaluate these existing programs and authorized the modification or elimination if programs did not meet specified goals. In addition, AB 2316 allowed the CPUC to establish a new community solar and storage program if it benefits all ratepayers, compensating projects based on the full value of distributed energy resources (DERs).

In the ensuing proceeding - which the enabling legislation expedited in order to take advantage of anticipated federal Inflation Reduction Act benefits - community solar and storage advocates introduced their Net Value Billing Tariff (NVBT) proposal, which received broad support from ratepayer advocates, environmental justice groups, labor and others. Subsequently, the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) sought feedback from various parties, particularly on the cost effectiveness of community solar and storage programs. Community solar advocates used the CPUC's standard tests and methods to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the NVBT proposal, which showed that community solar and storage projects benefit all ratepayers through the Total Resource Cost (TRC) and had a minimal impact on non-participating customers through the Ratepayer Impact Measure (RIM). These measures were developed by the CPUC and have

historically been used to evaluate DERs, but the CPUC declined to use them in this proceeding in lieu of a novel, unsubstantiated legal argument.

After considering stakeholder feedback, the CPUC issued a proposed decision rejecting the NVBT proposal, arguing it was illegal under federal law and not cost-effective. In order to justify the cost effectiveness claim, the CPUC relied on utility testimony arguing that these projects are more akin to wholesale resources and should be compensated as such. To determine the cost shift, the CPUC relied on a novel standard measure to determine cost effectiveness of community solar and storage projects. Among others, three former Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) commissioners, Norman Bay (D), Jon Wellinghoff (D), and Niel Chatterjee (R) submitted comments, calling the CPUC's legal claims "spurious" and outlined that none of the criteria were met to justify the CPUC's decision to consider these projects as wholesale resources.

Rather than adopting the NVBT, the CPUC adopted the Community Renewable Energy Program (CREP), which was proposed by investor-owned utilities, without opportunity for discovery, reply comments, or cross-examination. CREP used existing wholesale tariffs that were inadequate, expecting that federal and state funds could be used to subsidize projects and make these tariffs viable. Importantly, these tariffs do not fairly compensate projects for their full value to the grid and ratepayers, including avoided costs for transmission and distribution system upgrades, among others. Unfortunately, the CREP tariff relies entirely on external sources of funding, which are in jeopardy due to an unpredictable federal administration.

The CPUC and investor-owned utilities have a long history of administering programs that are ineffective and undersubscribed. SB

43 (2013) established the Green Tariff Shared Renewables (GTSR) Program. Unfortunately, twelve years after the passage of SB 43 there are practically no projects in operation in California. Repeated attempts to improve program viability fell short at the CPUC and investor-owned utilities have since requested to exit the program.

## **SOLUTION**

AB 1813 would require the CPUC to modify the CREP or adopt a new program which meets the bill's requirements and to adopt a final decision on, or before, September 1, 2027. The bill requires the program to support the implementation of state building codes requiring solar on most new residential units (Title 24), ensure at least 51% its subscribers are low-income customers or low-income service organizations, minimize impacts to nonsubscriber ratepayers, and provide bill credits to subscribers based on the avoided costs of the community renewable energy facility, as determined by the CPUC's standard methods for calculating the cost effectiveness of DERs.

The community renewable energy program would provide direct benefits to subscribers by passing along savings in the form of bill credits at a time when Californians need relief the most, especially during the hottest months when energy usage is at its peak. It would do this while providing a valuable tool for achieving the state's ambitious energy efficiency and climate change goals, all while creating high-quality and competitive jobs in California.

A 2025 [study](#) by Aurora Energy Research concluded that community solar + storage can produce savings to cover its higher upfront costs, while delivering benefits to all Californians. A 5.4 GW program would generate \$6.5 billion in savings over 20 years, while also bringing reliability and emissions benefits to all Californians. The

report evidenced that there is no cost shift, but instead all ratepayers benefit.

AB 1813 includes a number of important guardrails, including: 1) a 5 MW project cap; 2) a 4 GW or 7-year program cap; 3) a program evaluation after 2 years; 4) project and its customers located within same local reliability area; and 5) regular reporting by project developers. In addition, AB 1813 requires the avoided costs be determinant on load modification designation by the CA Energy Commission.

### **SUPPORT**

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Californians for Local Affordable Solar & Storage (Sponsor)

### **OPPOSITION**

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### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

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Contact: Charles Loudon  
Phone: (916) 319-2078  
Email: Charles.loudon@asm.ca.gov

*Bill Version: Introduced April XX, 2026*

April 15, 2026

**Bill Position Letter Sent**

1. AB 1934 (Bennett)--SUPPORT
2. AB 2208 (Stefani)--SUPPORT
3. AB 2215 (Calderon)--OPPOSE
4. AB 2231 (Ahrens)--SUPPORT
5. AB 2278 (Avila Farias)--SUPPORT
6. AB 2353 (Pacheco)--SUPPORT
7. SB 872 (McNerney)--SUPPORT
8. SB 959 (Grayson)--SUPPORT
9. SB 1145 (Grayson)--SUPPORT
10. SB 1157 (Archuleta)--SUPPORT
11. SB 1159 (Cabaldon)--SUPPORT
12. SB 1180 (Allen)--SUPPORT
13. SB 1422 (Durazo) SUPPORT

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 3, 2026

The Honorable Isaac Bryan  
Chair, Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
1020 N Street, Room 164  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: AB 1934 (Bennett) – State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan. – SUPPORT**

Dear Assemblymember Bryan:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors and the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District, I write to express our support for AB 1934 (Bennett) regarding a home hardening certification program. AB 1934 would require the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop a home hardening certification program by January 1, 2028.

The certification program would identify home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be voluntarily implemented during renovation and/or property improvement projects to substantially reduce the risk of loss during a fire and bring existing building stock into alignment with state building standards for wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas.

California local governments support the establishment of a statewide home hardening certification program because it would provide a clear, science-based standard for reducing wildfire risk to existing homes, strengthening community resilience while helping residents make informed investments in safety. A uniform certification would also improve eligibility for insurance incentives; however, property-level and communitywide wildfire risk mitigation efforts still need to be accounted for in insurance rates and formalized in an update to the Safer from Wildfires regulations.

By lowering structure loss during wildfires, home hardening ultimately protects lives and reduces the long-term public costs of disaster response and recovery.

For these reasons, we are pleased to support AB 1934 and respectfully urge your support for this important legislation.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
John Kopchik, Director of Department of Conservation and Development  
Aaron McAlister, Assistant Chief, Contra Costa County Fire Protection District  
Tracy Dutter, Assistant Chief, Contra Costa Fire Protection District  
Charles Stark, Assistant Chief, Contra Costa Fire Protection District  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

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# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 7, 2026

The Honorable Mia Bonta  
Chair, Assembly Health Committee  
1020 N Street, Room 390  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: AB 2208 (Stefani) – Medi-Cal: cost sharing, retroactivity, and accessibility. – SUPPORT**

Dear Assemblymember Bonta:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 2208, which advances equity, financial protection, and improved access to care for Medi-Cal members statewide.

As counties continue to see firsthand the impacts of federal changes enacted under H.R. 1, AB 2208 provides essential safeguards for low-income residents who rely on Medi-Cal as their source of healthcare coverage. By capping cost-sharing at one cent for impacted beneficiaries, this bill ensures that families are not pushed into medical debt or delayed in seeking needed care due to unaffordable out-of-pocket costs. For many Californians living paycheck to paycheck, even modest out-of-pocket costs can lead to delayed treatment, worsening health conditions, or long-term financial strain. By establishing a one-cent cap, the bill ensures that no one must choose between necessary care and economic stability. This reform helps reduce financial barriers to care and promote preventive and timely health care access.

We also appreciate AB 2208's requirements for user-testing and accessibility improvements in system updates, including mobile reporting functionality and text message notifications. Ensuring that eligibility and enrollment systems are understandable, navigable, and user-friendly is critical to reducing churn and supporting efficient administration. AB 2208 helps ensure that families can understand, manage, and retain their coverage. These enhancements are particularly important for residents who rely on mobile devices as their primary means of accessing information or completing required reporting.

Finally, Contra Costa County strongly supports the bill's preservation of three months of state-funded retroactive Medi-Cal coverage. Retroactive coverage has proven to be a vital tool for stabilizing households during medical emergencies, reducing uncompensated care burdens on health providers, and ensuring continuity of care—particularly for residents who face administrative or technological challenges in completing enrollment processes.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County is pleased to support AB 2208 and respectfully urges the Legislature to advance this important measure.

Thank you for your leadership on behalf of California's most vulnerable residents.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS  
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Dr. Grant Colfax, Director of Health Services  
Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment and Human Services  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

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Martinez, California 94553

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**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 9, 2026

The Honorable Assemblymember Papan, Chair  
California Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife  
1020 N Street, Suite 160  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: AB 2215 (Calderon) – Water rights: permits: State Water Project. – OPPOSE**

Dear Chair Papan and Committee Members:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's opposition to AB 2215, which would extend the time for the Department of Water Resources (Department) to complete construction work and apply water to beneficial use the State Water Project (SWP) water right permits to the year 2085.

This bill circumvents existing State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) regulatory authority to grant permit extension requests for good cause, including the extension request needed to operate the controversial Delta Tunnel (or Delta Conveyance Project), as currently proposed. The State Water Board's regulation of timely development of water rights according to permit terms, including grants of extensions where warranted, is necessary to the orderly management of water rights and protection of beneficial uses, especially given changing hydrologic conditions.

AB 2215 is very similar to the Budget Trailer Bill proposed by the Governor last year, which would have made the SWP water rights permanent. The Legislature wisely rejected that effort, but the Department and the State Water Contractors are making another attempt with a version that, instead of making the water rights permanent, extends the time to construct SWP projects and put water to beneficial use to 2085. This change would make SWP water rights subject to a completely different set of rules than any other water rights in the state. While others must show good cause to the State Water Board for their rights to be extended, the Department would be allowed to construct and expand its water rights decades after those time periods elapsed (in 2000 and 2009, respectively). This is unfair to other water users and moreover jeopardizes the health of the Bay Delta estuary.

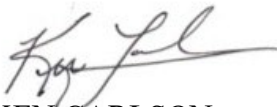
This change in law for the Department's water rights would also be contrary to public processes already underway to extend these same time periods. In January 2025, DWR submitted a petition to the State Water Board for an extension of time to complete construction and beneficial use to 2085. At that time, DWR indicated it would have a draft CEQA document by January 2026, but no document has yet been prepared. The ongoing Change in Point of Diversion Hearing process at the Administrative Hearings Office of the State Water Board that commenced in 2024 also

refers to and relies on the separate process the Department has undertaken to extend the time to construct and make beneficial use of SWP water that would be diverted into the proposed new Delta Tunnel intakes on the Sacramento River. With the hearing already in the Rebuttal phase, the participants have already relied upon the hearing issues as presented; a legislative decision to extend DWR's water rights permits would interfere with this ongoing hearing.

The statement in the bill that “it not be construed as an approval of any proposed modification of physical facilities of the State Water Project, including the Delta Conveyance Project” does nothing to allay our concerns. The Department currently lacks up to date SWP permits that would allow construction and operation of the Delta Tunnel, and under current law, the State Water Board has jurisdiction over this decision. AB 2215 would remove that requirement entirely. With the water rights being one of the final decisions on the Delta Tunnel by state agencies, a legislative decision to extend DWR's water rights permits would leave most of the remaining decisions on the project to the federal government.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County respectfully asks that this bill not be advanced out of your committee. There is every reason for the largest water rights decision in modern history to follow the normal public permit extension process. To provide a special legislative carveout for the SWP and the Delta Tunnel would be unfair not only to those communities most impacted by this megaproject, but also to water rights holders and applicants throughout the state that continue to be obliged to follow normal procedures.

Sincerely,



KEN CARLSON

Vice Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
John Kopchik, Director of Conservation & Development Department  
Ryan Hernandez, Assistant Deputy Director of Conservation & Development Department  
Audrey Ratajczak, Cruz Strategies  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

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Martinez, California 94553

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**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
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**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 6, 2026

The Honorable Isaac Bryan  
Chair, Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
1020 N Street, Room 164  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: AB 2231 (Aherns) – California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects. – SUPPORT**

Dear Assemblymember Bryan:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 2231. This legislation would provide a targeted CEQA exemption for urgently needed hospital construction projects in two cities, Santa Clara and Emeryville. This includes Sutter Health's planned medical campus in Emeryville, which is of particular importance to our county and the broader East Bay region.

AB 2231 would help expedite the development of the new Sutter Hospital off I-80 in Emeryville, which is intended to replace the aging Alta Bates Ashby campus in Berkeley. The Alta Bates Ashby campus is scheduled to close in 2030 due to seismic requirements. It is critical that a new facility is constructed to meet community needs in the East Bay. Alta Bates currently serves as a primary destination for emergency ambulance transport from West Contra Costa communities. These facilities already face regional capacity strain, and time is of the essence to ensure continuity of care.

By streamlining the environmental review process for these the new Sutter Hospital campus in Emeryville, AB 2231 would meaningfully reduce ambulance transport times for West County residents by several minutes, improving emergency response outcomes and preserving access to critical hospital services as Alta Bates winds down operations. The Emeryville location—immediately adjacent to I-80—offers a strategic improvement in proximity, reliability, and regional access.

Local stakeholders, including regional health partners and county leadership, have underscored the urgency of advancing this project to protect continuity of care and mitigate anticipated service gaps in the East Bay hospital network. AB 2231 is critical to our regional resilience and health system stability.

AB 2231 will help provide equitable access to emergency and acute-care services in the East Bay. Given the importance of this bill to providing access to emergency and acute-care services for Contra Costa County residents—particularly those in West County—we are pleased to support AB 2231.

Thank you for your leadership to ensure safe, modern, and accessible health care infrastructure for our communities.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Dr. Grant Colfax, Director of Health Services  
John Kopchik, Director of Conservation and Development  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

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**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 17, 2026

The Honorable Alex Lee  
Assembly Committee on Human Services  
1021 O Street, Suite 6330  
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Leticia Castillo  
Assembly Committee on Human Services  
1021 O Street, Suite 4240  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: AB 2278 (Ávila Farías): In-home supportive services: County of Contra Costa: innovative technologies. – SUPPORT (County Sponsored Legislation)**

Dear Chair Lee and Vice Chair Castillo:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to share our strong support for the County's sponsored legislation, AB 2278, authored by Assemblymember Ávila Farías. This legislation would authorize Contra Costa County to pilot innovative technologies to improve eligibility and enrollment processing times for the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program.

Counties across California are facing significant fiscal and administrative pressures driven by federal policy changes, recession indicators, and increasing unfunded mandates in social services programs. Contra Costa County, like many jurisdictions, carries substantial responsibility for IHSS administration and eligibility work and must also now absorb the costs of new Community First Choice Option (CFCO) Late Penalties.

Given these mounting pressures, AB 2278 provides a responsible, forward-looking solution. The bill would allow the County to test innovative technology tools that document and summarize IHSS in-home assessment interviews, enabling social workers to spend more time engaging with clients and less time completing administrative reporting. Importantly:

- All information used to make eligibility decisions would continue to be reviewed and approved by County workers.
- Tools would only be used with the informed consent of IHSS applicants.
- The pilot would run for five years, with required annual reporting to ensure transparency and accountability.

By streamlining aspects of the assessment and documentation process, this pilot aims to significantly reduce IHSS application processing times, improve the customer experience for some of our most vulnerable residents, and alleviate administrative burden for frontline staff—without compromising program integrity or client protections.

AB 2278 provides an opportunity to strategically redirect funds that would otherwise be lost to federal CFCO penalties, allowing those resources to instead support meaningful improvements in local service delivery. This flexibility is essential for maintaining a strong and responsive IHSS program during a period of unprecedented fiscal strain.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued commitment to California's IHSS recipients and the workers who support them.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County is pleased to support AB 2278, and we respectfully request your favorable consideration of this legislation.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Jami Morritt, Chief Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment & Human Services Department  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 3, 2026

The Honorable Mia Bonta  
Chair, Assembly Health Committee  
1020 N Street, Room 390  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: AB 2353 (Pacheco) – Health Mandates Review Program. – SUPPORT**

Dear Assemblymember Bonta:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our support for AB 2353, which would establish a Health Mandates Review Program to provide legislators with additional hospital-specific information before they make decisions about adding to an increasingly unsustainable burden on hospitals.

Over the next couple years, Contra Costa County will be forced to endure major Medi-Cal cuts and, at the same time, care for surging numbers of uninsured and underinsured patients because of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA or H.R. 1). This is happening as the cost of providing care is projected to continue to increase due to a variety of demographic and economic factors.

The risk of losing access to critical health care services for Californians has never been greater. In the past three years, two hospitals in California have been forced to close. Another 22 have had to shutter maternity units just to stay afloat, leaving 12 counties wholly without maternity care. Thousands of health care workers lost jobs in 2025 alone. Today, dozens more hospitals are facing similar grim choices, with more than 40 at significant short-term risk of closure. Statewide, 44% of hospitals have operating margins in the red, relying on uncertain investment income just to stay afloat, as operating expenses for California hospitals collectively exceed patient care revenues by \$2.8 billion a year.

The cost of providing health care continues to rise exponentially. Labor costs — the largest share of hospital spending on care — have increased 51% since 2019, more than twice the rate of general inflation. Protection of hospitals' ability to care for patients is needed now, more than ever. One way to do that at the state level is to help ensure that proposed legislation that places new mandates on hospitals strikes the right balance of providing meaningful benefits to patients, health care workers, and communities without reducing access to vital services or, in the worst cases, jeopardizing a hospital's viability entirely. While this type of independent, in-depth analysis is currently provided for any new mandates on health plans, there is no such process for mandates on hospitals.

AB 2353 would provide legislators with additional, hospital-specific information before they make decisions about adding to an increasingly unsustainable burden on hospitals. Without enhanced clarity of the costs and benefits of any new mandate, the cumulative effect of rising costs will undoubtedly leave more Californians in health care “deserts,” unable to access the lifesaving and life-changing care they need and deserve — not to mention the devastating consequences of service reductions, layoffs, and hospital closures. Through this legislation, a new independent agency — the “Health Mandates Review Program” — would analyze the costs, savings, risks, and benefits of pending legislation that would impose new mandates on hospitals. This holds the potential to help all hospitals preserve access and quality in the face of unprecedented challenges, and ultimately to help hold the cost of health care in check for all Californians.

Regulation plays an important role in protecting the safety, quality, and accessibility of hospital care, and the invaluable health care workers who make care delivery possible. However, any new regulations must be considered in the light of current pressures and the objective impact that new mandates would have on our ability to sustain access to affordable care.

AB 2353 would:

- Task an entity independent from the state Legislature to review and analyze introduced legislation that places new and/or additional requirements on hospitals. Such analyses would include the anticipated impacts on health care cost, access, safety, and quality.
- Leverage the expertise of experienced academic researchers to perform these analyses, similar to the current review of health plan and insurer mandate legislation under the California Health Benefits Review Program (CHBRP).
- Help ensure lawmakers have enhanced information on decisions that will affect a fragile health care system that is struggling today to meet Californians’ needs.

As with other sectors of California’s economy, the state’s health care system is at its breaking point. The effects of H.R. 1, which delivered the largest Medicaid cuts in the nation’s history, cannot be overstated. In this uncertain and deeply concerning environment, state lawmakers must take enhanced precautions when handing down new, unfunded mandates.

This bill is critical to preserve access to health care in light of historic federal health care cuts while also improving affordability for Californians. For these reasons, Contra Costa County requests your support for AB 2353.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Dr. Grant Colfax, Director of Health Services  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
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**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
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**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 2, 2026

The Honorable Catherine Blakespear  
Senate Environmental Quality Committee  
1021 O Street, Suite 3230  
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Josh Becker  
Senate Natural Resources & Water Committee  
1021 O Street, Suite 3220  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: SB 872 (McNerney): Climate change: funding priorities. – SUPPORT**

Dear Chair Blakespear and Chair Becker:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to share our County's strong support for SB 872, authored by Senator Jerry McNerney.

This legislation represents a collaborative approach to one of California's most complex challenges: water supply security and flood control. Rather than perpetuating historic regional conflicts through controversial proposals, this bill holds the potential to bring together stakeholders from the Delta, agriculture, urban water agencies, and environmental interests around projects with shared statewide benefits. While Contra Costa County, in coordination with the Delta Counties Coalition (DCC), has long-advocated for mutually supportable water supply reliability solutions, such proposals have remained difficult to encapsulate in legislation. SB 872 can accomplish this feat.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and the State Water Project (SWP) together form California's primary water supply system, providing a portion of the water supply for up to 27 million people, and businesses and farms across the Central Valley, the Bay Area, and Southern California, while sustaining a unique and vital ecosystem in the five counties that we represent. Protecting this system is essential for the Delta region, and for the economic and environmental well-being of the entire state.

The Delta's 1,100 miles of levees provide critical flood protection for more than 500,000 residents, as well as farms, infrastructure, and local economies. These levees also safeguard the state's freshwater supply. Ongoing levee maintenance and improvements are critical to protecting communities, food supply and water supply, as well as statewide important infrastructure now and in the future.

At the same time, land subsidence in the Central Valley is severely impacting the State Water Project. Over-pumping of groundwater has caused sections of the California Aqueduct to sink, reducing conveyance capacity and threatening the system's reliability. Beginning to address subsidence now through this measure will help prevent more costly emergency fixes, protect

ratepayers, and maintain reliable water deliveries from existing water infrastructure in the Delta to communities and farms throughout California.

As mandated in the Delta Reform Act in 2009, actions taken in the Delta must meet the co-equal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for the state and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem, while protecting the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural values of the Delta. SB 872 will do this. This measure provides a practical solution that fairly addresses both needs specific to the Delta, and the broader statewide water delivery system. The proposed \$300 million annual allocation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund over 20 years will strengthen California's core water infrastructure, starting now.

These investments will enhance climate resilience, protect communities from flooding, maintain water supply reliability, and help avoid significant future water rate increases at a time when Californians are already facing rising energy, food, and housing costs.

For the Delta region, strengthening levees is not only a matter of infrastructure—it is a matter of public safety, economic stability, and environmental protection. Contra Costa County and the Delta Counties support this effort.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County is pleased to support SB 872, and looks forward to working together with you and other stakeholders as this bill advances through the legislative process.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Jami Morritt, Chief Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
John Kopchik, Director of Department of Conservation & Development  
Ryan Hernandez, Director of the Contra Costa Water Agency  
Audrey Ratajczak, Partner at Cruz Strategies  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
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**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 3, 2026

The Honorable Sasha Renée Pérez  
Senate Committee on Education  
1021 O Street, Suite 6740  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: SB 959 (Grayson): Average daily attendance: emergencies: major safety hazard. – SUPPORT**

Dear Chair Pérez:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors and the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District, I write to share our support for SB 959, authored by Senator Tim Grayson. This legislation would authorize local fire agencies to determine when a school faces an imminent danger, warranting the cancellation of classes. The bill would also clarify that schools would not lose average daily attendance (ADA) funding when classes are canceled due to the imminence of a major safety hazard, as determined by the local fire agency.

California has experienced an unprecedented rise in the frequency and severity of wildfires as the state faces the new reality of a year-round fire season. In response to recent devastating wildfires, the Legislature has acted to both rebuild affected communities and bolster mitigation efforts, however, more must be done to ensure that communities have every tool to respond to fire danger appropriately.

One area where there remains a gap in current law is in the Education Code, which currently lists fire as one of the emergency instances where a school may cancel classes and not lose out on ADA funding. The statute, however, is not clear on whether schools would lose out on this crucial funding if proactive action is taken to protect students and faculty through a school closure out of prudent caution, due to eminent fire danger.

Current law provides that a school may cancel classes and receive ADA funds if there is imminence of a major safety hazard as determined by the local law enforcement agency. However, conversations with local law enforcement, fire officials, and school administrators note that local fire agencies—who may be best suited to make these determinations—do not have the authority to do so. SB 959 will address that gap in current law.

Additionally, many schools are in residential neighborhoods and closing them when there is an imminent fire would allow for residents to evacuate more quickly and firefighters to safely enter areas where there is limited ingress and egress—leading to broader community safety.

This update to the law will ensure that school districts will not lose ADA funding if they err on the side of student and community safety in the face of an imminent wildfire. Including fire agencies in this vital decision-making process has the potential to save the lives of students, teachers, and school personnel by keeping them out of harm's way when their campuses are threatened by potential wildfires.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County and the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District are pleased to support SB 959, and we respectfully request your favorable consideration of this legislation.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Jami Morritt, Chief Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
Lewis Broschard, Chief of the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
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**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 3, 2026

The Honorable Tim Grayson  
1021 O Street, Suite 7250  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: SB 1145 (Grayson) – California Environmental Quality Act: surplus land disposal requirements: exemption. – SUPPORT**

Dear Senator Grayson:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our support for SB 1145, which provides important procedural streamlining under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the federal base closure and realignment process to facilitate redevelopment within the Concord Reuse Project Area Plan.

The Concord Naval Weapons Station represents one of the most significant community redevelopment and economic development opportunities in the East Bay. For nearly two decades, the City of Concord—acting as the Local Reuse Authority—has undertaken extensive public engagement, rigorous land-use planning, and comprehensive environmental review under both CEQA and NEPA. This work produced a transformative vision: more than 10,000 new homes, with 25% dedicated as affordable housing, approximately 6.1 million square feet of job-creating commercial space, new schools, parks, sports facilities, and extensive open space areas.

Despite this substantial groundwork, the implementation phase remains vulnerable to procedural delays, serial CEQA litigation, and administrative record challenges—risks that could slow or jeopardize urgently needed housing, economic development, and infrastructure improvements for our region. SB 1145 directly addresses this problem by providing targeted streamlining for qualifying projects that remain consistent with the environmental analyses already completed. Importantly, the bill does not exempt projects from CEQA, but rather allows the community to benefit from the comprehensive review previously performed.

SB 1145 is a responsible and essential measure that will help ensure timely delivery of housing, including deeply needed affordable housing, along with sustainable development, workforce opportunities, and long-planned community amenities. These outcomes are vital not only for Concord but for the broader Contra Costa County and East Bay region.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County is pleased to support SB 1145. Thank you for your leadership on this important legislation.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Jami Morritt, Chief Assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
John Kopchik, Director of Conservation and Development  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
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**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
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**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 6, 2026

The Honorable Bob Archuleta  
California State Senate  
1021 O Street, Room 6620  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: SB 1157 (Archuleta) – Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities. – SUPPORT**

Dear Senator Archuleta:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, we are pleased to support Senate Bill 1157, which would close critical gaps created by the closure of state youth facilities. Specifically, SB 1157 authorizes county probation departments to refer youth in a county Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) to the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) for specialized care and establishes a safety framework for specified Less Restrictive Programs (LRPs).

SB 823 (2020) realigned the entirety of California's juvenile justice system to counties. Secure Youth Treatment Facilities (SYTFs) and Less Restrictive Programs (LRPs) were established as part of Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) closure and associated transfer of supervisory and detention authority of DJJ youth and DJJ qualifying youth to counties.

SB 1157 provides similar tools to counties that DJJ previously had for addressing high level mental health referrals to the Department of State Hospitals. While this population is relatively small, the impact to the youth and our facilities is enormous when a youth is in crisis.

This statutory authority is necessary as, while infrequent, there are instances where a youth's behavioral health needs are so significant as to require treatment beyond the scope of what is available in juvenile detention facilities, and which may only be adequately and appropriately provided in a locked behavioral health facility.

Additionally, less restrictive programs (LRPs) are a new statutory creation as part of the DJJ closure and shift of responsibility to counties. While a youth may be stepped down into an LRP, the jurisdiction remains with probation as this is part of the court ordered detention baseline term within the WIC 875 continuum. As youth progress through their programming and they meet substantial progress, the court may order a less restrictive program that may be in a community setting.

Despite the establishment of LRPs as an option for courts to consider upon progress of a youth, statute does not establish a framework when the program is for a residential setting when that setting is not otherwise governed or regulated by a government or public entity. Because these programs are part of the term of secure detention, and not a part of post jurisdiction or release, it's critical that there is a framework in place to set programming expectations, safety considerations, and liability concerns for programs serving the highest risk and highest need youth and young adults in the state.

Without these most basic criteria, counties, courts, and other stakeholders may not have the confidence necessary to utilize this tool. SB 1157 simply requires the court to determine that specified LRP operators adhere to the young person's case plan and accountability measures, provide training to their staff and perform staff background checks, obtain appropriate insurance, have provided notice to the city and county in which it operates, and meet state and local zoning and land use requirements.

These criteria are necessary as LRPs are serving individuals who are the highest need and who have committed the most serious offenses within the juvenile justice system and, in the instances outlined in SB 1157, have been permitted by the court to serve the remainder of their baseline term in the community.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County is pleased to support Senate Bill 1157. This legislation will help resolve unaddressed issues resulting from the enactment of the closure of the Division of Juvenile Justice and ensure that mental health services and programmatic frameworks are in place to best serve these youth and young adults and the safety of the community.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Esa Ehmen-Krause, Chief of Probation  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
**Diane Burgis**, 3<sup>rd</sup> District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 3, 2026

The Honorable Christopher Cabaldon  
Chair, Senate Committee on Privacy, Digital Technologies, and Consumer Protection  
1020 N Street, Room 568  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: SB 1159 (Cabaldon) – Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance. – SUPPORT**

Dear Senator Cabaldon:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our support for SB 1159 (Cabaldon), which would put important safeguards in place to protect the ability of the public to comment on matters before local agencies in an age of quickly-evolving Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology.

California's open meeting and open governance laws are intended to not only allow the public to observe deliberations about issues that will affect their communities, but to participate as well. Local agencies accept public comment on matters both on the agenda and off. Technology has been a powerful tool to make public participation more accessible than ever, as agendas and the time and location of public meetings are posted online. Those unable to comment or observe in person are able to follow along online or submit written comments via email or web portal.

However, emerging AI and Large Language Model (LLM) tools have now made it easier than ever for bad actors to misrepresent public opinion in governance decisions. For example, multiple media outlets reported in June 2025 that a political consultant used AI tools to generate twenty thousand emails to the South Coast Air Quality Management District regarding a regulatory proposal before the board. The AI-generated emails purported to be from members of the public in South Coast AQMD's jurisdiction. However, many of the people who allegedly signed these emails stated that they were not aware of authorizing these messages.

Automated engagement tools have the capacity to create fictitious messages that crowd out the voices of actual members of the public. In doing so, AI can undermine the intent of California's transparent governance laws. Clarifying how these laws apply in the context of emerging technologies, particularly distinguishing between authentic public input and activity generated at scale by artificial intelligence systems, represents an important step toward protecting meaningful public participation, open governance, and critical staff resources for local agencies.

With thoughtful refinement, SB 1159 will help address these challenges in a way that is both effective and implementable as technology continues to evolve quickly.

We greatly appreciate your attention to this emerging challenge and that you are prioritizing the importance of safeguarding meaningful public participation in local governance. We are also grateful for your willingness to collaborate with partners, including counties, to ensure the bill's intent is clear and effective, while remaining workable and practical for local agencies to implement.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County is pleased to support SB 1159. We thank you for your leadership on these emerging issues.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS  
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Jami Morritt, Chief Assistant Clerk of the Board  
Marc Shorr, Director, Department of Information Technology  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building  
1025 Escobar St., 4<sup>th</sup> floor  
Martinez, California 94553

**John Gioia**, 1<sup>st</sup> District  
**Candace Andersen**, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
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**Ken Carlson**, 4<sup>th</sup> District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5<sup>th</sup> District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

April 3, 2026

The Honorable Catherine Blakespear  
Chair, Senate Committee on Environmental Quality  
1021 O Street, Suite 3230  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: SB 1180 (Allen) – Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility  
Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund. – SUPPORT**

Dear Senator Blakespear:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our support for SB 1180 (Allen) regarding California's Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.

Senate Bill 54 (Allen, 2022) is a landmark Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) law that fundamentally reshapes how California addresses plastic pollution by requiring producers to reduce single-use packaging, ensure materials are recyclable or compostable, and finance the full lifecycle management of their products rather than shifting costs to local governments and taxpayers. The measure also created the Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund to provide \$500 million annually for ten years, paid for by plastic resin manufacturers, to address the environmental, public health, and ecological harms caused by plastic pollution.

SB 1180 would expand the definition of eligible fund recipients beyond those listed in SB 54 to include public agencies, nonprofit organizations, special districts, joint powers authorities, public utilities, local publicly owned utilities, and mutual water companies.

The bill would further improve the effective deployment of these funds by mandating implementing agencies to provide technical assistance, use standardized simplified grant applications, initiate projects in a timely manner, provide advance payment, and reimburse grantees' indirect costs.

SB 1180 would also require each expenditure from the fund to achieve specific purposes, including improving public or environmental health and engaging relevant communities in project planning, development, and implementation, and would establish reporting and transparency measures.

For these reasons, we are pleased to support SB 1180.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS  
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
John Kopchik, Director of Department of Conservation and Development  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

# The Board of Supervisors

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**Diane Burgis**, 3rd District  
**Ken Carlson**, 4th District  
**Shanelle Scales-Preston**, 5th District

# Contra Costa County



**Monica Nino**  
Clerk of the Board  
and  
County Administrator  
(925) 655-2075

March 31, 2026

The Honorable Akilah Weber Pierson  
Chair, Senate Health Committee  
1021 O Street, Suite 3310  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: SB 1422 (Durazo): Medi-Cal: eligibility: immigration status. – SUPPORT**

Dear Chair Weber Pierson:

As Chair of the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County, I write to share our support for SB 1422 (Durazo) to restore enrollment access to full-scope Medi-Cal for undocumented adults ages 19 and older starting January 1, 2027.

In recent years, California expanded health coverage regardless of immigration status, recognizing that broader access to preventive care strengthens public health and economic stability. As a result, the state now celebrates our lowest uninsured rate in its history — approximately 6 percent. This effort has helped around 1.5 million undocumented Californians improve their health by providing access to Full-Scope Medi-Cal. Immigrant children who reported being in excellent health increased by 10% after the expansion. Through these expansions, undocumented Californians can access preventative care and no longer have to postpone treatment or delay care for chronic medical conditions.

Undocumented Californians contribute approximately \$8.5 billion annually in state and local taxes. They have higher labor force participation rates than native-born residents and work in the industries Californians rely on every day — building housing and infrastructure, harvesting crops that fill grocery stores, staffing hotels and restaurants, manufacturing and moving goods, caring for children and elders, and maintaining homes and businesses throughout the state.

The 2025–26 State Budget froze Medi-Cal enrollment for undocumented adults 19 years and older. Individuals who would normally be eligible for care, or have lost care for any number of paperwork reasons, are being told they no longer qualify. Otherwise, eligible adults in this population are now receiving denial notices. The freeze does not eliminate health needs. Instead, it shifts costs to counties, hospitals, and emergency departments while increasing instability for working families. Counties and hospitals are simultaneously preparing for increased uncompensated care resulting from federal Medi-Cal eligibility changes under H.R. 1. Annual county costs are projected to range from \$2 to \$5.5 billion. Over ten years, hospitals are projected to accrue up to \$83 billion in uncompensated care.

Overall, Medi-Cal coverage to immigrant Californians has helped the state create a more effective public health system and achieve a record low uninsured rate. As Medi-Cal expanded, counties were able to scale down indigent care programs, reducing local fiscal burden and stabilizing hospitals and safety-net systems

statewide. Expanded coverage improved workforce participation and strengthened continuity of care. Undocumented participants who had access to preventative care had lower rates of avoidable emergency department visits for most conditions and lower rates of hospitalization following emergency department visits among older adults. These findings demonstrate that stable primary care reduces costly and preventable hospital utilization.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County is proud to support SB 1422 (Durazo) and we urge your support of efforts to restore and expand health care coverage to more Californians.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS  
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Monica Nino, County Administrator  
Dr. Grant Colfax, Director of Contra Costa Health Services  
Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment and Human Services  
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

Neutral

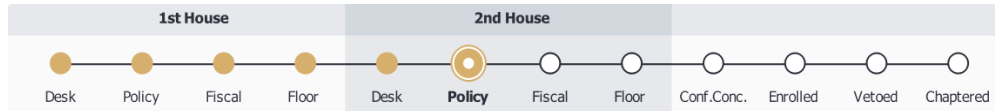
**SB 16** (Blakespear, D) Ending Street Homelessness Act.

**Current Text:** 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

**Last Amended:** 06/23/2025

**Status:** 07/10/2025 - July 16 hearing postponed by committee.



**Location:** 06/09/2025 - Assembly Housing and Community Development

**Summary:** Current law requires each city, county, and city and county to revise its housing element according to a specified schedule, as provided. Current law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, and requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. At least 2 years before a scheduled revision of the housing element, as specified, existing law requires each council of governments, or delegate subregion as applicable, to develop, in consultation with the department, a proposed methodology for distributing the existing and projected regional housing need to jurisdictions, as specified. Current law requires that the final allocation plan ensure that the total regional housing need, by income category, determined as specified, is maintained, and that each jurisdiction in the region receive an allocation of units for low- and very low income households. For the 7th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, current law also requires that the allocation to each region include an allocation of units for acutely low and extremely low income households. This bill, until January 1, 2032, would require the council of governments, or delegate subregion, as applicable, in developing the proposed allocation methodology that allocates each jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need for acutely low income housing, to count any newly constructed interim housing, as specified, as meeting the needs of acutely low income households. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/22/25 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:10 N:0 A:1) (P)

05/12/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

06/03/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:29 N:2 A:9) (P)

**Position:** Neutral

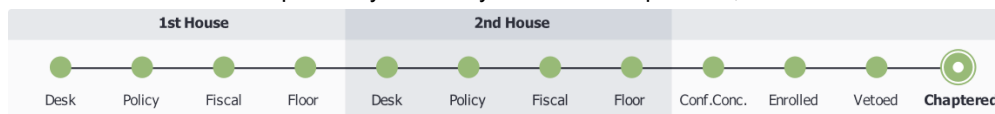
**SB 72** (Caballero, D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

**Current Text:** 10/01/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/15/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/10/2025

**Status:** 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2025



**Location:** 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water Plan.” Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, and water transfers, that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to expand the membership of the advisory committee to include, among others, tribes, labor, and environmental justice

interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033 update to the plan, to update the interim planning target for 2050, as provided. The bill would require the target to consider the identified and future water needs for all beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, urban uses, agricultural uses, tribal uses, and the environment, and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including a discussion of the estimated costs, benefits, and impacts of any project type or action that is recommended by the department within the plan that could help achieve the water supply targets. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/08/25 - **SEN. N.R. & W.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)

04/28/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

06/03/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:37 N:0 A:3) (P)

07/01/25 - **ASM. W.,P. & W.** (Y:12 N:0 A:1) (P)

08/29/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)

09/04/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:73 N:0 A:6) (P)

**Position:** Neutral

**SB 79**

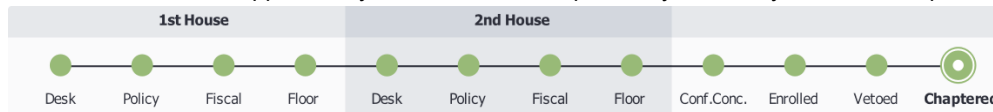
**(Wiener, D) Housing development: transit-oriented development.**

**Current Text:** 10/10/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/15/2025 (Spot bill)

**Last Amended:** 09/05/2025

**Status:** 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 512, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/10/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that contains certain mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing, as specified. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints that are relevant to the meeting of these needs, including an inventory of land suitable for residential development, as provided. Existing law, for the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to determine the existing and projected need for housing for each region, as specified, and requires the appropriate council of local governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each locality in the region. Existing law requires the inventory of land to be used to identify sites throughout the community that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need. Existing law requires each local government to revise its housing element in accordance with a specified schedule. This bill would require that a housing development project, as defined, within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development (TOD) stop, as defined, be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development, if the development complies with applicable requirements, as specified. Among these requirements, the bill would require a project to include at least 5 dwelling units and establish requirements concerning height limits, density, and residential floor area ratio in accordance with a development's proximity to specified tiers of TOD stops, as provided. The bill would provide that, for the purposes of the Housing Accountability Act, a proposed development consistent with the applicable standards of these provisions as well as applicable local objective general plan and zoning standards shall be deemed consistent, compliant, and in conformity with prescribed requirements, as specified. The bill would provide that a local government that denies a project meeting the requirements of these provisions located in a high-resource area, as defined, would be presumed in violation of the Housing Accountability Act, as specified, and immediately liable for penalties, beginning on January 1, 2027, as provided. These provisions would not apply to a local agency until July 1, 2026, except as specified, or within unincorporated areas of counties until the 7th regional housing needs allocation cycle. The bill would specify that a development proposed pursuant to these provisions is eligible for streamlined, ministerial approval pursuant to specified law, except that the bill would exempt a project under these provisions from specified requirements and would specify that the project is required to comply with certain affordability requirements, under that law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/22/25 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:6 N:2 A:3) (P)

04/30/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:4 N:3 A:0) (P)

05/19/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:4 N:2 A:1) (P)

06/03/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:21 N:13 A:6) (P)

07/02/25 - **ASM. H. & C.D.** (Y:9 N:2 A:1) (P)

07/16/25 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:6 N:1 A:3) (P)

08/29/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:8 N:6 A:1) (P)

09/11/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:43 N:19 A:18) (P)

09/12/25 - **SEN. Unfinished Business (Supplemental File 1)** (Y:21 N:8 A:11) (P)

**Position:** Neutral

## Oppose

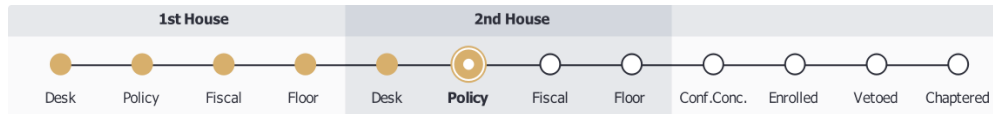
### **AB 306** (**Schultz, D**) **Building regulations: state building standards.**

**Current Text:** 06/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/23/2025

**Last Amended:** 06/23/2025

**Status:** 06/23/2025 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



**Location:** 04/23/2025 - Senate Housing

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission (commission) within the Department of General Services. Current law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code (code). The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Current law requires, among other things, the building standards adopted and submitted by the department for approval by the commission, as specified, to be adopted by reference, with certain exceptions. Current law authorizes any city or county to make changes in those building standards that are published in the code, including to green building standards. Current law requires the governing body of a city or county, before making modifications or changes to those green building standards, to make an express finding that those modifications or changes are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. This bill would, from October 1, 2025, to June 1, 2031, inclusive, prohibit a city or county from making changes that are applicable to residential units to the above-described building standards unless a certain condition is met, including that the commission deems those changes or modifications necessary as emergency standards to protect health and safety. (Based on 06/23/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/12/25 - **ASM. H. & C.D.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)

03/19/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)

04/01/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:71 N:0 A:9) (P)

**Position:** Oppose

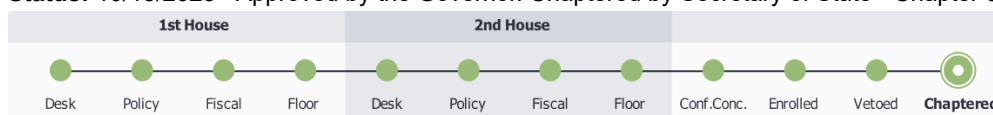
### **AB 339** (**Ortega, D**) **Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.**

**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

**Last Amended:** 08/29/2025

**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Current law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 45 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 03/19/25 - **ASM. P.E. & R.** (Y:4 N:0 A:3) (P)
- 05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:2 A:2) (P)
- 06/02/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:51 N:11 A:17) (P)
- 07/09/25 - **SEN. P.E. & R.** (Y:4 N:1 A:0) (P)
- 08/18/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 08/29/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)
- 09/04/25 - **SEN. Assembly 3rd Reading** (Y:28 N:11 A:1) (P)
- 09/08/25 - **ASM. CONCURRENCE** (Y:52 N:12 A:16) (P)

**Position:** Oppose

**AB 470**

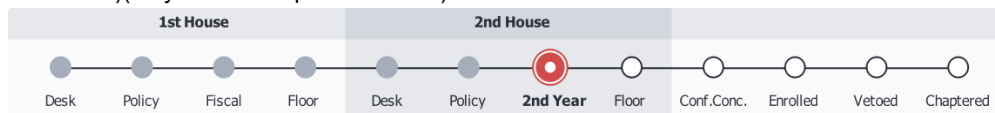
**(McKinnor, D) Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.**

**Current Text:** 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML PDF**

**Introduced:** 02/06/2025 (Spot bill)

**Last Amended:** 07/17/2025

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/18/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Current law authorizes the commission to fix just and reasonable rates and charges for public utilities. Current law requires the commission, on or before February 1, 1995, to issue an order initiating an investigation and open proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service in telecommunications. Pursuant to that provision, the commission issued a decision involving carriers of last resort, including the withdrawal process for carriers of last resort, defined as a carrier who provides local exchange service and stands ready to provide basic service to any customer requesting basic service within a specified area. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, to adopt a process through which a telephone corporation acting as a carrier of last resort is authorized to seek relief from their carrier of last resort obligations in a census block where the United States Census Bureau reports no population and where the telephone corporation provides no basic exchange service to any customer address located within the area, and in a census block that is well-served, as defined. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 15, 2026, to adopt a map designating well-served areas. The bill would require that the process include specified notice and challenge requirements. The bill would require a telephone corporation to meet certain requirements during specified time periods following the date that amended status is granted by the commission, as provided. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 04/30/25 - **ASM. C. & C.** (Y:8 N:1 A:1) (P)
- 05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:0 A:3) (P)
- 06/23/25 - **ASM. C. & C.** (Y:7 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 06/27/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:58 N:2 A:19) (P)

07/15/25 - **SEN. E. U., & C.** (Y:9 N:1 A:7) (P)  
08/18/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Oppose

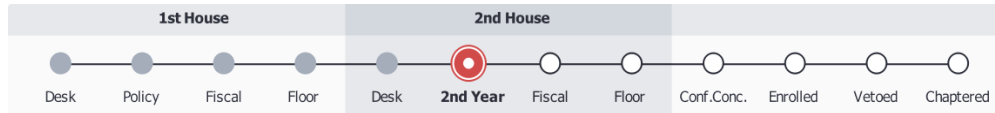
**AB 1337 (Ward, D) Information Practices Act of 1977.**

**Current Text:** 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 05/23/2025

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/11/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Existing law, the Information Practices Act of 1977, prescribes a set of requirements, prohibitions, and remedies applicable to agencies, as defined, with regard to their collection, storage, and disclosure of personal information, as defined. Existing law exempts from the provisions of the act counties, cities, any city and county, school districts, municipal corporations, districts, political subdivisions, and other local public agencies, as specified. This bill would recast those provisions to, among other things, remove that exemption for local agencies, and would revise and expand the definition of “personal information.” The bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive, and conforming changes. Because the bill would expand the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/01/25 - **ASM. P. & C.P.** (Y:12 N:0 A:3) (P)

05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:1 A:3) (P)

06/02/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:64 N:0 A:15) (P)

07/15/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:13 N:0 A:0) (P)

07/15/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:6 N:2 A:5) (F)

**Position:** Oppose

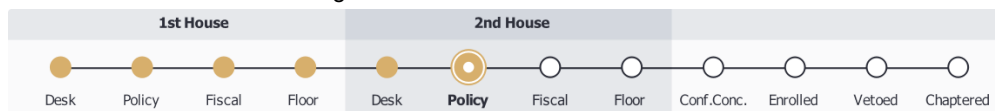
**AB 1383 (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits: safety members.**

**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 01/22/2026

**Status:** 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 70. Noes 2.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



**Location:** 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. The Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, on and after January 1, 2027, would require a retirement system subject to PEPRA to adjust pensionable compensation limits to be consistent with specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. The bill would require a new member of STRS to be subject to specified limits of the Teachers' Retirement Law. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/23/25 - **ASM. P.E. & R.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)  
01/22/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:0 A:3) (P)  
01/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:70 N:2 A:8) (P)

**Position:** Oppose

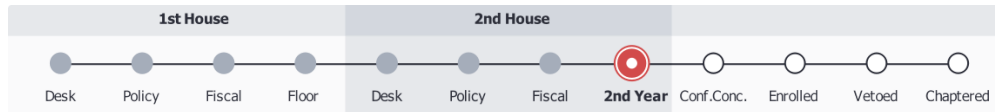
**SB 357 (Menjivar, D) Juveniles: delinquency.**

**Current Text:** 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML PDF**

**Introduced:** 02/12/2025

**Last Amended:** 07/17/2025

**Status:** 09/12/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 09/12/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. Current law also establishes the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court and subjects certain minors who are older than 17 years and 5 months of age and younger than 18 years of age, and certain nonminors who are older than 18 years of age and less than 21 years of age, who were wards of the juvenile court and in foster care placement to that jurisdiction. Current law assigns various responsibilities relating to these individuals to the probation officer, including, among others, the responsibility to supervise minors placed on probation. Current law requires every county to appoint a chief probation officer and requires the chief probation officer to perform the duties and discharge the obligations imposed on the office by law or by order of the superior court, including, among other things, community supervision of the minors described above and the operation of juvenile halls, camps, and ranches, pursuant to specified provisions. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors in a county with a population of at least 6,000,000 people to, except as specified, delegate to a county official who has jurisdiction over youth development, diversion, and reentry all or part of the duties and authorities concerning these individuals, as specified. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

04/29/25 - **SEN. PUB. S.** (Y:4 N:1 A:1) (P)  
06/04/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:25 N:6 A:9) (P)  
07/15/25 - **ASM. PUB. S.** (Y:5 N:1 A:3) (P)

**Position:** Oppose

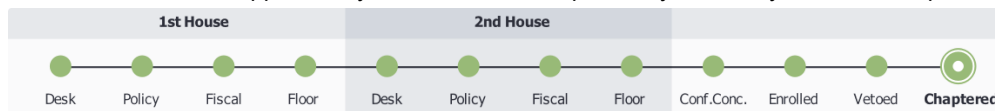
**SB 777 (Richardson, D) Abandoned cemeteries: report.**

**Current Text:** 10/11/2025 - Chaptered **HTML PDF**

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 07/09/2025

**Status:** 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 658, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/11/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau, on or before July 1, 2027, to convene a workgroup composed of representatives from the cemetery, county government, and other interested stakeholders to discuss options for ensuring continued care, maintenance, and embellishment of abandoned cemeteries, including the possibility of requiring counties to assume responsibility for abandoned cemeteries. Current law requires the bureau to submit a report to the Legislature summarizing the workgroup's discussions and its recommendations by January 1, 2028. Current law repeals those provisions on January 1, 2029. This bill would instead require the bureau to convene the workgroup on or before March 1, 2026, would revise the list of representatives required to be included in the workgroup, and would instead require the workgroup to discuss the possibility of requiring counties to assume responsibility for maintenance, irrigation, public works, and burial services for abandoned cemeteries. The bill would require the board to submit the report on June 1, 2026, and would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2027. (Based on 10/11/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/02/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:6 N:1 A:0) (P)  
04/28/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)  
05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:4 N:2 A:1) (P)  
05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)  
05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:1 A:1) (P)  
06/04/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)  
07/08/25 - **ASM. B.&P.** (Y:17 N:0 A:1) (P)  
08/20/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)  
09/10/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:77 N:0 A:3) (P)  
09/12/25 - **SEN. B., P. & E.D.** (Y:8 N:0 A:3) (P)  
09/12/25 - **SEN. Unfinished Business (Supplemental File 2)** (Y:37 N:0 A:3) (P)

**Position:** Oppose

## Oppose Unless Amended

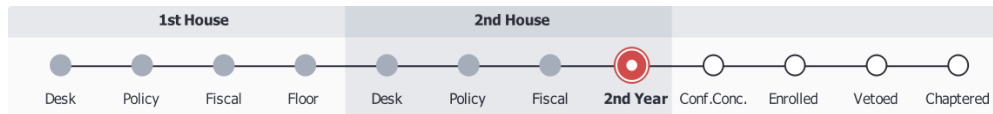
### **AB 1018** (**Bauer-Kahan, D**) Automated decision systems.

**Current Text:** 09/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amended:** 09/05/2025

**Status:** 09/13/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 09/13/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** The California Fair Employment and Housing Act establishes the Civil Rights Department within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and requires the department to, among other things, bring civil actions to enforce the act. Current law requires, on or before September 1, 2024, the Department of Technology to conduct, in coordination with other interagency bodies as it deems appropriate, a comprehensive inventory of all high-risk automated decision systems that have been proposed for use, development, or procurement by, or are being used, developed, or procured by, any state agency. This bill would generally regulate the development and deployment of an automated decision system (ADS) used to make consequential decisions, as defined. The bill would define “automated decision system” to mean a computational process derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is designed or used to assist or replace human discretionary decisionmaking and materially impacts natural persons. This bill would require a developer of a covered ADS, as defined, to take certain actions, including conduct impact assessments of the covered ADS and provide deployers to whom the developer transfers the covered ADS with certain information, including a high-level summary of the results of those impact assessments. (Based on 09/05/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/22/25 - **ASM. P. & C.P.** (Y:9 N:3 A:3) (P)  
04/29/25 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:8 N:3 A:1) (P)  
05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:10 N:3 A:2) (P)  
06/02/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:50 N:16 A:13) (P)  
07/15/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:11 N:2 A:0) (P)  
08/18/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)  
08/29/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Oppose Unless Amended

### **SB 606** (**Becker, D**) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.

**Current Text:** 07/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amended:** 07/17/2025

**Status:** 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** This bill would enact the Functional Zero Act, which, beginning with the next round of Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program applications, or when updates to the regionally coordinated homeless action plan are next required to be submitted, would require an applicant to provide information relating to its efforts to address homelessness in its jurisdiction, including an assessment of what would be required for the applicant to achieve and maintain both functional zero, which the bill would define as a milestone indicating a community has measurably solved homelessness, as specified, and functional zero unsheltered, which the bill would define as a necessary milestone in the effort to achieve functional zero indicating that sufficient housing options of all types to accommodate a jurisdiction’s unsheltered, chronically homeless population based on its most recent homeless point-in-time count. The bill would require, as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero, applicants to include, at a minimum, an analysis of the number of housing units of all types needed to achieve functional zero in a jurisdiction, and as part of the assessment of progress toward functional zero unsheltered, a financial model assessing the needs for investment in prescribed areas and further analysis of, among other things, funding programs that provide housing or services to persons experiencing homelessness. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 04/21/25 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 04/29/25 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:11 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 05/12/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 06/02/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 07/02/25 - **ASM. H. & C.D.** (Y:10 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 07/15/25 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Oppose Unless Amended

## Sponsored Legislation

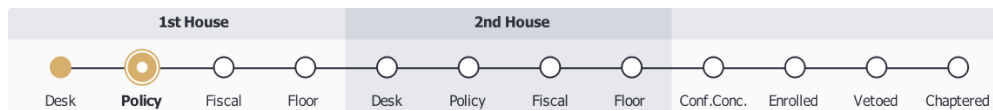
**AB 2278** (**Ávila Farías, D**) **In-home supportive services: County of Contra Costa: innovative technologies.**

**Current Text:** 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/26/2026

**Status:** 04/06/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.



**Location:** 03/24/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, administered by the State Department of Social Services and counties, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. Existing federal law, the Community First Choice Option (CFCO) program, authorizes states to provide home- and community-based attendant services and supports to eligible Medicaid enrollees, as specified. Existing federal law provides federal financial participation for a state that provides services under the CFCO program. This bill would require the department to develop and make available a 5-year pilot project for the County of Contra Costa for the purpose of improving IHSS eligibility and processing times through the use of innovative technologies. Under the bill, the project would be designed with a focus on decreasing IHSS application processing times for recipients participating in the CFCO program. The bill would require the county to post annual reports on project progress and outcomes. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 03/24/26 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

**Position:** Sponsored Legislation

## Support

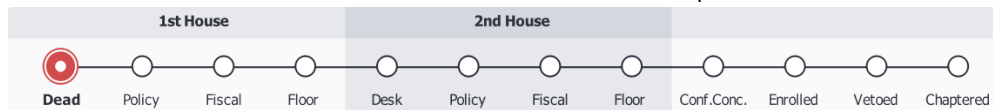
### **AB 274** (**Ransom, D**) **Abandoned and derelict vessels: inventory.**

**Current Text:** 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 03/26/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency, the State Lands Commission consisting of the Controller, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Director of Finance. Current law vests in the commission with exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state, and of the beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets, and straits, including tidelands and submerged lands. Current law authorizes the commission to take immediate action to remove from areas under its jurisdiction a vessel that is left unattended and is moored, docked, beached, or made fast to land in a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in a condition as to create a hazard to navigation, other vessels using a waterway, or the property of another. Current law requires the commission, by July 1, 2019, and in consultation with other relevant state and local agencies directly involved in the removal of abandoned vessels, to develop a plan for the removal of abandoned commercial vessels. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2027, to create an inventory of all abandoned and derelict commercial and recreational vessels on or in waters within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, including commercially navigable waters, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/24/25 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:13 N:0 A:1) (P)

**Position:** Support

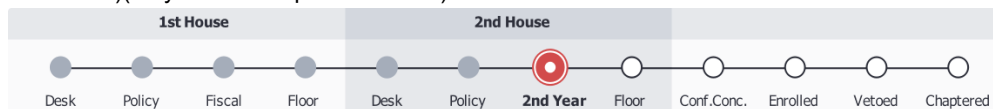
### **AB 346** (**Nguyen, D**) **In-home supportive services: licensed health care professional certification.**

**Current Text:** 07/09/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/29/2025

**Last Amended:** 07/09/2025

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law defines supportive services for purposes of the county-administered In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program to include those necessary paramedical services that are ordered by a licensed health care professional, which persons could provide for themselves, but for their functional limitations. Current law requires an applicant for, or recipient of, in-home supportive services, as a condition of receiving these services, to obtain a certification from a licensed health care professional declaring that the applicant or recipient is unable to perform some activities of daily living independently, and that without services to assist the applicant or recipient with activities of daily living, the applicant or recipient is at risk of placement in out-of-home care, and defines a licensed health care professional for this purpose to mean an individual licensed in California by the appropriate California regulatory agency, acting within the scope of their license or certificate as defined in the Business and Professions Code. This bill would use the above-described definition of "licensed health care professional" for purposes of the provisions relating to paramedical services, and would, for purposes of the certification requirement, add to the above-described definition of "licensed health care professional" that the licensed individual has primary responsibilities to diagnose or provide treatment and care for physical or mental impairments that cause or contribute to an individual's functional limitations. (Based on 07/09/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/29/25 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)

06/03/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:76 N:0 A:3) (P)

06/30/25 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)  
07/14/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

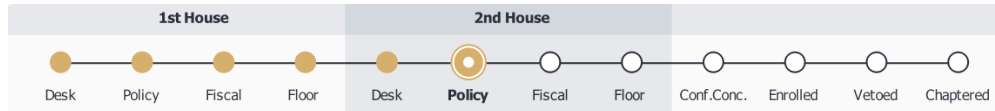
**AB 736 (Wicks, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/10/2025

**Status:** 06/04/2025 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



**Location:** 06/04/2025 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/09/25 - **ASM. H. & C.D.** (Y:10 N:1 A:1) (P)

05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:2 A:2) (P)

06/03/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:65 N:11 A:3) (P)

**Position:** Support

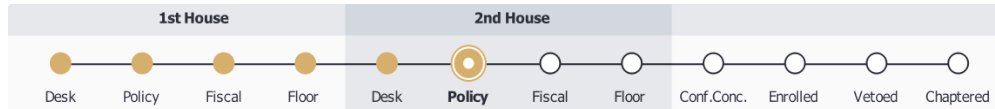
**AB 871 (Stefani, D) Mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult.**

**Current Text:** 01/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

**Last Amended:** 01/16/2026

**Status:** 01/22/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 69. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



**Location:** 01/22/2026 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** The Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act establishes procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Current law requires a mandated reporter of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, as defined, to report financial abuse in a specified manner, including by telephone or through a confidential internet reporting tool, as specified, immediately, or as soon as practicably possible. If reported by telephone, existing law requires a written report to be sent, or an internet report to be made through the internet reporting tool, to the local adult protective services agency or the local law enforcement agency within 2 working days. Current law deems specified persons to be mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, including, among others, all officers and employees of a financial institution. A mandated reporter who fails to report financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult is liable for civil penalties, as specified. If a report of financial abuse is made by a mandated reporter, as described above, this bill would also require a report to be made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Internet Crime Complaint Center within 2 working days. The bill would require a financial institution to provide annual training to its mandated reporters on how to escalate internally and report suspected financial abuse of an elder or a dependent adult to both local and federal authorities, as specified. (Based on 01/16/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

01/12/26 - **ASM. B. & F.** (Y:8 N:0 A:1) (P)

01/15/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)

01/22/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:69 N:0 A:11) (P)

**Position:** Support

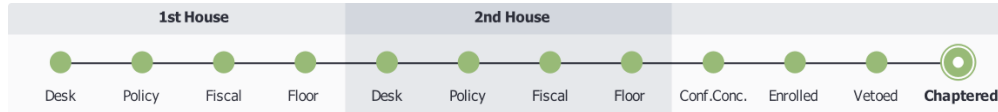
**AB 896 (Elhawary, D) Foster care: placement transition planning.**

**Current Text:** 10/10/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

**Last Amended:** 08/29/2025

**Status:** 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 564, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/10/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law generally provides for the placement of foster youth in various placement settings. Current law requires, prior to making a change in the placement of a dependent child, a social worker or placing agency to develop and implement a placement preservation strategy to preserve the dependent child’s placement. This bill would, among other things, require each county child welfare agency to adopt a placement transition planning policy for supporting foster children who are transitioning between placement settings and who are transitioning from foster care to reunification, and requires that the policy ensures that foster children are provided the opportunity to provide input on their placement transition and provides guidance to social workers for obtaining input and sharing information in placement transition planning. The bill would require, if a child’s placement cannot be preserved, the social worker to ensure that there is appropriate placement transition planning, consistent with the county’s adopted policy. The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to issue guidance to county child welfare agencies to describe best practices and strategies for successful placement transition planning, and would require county child welfare agencies to submit to the department its placement transition planning policy, as specified. (Based on 10/10/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 04/29/25 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 05/07/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 05/15/25 - **ASM. CONSENT CALENDAR** (Y:69 N:0 A:10) (P)
- 06/16/25 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 06/30/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 08/29/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 09/11/25 - **SEN. Special Consent** (Y:40 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 09/12/25 - **ASM. CONCURRENCE** (Y:79 N:0 A:1) (P)

**Position:** Support

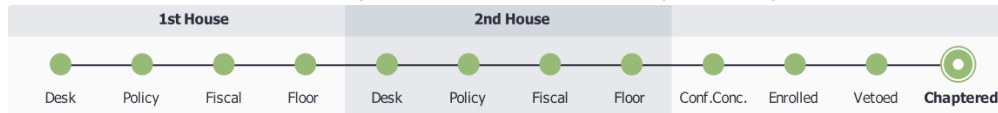
**AB 898 (Bryan, D) The Family Urgent Response System.**

**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

**Last Amended:** 09/04/2025

**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 716, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a statewide hotline as the entry point for the Family Urgent Response System, as defined, to respond to calls from caregivers or current or former foster children or youth during moments of instability, as specified. Current law requires the hotline to include, among other things, referrals to a county-based mobile response system, as specified, for further support and in-person response. Existing law requires the department to collect deidentified, aggregated data, including the number of current and former foster children or youth served through the statewide hotline and the disposition of each call, and requires the department to publish a report on its internet website, as specified. This bill would instead specify that the statewide hotline shall be the primary entry point for the Family Urgent Response System. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 03/25/25 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 04/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/08/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:73 N:0 A:6) (P)  
 06/16/25 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)  
 07/03/25 - **SEN. Consent Calendar 2nd** (Y:35 N:0 A:5) (P)  
 09/09/25 - **SEN. Assembly 3rd Reading** (Y:40 N:0 A:0) (P)  
 09/10/25 - **ASM. CONCURRENCE** (Y:78 N:0 A:2) (P)

**Position:** Support

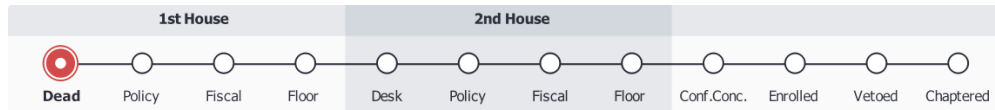
**AB 970 (McKinnor, D) Child abuse and neglect reporting.**

**Current Text:** 04/22/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/22/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/15/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** The Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act establishes procedures for the reporting and investigation of suspected child abuse or neglect. The act requires certain professionals, including specified health practitioners and social workers, known as “mandated reporters,” to report by telephone known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect to a local law enforcement agency or a county welfare or probation department, as specified. Current law authorizes a county welfare agency to develop a program for internet-based reporting of child abuse and neglect, as specified. Current law authorizes a mandated reporter in a county where the program is active to use the internet-based reporting tool in lieu of the required initial telephone report. This bill would authorize the County of Los Angeles to establish a 2-year pilot program to test a new model for the mandatory reporting of child abuse or neglect. The bill would require the pilot program to include a comprehensive County of Los Angeles mandated reporter training that may be made available to all mandated reporters in the county. The bill would require the pilot program to also include the development and deployment of an internet-based decision-support tool, developed through a collaborative process with, among others, the State Department of Social Services, for mandated reporters who have completed that training. The bill would require the decision-support tool to, among other things, make a recommendation on whether or not to report and would prohibit the decision-support tool from using predictive analysis. The bill would, during the time the pilot program is in effect, deem a mandated reporter to have satisfied their reporting duties if the reporter completed the training, used the decision-support tool, and complied with the recommended action. (Based on 04/22/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/08/25 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:6 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

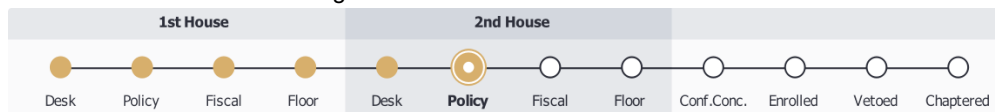
**AB 1153 (Bonta, D) Illegal disposal site abatement.**

**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amended:** 01/22/2026

**Status:** 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 75. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



**Location:** 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. This bill would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend funds to remove and dispose of recreational vehicles, as defined, to develop enforcement strategies, and to develop local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as specified. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/25 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:14 N:0 A:0) (P)  
01/22/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)  
01/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:75 N:0 A:5) (P)

**Position:** Support

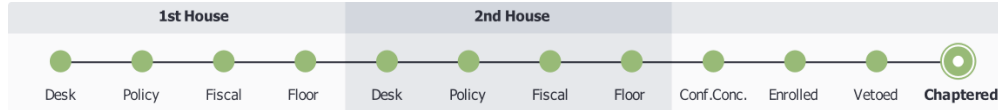
**AB 1288 (Addis, D) Registered environmental health specialists.**

**Current Text:** 10/03/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 09/04/2025

**Status:** 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 297, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/03/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law provides for the certification of registered environmental health specialists by the State Department of Public Health and establishes application, examination, and renewal fees for this certification. Current law prescribes educational requirements for the registration of an environmental health specialist and requires all basic science coursework to be equal to what is acceptable in an approved environmental health degree program. Current law provides that only a person who meets those educational and experience requirements is eligible for admission to the environmental health specialist examination. Current law prohibits an applicant who fails to pass the written examination twice from taking the examination additional times unless specified time periods have elapsed. Current law prohibits a person from taking the examination more than once in a 2-year period. Current law requires the department to maintain a current registry of all registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees in the state. Current law defines the scope of practice for a registered environmental health professional to include, but not be limited to, the prevention of environmental health hazards and the promotion and protection of the public health and the environment in specified areas, including, among others, food protection, housing, and hazardous materials management. Current law authorizes a local health department to employ a registered environmental health specialist to enforce public health laws, as specified. Current law authorizes an environmental health specialist trainee to work under the supervision of a registered environmental health specialist for a period not to exceed 3 years. Current law defines “environmental health specialist trainee” as a person who possesses a bachelor’s degree, as specified, and who is engaged in an approved environmental health training plan. Current law requires an environmental health training plan to include specified elements. This bill would instead prohibit an applicant from being reexamined for 90 days after failing to pass the written examination. The bill would revise the educational requirements for the registration of an environmental health specialist, as specified, and would delete the requirement that basic science coursework be equal to what is acceptable in an approved environmental health degree program. This bill would extend the period of required supervision to instead not exceed 5 years. (Based on 10/03/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/22/25 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)  
05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)  
06/03/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:79 N:0 A:0) (P)  
07/02/25 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:11 N:0 A:0) (P)  
07/14/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)  
08/29/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)  
09/11/25 - **SEN. Special Consent** (Y:40 N:0 A:0) (P)  
09/12/25 - **ASM. CONCURRENCE** (Y:80 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

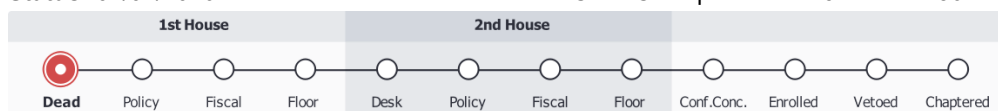
**AB 1426 (Kalra, D) Diablo Range Conservation Program.**

**Current Text:** 04/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/10/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** The Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947 establishes the Wildlife Conservation Board within the Department of Fish and Wildlife to investigate, study, and determine what areas within the state are most essential and suitable for wildlife production and preservation, among other things. Under existing law, the board administers various habitat conservation programs. This bill would require the board to establish and administer, through the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Diablo Range Conservation Program and, pursuant to the program, to approve projects to acquire, preserve, restore, and enhance habitat within the Diablo Range, as defined, consistent with conservation strategies approved by the department. The bill would authorize the board to provide grants to local public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and California Native American tribes to be used for various purposes, including the acquisition, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources within and adjacent to the Diablo Range. The bill would establish the Diablo Range Conservation Fund in the State Treasury and would make moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of the program. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/08/25 - **ASM. W.,P. & W.** (Y:10 N:2 A:1) (P)

04/28/25 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:12 N:1 A:1) (P)

**Position:** Support

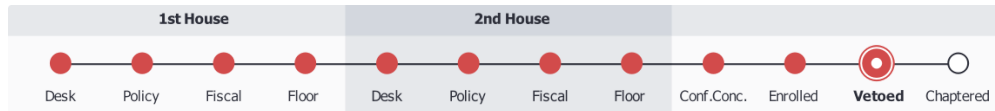
**AB 1430 (Bennett, D) County recorders: fees.**

**Current Text:** 10/06/2025 - Vetoed [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 03/17/2025

**Status:** 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.



**Location:** 10/06/2025 - Assembly VETOED

**Summary:** Current law establishes the office of county recorder and requires the county recorder to accept for recordation any instrument, paper, or notice that is authorized or required to be recorded, subject to the collection of specified fees. Current law prohibits the fee for recording and indexing an instrument, paper, or notice from exceeding \$10 for recording the first page and \$3 for each additional page, which charges are to reimburse the county for the costs of services rendered. Current law requires \$1 of each \$3 fee for each additional page to be deposited in the county general fund. This bill would set the fee for recording and indexing at \$15 for recording the first page and \$4 for each additional page but would prohibit the fees from exceeding the reasonable costs of the county recorder's office for providing these services. The bill would provide that these funds are to be dedicated to, and solely utilized for, the county recorder's office, as specified. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/30/25 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:8 N:0 A:2) (P)

05/14/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:1 A:2) (P)

05/23/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:64 N:1 A:14) (P)

06/18/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)

09/10/25 - **SEN. Assembly 3rd Reading** (Y:35 N:0 A:5) (P)

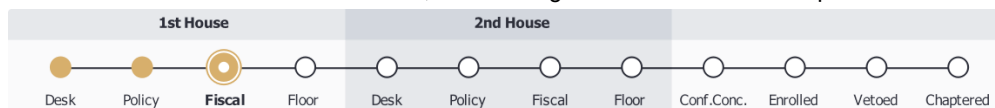
**Position:** Support

**AB 1737 (Lackey, R) Postrelease community supervision.**

**Current Text:** 02/05/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/05/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



**Location:** 04/08/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to notify the sheriff or chief of police, or both, and the district attorney where certain parolees were convicted and are scheduled to be released of specified information related to the parolee prior to their release. Current law requires the department to, upon

request, provide to the officials described above specified information available to the department, including photographs and fingerprints, concerning persons on parole who may be residing in that city or county, as specified. This bill would additionally require the department to notify the county chief probation officer of, or to provide upon request to the officer, as appropriate, the information described above. (Based on 02/05/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Notes:**

03/10/26 - **ASM. PUB. S.** (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

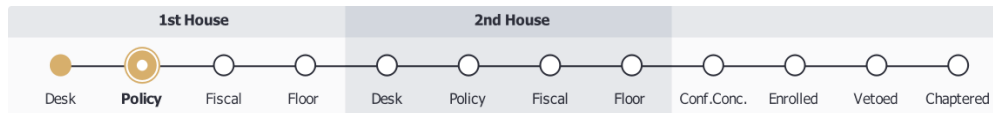
**AB 1923 (Soria, D) Distressed Hospital Loan Program.**

**Current Text:** 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/12/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/26/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Health

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Department of Health Care Access and Information to administer the Distressed Hospital Loan Program, until January 1, 2032, which provides loans to not-for-profit hospitals and public hospitals in significant financial distress or to governmental entities representing a closed hospital to prevent the closure of, or facilitate the reopening of, those hospitals. Existing law requires the department to develop a methodology to evaluate an at-risk hospital's potential eligibility for state assistance from the program, and authorizes the methodology for determining financial distress to consider the hospital's prior and projected performance on financial metrics, as specified. Existing law requires a hospital or a closed hospital applying for aid under this program to provide, among other things, the California Health Facilities Financing Authority and the department with financial information demonstrating the hospital's need for financial assistance due to financial hardship. Existing law requires the department to issue the loan award to a qualifying hospital as soon as reasonably practicable following its eligibility determination. Existing law prohibits not-for-profit hospitals and public hospitals that belong to integrated health care systems with more than 2 separately licensed hospital facilities from being eligible for state assistance under the program. This bill would make any hospital, regardless of ownership type or system affiliation, eligible for state assistance under the program for awards provided on or after the effective date of this act, as specified, if it meets the applicable criteria for significant financial distress as established by the department and the authority. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** Support

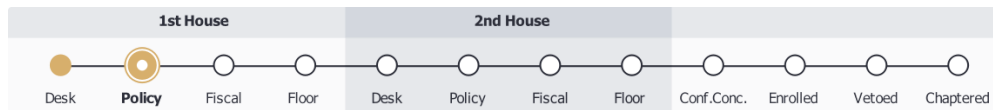
**AB 1934 (Bennett, D) State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.**

**Current Text:** 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/13/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/25/2026

**Status:** 03/26/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.



**Location:** 03/23/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

**Summary:** Would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop an implementation plan for a home hardening certification program that identifies home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be voluntarily implemented during renovation or property improvement projects, or both, to substantially reduce the risk of loss during a fire and bring existing building stock into alignment with state building standards for wildland-urban interface areas. The bill would require the committee, in developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program, to provide specified recommendations. The bill would authorize the Office of the State Fire Marshal to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program. The bill would require the committee, on or before January 1, 2028, to provide a report to specified legislative committees on its findings and recommendations pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/23/26 - **ASM. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)

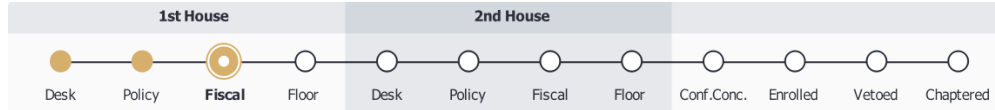
**Position:** Support

**AB 2208 (Stefani, D) Medi-Cal: cost sharing, retroactivity, and accessibility.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 3.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** The Medi-Cal program is in part governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, cost sharing, and retroactive coverage, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations, including beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults. The above-described federal law requires the state, beginning October 1, 2028, to impose deductions, cost sharing, or similar charges determined appropriate by the state, in an amount greater than \$0, with respect to certain care, items, or services furnished to Medicaid expansion adults, with income exceeding 100% and up to 138% of the federal poverty level, as determined by the state. The federal law excludes certain services from these provisions and prohibits the charge from exceeding \$35. This bill would, no sooner than October 1, 2028, set a copayment of \$0.01 for nonemergency services for the above-described population, as specified. The bill would authorize the provider to collect, retain, or waive the copayment amount. The bill would not apply the copayment requirements to emergency services, family planning services, or any services under certain categories. The bill would prohibit a service provider from denying care or services to an individual solely because of nonpayment of copayment. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:12 N:3 A:1) (P)

**Position:** Support

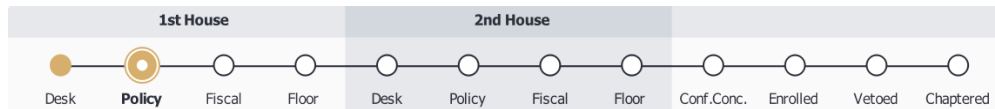
**AB 2231 (Ahrens, D) California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.**

**Current Text:** 03/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/23/2026

**Status:** 03/24/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.



**Location:** 03/23/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would exempt from CEQA hospital projects, as defined, located in the City of Emeryville or City of Santa Clara. The bill would, before a lead agency determines that a hospital project is exempt from CEQA, require a project applicant to certify to the lead agency that the project complies with certain labor requirements. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** Support

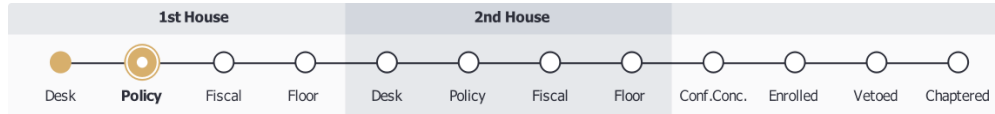
**AB 2353 (Pacheco, D) Health Mandates Review Program.**

**Current Text:** 03/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)

**Last Amended:** 03/16/2026

**Status:** 03/17/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.



**Location:** 03/16/2026 - Assembly Health

**Summary:** Existing law requests the University of California to establish the California Health Benefit Review Program (CHBRP) to assess legislation proposing to mandate a health care benefit or service or repeal a mandated benefit or service and to prepare a written analysis. Existing law authorizes an appropriate policy or fiscal committee chairperson, the Speaker of the Assembly, or the President pro Tempore of the Senate to request that written analysis. Under existing law, a written analysis is requested to be provided to the Legislature not later than 60 days after a request for analysis is made. Existing law establishes the Health Care Benefits Fund, funded by an annual fee on health care service plans and health insurers, to support the University of California and CHBRP. This bill would request the University of California to establish the Health Mandates Review Program to assess legislation proposing to mandate new or additional services or activities for a designated provider, beginning no later than January 1, 2028. The bill would require the appropriate policy or fiscal committee within the legislation’s house of origin to request the program to assess legislation if the legislation is expected to affect the operations of a majority of the state’s hospitals, or a majority of hospitals within a recognized class of hospitals, by requiring specified actions. The bill would request the Health Mandates Review Program to provide a written analysis of the legislation, as specified, and would request that the analysis include information on specified impacts. The bill would request that the program publish an annual summary of legislation it analyzed and that it convene a workgroup of members with relevant expertise in hospital finance or operations to advise on the development and implementation of the program. (Based on 03/16/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

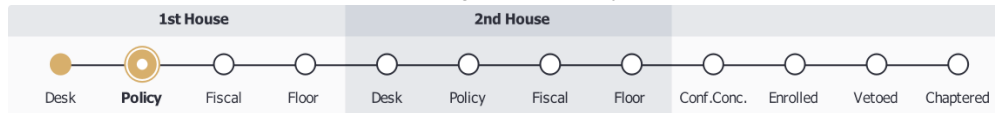
**Position:** Support

**AB 2478 (Schultz, D) Kinship family approval.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Status:** 03/24/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Human Services

**Summary:** Current law generally provides for the placement of foster youth in various placement settings. Current law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, and defines a resource family as an individual or family who has successfully met both the home environment assessment standards and permanency assessment criteria, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a public or private child placement agency by court order, or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. Current law requires the State Department of Social Services, on or before January 1, 2027, to adopt a simplified approval process for relative caregivers, as specified. Current law conditions implementation of the simplified approval process upon federal financial participation and approval, as specified. This bill would, among other things, require the department to, on or before January 1, 2028, adopt a kinship family approval process to approve a relative, nonrelative extended family member, or extended family member of an Indian child to be a kinship family, which the bill defines as an individual or family who has successfully met the home environment assessment and family engagement standards, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a county child welfare department or a probation department by court order or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. The bill would require counties to ensure relatives, nonrelative extended family members, and extended family members of an Indian child are provided information regarding approval processes and the option to choose between the kinship family approval process, the resource family approval process, and in the case of an Indian child, a tribally approved home. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** Support

**SB 227**

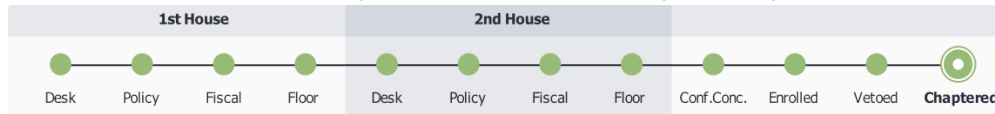
**(Grayson, D) Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the County of Contra Costa.**

**Current Text:** 10/01/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

**Last Amended:** 06/30/2025

**Status:** 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 213, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/01/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2028, authorizes the establishment of a Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the County of Contra Costa for the purpose of building upon the comparative advantage provided by the regional concentration of highly skilled energy industry workers by prioritizing access to tax incentives, grants, and loan programs, among other incentives. Current law authorizes the Green Empowerment Zone to be composed of 9 specified cities and the County of Contra Costa, upon adoption of a resolution by the city or county, and provides for the Green Empowerment Zone to be governed by a board of directors comprised of representatives from 7 stakeholder groups, as specified. This bill would extend the authorization for the Green Empowerment Zone to January 1, 2040, and would authorize the expansion of the Green Empowerment Zone to include 4 additional cities, including the Cities of El Cerrito, Pinole, Richmond, and San Pablo, upon adoption of a resolution by each city. The bill would make changes to the stakeholder groups who serve on the board of directors, including increasing the number of stakeholder groups to 8 by adding a category for 7 directors who live or work in the Green Empowerment Zone and who represent environmental or environmental justice organizations or interests. (Based on 10/01/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

- 04/07/25 - **SEN. B., P. & E.D.** (Y:10 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 05/07/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 05/27/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:39 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 07/08/25 - **ASM. E.D., G., & H.I.** (Y:7 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 08/28/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:76 N:0 A:3) (P)
- 09/11/25 - **SEN. Special Consent** (Y:40 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

**SB 239**

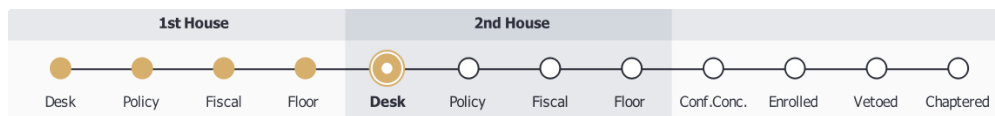
**(Arreguín, D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**

**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/30/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/07/2025

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 11.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



**Location:** 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes specified neighborhood city councils to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, if, among other requirements, the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and 2/3 of the neighborhood city council votes to use alternate teleconference provisions, as specified This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at each physical meeting location designated by the subsidiary body, as specified. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

04/02/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

05/06/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:10 N:1 A:2) (P)

01/27/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:29 N:11 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

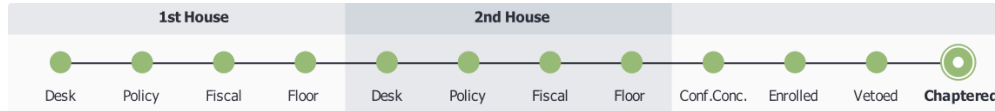
**SB 346 (Durazo, D) Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.**

**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/12/2025

**Last Amended:** 07/07/2025

**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 751, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days. This bill would authorize a local agency, defined to mean a city, county, or city and county, to enact an ordinance to require a short-term rental facilitator, as defined, to report, in the form and manner prescribed by the local agency, the physical address, including 9-digit ZIP Code, of each short-term rental, as defined, during the reporting period. The bill would also authorize a local agency to request additional information, as provided, when the physical address is not sufficient for the local agency to identify a specific short-term rental. The bill would authorize the local agency to impose an administrative fine or penalty for failure to file the report, and would authorize the local agency to initiate an audit of a short-term rental facilitator, as described. The bill would require a short-term rental facilitator, in a jurisdiction that has adopted an ordinance, to include in the listing of a short-term rental any applicable local license number associated with the short-term rental and any transient occupancy tax certification issued by a local agency. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

03/19/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/06/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:1) (P)

05/27/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)

07/02/25 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:9 N:0 A:1) (P)

07/15/25 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:11 N:0 A:1) (P)

08/29/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:64 N:0 A:15) (P)

09/02/25 - **SEN. Unfinished Business** (Y:40 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

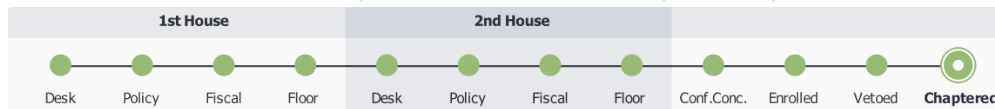
**SB 392 (Grayson, D) Regional park districts: East Bay Regional Park District: East Bay Hills Conservation Program.**

**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/14/2025

**Last Amended:** 06/13/2025

**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 754, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would authorize the East Bay Regional Park District to establish and administer the East Bay Hills Conservation Program to address resource and recreational goals of the East Bay Hills, as defined. The bill would authorize the Park District to collaborate with California Native American tribes and state, regional, and local partners to help achieve specified goals of the program. The bill would require the East Bay Hills to be acknowledged as an area of statewide significance in local land use policy documents developed or updated on or after January 1, 2026, affecting land use within the East Bay Hills. To the extent that this bill would impose new duties on local entities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 04/30/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 05/15/25 - **SEN. Consent Calendar 2nd** (Y:34 N:0 A:6) (P)
- 07/02/25 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:10 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 07/16/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:13 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 08/21/25 - **ASM. CONSENT CALENDAR** (Y:77 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 08/29/25 - **SEN. Special Consent** (Y:37 N:0 A:3) (P)

**Position:** Support

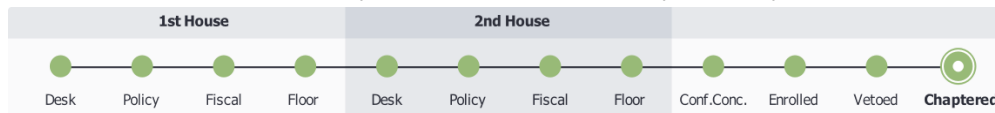
**SB 694** (**Archuleta, D**) **Deceptive practices: service members and veterans.**

**Current Text:** 02/10/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 06/23/2025

**Status:** 02/10/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1, Statutes of 2026.



**Location:** 02/10/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The Consumers Legal Remedies Act makes unlawful certain unfair methods of competition and certain unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by a person in a transaction intended to result or that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to a consumer, including charging or receiving an unreasonable fee, as defined, to prepare, aid, or advise any prospective applicant, applicant, or recipient in the procurement, maintenance, or securing of public social services, as defined to include, among other things, veterans pensions. This bill would expand the definition of public social services to also include other veterans benefits. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 04/28/25 - **SEN. M. & V. A.** (Y:4 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 05/23/25 - **SEN. Consent Calendar 2nd** (Y:36 N:0 A:4) (P)
- 07/01/25 - **ASM. M. & V. A.** (Y:6 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 07/08/25 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:11 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 08/29/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 09/04/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:68 N:0 A:11) (P)
- 09/09/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 01/26/26 - **SEN. W/O REF. TO FILE** (Y:25 N:6 A:9) (P)

**Position:** Support

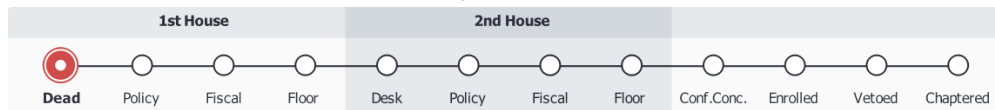
**SB 696** (**Alvarado-Gil, R**) **Sales and Use Tax Law: exemptions: firefighting equipment.**

**Current Text:** 05/08/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 05/08/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 02/02/2026 - Senate DEAD

**Summary:** Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after July 1, 2026, and before January 1, 2031, would exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, firefighting apparatus, equipment, or specialized vehicles, as defined, purchased by a fire department, including an all-volunteer fire department, as defined, or a fire protection district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/08/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

05/14/25 - **SEN. REV. & TAX** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/19/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

**Position:** Support

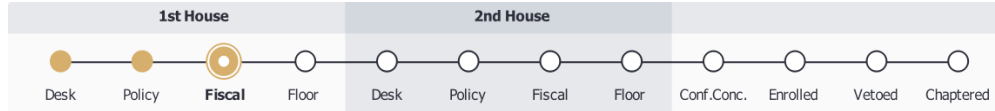
**SB 872 (McNerney, D) Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/06/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation and it serves as both the hub of the California water system and the most valuable estuary and wetland ecosystem on the west coast of North and South America. Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law requires the department and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the principal options for the Delta and requires the department to evaluate and comparatively rate each option for its ability to do specified things, including, among others, to maintain Delta water quality for Delta users, and to preserve, protect, and improve Delta levees. Existing law establishes in the agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Existing law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. This bill would establish the Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund in the State Treasury and, upon appropriation, would make the moneys in the fund available to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for expenditure consistent with the allocations described below. The bill would authorize the secretary to seek out, and the fund to accept, state moneys from, among other sources, any bond funds, the General Fund, or the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The bill would authorize the fund to accept moneys from nonstate sources, including federal and private moneys, and would continuously appropriate those moneys without regard to fiscal year, for allocation as described below, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the secretary to allocate moneys in the fund, through the 2046–47 fiscal year, subject to funding availability, as follows: (1) in the amount of \$150,000,000, annually, to the Department of Water Resources for the purposes of supporting capital improvements to restore the original design water conveyance capacity for state water conveyance systems impacted operationally by land subsidence, and (2) in the amount of \$150,000,000, annually, to the conservancy for projects in the Delta to improve existing levees, as specified. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/18/26 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

04/07/26 - **SEN. N.R. & W.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

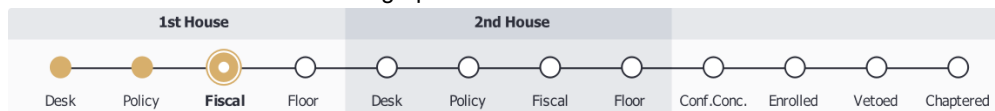
**SB 959 (Grayson, D) Average daily attendance: emergencies: major safety hazard.**

**Current Text:** 03/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/03/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/09/2026

**Status:** 03/27/2026 - Set for hearing April 13.



**Location:** 03/25/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** For purposes of state apportionments based on average daily attendance, as provided, if the average daily attendance of a school district, county office of education, or charter school has been materially decreased during a fiscal year because of a specified emergency, including, among others, the imminence of a major safety hazard as determined by a local law enforcement agency, existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to estimate the average daily attendance in a manner that credits to the school district, county office of education, or charter school approximately the total average daily attendance that would have been credited to the school district, county office of education, or charter school had the emergency not occurred. This bill, for the

above-described purposes, would additionally allow a local fire agency to make a determination of the imminence of a major safety hazard. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/25/26 - **SEN. ED.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

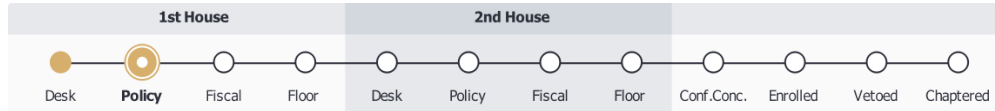
**SB 1145 (Grayson, D) California Environmental Quality Act: surplus land disposal requirements: exemption.**

**Current Text:** 04/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/08/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 15.



**Location:** 04/08/2026 - Senate Local Government

**Summary:** Existing law requires a local agency to declare land either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as supported by written findings, before the local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures and defines terms for these purposes. Existing law generally requires a local agency, before disposing or negotiating to dispose of surplus land, to provide a written notice of the availability of the surplus land to specified entities and housing sponsors. Under existing law, land declared by an agency of the state or any local agency as “exempt surplus land” is not subject to these requirements. This bill would exempt land that was or will be conveyed by the federal government to a local reuse authority in accordance with a military base closure and realignment, as specified, from these requirements. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** Support

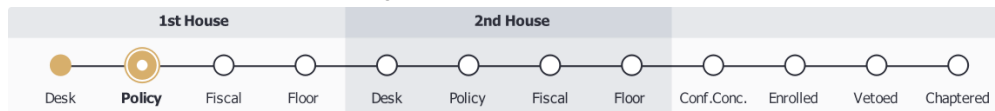
**SB 1157 (Archuleta, D) Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities.**

**Current Text:** 03/24/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/24/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 14.



**Location:** 04/08/2026 - Senate Public Safety

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes a person confined in a state correctional school to be cared for and treated in a state hospital or developmental center if the Chief Deputy Secretary for the Division of Juvenile Justice certifies that, in their opinion, the rehabilitation of the person may be expedited by treatment at one of the state hospitals or developmental centers. Under existing law, the Division of Juvenile Justice closed on June 30, 2023, and youth in the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice were transferred to local custody. This bill would update that provision to reflect the realignment of youth custody from the state to local entities by making it applicable to youth confined in a secure youth treatment facility and upon certification of the county probation department, in consultation with the facility’s behavioral health director. (Based on 03/24/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Position:** Support

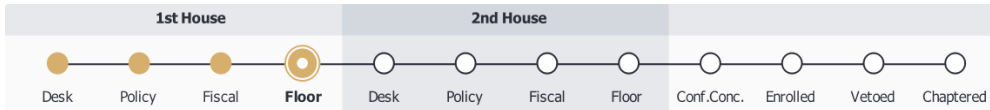
**SB 1159 (Cabaldon, D) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.**

**Current Text:** 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/25/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



**Location:** 04/08/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

**Summary:** The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people’s business. Various provisions of existing law, including the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with some exceptions, for public access to government records and meetings of government bodies. Among those acts, the California Public Records Act defines “person” to include any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Political Reform Act of 1974, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), “person,” “interested person,” “participant,” “member of the public,” as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital. The bill would make findings and declarations related to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

03/24/26 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:1) (P)

04/06/26 - **SEN. P., D.T., & C.P.** (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Support

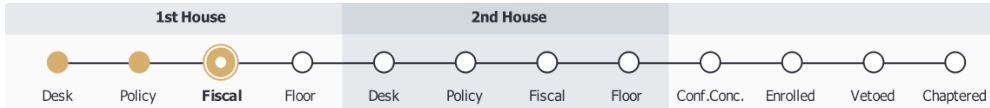
**SB 1180 (Allen, D) Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.**

**Current Text:** 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/26/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations] (PASS)



**Location:** 04/08/2026 - Senate Appropriations

**Summary:** The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act establishes, until January 1, 2037, the California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund, which consists of all environmental mitigation surcharges, interest, penalties, and other amounts collected pursuant to the act, as provided. The act requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that 60% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, and that 40% of the moneys in the fund be expended to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health. This bill would, among other things, require each expenditure made upon appropriation from the fund to comply with specified requirements, including, among others, prioritizing programs and projects that benefit communities most burdened by the impacts of plastic pollution and that provide multiple benefits. The bill would require each of those expenditures to achieve one or more of specified purposes, including, among others, catalyzing mitigation of the adverse health impacts of plastics, creating or accelerating a transformative shift away from plastic production, use, and disposal, and supporting research, data collection, and monitoring activities, as specified. The bill would require each department, agency, or entity implementing a grant program funded by the fund to take specified actions, such as providing technical assistance and using a single standardized, simplified application across all of those entities. The bill would require reimbursement of a grantee’s or subgrantee’s indirect costs by applying one of 4 enumerated rates. The bill would authorize moneys from the fund to be expended on implementing the bill and would prohibit moneys from the fund from being expended on specified purposes. The bill would expand the entities eligible to receive grants from the fund, as specified. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/08/26 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

**Position:** Support

## Watch

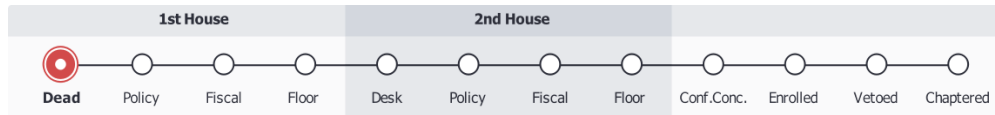
### **AB 252** (**Bains, D**) **Wildfire protection: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: staffing.**

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/15/2025 (Spot bill)

**Last Amended:** 03/24/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency. Current law requires the department to be responsible for specified activities, including maintaining an integrated staff to accomplish fire protection, fire prevention, pest control, and forest and range protection and enhancement activities, as needed. This bill would require the department to reach full staffing levels, as defined, on or before January 1, 2028, and to maintain full staffing levels throughout the calendar year at all fire stations and facilities under its jurisdiction. The bill would require the department to implement staffing requirements on a schedule, as specified. The bill would require the department to report annually to the Legislature on, among other things, progress toward implementation of year-round staffing requirements. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/25 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:14 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

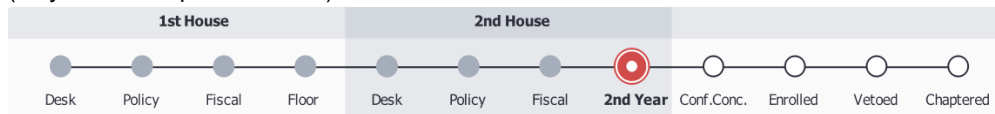
### **AB 283** (**Haney, D**) **In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.**

**Current Text:** 08/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/22/2025

**Last Amended:** 08/29/2025

**Status:** 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/9/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 09/11/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, which is administered by the State Department of Social Services, counties, and other entities, under which qualified aged, blind, or disabled persons are provided with supportive services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. Current law authorizes a county board of supervisors to elect to contract with a nonprofit consortium to provide for the delivery of in-home supportive services or to establish, by ordinance, a public authority to provide for the delivery of those services, in accordance with certain procedures. Current law deems a public authority created under these provisions to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, which governs labor relations between local public employers and employees. Existing law also deems a nonprofit consortium contracting with a county to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel for purposes of collective bargaining over wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment. Current law grants recipients of in-home supportive services the right to hire, fire, and supervise the work of any in-home supportive services personnel providing services for them. Current law prohibits the state and specified local public employers from deterring or discouraging public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization. Current law also requires specified public employers to provide exclusive employee representatives access to new employee orientations. Current law generally grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions. Existing law defines "public employers" who are subject to these provisions as including, among others, public agencies, cities, counties, and districts. This bill would expand the definition of "public employer," for purposes of those provisions, to include an employer who is subject to the In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act, which the bill would create. The bill would establish a method for resolving disputes regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment between the state and recognized employee organizations representing individual providers. (Based on 08/29/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 03/19/25 - **ASM. P.E. & R.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:2 A:1) (P)
- 05/29/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:64 N:4 A:11) (P)
- 06/18/25 - **SEN. P.E. & R.** (Y:4 N:1 A:0) (P)
- 07/01/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:1 A:0) (P)
- 07/14/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 08/29/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

**AB 340 (Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.**

**Current Text:** 03/05/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/28/2025

**Last Amended:** 03/05/2025

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/29/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Miliias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, provisions relating to public schools, and provisions relating to higher education, prohibits employers from taking certain actions relating to employee organization, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees, discriminating or threatening to discriminate against employees, or otherwise interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees because of their exercise of their guaranteed rights. Those provisions of current law further prohibit denying to employee organizations the rights guaranteed to them by current law. This bill would prohibit a public employer from questioning a public employee, a representative of a recognized employee organization, or an exclusive representative regarding communications made in confidence between an employee and an employee representative in connection with representation relating to any matter within the scope of the recognized employee organization’s representation. (Based on 03/05/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 03/19/25 - **ASM. P.E. & R.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)
- 06/03/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:65 N:1 A:13) (P)
- 06/25/25 - **SEN. P.E. & R.** (Y:4 N:1 A:0) (P)
- 07/15/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:10 N:2 A:1) (P)
- 08/18/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

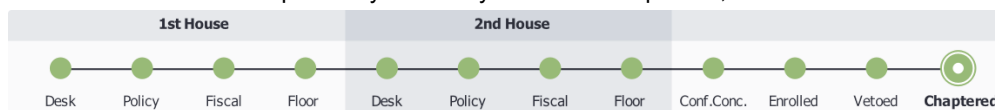
**AB 370 (Carrillo, D) California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.**

**Current Text:** 07/14/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

**Last Amended:** 03/12/2025

**Status:** 07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025



**Location:** 07/14/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

**Summary:** The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, except as specified. Current law requires each agency, within 10 days of a request for a copy of records, to determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in possession of the agency and to promptly notify the person of the determination and the reasons therefor. Current law authorizes that time limit to be extended by no more than 14 days under unusual circumstances, and defines “unusual circumstances” to include, among other things, the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine records during a state of emergency when the state of emergency currently affects the agency’s ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities, as provided. This bill would also expand the definition

of unusual circumstances to include the inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record that the agency believes is responsive to a request and is maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format. (Based on 07/14/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/11/25 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/09/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)

04/24/25 - **ASM. CONSENT CALENDAR** (Y:75 N:0 A:4) (P)

06/17/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:1) (P)

07/03/25 - **SEN. Consent Calendar 2nd** (Y:35 N:0 A:5) (P)

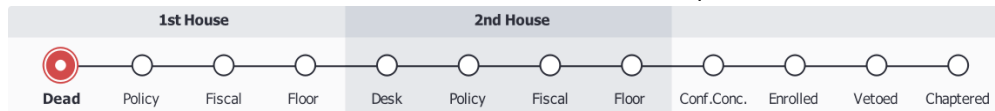
**Position:** Watch

**AB 404 (Sanchez, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: prescribed fire, reforestation, habitat restoration, thinning, or fuel reduction projects.**

**Current Text:** 02/04/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/04/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/15/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Current law, until January 1, 2028, except for the issuance of a permit or other permit approval, exempts from the requirements of CEQA prescribed fire, reforestation, habitat restoration, thinning, or fuel reduction projects, or related activities, undertaken, in whole or in part, on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that have been reviewed under the federal National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 meeting certain requirements. Current law requires a lead agency, if it determines that a project qualifies for the above exemption and it determines to approve or carry out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and with the county clerk in the county in which the project will be located and to post the notice of exemption on its internet website together with a description of where the documents analyzing the environmental impacts of the project under the federal act are available for review. Current law requires the lead agency, if it is not the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to provide the notice of exemption and certain information to the department. This bill would extend the above exemption and requirements on the lead agency indefinitely. (Based on 02/04/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** Watch

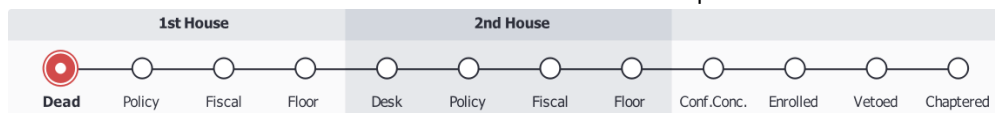
**AB 465 (Zbur, D) Local public employees: memoranda of understanding.**

**Current Text:** 03/13/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/06/2025

**Last Amended:** 03/13/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations and defines various terms for these purposes. The act prohibits a public agency from, among other things, refusing or failing to meet and negotiate in good faith with a recognized employee organization. Current law states that the Legislature finds and declares that the duties and responsibilities of local agency employer representatives under the act are substantially similar to the duties and responsibilities required under existing collective bargaining enforcement procedures and therefore the costs incurred by the local agency employer representatives in performing those duties and responsibilities under that act are not reimbursable as state-mandated costs. This bill would require, on or after January 1, 2026, a memorandum of understanding

between a public agency and a recognized employee organization to include specified provisions including, among other things, a provision providing for a system of progressive discipline that grants due process to an employee when they are disciplined, upon the request of the recognized employee organization. The bill would define “progressive discipline” and “due process” for this purpose. (Based on 03/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/02/25 - **ASM. P.E. & R.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

**Position:** Watch

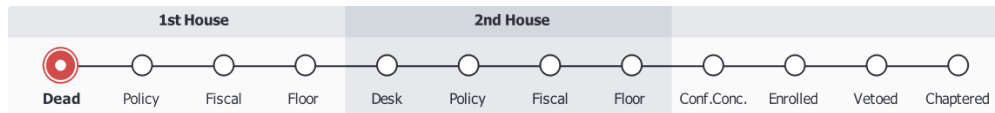
**AB 514 (Petrie-Norris, D) Water: emergency water supplies.**

**Current Text:** 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/10/2025

**Last Amended:** 05/01/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** Would declare that it is the established policy of the state to encourage, but not mandate, the development of emergency water supplies by both local and regional water suppliers, as defined, and to support their use during times of drought or unplanned service or supply disruption, as provided. (Based on 05/01/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/29/25 - **ASM. W., P. & W.** (Y:13 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

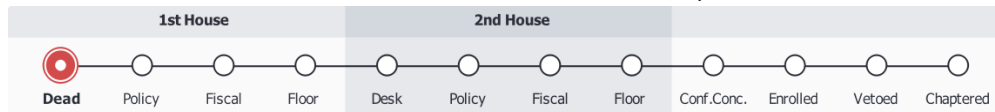
**AB 569 (Stefani, D) California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013: exceptions: supplemental defined benefit plans.**

**Current Text:** 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/12/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/24/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) on and after January 1, 2013, requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its plan or plans to comply with PEPRA, as specified. PEPRA prohibits a public employer from offering a defined benefit pension plan exceeding specified retirement formulas, requires new members of public retirement systems to contribute at least a specified amount of the normal cost, as defined, for their defined benefit plans, and prohibits an enhancement of a public employee's retirement formula or benefit adopted after January 1, 2013, from applying to service performed prior to the operative date of the enhancement. PEPRA prohibits a public employer from offering a supplemental defined benefit plan if the public employer did not do so before January 1, 2013, or, if it did, from offering that plan to an additional employee group after that date. This bill would authorize a public employer, as defined, to bargain over contributions for supplemental retirement benefits administered by, or on behalf of, an exclusive bargaining representative of one or more of the public employer's bargaining units, subject to the limitations specified above. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

04/23/25 - **ASM. P.E. & R.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

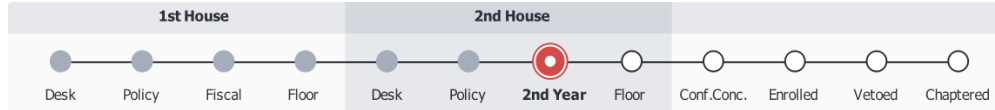
**AB 793 (Schultz, D) Potentially dangerous and vicious dogs: designation and disposition: burden of proof.**

**Current Text:** 07/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2025

**Last Amended:** 07/17/2025

**Status:** 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law regulates potentially dangerous and vicious dogs and requires the chief officer of the public animal shelter or animal control department, or the head of the local law enforcement agency, if probable cause exists to believe that a dog is potentially dangerous or vicious, to petition the superior court for a hearing in a limited civil proceeding to determine, upon a preponderance of the evidence, whether the dog should be declared potentially dangerous or vicious. Current law also authorizes a city or county to establish an administrative hearing procedure to hear and dispose of petitions filed for these purposes. Current law authorizes the owner or keeper of the dog to contest the determination through an appeal to the superior court, as specified, and requires the superior court to make its own determination, upon a preponderance of the evidence, as to the potential danger and viciousness of the dog. Current law authorizes a dog determined to be a vicious dog to be destroyed by the animal control department when it is found, after one of those proceedings conducted by a court or other hearing entity, that the release of the dog would create a significant threat to the public health, safety, and welfare. For purposes of these provisions, current law generally defines “potentially dangerous dog” and “vicious dog” as a dog that, when unprovoked, engages in specified conduct, as applicable. This bill would require a court or other hearing entity in a proceeding on original jurisdiction, or a court in a proceeding on appeal, to determine whether a dog is vicious upon clear and convincing evidence and, when determining whether a dog is potentially dangerous or vicious, to make factual findings to support the conclusion that each requirement for placement in that category has been met, including findings specific to whether the dog was provoked. The bill would define the term “provoke” for purposes of these provisions. (Based on 07/17/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

04/08/25 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/24/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:68 N:0 A:11) (P)

07/15/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:9 N:0 A:4) (P)

08/18/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

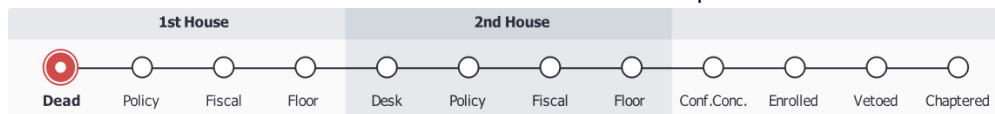
**AB 874 (Ávila Farías, D) Mitigation Fee Act: development impact fees: qualified residential ownership and qualified rental projects.**

**Current Text:** 01/05/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

**Last Amended:** 01/05/2026

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** The Mitigation Fee Act imposes certain requirements on a local agency that imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project that is imposed to provide for an improvement to be constructed to serve the development project, or a fee for public improvements, as specified. The act also regulates fees for development projects and fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, as provided. This bill would require a local agency to provide a qualified residential rental project, as defined, with the option of either or both (1) development impact fees set at a rate of \$0 or (2) a development impact fee deferral agreement loan, subject to certain requirements. (Based on 01/05/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

Is Fiscal: N

Position: Watch

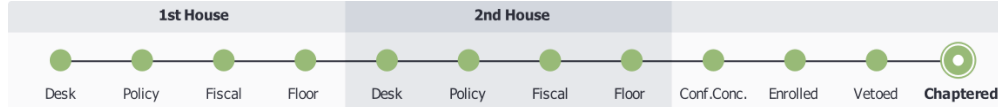
**AB 1071 (Kalra, D) Criminal procedure: discrimination.**

**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amended:** 09/05/2025

**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 721, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/13/2025 - Assembly CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law prohibits the state from seeking, obtaining, or imposing a criminal conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin. Under current law, a defendant may pursue relief for a violation of this prohibition by filing a motion pursuant to the provisions that prohibit this conduct, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, or a motion to vacate a conviction or sentence. This bill would authorize the defendant in these proceedings to file a motion for disclosure of all relevant evidence related to a potential violation of the prohibition on the state seeking, obtaining, or imposing a criminal conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin, as specified. The bill would also authorize the court to remedy a violation of these provisions with any other remedy not prohibited by another law. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

04/22/25 - **ASM. PUB. S.** (Y:7 N:2 A:0) (P)

05/19/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:48 N:16 A:15) (P)

06/24/25 - **SEN. PUB. S.** (Y:4 N:1 A:1) (P)

07/14/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

08/29/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

09/11/25 - **SEN. Assembly 3rd Reading** (Y:25 N:11 A:4) (P)

09/13/25 - **ASM. CONCURRENCE** (Y:42 N:21 A:17) (P)

**Position:** Watch

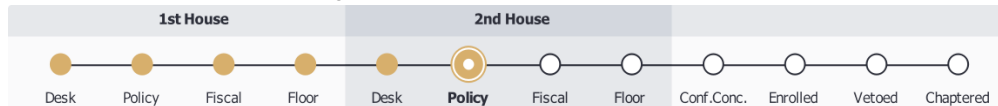
**AB 1198 (Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.**

**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 01/22/2026

**Status:** 01/29/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 65. Noes 6.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



**Location:** 01/29/2026 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under current law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final

determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/02/25 - **ASM. L. & E.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

01/22/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:1 A:2) (P)

01/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:65 N:6 A:9) (P)

**Position:** Watch

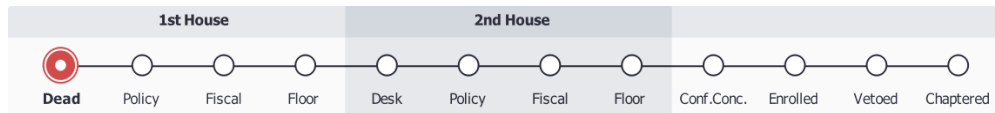
**AB 1403 (Hart, D) Emergency services.**

**Current Text:** 03/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 03/24/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, governs local emergency medical services (EMS) systems, authorizes each county to develop an EMS program and designate a local EMS agency, and requires the Emergency Medical Services Authority to receive plans for the implementation of EMS systems from local EMS agencies, as specified. Existing law requires a county to enter into a written agreement with a city or fire district that contracted for or provided prehospital EMS as of June 1, 1980. Existing law requires, until that written agreement is reached, prehospital EMS to be continued at not less than the existing level and the administration of prehospital EMS by cities and fire districts contracting for or providing those services as of June 1, 1980, to be retained by those cities and fire districts, as specified. This bill would authorize a county board of supervisors or the governing body of an entity or a joint powers agency designated as the local EMS agency by the board of supervisors to provide ambulance services to persons located within the county’s jurisdiction by specified means, including assigning the duty of providing ambulance services to residents of the county to an existing county department and providing the department with the necessary staffing, vehicles, and equipment to provide ambulance services. The bill would require a county board of supervisors or a local EMS agency to adopt a written policy, including specified requirements, for an emergency ambulance services provider in order to enter into a contract with a provider for emergency ambulance services and would include required provisions for those contracts. The bill would make related findings and declarations. (Based on 03/24/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

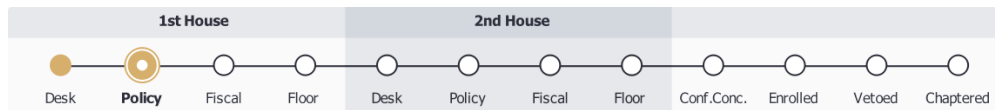
**Position:** Watch

**AB 2309 (Bains, D) CalFresh Protection Act.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Status:** 03/09/2026 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.



**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Human Services

**Summary:** Current federal law establishes the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would, in the event of a federal funding lapse that results in the withholding, suspension, or delay of federally funded CalFresh benefits, require the State Department of Social Services to utilize state funds to ensure that CalFresh benefits continue to be issued to existing recipients. The bill would define “federal funding lapse” to mean any period during which the federal government fails to appropriate sufficient funds to the United States Department of Agriculture to cover the full monthly allotment of SNAP benefits for eligible households in California, and would require the Director of Social Services to declare a federal funding lapse during any period that meets that definition. The bill would, in the event of a declaration by the director of a federal funding lapse, continuously appropriate to the department

from the General Fund an amount necessary to cover the costs to implement these provisions, as determined by the director. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** Watch

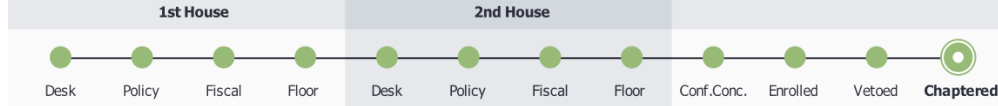
**SB 30 (Cortese, D) Diesel-powered on-track equipment: decommissioning: resale and transfer restrictions.**

**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

**Last Amended:** 07/16/2025

**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 735, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would prohibit a public entity that owns diesel-powered on-track equipment from selling, donating, or otherwise transferring ownership of that equipment for continued use after the public entity decommissions the equipment. The bill would exempt the sale, donation, or transfer of the ownership of that equipment from the prohibition if the equipment is deemed to be in one of specified categories of emissions standards designated by the federal government for locomotives, the equipment produces emissions equivalent to any equipment within any of those federal categories, or the diesel engine is removed from the equipment, as specified. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 04/08/25 - **SEN. TRANS.** (Y:11 N:3 A:1) (P)
- 04/30/25 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:6 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 05/28/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:28 N:10 A:2) (P)
- 07/14/25 - **ASM. TRANS.** (Y:10 N:5 A:1) (P)
- 08/20/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:4 A:0) (P)
- 09/09/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:53 N:22 A:5) (P)
- 09/10/25 - **SEN. Unfinished Business** (Y:29 N:10 A:1) (P)

**Position:** Watch

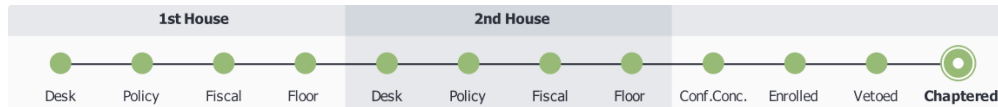
**SB 78 (Seyarto, R) Department of Transportation: report: state highway system: safety enhancements.**

**Current Text:** 10/13/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/15/2025

**Last Amended:** 09/02/2025

**Status:** 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 743, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/13/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Transportation to prepare a report evaluating current efforts and potential opportunities to streamline the processes and procedures for the delivery of safety enhancement projects on the state highway system, as specified. The bill would require the department to submit the report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2027. (Based on 10/13/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

- 04/08/25 - **SEN. TRANS.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 04/21/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
- 05/29/25 - **SEN. Special Consent** (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)
- 07/07/25 - **ASM. TRANS.** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 08/29/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
- 09/08/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:77 N:0 A:3) (P)
- 09/12/25 - **SEN. Unfinished Business** (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)

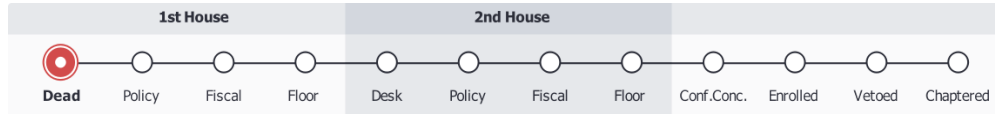
Position: Watch

**SB 252 (Valladares, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: undergrounding powerlines.**

**Current Text:** 02/03/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/03/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/15/2026 - Senate DEAD

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would exempt from the provisions of CEQA a project to underground powerlines. (Based on 02/03/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

Position: Watch

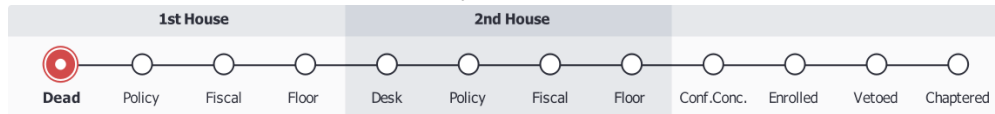
**SB 315 (Grayson, D) Quimby Act.**

**Current Text:** 03/17/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/11/2025

**Last Amended:** 03/17/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/15/2026 - Senate DEAD

**Summary:** The Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. The act provides that the dedication of land, or the payment of fees, or both, shall not exceed the proportionate amount necessary to provide 3 acres of park area per 1,000 persons residing within a subdivision subject to the act, except as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit the proportion of the land to be dedicated, or the amount of any fee to be paid in lieu thereof, or both, from exceeding 25% of the total acreage of the subdivision, if the proposed subdivision is for infill housing. (Based on 03/17/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

Position: Watch

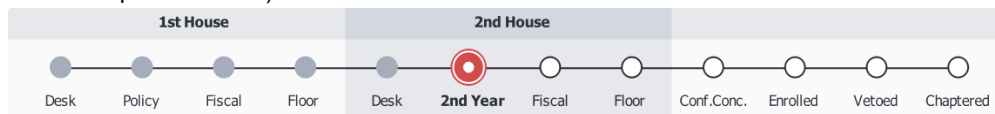
**SB 331 (Menjivar, D) Substance abuse.**

**Current Text:** 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/12/2025

**Last Amended:** 05/23/2025

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Under the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to themselves or others, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including, among others, a peace officer and a designated member of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health

Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. For the purposes of these provisions, current law defines “gravely disabled” as a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, a severe substance use disorder, or a co-occurring mental health disorder and a severe substance use disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for food, clothing, shelter, personal safety, or necessary medical care. This bill would include in the definition of “gravely disabled” for purposes of the above provisions an individual who is unable to provide for their basic personal needs due to chronic alcoholism, as defined. The bill would further define a “mental health disorder” as a condition outlined in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/09/25 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:8 N:0 A:3) (P)

04/29/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:10 N:0 A:3) (P)

05/12/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/23/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

06/04/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:27 N:0 A:13) (P)

**Position:** Watch

**SB 367**

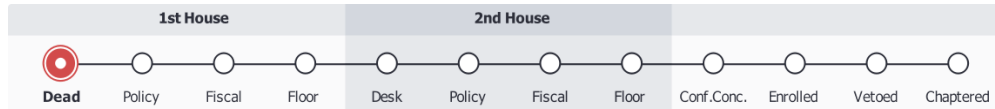
**(Allen, D) Mental health.**

**Current Text:** 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/13/2025

**Last Amended:** 05/01/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

**Summary:** The Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to themselves or others, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including, among others, a peace officer and a designated member of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. Current law defines “assessment” for those purposes to mean the determination of whether a person shall be evaluated and treated. This bill would require an assessment to consider reasonably available, relevant information as specified. The bill would also authorize an assessment to be used to assist specified individuals in developing an aftercare plan for an individual, if that individual has agreed to an aftercare plan and can be properly served without being detained. (Based on 05/01/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/09/25 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:11 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/29/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:1 A:0) (P)

05/12/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

**SB 496**

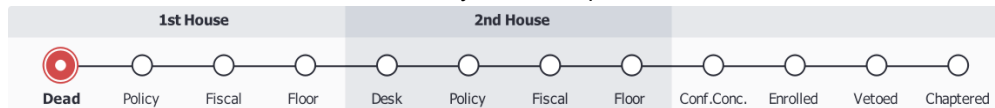
**(Hurtado, D) Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.**

**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/07/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted

the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation authorizes entities subject to the regulation to apply for exemptions from its requirements under certain circumstances. This bill would require the state board to establish the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation Appeals Advisory Committee by an unspecified date for purposes of reviewing appeals of denied requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. The bill would require the committee to include representatives of specified governmental and nongovernmental entities. The bill would require the committee to meet monthly and would require recordings of its meetings to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. The bill would require the committee to consider, and make a recommendation on, an appeal of an exemption request denial no later than 60 days after the appeal is made. The bill would require specified information relating to the committee's consideration of an appeal to be made publicly available on the state board's internet website. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/02/25 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:8 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/22/25 - **SEN. TRANS.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/05/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** Watch

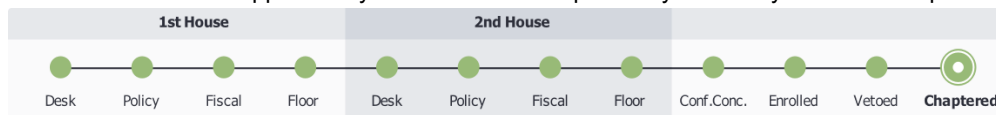
**SB 635 (Durazo, D) Food vendors and facilities: enforcement activities.**

**Current Text:** 10/07/2025 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2025

**Last Amended:** 09/04/2025

**Status:** 10/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 463, Statutes of 2025.



**Location:** 10/07/2025 - Senate CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a local authority, as defined, to adopt a program to regulate sidewalk vendors if the program complies with specified standards. These standards include restricting the local authority from requiring a sidewalk vendor to operate within specific parts of the public right-of-way, except when that restriction is directly related to objective health, safety, or welfare concerns. This bill would prohibit a local authority, except as otherwise required by state or federal law, from providing voluntary consent to any individual to access, review, or obtain certain records of the local authority that include personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendors in the jurisdiction without a subpoena or judicial warrant. The bill would also prohibit a local authority and its personnel from disclosing or providing in writing, verbally, or in any other manner personally identifiable information of any sidewalk vendor that is requested, except pursuant to a subpoena or a valid judicial warrant. The bill would define "personally identifiable information," for these purposes, to include an individual's name, business name, home address, business address, birthdate, telephone number, California driver's license or identification, and other related information. (Based on 10/07/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/02/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

04/29/25 - **SEN. PUB. S.** (Y:5 N:1 A:0) (P)

06/03/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:28 N:10 A:2) (P)

07/02/25 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:8 N:1 A:1) (P)

07/15/25 - **ASM. PUB. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:2) (P)

08/29/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:4 A:0) (P)

09/12/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:58 N:15 A:7) (P)

09/12/25 - **SEN. Unfinished Business (Supplemental File 2)** (Y:29 N:8 A:3) (P)

09/13/25 - **SEN. Unfinished Business (Supplemental File 2)** (Y:29 N:8 A:3) (P)

**Position:** Watch

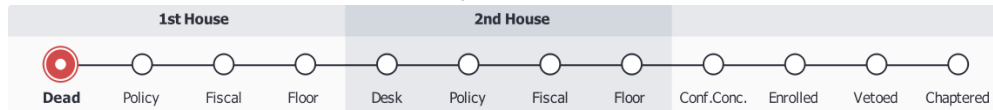
**SB 789 (Menjivar, D) Taxation: information returns: vacant commercial real property.**

**Current Text:** 04/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/21/2025

**Last Amended:** 04/30/2025

**Status:** 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



**Location:** 02/02/2026 - Senate DEAD

**Summary:** Current statutory law, the Documentary Transfer Tax Act, authorizes the imposition of a tax by a county or city, as provided, with respect to specified instruments that transfer specified interests in real property. Current law establishes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration for the purpose of administering various taxes. This bill would require a person, as defined, that owns commercial property, as defined, in this state to register with the department, as provided. The bill would require every person owning commercial real property in this state to file an information return each year by a date determined by the department, as provided. The bill would require the information return to include specified information, including, among other requirements, whether any buildings or portions of buildings were vacant in the previous calendar year. The bill would authorize extensions of the time for a person to file an information return under specified circumstances, including for good cause. The bill would impose on any person who fails or refuses to timely furnish a return required by its provisions a penalty of \$100 per commercial property that the person fails or refuses to timely furnish the information return. The bill would authorize the Director of Finance to make a loan from the General Fund to the department to implement those provisions, and would require any loan to be repaid from revenues from penalties imposed. (Based on 04/30/2025 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/23/25 - **SEN. REV. & TAX** (Y:3 N:1 A:1) (P)

05/12/25 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

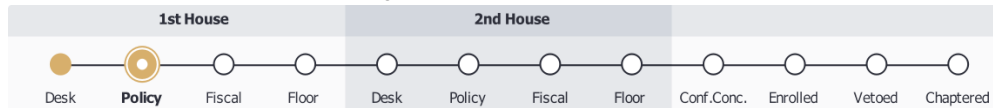
**Position:** Watch

**SB 1187** (**Durazo, D**) **Open meetings: majority.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Set for hearing April 29.



**Location:** 03/04/2026 - Senate Local Government

**Summary:** Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law defines "meetings" for these purposes to mean any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, as specified, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would define "majority" for purposes of the act to mean the number of members of the legislative body equaling more than half of the total number of seats on the legislative body. The bill would specify that if a seat on the legislative body is vacant, that seat is to still be counted as a seat on the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Position:** Watch

**WATCH - Amendments Requested**

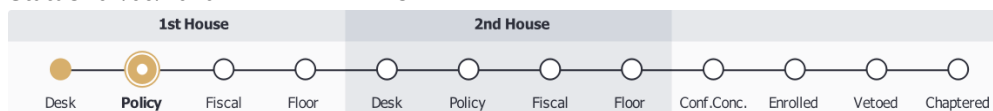
**AB 2474** (**Committee on Emergency Management**) **Office of Emergency Services: public alert and early warning software: master contract.**

**Current Text:** 04/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/08/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on E.M.



**Location:** 03/09/2026 - Assembly Emergency Management

**Summary:** Existing law requires Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with all interested state agencies with designated response roles in the state emergency plan and interested local emergency management agencies, to jointly establish by regulation a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies, as specified. The California Emergency Services Act requires each local agency, in order to be eligible for any funding of response-related costs under disaster assistance programs, to use the standardized emergency management system to coordinate multiple-jurisdiction or multiple-agency operations, except that a local agency is eligible for repair, renovation, or any other nonpersonnel costs resulting from an emergency. This bill would require OES, on or before July 1, 2027, in consultation with certain entities, to develop an implementation plan for entering into a statewide master contract for a public alert and early warning software that is capable of supporting interoperable public safety alerting across state, regional, and local governmental entities. The bill would require the implementation plan, among other requirements, to include a draft request for proposal under which the public alert and early warning software, among other things, is interoperable across state, regional, and local governmental entities. The bill would require the office, upon completion of the implementation plan, to send the plan to the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management and the Senate Committee on Emergency Management. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** WATCH - Amendments Requested

### WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

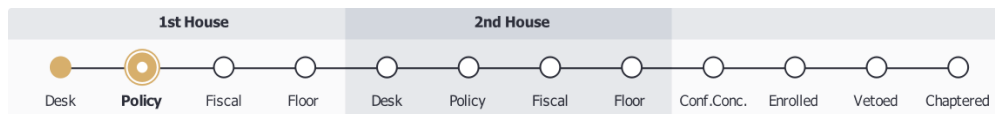
**AB 1607 (González, Mark, D) Emergency medical services.**

**Current Text:** 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 01/20/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/26/2026

**Status:** 04/06/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.



**Location:** 03/24/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Maddy Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Fund. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes county boards of supervisors to elect to levy an additional penalty, for deposit into the EMS Fund, in the amount of \$2 for every \$10 upon fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected for criminal offenses. Existing law, until January 1, 2027, requires 15% of the funds collected pursuant to that provision to be used to provide funding for pediatric trauma centers. This bill would extend the operative date of these provisions until January 1, 2037. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** N

**Votes:**

03/24/26 - [ASM. HEALTH](#) (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

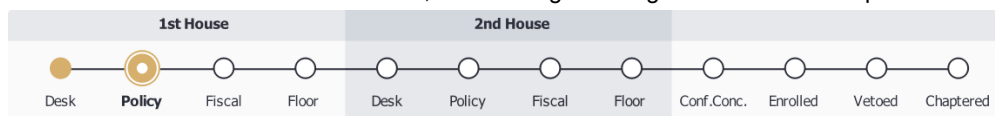
**AB 1813 (Ward, D) Public Utilities Commission: customer renewable energy subscription programs.**

**Current Text:** 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/10/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/19/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



**Location:** 03/19/2026 - Assembly Utilities and Energy

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, on or before March 31, 2024, to evaluate each customer renewable energy subscription program to determine if the program meets specified goals and to determine whether it would be beneficial to ratepayers to establish a new tariff or program for an electrical corporation, or modify an existing tariff or program administered by an electrical corporation, to establish a community renewable energy program, as provided. If the commission determines that it would be beneficial to ratepayers to establish the community renewable energy program, existing law requires the commission, on or before July 1, 2024, to establish the program and require each electrical corporation to participate in the program.

Existing law requires each community choice aggregator and electric service provider, if the commission establishes the program, to notify the commission whether it will participate in the program within 180 days of the establishment of the program. Existing law requires the commission, on or before March 31, 2024, to report to the Legislature on its actions taken pursuant to these requirements and its justification for terminating, modifying, or retaining each customer renewable energy subscription program. This bill would instead require the commission to evaluate those programs on or before March 31, 2027, and to establish the community renewable energy program, if applicable, on or before July 1, 2027. The bill would require each community choice aggregator and electric service provider to notify the commission whether it will participate in the program within 190 days, rather than 180 days, of the establishment of the program. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

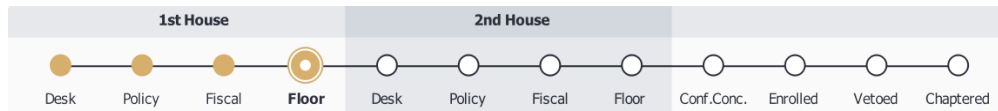
**AB 1846 (Stefani, D) Dependency: placement of child with relative.**

**Current Text:** 03/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/11/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/18/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



**Location:** 04/08/2026 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm, or a parent fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law establishes the grounds for removal of a dependent child from the custody of their parents or guardian, and establishes procedures to determine placement of a child. Existing law requires, when a child has been adjudged a dependent of the court, the court to hold a dispositional hearing to determine the disposition to be made of the child. Under existing law, if the child is removed from the physical custody of their parents, preferential consideration to be given to a request by a relative of the child for placement of the child with the relative. Existing law prescribes factors for the county social worker and court to consider in determining placement, and requires the court to state on the record the reasons placement was denied if the court does not place the child with a relative who has been considered for placement. This bill would require, if the court does not initially place the child with a relative who has been considered for placement, the court to state for the record the reasons why the placement with that relative was denied or delayed. The bill would require, except as specified, after the court conducts the dispositional hearing, the social worker to assess any relative who requests placement and who has not been previously assessed or found to be unsuitable. (Based on 03/18/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/17/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)

03/24/26 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/08/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

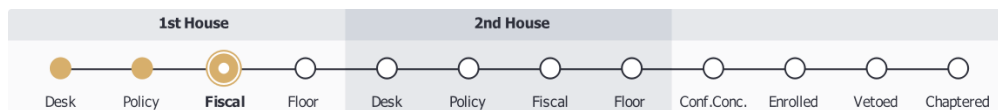
**AB 2160 (Rodriguez, Celeste, D) Medi-Cal: lactation services.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to streamline and simplify existing Medi-Cal program procedures to improve access to lactation supports and breast pumps among Medi-Cal beneficiaries. This bill would require the department to, by July 1, 2027, issue updated Medi-Cal guidance that clarifies Medi-Cal coverage for lactation services. The bill would also require the guidance to, among other things,

clarify Medi-Cal coverage policies for a continuum of lactation services, including health education related to lactation, basic lactation support, and clinical lactation consultation. The bill would require the department to seek stakeholder input on draft guidance prior to issuing the guidance. The bill would require the department to allow a lactation consultant certified as an International Board Certified Lactation Consultant (IBCLC) to enroll as a Medi-Cal provider and bill for lactation services, as specified. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent to the extent that federal financial participation is available and any necessary federal approvals are obtained. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

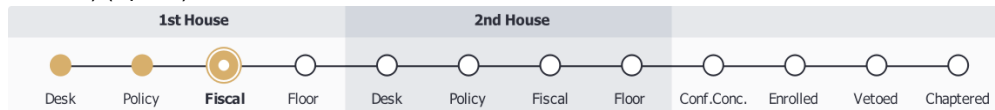
**AB 2161 (Bonta, D) Medi-Cal: redeterminations and work or community engagement.**

**Current Text:** 03/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2026

**Last Amended:** 03/23/2026

**Status:** 04/08/2026 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 2.) (April 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, cost sharing, and retroactive coverage, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations, including beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults. For purposes of Medicaid eligibility redeterminations, the above-described federal law requires that a Medicaid expansion adult undergo a redetermination once every 6 months, instead of an annual redetermination, except as specified. Existing state law generally requires a county to perform eligibility redeterminations for Medi-Cal beneficiaries every 12 months and to promptly redetermine eligibility whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances, as specified. This bill would make changes to those redetermination provisions to conform to the 6-month redetermination requirement under the above-described federal law for Medicaid expansion adults. (Based on 03/23/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:12 N:2 A:2) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

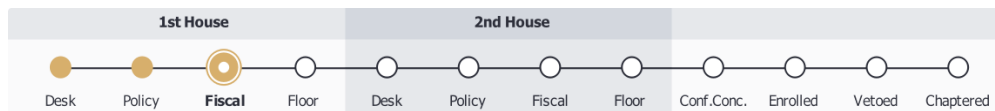
**AB 2201 (Boerner, D) Medi-Cal: eligibility redetermination.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/19/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - Read second time and amended.



**Location:** 04/07/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

**Summary:** Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, retroactive coverage, and cost sharing, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations. For purposes of eligibility redeterminations, existing federal law requires that certain beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults, undergo a redetermination once every 6 months, instead of an annual redetermination, except as specified. Existing state law generally requires a county to perform eligibility redeterminations for Medi-Cal beneficiaries every 12 months and to promptly redetermine eligibility whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances, as specified. This bill would make changes to those redetermination provisions to conform to the 6-month redetermination

requirement under the above-described federal law for Medicaid expansion adults. The bill would make other conforming changes to related provisions. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

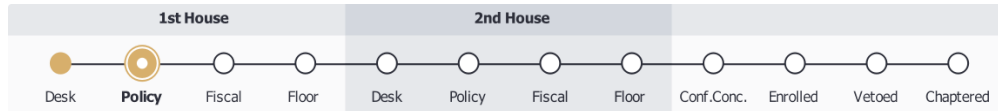
**AB 2640 (Hadwick, R) Commission on State Mandates: state mandates.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/20/2026

**Last Amended:** 04/09/2026

**Status:** 04/09/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on ED. Read second time and amended.



**Location:** 03/25/2026 - Assembly Education

**Summary:** Existing law creates the Commission on State Mandates and establishes procedures for implementing the requirement in the California Constitution that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Existing law makes a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller and authorizes the Controller to make a field review of a claim after it has been submitted but before it has been reimbursed. Existing law requires the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. This bill would, instead, require the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days of any adjustment that results from an audit or review. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** N

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

03/25/26 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:10 N:0 A:0) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

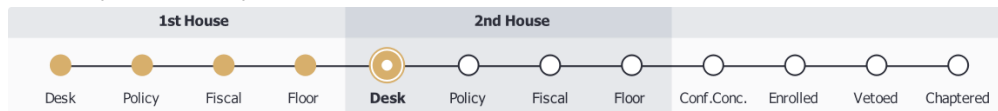
**SB 417 (Cabaldon, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

**Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Introduced:** 02/18/2025

**Last Amended:** 01/22/2026

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



**Location:** 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

**Summary:** Under current law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time home buyers. Current law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

**Is Urgency:** Y

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Votes:**

01/06/26 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:8 N:1 A:2) (P)

01/20/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

01/22/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)  
01/27/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:30 N:9 A:1) (P)

**Position:** WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

Total Measures: 76  
Total Tracking Forms: 76