CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

AGENDA

Legislation Committee

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

Monday, August 24, 2026 **9:00 AM** **190 E 4th St, Pittsburg, CA 94553 | 3361 Walnut Boulevard, Suite 140, Brentwood, CA 94513**

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 June 22, 2026 meeting of the Legislation Committee, with any necessary corrections. **26-3601**

Attachments: Draft Record of Action - June 22, 2026

3. RECEIVE a report on federal matters of interest to the County and PROVIDE direction and/or input as needed. **26-3602**

Attachments: Attachment A - TRP Tip Sheet - August 18
Attachment B - TRP Local Gov Issues - Aug 10
Attachment C - TRP Summary of Proposed OMB Rule on Uniform Guidance
Attachment D - FY27 Community Project Funding Request Status

4. RECEIVE a report on the FY26-27 State Budget and legislative 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. **26-3603**

Attachments: Attachment A - Tracked Bills as of 8-19
Attachment B - Tracked Bills by status as of 8-19
Attachment C - CSAC Budget Agreement Summary
Attachment D - CSAC Wildfire Liability Press Release
Attachment E - Qualified Statewide Ballot Measures (Secretary of State)
Attachment F - Ballot Props Summary w Local Impacts
Attachment G - State Budget & Leg. Letters

5. DISCUSS upcoming Legislative Delegation Reception, tentatively scheduled for October 7, 2026, and provide direction to staff as needed on agenda topics, format, presenters, and other related logistics. **26-3604**

The next meeting is currently scheduled for September 28.

Adjourn

General Information

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HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT:
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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

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 26-3601 **Agenda Date:** 8/24/2026 **Agenda #:** 2.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE
Meeting Date: August 24, 2026
Subject: Record of Action for June 22, 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 June 22, 2026 meeting.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):
Staff recommends approving the Record of Action for the June 22, 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

Monday, June 22, 2026 **9:00 AM** **190 E 4th St, Pittsburg, CA 94565 | 3361 Walnut Boulevard, Suite 140, Brentwood, CA 94513**

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

Chair Scales Preston and Vice Chair Burgis participated in the meeting from their Pittsburg and Brentwood offices, as listed on the agenda.
Two members of the public are attending from Pittsburg office of Chair Scales Preston. No members of the public attended from the Brentwood location.
The meeting began at approximately 9:06 AM, due to technical difficulties.

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 public comments were received on this item.

2. RECEIVE and APPROVE the Record of Action for the May 27, 2026 meeting of the Legislation Committee, with any necessary corrections. **26-2653**

Attachments: Draft Record of Action - May 27 2026

The record of action from the May 27, 2026 meeting were approved as presented.

3. RECEIVE a report on federal matters of interest to the County and PROVIDE direction and/or input as needed. **26-2654**

Attachments: Attachment A - TRP Tip Sheet - June 17
Attachment B - TRP Local Gov Issues - June 15
Attachment C - TRP Summary of Proposed OMB Rule on Uniform Guidance
Attachment D - FY27 Community Project Funding Request Status

Jim Davenport and Paul Schlesinger, the County's federal lobbyists at Thorn Run Partners,

presented via zoom.
Key topics included:
FY27 Appropriations and pending community project funding requests (earmarks):
-The County has 10 earmark projects with funding included in the House bills. Another 3 are pending action by the Senate, but have been submitted by Senators Padilla and Schiff (1 from Sen. Padilla, 2 from Sen. Schiff). sort of pending.
The Senate is moving more slowly on FY27 Appropriations and we may be waiting a quite a while longer to see the Senate bills in print.
WRDA:
WRDA is moving forward these year. We are currently waiting for House T&I and Senate EPW to release their WRDA bills. The Delta Counties have submitted enviro authorization that could allow more projects in our region to be funded.
Surface Transportation Reauthorization Bill:
The current Surface Transportation Reauthorization bill is a $580 B proposal, significantly smaller than the last reauthorization (Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act, IIJA).
IIJA included surface transportation and general infrastructure (such as water infrastructure, etc,). This bill is a more traditional surface transportation bill. It was reported out of Committee in May with overwhelming bipartisan support. However, there is probably not enough time with 4 legislative weeks before August recess to see major progress on next steps.
Key issues include Fiscal obstacles and the rideshare liability debates (uber, lyft, etc.).
Housing
Today, Senate is set to vote on 21st Century Housing Act. The bill aims to address housing affordability and supply challenges. It includes many programs with broad bipartisan support, that could benefit local governments.
Other items of note, such as:
-There are new CDBG grantee requirements: Must publish undeveloped parcels owned by grantee.
-There are two new grant programs of interest: supply and regional planning. Competitive supply program, grants of up to $10 million to local agencies.
OMB Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on revisions to federal grants:
Organizations, including local governments, have been advised to be cautious regarding regulatory comments, which may trigger retaliatory actions under the new political grant review structure.

No public comments were received 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. **26-2655**

Attachments: Attachment A - CSAC State Budget Press Release 6-15

Attachment B - UCC May Revise 6-12
Attachment C - LAO Overview of Legislative Budget Plan 6-15
Attachment D - May Revise Budget Letters

Michelle Rubalcava and Geoff Neill, the County's state lobbyists from Nielsen Merksamer, presented via zoom on a number of items of interest to the County.

The State budget has been passed but is still being negotiated by the Pro tem, Speaker, and Governor.

The good news is that the legislative budget agreement included a number of investments to help soften the impacts of H.R. 1, such as funding for public hospitals, eligibility for both CalFresh and Medi-Cal, ad the PACE indigent care proposal. However, we will have to see how the three-party negotiations go.

The Legislature also rejected the Governor's proposed cuts to IHSS, which the County opposed.

The agreement also includes several proposed sources of new revenue. The agreement did approve three of the Governor's revenue proposals: R&D tax credits; extending and updating the MCO tax; and sales tax on digital software and SaaS. It also included a version of the Senate proposal to charge large corporations that have a large number of employees on Medi-Cal. April 1, 2027 is when they would consider this policy; the agreement advances the idea but doesn't lock it in.

Revenue volatility is expected to continue, while large IPOs result in large, but unpredictable infusions of tax revenue. When it is more difficult to predict revenue, it is more difficult to create a balanced budget. Several legislative changes have increased the cost to the state moving forwards.

The Legislative budget agreement does not address resources issues, including the Prop 4 allocations. CARB has proposed major changes to low carbon fuel program and cap and invest. We anticipate that there will be further changes to the GHG fund and cap and invest program.

Also notable, Thursday is the deadline to pull ballot measures. Several ballot measures are central to major budget and policy negotiations, including the billionaire tax, among others.

No public comments were received on this item.

5. CONSIDER recommended positions on state legislation, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates. **26-2656**

Attachments: Attachment A - Bills to Consider
Attachment B - Tracked Bills
Attachment C - Bill Position Letters Sent

The committee recommended taking an "oppose unless amended" position on SB 969 (Reyes), which was gut-and-amended on June 11. The bill would limit the ability of County weight & measures sealers to inspect EV chargers, curtailing consumer protections.

*Staff note: The bill was amended to address the concerns of the County within a short time frame following the June 22 meeting. The County ultimately did not formally take a position on this bill.

No public comments were received on this item.

6. DISCUSS several initial concepts for county-sponsored legislation during the upcoming 2027-28 legislative session, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates as needed. **26-2657**

Attachments: Attachment A - Preparing for FEMA Changes
Attachment B - Local Government IP

Staff presented two high-level concepts of bills to potentially develop as sponsored legislation for the 2027-2028 legislative session.

Idea 1: Ensure that the State and local governments are planning ahead to appropriately respond to planned changes to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), including exploring risk based reserves, state-based individual assistance programs, and other changes.

Idea 2: Related to clarifying local government's ability to own certain types of intellectual property. This effort would be specific to internally developed software and is not intended to limit access to public records.

The Legislation Committee provided initial feedback to continue to develop these ideas during the summer, so that they can be more thoroughly considered by the Committee, and later the Board (pending future direction from the Committee).

No public comments were received on this item.

7. DISCUSS upcoming Legislative Delegation Reception, tentatively scheduled for August 14, 2026, and provide direction to staff as needed on agenda topics, format, presenters, and other related logistics. **26-2658**

Staff presented a brief update on the planning of the summer/fall Legislative delegation reception meeting.

The main update is that the August 14 date does not work for most legislators, due to it being the last month of session. The recommendation is to find a new date in September or early October.

No public comments were received on this item.

The next meeting is currently scheduled for July 27.

*Staff note: No meeting was held on July 27 due to coinciding with the Board of Supervisors recess, as well as the Legislature's recess.

Adjourn

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1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Staff Report

File #: 26-3602 **Agenda Date:** 8/24/2026 **Agenda #:** 3.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE
Meeting Date: August 24, 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 may include:

- FY27 Appropriations, including FY27 Community Project Funding submissions
- Water Resources Development Act (WRDA)
- Surface Transportation Bill
- Farm Bill
- Housing Package
- OMB's proposed changes to Federal Uniform Guidance for federal grants and funding.

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

From:	TRP Tip Sheet
Sent:	Tuesday, August 18, 2026 8:55 AM
To:	Emlyn Struthers
Subject:	The Latest on Government Funding

THORN RUN PARTNERS

Est. 2010

The TRP Tip Sheet

August 18, 2026

Editor's note: 'The TRP Tip Sheet' will publish on Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout August until the House returns on Monday, Aug. 31.

QUICK TAKES

— THE LATEST ON GOVERNMENT FUNDING. Negotiations on key legislative items are ongoing even as lawmakers remain on August recess.

— WHAT TO WATCH IN TONIGHT'S PRIMARIES. Voters in Alaska, Florida, and Wyoming head to the polls today to shape more of November's general election races.

— TRP CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENT TRACKER. Click here to view TRP's retirement tracker.

— FDA CONSIDERS ASSESSING AI DEVICES LIKE DOCTORS. The FDA is considering evaluating generative AI-enabled medical devices through a "competency-based approach."

CAPITOL HILL UPDATE

— THE LATEST ON GOVERNMENT FUNDING. Lawmakers and congressional staff are continuing the process of ironing out some key priorities over the August recess. In a sign of potential progress on government funding negotiations, House Rules Committee Chair Virginia Foxx (R-NC) has indicated she is supportive of a Senate-passed continuing resolution (CR) (H.R. 6500) to extend government funding to Dec. 11, believing it may pass under expedited consideration with bipartisan support. Given the lack of momentum from Congress on passing fiscal year (FY) 2027 government funding bills, enactment of a CR would avert a government shutdown on Oct. 1, allowing lawmakers to return to the campaign trail in their districts during the scheduled October recess rather than work through a government funding fight.

Once they return, lawmakers will also be looking to make progress on a number of legislative priorities, including the FY 2027 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Farm Bill, and crypto market structure legislation. Republicans will also be pushing for progress on a potential "reconciliation 3.0" package that would contain a number of Trump-supported priorities, including defense spending and election-related measures.

— WHAT TO WATCH IN TONIGHT'S PRIMARIES. In today's installment of midterm primary contests, voters in three states will be selecting nominees ahead of November's elections. Here's a look at some of the races we'll be watching tonight:

- **AK Senate.** Alaska's Senate race has attracted significant attention as Sen. Dan Sullivan (R-AK) seeks a third term in office. Tonight's "jungle primary" will pit all candidates vying for the Senate seat against each other, regardless of party, with the top four candidates advancing to November's general election. Sen. Sullivan is facing a serious challenge from former Rep. Mary Peltola (D-AK), the most recent Democrat to win statewide and the first elected to represent the state in the House in over 50 years. The race became significantly more competitive following Rep. Peltola's entry, with Democrats hoping dissatisfaction with President Trump is enough to unseat Sen. Sullivan, who won the state in 2020 by a sizable margin. Recent polling aggregations indicate the general election remains a dead heat, with tonight's primary set to determine the dynamics moving forward.

- **FL-07.** In Florida's 7th congressional district, former news anchor Ryan Elijah is challenging incumbent Rep. Cory Mills (R-FL), who faces allegations of misconduct. Elijah has emerged as a serious threat to Mills, having seen strong fundraising numbers and endorsements from Reps. Anna Paulina Luna (R-FL) and Mike Haridopolos (R-FL). Mr. Elijah has cited the allegations against the incumbent and argued he is better suited to contest the general election, even as Rep. Mills — who touts an endorsement from President Trump from earlier this year — remains ahead in the polls. On the Democratic side, Rep. Alan Grayson (D-FL), former NASA official Bale Dalton, and Navy Veteran Marialana Kinter are competing for the party's nomination. The congressional seat, which was redrawn earlier this year, is considered slightly favorable to Republicans in the general election.

- **FL Governor.** Trump-endorsed Rep. Byron Donalds (R-FL) currently leads in the polls in the race for the Republican nomination to replace Gov. Ron DeSantis (R-FL). Rep. Donalds leads a crowded race against 10 other Republican hopefuls, including Lt. Gov. Jay Collins and activist James Fishback. Republican turned Democrat, former Rep. David Jolly, leads the race for the Democratic nomination.

- **WY Senate.** In the Equality State, Rep. Harriet Hageman (R-WY) is looking to succeed Sen. Cynthia Lummis (R-WY), who is retiring from the Senate after one term. Rep. Hageman is considered the leading candidate in the GOP primary and would be the favorite in the general election when she faces likely Democratic nominee, former state Rep. James Byrd (D).

WHAT WE'RE TRACKING

NEW TODAY...

— TREASURY REQUESTS INPUT ON GENIUS ACT RULEMAKING. The U.S. Department of the Treasury released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) requesting public comment on its framework for implementing the Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for U.S. Stablecoins (GENIUS) Act.

— TRP SPECIAL REPORT: 340B SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON. TRP's special report details the major policies contained within key 340B Drug Pricing Program-related bills and compares how each piece of legislation would reform the 340B program.

— WH ORDERS GREATER U.S. NAVAL, SHIPBUILDING INVESTMENTS. The White House issued a national security memorandum directing more investments in the U.S. shipbuilding industrial base, including the establishment of a fifth naval shipyard and a component repair center.

— TRUMP IMPOSES DRONE IMPORT TARIFFS. President Trump signed orders imposing tariff rates on imports of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and their components of up to 100 percent depending on the size of drone and country of origin.

— U.S - IRAN MOU EXPIRES. The memorandum of understanding (MOU) establishing a 60-day ceasefire between the U.S. and Iran expired Monday without a longer resolution to the conflict. President Donald Trump has stated that there are currently no ongoing or scheduled talks with Iran to attempt to strike a deal.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS...

— TRP SPECIAL REPORT: THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK FOR THE REST OF 2026. TRP's special report provides a forward-looking assessment of the legislative, political, and personnel dynamics shaping the remainder of the 119th Congress and the transition to the 120th.

— TRP RURAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION FUND STATE ROADMAP: KEY UPDATES. To help clients navigate OBBBA's Rural Health Transformation Fund (RHTF), TRP provides a state-by-state "roadmap" translates each state's RHTF plan into a standardized profile of proposed initiatives, priority activity areas, use-of-funds categories, and implementation progress. TRP's RHTF State Roadmap, recently updated with new details from 8 states, is designed to remain a live resource and will be updated with the latest implementation developments, including funding and procurement opportunities, webinars, key deadlines, and other state-specific announcements.

— WH ISSUES CYBER DEFENSE ORDER. The Trump administration issued a national security memorandum allowing federal law enforcement agencies to partner with the private sector to conduct cybersecurity and surveillance operations against designated foreign terrorist organizations (FTO).

— TRUMP ORDERS OVERHAUL OF CHILDHOOD VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS. President Trump issued an executive order (EO) amending federal childhood vaccine recommendations and advising federal agencies and state health authorities to implement them.

- The order also directs the Justice Department to pursue legal action against states whose laws conflict with federal paternal rights protections and religious freedom exemptions from vaccine mandates.

— IRS PROPOSES TRUMP ACCOUNT EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RULES. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) issued an NPRM that would provide guidance on employer contributions to Trump Accounts. Employers will be able to make tax-free contributions of up to $2,500 per year to an employee or their dependent's Trump Account.

— CMS, FDA ISSUE RAPID COVERAGE PATHWAY NOTICE. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a notice for the Regulatory Alignment for Predictable and Immediate Device (RAPID) coverage pathway. The agencies intend for RAPID to accelerate Medicare beneficiary access to certain FDA-designated breakthrough devices. Click here to read TRP's summary of the proposed procedural notice.

WHAT WE'RE READING

Axios: FDA considers assessing AI devices like doctors

The Food and Drug Administration is considering evaluating generative AI-enabled medical devices through a "competency-based approach," similar to how doctors are evaluated, the agency writes in a discussion paper first shared with Axios. **Why it matters:** Emerging medical technologies are challenging the existing framework for overseeing medical devices, prompting calls for new approaches. **Driving the news:** The FDA's discussion paper raises considerations for both preapproval and postmarket regulation of AI-enabled devices and solicits stakeholder feedback. The document isn't intended to serve as guidance for device makers and notes that the agency is still in the preliminary phase of its effort. "We are launching a transparent process to inform the development of an approach that safeguards patients and consumers, advances innovation and serves as a potential model for regulators around the world," Michelle Tarver, director of the FDA Center for Devices and Radiological Health, said in a statement. The agency's "ultimate goal is to enable a nimble regulatory approach that employs least burdensome principles and allows patients timely access to safe and effective medical devices," the paper states.

Roll Call: Kennedy looks for new members for revamped vaccine committee

The Trump administration has begun searching for new members for a vaccine advisory committee it is quietly reshaping to look at alternatives to vaccinations, a move that has drawn worries from outside groups. The National Vaccine Advisory Committee, created in 1987, has worked across agencies to advise the Health and Human Services assistant secretary for health on strategies to prevent infectious disease through immunization. It previously focused on recommendations on vaccine equity and access issues, including anything from COVID-19 vaccine research during the pandemic to funding for vaccination clinics at elementary schools. But in July HHS revised the committee's charter to include consideration of "non-immunization strategies" for individuals who cannot or do not want to be vaccinated. This could include "healthy lifestyle and disease prevention initiatives, off label repurposed use of existing FDA approved drugs and the use of dietary supplements known to support healthy immune function." Earlier this week, the administration published a solicitation for nominations for panel members in the Federal Register.

Inside Health Policy: Providers Raise Concerns As CMS Moves To Expand Exclusion Authority ($)

Provider groups are worried by CMS' moves to take on new authority to exclude providers from its programs and to categorically target fraud through HHS announcements and rulemakings over the past few months. In addition to its high-profile work with the Justice Department and HHS Inspector General, CMS just sent a major fraud-fighting rule to the White House for review, recently said it has authority to start excluding providers on its own, and used Medicare pay rules to preview a major expansion of the types of fraud it will target and a new claims-based tool to target bad actors -- all seemingly backed up by artificial intelligence. CMS sent its highly anticipated proposed CRUSH rule to the Office of Management and Budget last Friday (Aug. 7), according to the White House website. The rule, based on the agency's Comprehensive Regulations to Uncover Suspicious Healthcare (CRUSH) initiative, includes "provisions related to provider enrollment, medical review, investigations, and other program integrity oversight provisions that would greatly strengthen CMS's ability to crush fraud, enhance program integrity efforts across Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and maximize legislative authorities to address inappropriate payments," a summary of the rule says.

Inside Health Policy: CDRH To Hold Public Meeting On Breakthrough Device Development ($)

FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) announced a public meeting slated for late September to advance regulatory science for breakthrough devices, aiming to foster multi-stakeholder conversations and boost strategic planning for the office. The "Regulatory Science Innovations Catalyzing Medical Device Development," meeting is scheduled for Sept. 25 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The meeting aims to "gather stakeholder perspectives on emerging device technologies, evolving clinical scenarios, and their anticipated regulatory science needs," and "Identify critical regulatory science gaps that could potentially impede the development of safe and effective novel devices and disruptive medical device technologies," according to FDA.

Inside Health Policy: Providers Push For Public Review Of Rural Health Fund Reporting ($)

CMS needs to make states' annual reporting on the use of Rural Health Transformation Program funds available for public viewing, the Federation of American Hospitals and National Rural Health Association say while raising concerns the agency has walked back its previous plans to do so. Lawmakers included the RHTP in H.R. 1 last year in an effort to avert some of H.R. 1's negative impacts on rural communities. The program grants $50 billion in two distributions to support state rural health over five years. States must submit annual and quarterly reporting to CMS detailing program milestones, performance metrics, and expenditures. CMS will use this reporting to conduct annual recalculations of each state's "technical score," which impacts workload-based funding. In March, CMS outlined plans in a Paperwork Reduction Act notice to collect annual and quarterly reporting data from states. FAH responded to the notice by recommending CMS standardize reporting categories, create a public-facing transparency portal and require states to disclose downstream subrecipients receiving federal funds. CMS adopted some of FAH's recommendations, including standardized reporting and the subrecipient reporting structure.

Thorn Run Partners | www.thornrun.com

Emlyn Struthers

From: Thorn Run Partners
Sent: Monday, August 10, 2026 2:00 PM
To: Emlyn Struthers
Subject: TRP Key Local Government Issues: August 10, 2026

THORN RUN PARTNERS
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

TRP Key Local Government Issues

August 10, 2026

A note on programming: *This edition of the local government report is being released due to a high volume of relevant news occurring last week. However, as was mentioned in our last report, TRP will pause distribution of this report while Congress is out for August recess. We will continue to monitor and flag relevant matters as they happen through as-needed notes, email distributions, and other forms of contact.*
This report will return to your inboxes on Monday, Aug. 31.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

CALENDAR

The Senate and House are both out for the annual August recess, and will remain away from D.C. until the end of the month. The House is set to return on Aug. 31, and the Senate is set to return on Sept. 14.

- Click here to view TRP's combined House & Senate 2026 calendar.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

SENATE PASSES ITS VERSION OF AN FY 2027 CONTINUING RESOLUTION

While Senators successfully passed (90-6) their version of a continuing resolution (CR) to extend the funding deadline, much remains to be done prior to the end of the fiscal year (FY) on Sept. 30. As we reported last week, before the funding deadline is extended the House and Senate must reconcile the differences between their respective versions of the package. These differences include conflicting extension dates (Dec. 4 in the House as opposed to Dec. 11 in the Senate) and a Senate provision that would delay implementation of a recently proposed rule from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The provision would prevent OMB from finalizing or implementing a rule substantially revising the management of all federal grants, cooperative agreements, and other forms of federal financial assistance (text; TRP summary). If the rule is not delayed, OMB's stated timeline for a final version to take effect is Oct. 1, 2026 - a date intended to align the grant overhaul with the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The Senate package also includes a deadline extension for surface transportation reauthorization, the National Flood Insurance Program, and certain federal housing and Veterans' Affairs (VA) healthcare programs, among others. These extensions would last only through the duration of the CR.

FEDERAL JUDGE BLOCKS NEW FY 2026 HUD COC NOFO

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is once again faced with a federal ruling against their attempts to make changes to the Continuum of Care (CoC) program. The same judge that previously ruled against HUD's attempted changes to the program through the FY 2025 notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) has now ruled against the FY 2026 NOFO (TRP summary), which was released on June 1st, stating that HUD failed to solicit public comment before finalizing the changes. The NOFO aimed to continue HUD's attempts to shift funding away from permanent supportive housing (PSH) projects towards temporary housing and supportive services.

COURT REJECTS EPA ATTEMPTS TO RESCIND CLIMATE FUNDS

On Tuesday, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia blocked the EPA from clawing back $20 billion in climate grants through the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). Overturning a previous ruling upholding the recissions, six of the panel's ten judges found that the agency violated the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) when it attempted to terminate previously awarded grant funding to Climate United and other nonprofits "based solely on a policy disagreement" with the IRA. GGRF funds were meant to be used to fund clean energy development, electric vehicle infrastructure, energy efficiency upgrades, and more. On Thursday, the EPA indicated it had reached a deal with the challengers that would maintain the funding freeze while the case is appealed to the Supreme Court.

TRUMP RELEASES ADDITIONAL BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP ORDERS

President Donald Trump has released two executive orders entitled "Continuing To Protect the Meaning and Value of American Citizenship" and "Ending Birth Tourism" that seek to narrow eligibility for birthright citizenship by attempting to prevent the children of foreign diplomats, children of "alien enemies" including members of terrorist organizations, and children of women who have entered the United States on a nonimmigrant visa in order to give birth from automatically receiving U.S. citizenship if born on American soil. The move came soon after the Supreme Court rejected Trump's initial attempt to end birthright citizenship.

SENATE PASSES DISASTER TAX RELIEF LEGISLATION

The Senate has successfully passed the Doug LaMalfa Federal Disaster Tax Relief Certainty Act (H.R. 5366), sending the legislation to President Trump's desk to be signed into law. The legislation gives victims of natural disasters additional time to receive tax relief for personal losses caused by those disasters, and includes provisions aimed to support the victims of wildfires.

NEW FEMA HEAD CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Cameron Hamilton has been confirmed and sworn in as the new administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In addition to being responsible for managing reform recommendations from the FEMA Review Council's May report, Hamilton has also promised to release a 30-day report with his own recommendations for the future of the agency. Notably, Hamilton previously served as acting FEMA administrator prior to being removed from the position in 2025.

NEW TSA HEAD CONFIRMED BY SENATE

David Cummins has been confirmed as the new administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). Cummins previously worked at Serco,

EPA RELEASES ROADMAP FOR FLUORIDE REVIEW

The EPA has released the "Protocol for Developing the Fluoride Human Health Toxicity Assessment", a document laying out how the EPA will assess the safety of fluoride. Per the EPA's release on the matter, the EPA's draft assessment, developed using the protocol as a guide, will be made available for public comment prior to the release of a final version that would make changes to drinking water regulations.

SENATE COMMERCE MARKS UP KIDS' ONLINE SAFETY LEGISLATION

On Wednesday, the Senate Commerce Committee met in executive session to hold votes on a series of measures — notably including the Kids Online Safety Act (KOSA) (S. 1748) — aimed at establishing a range of guardrails to protect kids' privacy and safety when using social media or artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots. The Senate version of KOSA continues to include a "duty of care" provision that Senate Majority Leader Scalise has made clear is a not starter in the House, setting up the potential for a comprise bill to move in both chambers in the Lame Duck. Additionally, during the mark-up, four of the five bills considered were reported favorably by unanimous voice vote. Meanwhile, the Shielding Children's Retinas from Egregious Exposure on the Net (SCREEN) Act (S. 737) failed to advance amid unspecified Democratic opposition to the legislation. Click here to read TRP's summary of the markup.

PERMITTING REFORM PUNTED TO SEPTEMBER

Lead Senate negotiators on energy permitting reform — including Sens. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), Mike Lee (R-UT), Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), and Martin Heinrich (D-NM) — punted their target for reaching an agreement on a sweeping package that would reform how energy infrastructure projects are reviewed, approved, and built. The leaders of the Environment and Public Works (EPW) and Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) Committees had originally targeted the end of last week to release an initial discussion draft, but they now say that they're aiming to strike a deal in September following the five-week August recess.

FARM BILL EFFORTS STALL IN SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

The Agricultural Act of 2026 (text) (otherwise known as the "farm bill") was rejected in a 10-11 party-line vote at a Senate Agriculture Committee markup last Thursday. Despite Chair John Boozman (R-AR) including language that would delay the implementation of state cost sharing provisions for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, Democrats held firm on their demand that the bill include a two-year delay. The bill's failure to advance leaves the fate of language authorizing the year-round sale of E15 fuel in limbo once again, though Ranking Member Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) floated allowing a separate floor vote on the issue.

SCHIFF RELEASES LEGISLATION EXPANDING EPA'S AUTHORITY TO REGULATE WATER UTILITY CYBERSECURITY

Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA) has released a bill that would grant the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to require water utilities to take certain cybersecurity measures. The move comes after the Cybersecurity Infrastructure Security Administration (CISA), issued an alert noting a "significant increase" in cyber threats against programmable logic controllers (PLC) in the water and wastewater systems sector. CISA is specifically urging critical infrastructure owners, operators, and integrators to remove publicly exposed PLCs and other operational technology from the internet as soon as possible.

TRP SPECIAL REPORT: THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK FOR THE REST OF 2026

TRP's new special report provides a forward-looking assessment of the legislative, political, and personnel dynamics shaping the remainder of the 119th Congress and the transition to the 120th.

THIS WEEK IN APPROPRIATIONS

STATUS OF FY 2027 APPROPRIATIONS

As mentioned above, the House and Senate have both passed versions of a CR extending the funding deadline. It is unclear how the lower chamber will react to the Senate CR and whether it will bring it up for a vote or attempt to reconcile the two versions. Both versions will extend funding beyond the elections into December.

- Click here to see TRP's breakdown of funding for key items of importance in FY 2027.
- Click here to view the schedule of House markups for the each of the 12 FY 2027 funding bills.
- Click here to see TRP's chart tracking the current status of each FY 2027 appropriations bill.
- Click here to see TRP's breakdown of key items of importance for local governments in the President's FY 2027 Budget Request.

Thorn Run Partners | www.thornrun.com

Thorn Run Partners | 100 M St. SE STE 750 | Washington, DC 20003 US

Emlyn Struthers

From: Thorn Run Partners
Sent: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 9:12 AM
To: Emlyn Struthers
Subject: OMB Issues Proposed Rule Revising Guidance for Federal Grants

This Message Is From an External Sender

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Report Suspicious

THORN RUN PARTNERS
Est. 2010

OMB Issues Proposed Rule Revising Guidance for Federal Grants

View Proposed Rule

On May 29, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released a proposed rule that would substantially revise parts of title 2 of the Code of Financial Regulations (CFR), subtitle A, including the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR Part 200), known as Uniform Guidance. The guidance is the foundational regulation governing the administration of virtually all federal grants. Entities that receive federal financial assistance would be directly and significantly affected by the provisions laid out in the proposal.

Among other things, the proposed rule includes the following:

- **New restrictions on award use.** The guidance would formalize restrictions on entities from using any federal funding for diversity, equity, or inclusion (DEI) programs and the promotion of disparate-impact theories. Additionally, events and services funded by federal awards would be subject to a viewpoint-neutral requirement. Notably, the guidance extends this requirement to events hosted on land owned by public entities that are award recipients, regardless of whether the event is federally funded.

- **Conflict of interest and mandatory disclosure requirements.** The proposal would strengthen conflict of interest disclosure policies and mandatory disclosure requirements, requiring that all mandatory disclosures be sent by the relevant

Inspector General to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia within 10 days of the disclosure being received.

- **Subrecipient monitoring and pass-through obligations.** Awardees that pass federal funds to nonprofits, community organizations, or sub-grantees face enhanced monitoring duties. Pass-through entities will be expected to ensure that subrecipients also comply with new restrictions.

- **Expanded termination authorities.** The proposal provides federal agencies broader authority to suspend or terminate awards on a discretionary basis, including in cases where the award is considered to "no longer advance agency priorities or the national interest". There is a categorical exception for block, formula, and disaster recovery grants.

- **Additional review requirements and award limitations.** Under the revisions, all discretionary awards would be reviewed by senior appointees prior to issuance. All fixed amount awards would be eliminated unless authorized by federal statute.

- **Reclassification of future guidance.** Under the proposed rule, future amendments to the uniform guidance would be classified as regulation.

- **E-Verify for grant-funded employees and contractors.** Recipients and subrecipients must use the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) E-Verify system to confirm eligibility of employees working under federal funding.

Recipients and subrecipients should pay particular attention to several provisions with direct operational impact. The prohibition on DEI programs and the viewpoint-neutrality requirement for events on land owned by public entities represent new compliance obligations that extend beyond the traditional scope of grant administration. The new requirements for pass-through entities mean that entities acting as intermediaries for federal funds will bear greater responsibility for ensuring subrecipient compliance with the new restrictions, potentially requiring updates to existing subgrant agreements. The pre-award appointee review of all discretionary grants may lengthen award timelines for competitive programs, warranting earlier application planning.

- **What's Next?** Comments on the rule are due by July 13, 2026. If you are interested in commenting, please do not hesitate to contact TRP for assistance. OMB has indicated that any final rule issued would be effective on October 1, 2026, to coincide with the start of fiscal year (FY) 2027.

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FY27 Community Project Funding Request - Status As of August 19, 2026

#	Project Name	Location	Approx. Request Amt.	House Bill Amt.	Submitted To:	Status (August 2026)
1	Willow Ave Pedestrian Bridge	CD-08 (Garamendi)	$3,200,000	$850,000	Rep. Garamendi; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. Garamendi
2	Iron Horse Trail Double-Tracking in San Ramon	CD-10 (DeSaulnier)	$1,500,000	$500,000	Rep. DeSaulnier; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. DeSaulnier
3	Youth Center - Brentwood	CD-10 (DeSaulnier)	$1,300,000	$850,000	Rep. DeSaulnier; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. DeSaulnier
4	Youth Center - Concord & Pittsburg - THUD EDI	CD-08 (Garamendi) and CD-10 (DeSaulnier)	$2,600,000	$750,000	Rep. Harder	Advanced to approps by Rep. Harder
5	East Bay Regional Communications System Authority (EBRCS) Mobile Communications Sites on Wheels	Countywide	$1,800,000	$1,000,000	Rep. DeSaulnier; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. DeSaulnier
6	Prosecutorial Fairness Analytics Project	Countywide	$580,000	$578,600	Rep. Garamendi and Rep. Harder	Advanced to approps by Rep. Garamendi
7	Contra Costa Unsolved Violent Crime & Victim Safety Initiative	Countywide	$1,650,000	$772,700	Rep. DeSaulnier; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. DeSaulnier
8	Delta Landing Interim Housing Infrastructure Improvements	CD-08 (Garamendi)	$3,000,000	*Senate bill not yet in print*	Rep. Garamendi; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	*Advanced to approps by Sen. Padilla*
9	Think Conta Costa - Business Retention and Expansion (BRE)	Countywide	$2,500,000	*Senate bill not yet in print*	Sen. Schiff; Sen. Padilla	*Advanced to approps by Sen. Schiff.*
10	Vasco Road Safety Improvements (Phase 3)	CD-10 (DeSaulnier)	$5,000,000	$500,000	Rep. DeSaulnier; Rep. Harder; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. DeSaulnier
11	Vasco Road Connector Design	CD-10 (DeSaulnier)	$5,000,000	$250,000	Rep. DeSaulnier; Rep. Harder; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. DeSaulnier
12	East Richmond Heights Shaded Fuel Break Project	CD-08 (Garamendi)	$1,500,000	$1,007,060	Rep. DeSaulnier; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. Garamendi and Sen. Schiff.

File #: 26-3603 **Agenda Date:** 8/24/2026 **Agenda #:** 4.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE
Meeting Date: August 24, 2026
Subject: State Budget Updates of Interest to Contra Costa County
Submitted For: Legislation Committee
Department: County Administrator's Office
Referral Name: State Budget 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:

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

FY26-27 State Budget

On Friday, June 26, the Administration and Legislature announced that they had reached a three-party agreement between the Assembly, Senate, an Administration on the FY26-27 state budget. The agreement purports to be balanced for the next two fiscal years and prioritizes building reserves.

During this budget cycle, Contra Costa County has advocated for resources related to H.R. 1 needs, IHSS underfunding, Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) and homelessness underfunding, Prop. 36 underfunding, the Sustainable Aviation Fuel Tax Credit, climate bond allocations, and other key issues.

H.R. 1 has been the most significant issue this budget cycle for counties, shifting billions in safety net costs and introducing new eligibility requirements for Medi-Cal and CalFresh. While some funding was secured, major gaps remain, especially for indigent care and behavioral health.

For H.R. 1, some of the key issues are summarized below:

- **Indigent Care/Emergency Only Medi-Cal Program:** No funding was provided for counties to cover indigent medical care for those losing health coverage due to H.R. 1, nor for an alternative emergency-only program.
- **Public Hospitals:** $250 million in General Fund grants to support public hospitals, as proposed in the Legislative Budget Plan.
- **County Eligibility (Medi-Cal & CalFresh):** $420 million one-time General Fund for county eligibility related to H.R. 1 implementation ($223 million for CalFresh, $197 million for Medi-Cal). Additionally,

a three-year CalFresh Match Waiver allows counties to maximize federal and state funds.

- **County Behavioral Health:** No funding was included for county behavioral health impacts of H.R. 1. Counties face up to $9.5 billion in increased costs at full implementation, with ongoing advocacy for additional resources.

Some of these investments are balanced on new revenues, including three new revenue measures.

Revenue Measures

- **Sales and Use Tax Expansion:** Digital downloads are now taxed, generating $450 million in 2026-27 and $900 million in 2027-28 for the General Fund, plus increased local sales tax revenues.
    - However, further analysis is needed to determine how much the County will pay in new taxes, versus receive back in general fund revenue.
- **Business Credit Limitation:** Permanent cap on business credit use, increasing revenues by $850 million in 2026-27.
- **Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax:** Revised and extended due to H.R. 1 requirements, supporting Medi-Cal spending.

A few other notable items in the FY26-27 budget agreement include:

- **Mobile Crisis Services:** $42 million to continue community-based mobile crisis response.
- **Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP):** $900 million for Round 7, with streamlined implementation and increased grant funding for counties, cities, and continuums of care.
- **Development Impact Fees:** Counties must waive certain fees as a condition of receiving state affordable housing grants, potentially impacting infrastructure funding.
- **Disaster Response:** $100 million for a Disaster Rebuilding Fund to expand access to construction and renovation financing for disaster-impacted homeowners through a combination of tools including loan loss guarantee and interest rate buydown programs.
- **Proposition 36 implementation**: $50 million one-time general fund dollars, only $20 of which is new county funding. It is allocated across County behavioral health departments, trial courts, and pretrial services.
- **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA):** The state included $50 million one-time General Fund to supplement the federal VOCA program, which has been significantly reduced in recent budget cycles.
- **Election Administration:** $34 million for vote counting and voter outreach for the November 2026 election. However, it is difficult to say whether this funding will result in faster vote counting due to the regimented state laws that prescribe the process and deadlines, along with the late arrival of funding.

Legislation

The Legislative session ends on August 31; this is the last day for the Legislature to pass bills and send them to the Governor. Accordingly, this is essentially the last week of floor session, and a flurry of activity-and long days-are ahead.

On August 13, the Assembly and Senate Appropriations Committee’s reported on bills from the suspense file.

Outcomes for county-tracked bills on suspense are summarized below.

Outcome	**Bill**	**Author**	**Topc**	**County Position**
Pass/amend	SB 872	McNerney	Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.	Support
Held	SB 1157	Archuleta	Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities: less restrictive programs.	Support
Pass/amend	SB 1180	Allen	Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.	Support
Pass	AB 762	Irwin	Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.	Support
Pass	AB 1383	McKinnor	Public employees' retirement benefits.	Oppose
Pass	AB 1813	Ward	Electricity: customer renewable energy subscription program.	Support
Pass/amend	AB 1934	Bennett	State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.	Support
Held	AB 2201	Boerner	Medi-Cal: eligibility redetermination.	Support
Held	AB 2208	Stefani	Medi-Cal: cost sharing and accessibility.	Support
Held	AB 2216	Aguiar-Curry	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy.	Oppose Unless Amended
Pass	AB 2278	Ávila Farías	In-home supportive services: Community First Choice Option program: noncompliance penalties.	Support
Pass	AB 2724	Bauer-Kahan	Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.	Support

Further attachments include the list of tracked bills and their status, which is expected to change rapidly as the deadline approaches.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

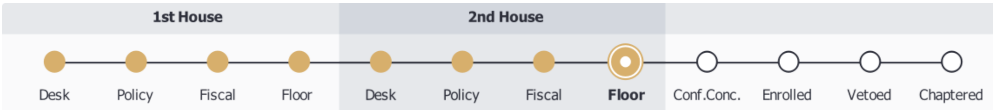
RECEIVE the report and provide direction and/or input to County staff and the County's state advocates, as needed.

Fiscal Impact (if any):
None.

Neutral

SB 969 **(Reyes, D)** **Weights and measures: electric vehicle fueling systems.**

Current Text: 08/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/03/2026
Last Amended: 08/13/2026
Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



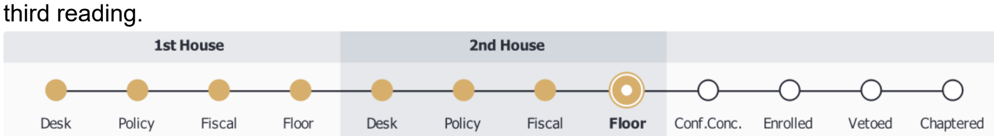
Location: 08/17/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of state law governing weights and measures, and requires the secretary to establish, by regulation, tolerances and specifications and other technical requirements for commercial weighing and measuring, as specified. Existing law authorizes the secretary, and each sealer acting under the supervision and direction of the secretary, to enforce provisions of state law governing weights and measures, as specified. Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law requires the secretary to adopt regulations governing the inspection frequency of all commercially used weights, measures, and weighing and measuring apparatus in the state and requires each county sealer to perform those inspections as may be required by the secretary. Existing law makes a violation of the provisions of state law governing weights and measures a crime. This bill would require the secretary to adopt regulations governing the inspection frequency of electric vehicle fueling systems used for commercial purposes, as specified, and would require a sealer to inspect those systems in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require a sealer to submit data and information relating those inspections on a monthly basis, as prescribed by the secretary, to the Division of Measurement Standards and would require the division, no less than biannually, to provide the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with that information and data. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Votes:
04/06/26 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
04/27/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:37 N:0 A:3) (P)
07/01/26 - **ASM. P. & C.P.** (Y:12 N:0 A:3) (P)
08/13/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)

Position: Neutral

Oppose

AB 306 **(Schultz, D)** **California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code interpretations.**

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 01/23/2025
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law authorizes any person adversely affected by any regulation, rules, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of any state agency respecting the administration of any building standard to appeal the issue for resolution to the California Building Standards Commission. Existing law authorizes any local agency having authority to enforce a state building standard and any person adversely affected by any regulation, rule, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of that agency respecting that building standard to appeal to the commission, provided that both wish to appeal the issue for resolution to the commission. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept those appeals only if the commission determines that the issues involved in the appeal

have statewide significance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to expand the reasons for which a person can appeal to the commission to include, among other things, a request for approval to use an alternate material. The bill would modify the conditions under which the commission may accept an appeal by removing the requirement that both the local agency and the adversely affected person wish to appeal the issue, and by requiring that certain issues appealed have both statewide significance and that the person seeking the appeal has exhausted all local appeals procedures before appealing to the commission, subject to a certain exception. The bill would require the commission to review those appealed issues with specified stakeholders. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

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)
06/24/26 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:10 N:0 A:0) (P)
07/01/26 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Oppose

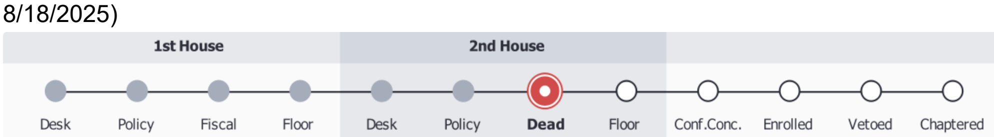
AB 470 **(McKinnor, D) Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.**

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/06/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 07/17/2025

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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

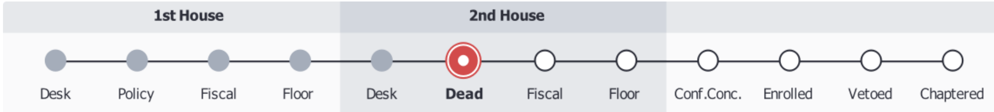
AB 1337 **(Ward, D) Information Practices Act of 1977.**

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 06/01/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was P., D.T., & C.P. on 5/6/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: 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, beginning January 1, 2028, 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. (Based on 06/01/2026 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

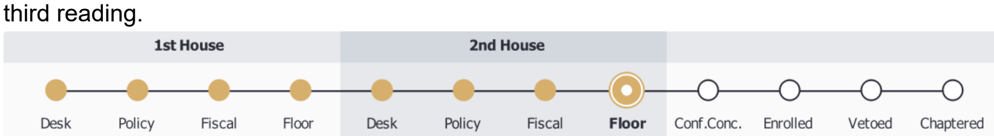
AB 1383 **(McKinnor, D) Public employees’ retirement benefits.**

Current Text: 07/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 07/01/2026

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The Public Employees’ Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees’ Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. 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. Existing law, 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, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement system subject to PEPRA who retires from the system from exceeding specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. (Based on 07/01/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

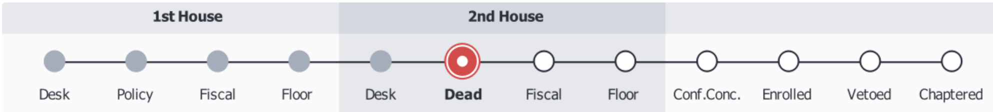
Is Fiscal: Y

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)
06/24/26 - **SEN. L., P.E. & R.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Oppose

AB 2215 **(Calderon, D)** **Water rights: permits: State Water Project.**

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/19/2026
Last Amended: 04/16/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/10/2026)

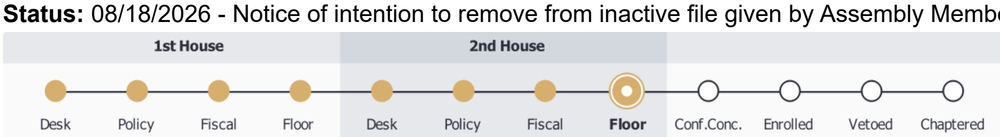


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Resources Development System, commonly referred to as the State Water Project.
Existing law requires that construction work for a project that will put appropriated water to beneficial use be commenced, prosecuted with due diligence, and completed within the time period specified in the water right permit. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to extend the deadline specified in the permit to commence or complete construction work and to put appropriated water to beneficial use for good cause shown. This bill would require that the time periods for the application of water to beneficial use and for the completion of construction work for specific water right permits held by the Department of Water Resources for the operation of the State Water Project be December 31, 2046. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Votes:
04/14/26 - **ASM. W.,P. & W.** (Y:11 N:0 A:2) (P)
04/29/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:1 A:2) (P)
05/27/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:59 N:1 A:20) (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: 08/18/2026 - Notice of intention to remove from inactive file given by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry.



Location: 08/18/2026 - Assembly INACTIVE FILE
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 or 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

Oppose Unless Amended

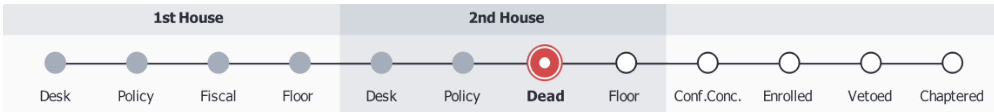
SB 606 **(Becker, D) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.**

Current Text: 07/17/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 07/17/2025

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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

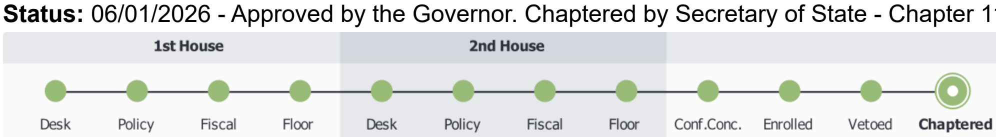
AB 1768 **(Bryan, D) Transactions and use taxes: Counties of Contra Costa and Los Angeles.**

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 04/21/2026

Status: 06/01/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 11, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/01/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law authorizes various local governmental entities, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general or specific purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law, including a requirement that the combined rate of all taxes that may be imposed in accordance with that law in any county not exceed 2%. This bill would authorize, until December 31, 2031, the County of Los Angeles, by an ordinance adopted by the county, to levy a tax pursuant to the Transactions and Use Tax Law at a rate not to exceed 0.5% for general and special purposes, subject to voter approval, as specified. The bill would also authorize, until December 31, 2031, the County of Contra Costa, by an ordinance adopted by the county, to levy a tax pursuant to the Transactions and Use Tax Law at a rate not to exceed 0.625% for general or specific purposes, subject to voter approval, as specified. The bill would authorize those taxes to exceed the 2% limit described above. (Based on 06/01/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: N

Votes:
04/27/26 - **ASM. REV. & TAX** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)
04/29/26 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:6 N:2 A:2) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:55 N:15 A:10) (P)
05/18/26 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)
05/20/26 - **SEN. Assembly 3rd Reading** (Y:29 N:8 A:3) (P)

Position: Sponsored Legislation

Support

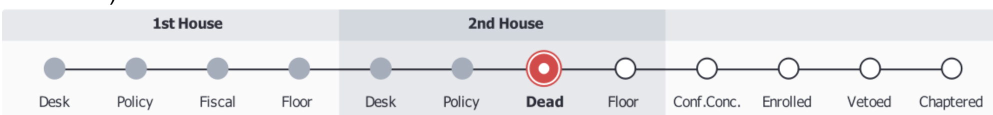
AB 346 **(Nguyen, D) In-home supportive services: licensed health care professional certification.**

Current Text: 07/09/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 01/29/2025

Last Amended: 07/09/2025

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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

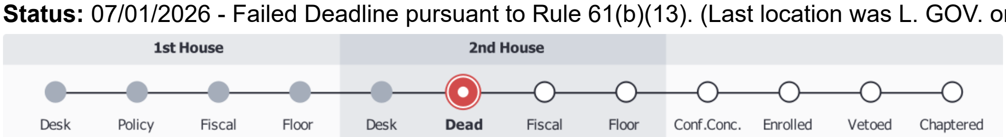
AB 736 **(González, Mark, D) Transfer taxes: limitation.**

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was L. GOV. on 6/22/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The Documentary Transfer Tax Act authorizes the imposition of a tax by a county or city and county, as provided, with respect to specified instruments that transfer specified interests in real property. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, prohibit a local jurisdiction, defined to include a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, from collecting a transfer tax, as defined, levied on the sale or transfer of a real property interest conveyed if the combined transfer tax rate levied by the local jurisdiction exceeds 1.5% of the consideration paid for or value of the real property interest conveyed, except as otherwise provided. The bill would also prohibit a local jurisdiction from levying a transfer tax on the first sale of single-family housing property occurring within 5 years of one or more housing units on the real property being destroyed or made uninhabitable by a natural disaster, as defined. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

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)
04/21/26 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:8 N:1 A:1) (P)
05/11/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)

Position: Support

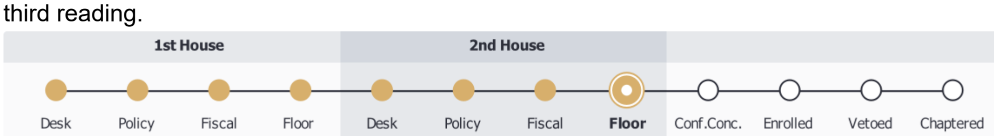
AB 762 (Irwin, D) **Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.**

Current Text: 06/30/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 06/30/2026

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Existing law prohibits a store from, among other things, providing, distributing, or selling a carryout bag at the point of sale, except as specified. This bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2027, a person from importing or manufacturing for sale in this state a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device, and, beginning January 1, 2028, a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device in this state. The bill would define a "disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device" to mean a vaporization device that contains a tobacco product, as defined, but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/08/25 - **ASM. E.S. & T.M.** (Y:4 N:1 A:2) (P)
01/13/26 - **ASM. B.&P.** (Y:10 N:5 A:3) (P)
01/22/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:4 A:0) (P)
01/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:50 N:17 A:13) (P)
06/17/26 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)
06/24/26 - **SEN. REV. & TAX** (Y:4 N:0 A:1) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

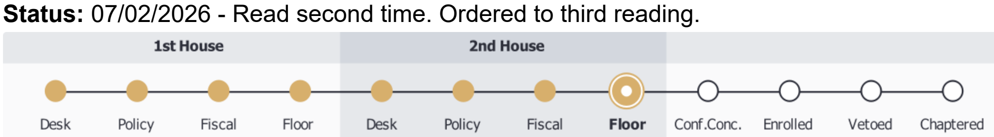
AB 871 (Stefani, D) **Mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult.**

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law, the Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act, establishes procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Existing 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. Existing law deems all officers and employees of a financial institution to be mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult. 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. Within 48 hours of filing a report, the bill would require a financial institution to notify the elder or dependent adult identified in the report, as specified, and provide additional required information. (Based on 06/22/2026 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)
06/17/26 - **SEN. B. & F. I.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
06/30/26 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:13 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

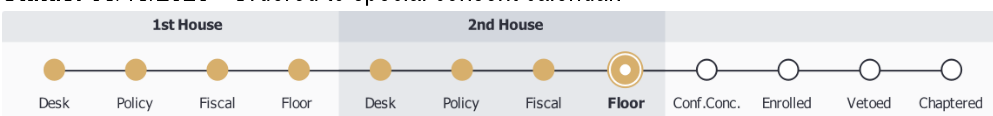
AB 1153 **(Bonta, D)** **Illegal disposal site abatement.**

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 06/18/2026

Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.



Location: 08/18/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires the department 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 develop regulations and 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 06/18/2026 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)
06/17/26 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
06/29/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

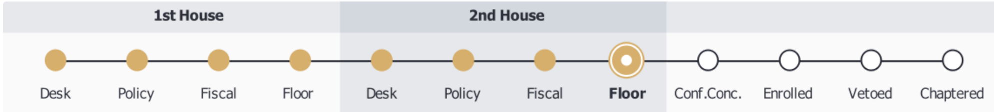
AB 1607 **(González, Mark, D)** **Emergency medical services.**

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 01/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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

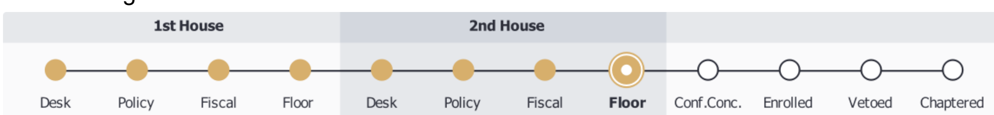
Is Fiscal: N

Votes:
03/24/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)
04/14/26 - **ASM. PUB. S.** (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)
04/20/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:72 N:1 A:7) (P)
06/17/26 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:11 N:0 A:0) (P)
06/30/26 - **SEN. PUB. S.** (Y:6 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

AB 1813 **(Ward, D) Electricity: customer renewable energy subscription program.**

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/10/2026
Last Amended: 06/18/2026
Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), 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 PUC determines that it would be beneficial to ratepayers to establish the community renewable energy program, existing law requires the PUC, on or before July 1, 2024, to establish the program and require each electrical corporation to participate in the program. This bill would revise the requirements of the customer renewable energy subscription program, as provided, among other things, to promote participation by low-income customers at levels commensurate with the opportunity to certain customer-generators, to provide bill credits to subscribers based on the avoided costs of a community renewable energy generators, as defined, participating in the program if the community renewable energy generator is determined to be a load modifying resource, to require all community renewable energy generators participating in the program to have no more than 5 megawatts of generation capacity and no more than 5 megawatts of energy storage, and to limit the total program capacity to 4 gigawatts or end the enrollment of new community renewable energy generators in the program after 7 years, whichever occurs first. The bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), on or before December 1, 2027, to evaluate the load modifying potential of community renewable energy generators and identify attributes that the Energy Commission would expect a community renewable energy generator to meet to be classified as a load modifying resource, as provided. (Based on 06/18/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

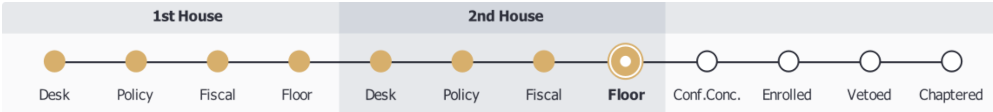
Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/22/26 - **ASM. U. & E.** (Y:12 N:0 A:6) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:10 N:2 A:3) (P)
05/22/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:51 N:8 A:21) (P)
06/16/26 - **SEN. E. U., & C.** (Y:11 N:2 A:4) (P)
06/29/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

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

Current Text: 08/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/11/2026
Last Amended: 08/13/2026
Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

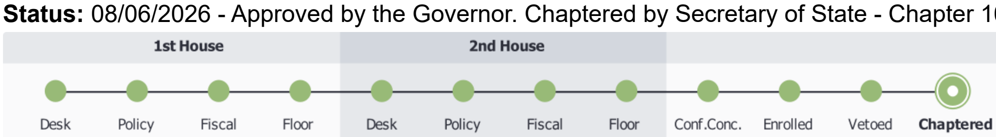


Location: 08/17/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious 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 08/13/2026 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)
04/16/26 - **ASM. CONSENT CALENDAR** (Y:68 N:0 A:12) (P)
06/09/26 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:1) (P)
06/29/26 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

AB 1923 **(Soria, D)** **Local ballot measures: County of Fresno.**

Current Text: 08/06/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/12/2026
Last Amended: 08/03/2026
Status: 08/06/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 108, Statutes of 2026.



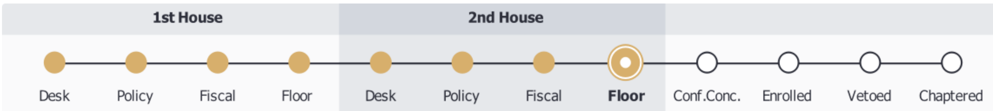
Location: 08/06/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: The electors of a county may propose an ordinance to the county board of supervisors by submitting an initiative petition containing signatures by registered voters in the county in an amount equal to 10% of the number of votes cast within the county for all candidates for Governor at the preceding gubernatorial election. If the county elections official certifies that an initiative petition has been signed by at least that number of voters, the county board of supervisors is required to either adopt the ordinance or submit it to the voters at the next statewide election occurring not less than 88 days later. This bill would require any Fresno County initiative petition that has been certified as sufficient by the Fresno County Registrar of Voters on or before July 8, 2026, to be submitted, without alteration, to the voters at the November 3, 2026, statewide general election. (Based on 08/06/2026 text)
Is Urgency: Y
Is Fiscal: N
Votes:
04/21/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/27/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:77 N:0 A:3) (P)
07/01/26 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:10 N:0 A:1) (P)
08/05/26 - **SEN. E. & C.A.** (Y:4 N:1 A:0) (P)
08/06/26 - **SEN. Assembly 3rd Reading** (Y:27 N:8 A:5) (P)
08/06/26 - **ASM. CONCURRENCE** (Y:56 N:16 A:7) (P)

Position: Support

AB 1934 **(Bennett, D)** **State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.**

Current Text: 08/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/13/2026
Last Amended: 08/13/2026
Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

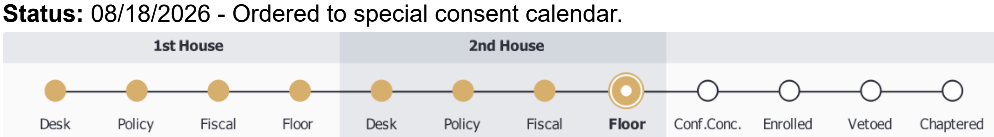


Location: 08/17/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and make available on its internet website a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training intended for use in the training of local building officials, builders, and fire service personnel, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to allow certification of contractors who conduct defensible space, home hardening, fuel reduction, roadside clearance, and other contracting activities for wildlife resiliency efforts and who have completed specified training programs. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and update a Wildland-Urban Interface Products listing of products and construction assemblies that comply with prescribed regulations regarding building in a wildland-urban interface area. Existing law authorizes 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 researching and developing the products listing and the educational and training provisions. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to establish the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee. This bill 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. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Votes:
03/23/26 - **ASM. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
04/13/26 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:14 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/21/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:74 N:0 A:6) (P)
06/16/26 - **SEN. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)
07/01/26 - **SEN. N.R. & W.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

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

Current Text: 06/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Last Amended: 06/16/2026
Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.



Location: 08/18/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR
Summary: Would require the State Department of Health Care Services 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 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 06/16/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:78 N:0 A:2) (P)
06/24/26 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:11 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

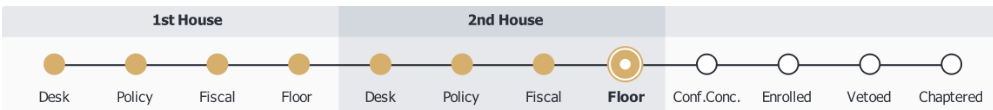
AB 2161 **(Bonta, D)** **Medi-Cal: redeterminations and work or community engagement.**

Current Text: 08/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 08/13/2026

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/17/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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. Federal law generally requires a Medicaid expansion adult, commencing January 1, 2027, or earlier at state option, to demonstrate community engagement as a condition of Medicaid eligibility. Existing law sets forth the mechanisms for an applicable individual to comply with that requirement on a monthly basis, including, among others, a minimum of 80 hours of work, community service, or participation in a work program, or a minimum of half-time enrollment in an educational program. Existing law exempts certain categories of individuals from the requirement, including, among others, a parent or family caregiver of a dependent child 13 years of age or younger or a disabled individual, and a medically frail person. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the department implement work or community engagement requirements under the above-described federal law to ensure that all eligible Medi-Cal applicants and beneficiaries obtain and maintain coverage in ways that are least administratively burdensome to those individuals. Existing law sets forth provisions to conform to the above-described federal provisions, including work or community engagement requirements, exemptions, and notices of noncompliance if applicable. For purposes of the above-described provisions, the bill would revise the definitions of "applicable individual" and "educational program," as specified. The bill would also revise the definition of "work program" to allow the inclusion of additional programs that comply with federal regulation or directives. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:12 N:2 A:2) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:2 A:2) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:58 N:12 A:10) (P)
07/01/26 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:8 N:2 A:1) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

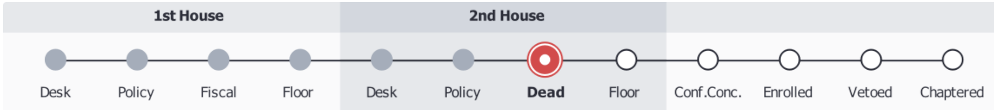
AB 2201 **(Boerner, D)** **Medi-Cal: eligibility redetermination.**

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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. Existing law, for purposes of acquiring information necessary to conduct eligibility redeterminations, requires a county to gather information available to the county that is relevant to the beneficiary's Medi-Cal eligibility before contacting the beneficiary. This bill would require the county, in the case of an annual or 6-month redetermination, to verify countable income and assets at renewal without requesting additional verification information or documentation if any of specified sets of conditions are met, relating to certain financial data sources. This bill would require that these provisions be implemented subject to an appropriation made by the Legislature. By creating new duties for counties relating to Medi-Cal eligibility determinations or redeterminations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:16 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:78 N:0 A:2) (P)
07/01/26 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:10 N:0 A:1) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

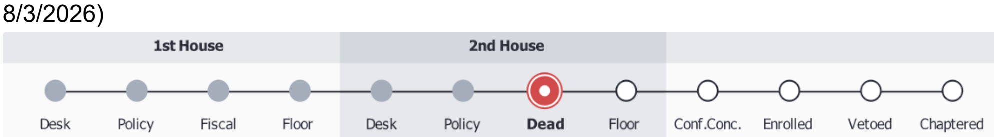
AB 2208 **(Stefani, D) Medi-Cal: cost sharing and accessibility.**

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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. The above-described federal law requires the state, beginning on 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 07/02/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

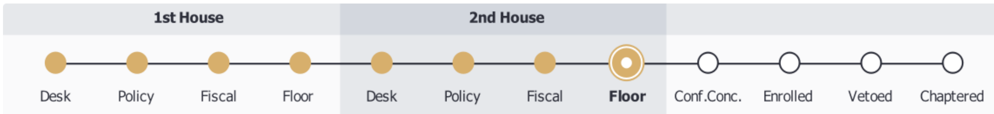
Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:12 N:3 A:1) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:3 A:1) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:58 N:19 A:3) (P)
07/01/26 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:8 N:2 A:1) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

AB 2231 **(Ahrens, D) California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.**

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/19/2026
Last Amended: 04/22/2026
Status: 08/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

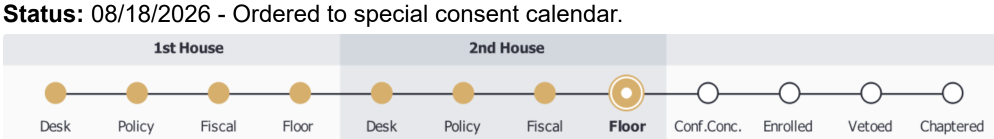


Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may 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. CEQA establishes administrative procedures for the review and certification of the EIR for a project and judicial review procedures for any action or proceeding brought to challenge the lead agency's decision to certify the EIR or to grant project approvals. This bill would establish streamlined procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership hospital campus project, defined by the bill as a construction project of a hospital campus in the City of Emeryville or of the City of Santa Clara, under certain conditions. The bill would require the city council of the City of Emeryville or of Santa Clara, as the lead agency for the hospital campus project, to certify the project for the streamlined judicial review, as specified, if it finds the project will meet those conditions. The bill would require the project applicant of the environmental leadership hospital campus project to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Votes:
04/20/26 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:14 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/06/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)
05/11/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:70 N:1 A:9) (P)
06/24/26 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
06/30/26 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:13 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

AB 2278 **(Ávila Farías, D) In-home supportive services: Community First Choice Option program: noncompliance penalties.**

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/19/2026
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.



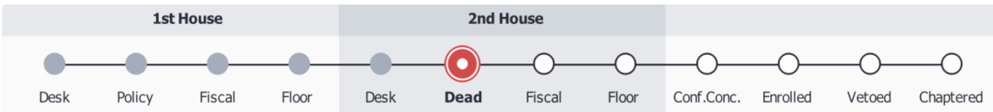
Location: 08/18/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR
Summary: Existing state law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, administered by the State Department of Social Services and counties, under which qualified aged, blind, and disabled persons are provided with services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes. Existing law requires the state and counties to share the annual cost of providing IHSS pursuant to a specified cost ratio. Existing law requires all counties to have a rebased County IHSS Maintenance of Effort (MOE) and requires the rebased MOE to be adjusted for the annualized cost of increases in provider wages, health benefits, or other benefits, as prescribed. Existing law, commencing July 1, 2026, requires a county to pay, separate from the rebased County IHSS MOE payment, a 100% share of the enhanced federal financial participation that would have been received if the state ceases to receive that funding for the provision of services due to noncompliance of timely case reassessment for the federal Community First Choice Option (CFCO) program. This bill would require the department to, on or before July 1, 2029, prepare and submit to the Legislature a report on the amount of the above-described payments made by counties due to noncompliance of timely case reassessment for the federal CFCO program. (Based on 05/18/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y
Votes:
03/24/26 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)
04/16/26 - **ASM. P. & C.P.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:78 N:0 A:2) (P)
06/29/26 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

AB 2353 **(Pacheco, D) Health Mandates Review Program.**

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)
Last Amended: 04/28/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/10/2026)

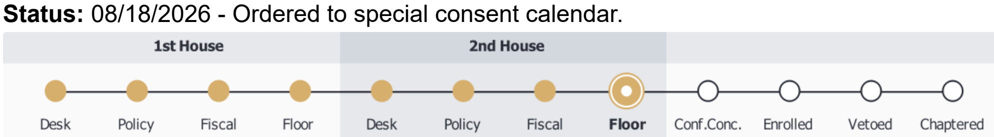


Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law requests the University of California to establish the California Health Benefit Review Program (CHBRP) to assess legislation proposing to mandate a health care benefit or service or repeal a mandated benefit or service and to prepare a written 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 require the Department of Health Care Access and Information to seek to partner with the University of California to develop a plan to establish the Center for Health Provider Policy Impact to assess and evaluate the impact of state and federal policies on hospitals. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: Y
Votes:
04/21/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:11 N:0 A:5) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:0 A:3) (P)
05/27/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:56 N:1 A:23) (P)

Position: Support

AB 2478 **(Schultz, D) Kinship family approval.**

Current Text: 06/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Last Amended: 06/16/2026
Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.



Location: 08/18/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR
Summary: Existing law generally provides for the placement of foster youth in various placement settings. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing 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 06/16/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/14/26 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
04/21/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:78 N:0 A:2) (P)
06/15/26 - **SEN. HUM. S.** (Y:4 N:0 A:1) (P)
06/23/26 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:13 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

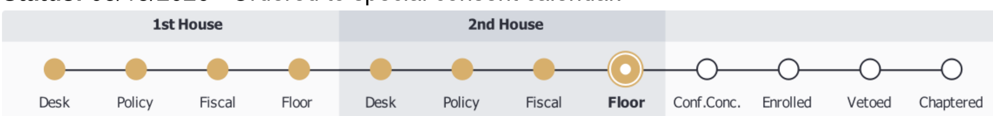
AB 2640 **(Hadwick, R) Commission on State Mandates: state mandates.**

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 06/18/2026

Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.



Location: 08/18/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

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 06/18/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
03/25/26 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:10 N:0 A:0) (P)
04/22/26 - **ASM. ED.** (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:76 N:0 A:4) (P)
06/17/26 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
06/29/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

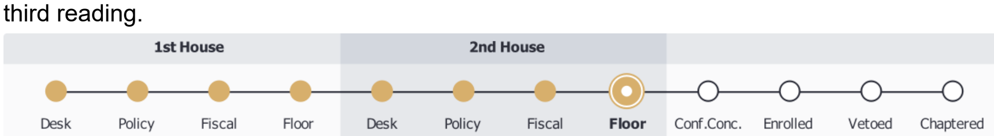
AB 2724 **(Bauer-Kahan, D) Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.**

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law establishes the California FAIR Plan Association, a joint reinsurance association in which all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate to administer a program for the equitable apportionment of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels. Existing regulations authorize insurers, in distressed areas and for properties insured by the FAIR Plan that are exposed to wildfire risk, to use catastrophe modeling, as specified. Under existing regulations, a distressed area includes undermarketed ZIP Codes and distressed counties. This bill, on or before July 1, 2027, and yearly thereafter, would require the Department of Insurance to review and update distressed areas. As part of the review and update, the bill would require the department, among other things, to hold at least one public meeting to allow interested persons to submit suggestions for distressed areas, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

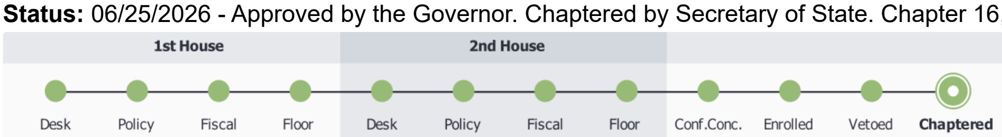
Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/22/26 - **ASM. INS.** (Y:16 N:0 A:1) (P)
05/06/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. CONSENT CALENDAR** (Y:77 N:0 A:3) (P)
06/24/26 - **SEN. INS.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

SB 417 **(Limón, D) The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/18/2025
Last Amended: 06/22/2026
Status: 06/25/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 16, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/25/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Under existing 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. Existing 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. Existing law, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, authorized, the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,000,000,000 to finance various existing housing programs, as well as infill infrastructure financing and affordable housing matching grant programs, as well as financing for a specified program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. This bill would enact the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $11,250,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Of the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, $10,000,000,000 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, and $1,250,000,000 would be used to provide additional funding for the above-described program for farm, home, and mobilehome purchase assistance for veterans, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

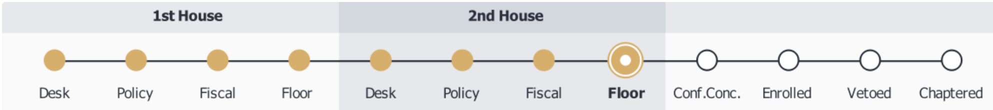
Is Fiscal: Y

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)
04/22/26 - **ASM. H. & C.D.** (Y:10 N:2 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:3 A:0) (P)
06/25/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:61 N:7 A:11) (P)
06/25/26 - **SEN. Unfinished Business (Supplemental File 1)** (Y:29 N:2 A:9) (P)

Position: Support

SB 872 **(McNerney, D) Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.**

Current Text: 08/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 01/06/2026
Last Amended: 08/13/2026
Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

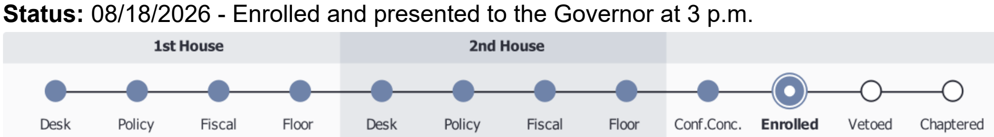


Location: 08/17/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation and it serves as both the hub of the California water system and 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 (department). 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. Existing law provides for the preservation of specified management areas of the Suisun Marsh, pursuant to a protection plan prepared and adopted by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as provided. Existing law establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, and requires the council to develop, adopt, and implement a comprehensive long-term management plan for the Delta, known as the Delta Plan, as provided. Existing law requires the department, upon appropriation, to reimburse an eligible local agency for costs incurred for the maintenance or improvement of specified levees, in an amount not to exceed 75% of costs incurred in excess of a set amount per mile, as provided. This bill would require the department to reimburse 100% of the excess costs if a local agency demonstrates economic hardship and the reimbursement is for a project that addresses a threat to life, property, water supply, or habitat. (Based on 08/13/2026 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)
04/27/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/19/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:39 N:0 A:1) (P)
06/30/26 - **ASM. W.,P. & W.** (Y:11 N:0 A:2) (P)
08/13/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)

Position: Support

SB 922 **(Laird, D)** **Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.**

Current Text: 08/18/2026 - Enrolled **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 01/28/2026
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 08/18/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.



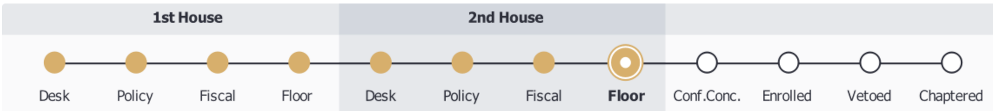
Location: 08/18/2026 - Senate ENROLLED
Summary: Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for an extralegal load unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would explicitly state that a fee, charge, surcharge, or component thereof imposed upon the provider of, or ratepayer for, public services by or for a local agency to recover the cost of street maintenance and repair and other costs associated with the use of its streets, roads, or highways to provide those public services is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision described above. The bill would provide that nothing in the Vehicle Code prohibits a local agency from imposing or collecting this fee, charge, or surcharge. (Based on 08/12/2026 text)
Is Urgency: N
Is Fiscal: N

Votes:
03/18/26 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/18/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:33 N:2 A:5) (P)
07/01/26 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:8 N:2 A:0) (P)
08/06/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:51 N:12 A:16) (P)
08/10/26 - **SEN. Unfinished Business** (Y:31 N:1 A:8) (P)

Position: Support

SB 959 **(Grayson, D) Average daily attendance: emergencies: major safety hazard.**

Current Text: 08/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/03/2026
Last Amended: 08/17/2026
Status: 08/17/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

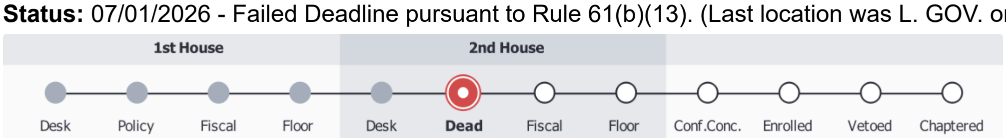


Location: 08/03/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING
Summary: For purposes of state apportionments based on average daily attendance, as provided, if the average daily attendance of a school district, county office of education, or charter school has been materially decreased during a fiscal year because of 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 08/17/2026 text)
Is Urgency: Y
Is Fiscal: Y
Votes:
03/25/26 - **SEN. ED.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
04/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/19/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:39 N:0 A:1) (P)
06/17/26 - **ASM. ED.** (Y:8 N:0 A:1) (P)
07/01/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)

Position: Support

SB 1145 **(Grayson, D) California Environmental Quality Act: surplus land disposal requirements: exemption.**

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Last Amended: 04/28/2026
Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was L. GOV. on 5/26/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD
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. The Planning and Zoning Law requires cities and counties to prepare, adopt, and amend general plans and elements of those general plans, as specified. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, the law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to specified entities that includes certain information, including the status of the plan and progress of its implementation. 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 if certain conditions are met. The bill would require a local reuse authority, if it is a city or county, to include specified information relating to the development of residential units on conveyed land as part of their annual report relating to their general plan. Because the bill

would impose new duties on a local agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/15/26 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
04/22/26 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/11/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/19/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:39 N:0 A:1) (P)

Position: Support

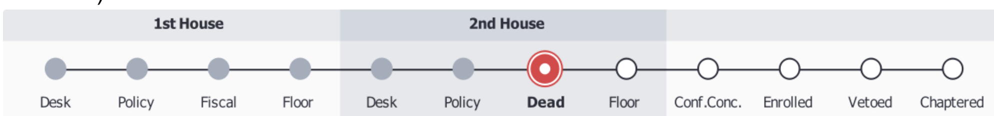
SB 1157 **(Archuleta, D) Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities: less restrictive programs.**

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2026)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law authorizes a court to order a ward who is 14 years of age or older, and who meets certain criteria, to be committed to a secure youth treatment facility, operated by the county of commitment, for a period of confinement. Existing law authorizes the court, upon a motion from the probation department or the ward, to order that the ward be transferred from a secure youth treatment facility to a less restrictive program, such as a halfway house, a camp or ranch, or a community residential or nonresidential service program if the court determines that the ward has made substantial progress toward the goals of the individual rehabilitation plan. Existing law requires the court to consider the recommendations of the probation department on the proposed change in the placement. This bill would generally require the court, when determining whether to place a ward in a particular less restrictive program that includes congregate residential care, to consider certain information, including, among other things, whether the program has specified insurance policies, and to state on the record the reason for placing a ward in a particular less restrictive program that includes congregate residential care. The bill would require program providers to provide that information to the probation department for the purpose of providing it to the court. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
04/14/26 - **SEN. PUB. S.** (Y:6 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/04/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/27/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:37 N:1 A:2) (P)
06/30/26 - **ASM. PUB. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:2) (P)

Position: Support

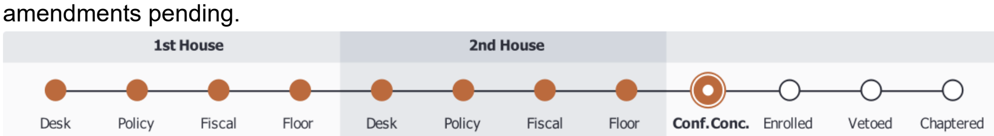
SB 1159 **(Cabaldon, D) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.**

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/13/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Senate CONCURRENCE

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 Legislative Open 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 Legislative Open Records Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the California Coastal Act of 1976, and 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, or robots, whether physical or digital. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

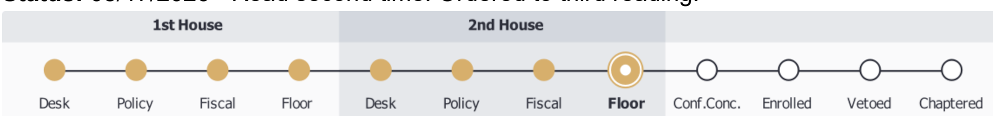
Is Fiscal: N

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)
05/04/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)
06/23/26 - **ASM. P. & C.P.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)
06/30/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:74 N:0 A:5) (P)

Position: Support

SB 1180 **(Allen, D)** **Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.**

Current Text: 08/13/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/18/2026
Last Amended: 08/13/2026
Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/17/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act regulates certain single-use packaging and plastic single-use food service ware, as provided. As part of its comprehensive statutory scheme, the act requires producers of covered materials to reduce and recycle covered plastic material and to ensure that covered materials that are offered for sale, distributed, or imported in or into the state on or after January 1, 2032, are recyclable or compostable, as provided. The 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, projects, and initiatives 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, sustained mitigation of the potential adverse health impacts of plastics, supporting a reduction in plastic production, use, and disposal, and supporting research, data collection, and monitoring activities, as specified. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

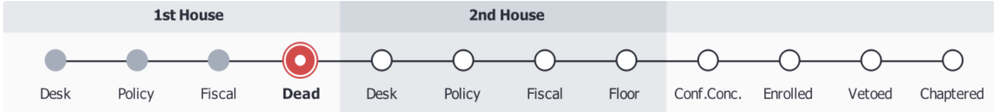
Votes:
04/08/26 - **SEN. E.Q.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)
05/04/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)
05/19/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:29 N:5 A:6) (P)
06/22/26 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:10 N:4 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:4 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

SB 1422 **(Durazo, D)** **Medi-Cal: eligibility: immigration status.**

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**
Introduced: 02/20/2026
Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/8/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The federal Medicaid program prohibits payment to a state for medical assistance furnished to an alien who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law. Existing state law extends Medi-Cal eligibility for the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits to individuals who do not have satisfactory immigration status if they are otherwise eligible for those benefits, with the exception of specified dental benefits for individuals who are 19 years of age or older. Existing law makes an individual who is 19 years of age or older, who does not have satisfactory immigration status, and who applies for Medi-Cal on or after January 1, 2026, or loses eligibility for eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal on or after January 1, 2026, eligible only for pregnancy-related services and emergency medical treatment. Existing law, beginning no sooner than July 1, 2027, as specified, requires individuals who do not have satisfactory immigration status, who are not pregnant, and who are 19 to 59 years of age, inclusive, to pay a monthly premium of $30, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would require the Director of the Department of Finance to determine and report to the Legislature and the Governor the cost of implementing eligibility for the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits for individuals who do not have satisfactory immigration status if they are otherwise eligible, and whether including those costs the General Fund would be in a deficit, as defined. The bill would then, on January 1 of the year following such a determination, end the above-described limitations on services for those who apply for Medi-Cal after January 1, 2026, or who lose eligibility for the full-scope of Medi-Cal benefits on or after January 1, 2026, thereby making an individual who is 19 years of age or older, who does not have satisfactory immigration status, eligible for the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits subject to certain limitations, such as the payment of premiums and certain dental benefits. The bill would require that the implementation of eligibility for the full-scope of Medi-Cal benefits be done by groups categorized by age, beginning with individuals over 49 years of age. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/08/26 - **SEN. HEALTH** (Y:9 N:2 A:0) (P)
04/20/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

Watch

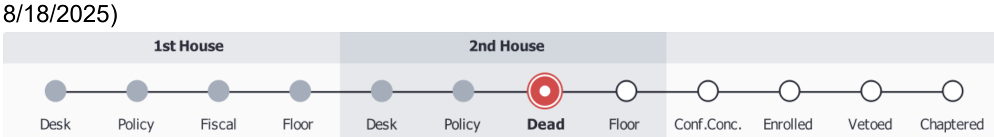
AB 340 **(Ahrens, D) Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.**

Current Text: 03/05/2025 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 01/28/2025

Last Amended: 03/05/2025

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Current law that governs the labor relations of public employees and employers, including, among others, the Meyers-Milias-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

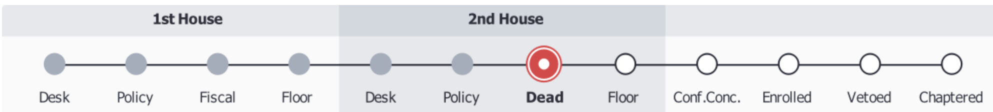
Is Fiscal: Y

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 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: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)

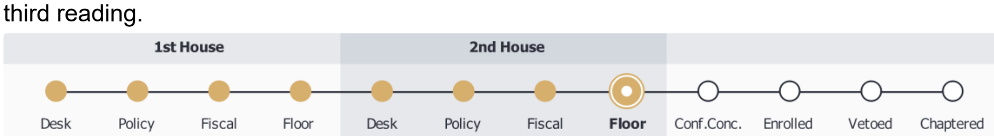


Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Current law regulates potentially dangerous and vicious dogs and requires the chief officer of the public animal shelter or animal control department, or the head of the local law enforcement agency, if probable cause exists to believe that a dog is potentially 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 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: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Senate THIRD READING
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)
06/10/26 - **SEN. L., P.E. & R.** (Y:5 N:0 A:0) (P)
06/22/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)
08/13/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:6 N:1 A:0) (P)

Position: Watch

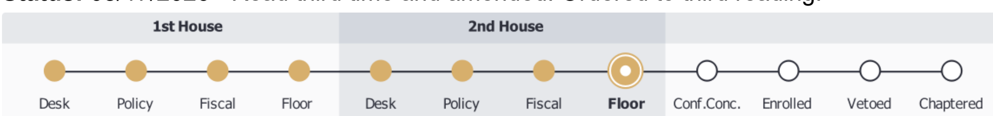
SB 16 **(Blakespear, D) Mental health: involuntary commitment.**

Current Text: 08/17/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 12/02/2024 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 08/17/2026

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/13/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Lanterman-Petris-Short Act provides for the involuntary detention and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody 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. Existing law authorizes a county behavioral health director to develop procedures for the county's designation and training of professionals who will be designated to perform the above-described provisions. This bill would instead require a county behavioral health director to establish and implement procedures governing the county's designation and training of professionals who will be designated to perform the above-described provisions. (Based on 08/17/2026 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)
06/23/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:14 N:0 A:2) (P)
06/30/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/13/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)

Position: Watch

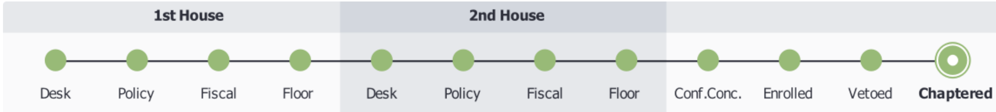
SB 177 **(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Medi-Cal: Fair Share from Big Corporations Act.**

Current Text: 07/08/2026 - Chaptered **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 01/23/2025 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 06/16/2026

Status: 07/06/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 64, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 07/08/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, headed by the Secretary of California Health and Human Services. Existing law further establishes, within the agency, a number of departments and other entities, including the State Department of Health Care Services. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. This bill would create the Fair Share from Big Corporations Act pursuant to which the Department of Finance would be required to, on or before March 1, 2027, present to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee one or more options for holding the state's largest corporations accountable for the taxpayer costs of their employees enrolled in the Medi-Cal program, as specified, unless the Medicaid program-related provisions of a specified federal law are repealed on or before March 1, 2027. (Based on 07/06/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:
03/20/25 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:28 N:10 A:2) (P)
06/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:57 N:18 A:4) (P)
06/29/26 - **SEN. W/O REF. TO FILE** (Y:29 N:9 A:2) (P)

Position: Watch

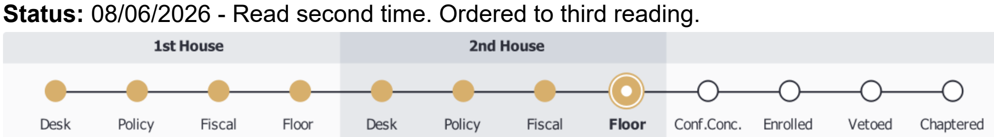
SB 331 **(Menjivar, D) Health care coverage: hearing aids.**

Current Text: 06/01/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/12/2025

Last Amended: 06/01/2026

Status: 08/06/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/06/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires an individual or small group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy to include, at a minimum, coverage for essential health benefits, as specified. Commencing January 1, 2027, if the United States Department of Health and Human Services approves a new essential health benefits benchmark plan for the state, existing law requires essential health benefits to include an annual hearing exam and one hearing aid per ear every three years. This bill, the Let California Kids Hear Act, would require a large group health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to include coverage for hearing aids, as defined, for enrollees and insureds under 21 years of age, if medically necessary. The bill would limit the maximum required coverage amount to $3,000 per individual hearing aid, as specified. Because a willful violation of these requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/01/2026 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)
06/30/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:14 N:0 A:2) (P)
08/05/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Watch

SB 1187 **(Durazo, D) Open meetings.**

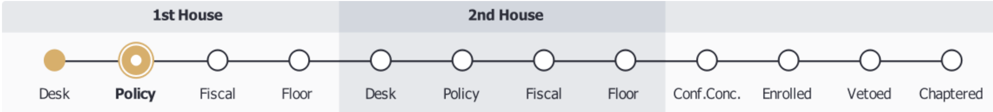
Current Text: 07/06/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 07/06/2026

Status: 08/18/2026 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(d). From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. pursuant to Senate Rule

29.10(d). (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 08/18/2026 - Senate Local Government

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. Existing law, beginning July 1, 2026, requires eligible legislative bodies, as defined, to have in place a system for electronically accepting and fulfilling requests for meeting agendas and documents. Existing law additionally requires these legislative bodies to translate the agenda for each meeting of that body and to reasonably assist members of the public who wish to translate a public meeting or receive interpretation, as specified. This bill would instead delete the above-described requirements on eligible legislative bodies. (Based on 07/06/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: N

Votes:

04/29/26 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/07/26 - **SEN. Consent Calendar 2nd** (Y:36 N:0 A:4) (P)
07/01/26 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:10 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/17/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:73 N:0 A:6) (P)

Position: Watch

WATCH - Amendments Requested

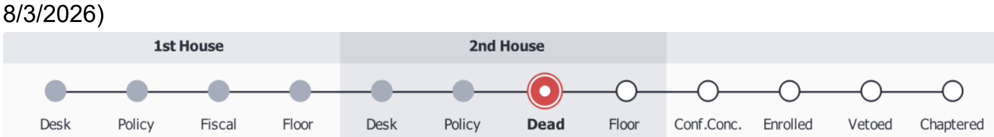
AB 2216 **(Aguiar-Curry, D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy.**

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources 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. Existing law specifies the composition of the governing board of the conservancy, including 11 voting members, and requires liaison advisers to serve in an advisory, nonvoting capacity. Existing law requires the conservancy to prepare and adopt a strategic plan to achieve the goals of the conservancy and requires the strategic plan to be consistent with certain plans. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to engage in partnerships with nonprofit organizations, local public agencies, and landowners, and authorizes the conservancy to provide grants and loans to state agencies, local public agencies, and nonprofit organizations to further the goals of the conservancy. Existing law establishes the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund in the State Treasury. Existing law makes moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of these provisions. This bill would expand the area covered by the conservancy to include the Valley and Lake, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Valley, Lake, and Delta Conservancy and make conforming changes. The bill would rename the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund the Delta Conservancy Fund and create the Valley and Lake Conservancy Fund in the State Treasury, moneys in which would be available upon appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the conservancy in the Valley and Lake. The bill would add to the governing board one additional voting member who is appointed by the Lake County Board of Supervisors and one who is a tribal representative appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. By imposing additional requirements on the Lake County Board of Supervisors, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

03/24/26 - **ASM. W.,P. & W.** (Y:11 N:1 A:1) (P)
04/13/26 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:14 N:0 A:0) (P)
05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)
05/26/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:73 N:1 A:6) (P)

06/23/26 - **SEN. N.R. & W.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
08/03/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: WATCH - Amendments Requested

Total Measures: 46
Total Tracking Forms: 46

A-APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

AB 2309 **(Bains, D) CalFresh Protection Act.**

Status: 05/14/2026 - In committee: Held under submission.

Position: Watch

A-CHAPTERED

AB 339 **(Ortega, D) Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 687, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Oppose

AB 370 **(Carrillo, D) California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.**

Status: 07/14/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 34, Statutes of 2025

Position: Watch

AB 896 **(Elhawary, D) Foster care: placement transition planning.**

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 564, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Support

AB 898 **(Bryan, D) The Family Urgent Response System.**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 716, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Support

AB 1071 **(Kalra, D) Criminal procedure: discrimination.**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 721, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Watch

AB 1288 **(Addis, D) Registered environmental health specialists.**

Status: 10/03/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 297, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Support

AB 1768 **(Bryan, D) Transactions and use taxes: Counties of Contra Costa and Los Angeles.**

Status: 06/01/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 11, Statutes of 2026.

Position: Sponsored Legislation

AB 1923 **(Soria, D) Local ballot measures: County of Fresno.**

Status: 08/06/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 108, Statutes of 2026.

Position: Support

A-DEAD

AB 252 **(Bains, D) Wildfire protection: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: staffing.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

AB 274 **(Ransom, D) Abandoned and derelict vessels: inventory.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Support

AB 404 **(Sanchez, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: prescribed fire, reforestation, habitat restoration, thinning, or fuel reduction projects.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

AB 465 **(Zbur, D) Local public employees: memoranda of understanding.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

AB 514 **(Petrie-Norris, D) Water: emergency water supplies.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

AB 569 **(Stefani, D) California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013: exceptions: supplemental defined benefit plans.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

AB 874 **(Ávila Farías, D) Mitigation Fee Act: development impact fees: qualified residential ownership and qualified rental projects.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

AB 970 **(McKinnor, D) Child abuse and neglect reporting.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Support

AB 1403 **(Hart, D) Emergency services.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

AB 1426 **(Kalra, D) Diablo Range Conservation Program.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Support

AB 1737 **(Lackey, R) Postrelease community supervision.**

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/8/2026)

Position: Support

AB 2474 **(Committee on Emergency Management) Office of Emergency Services: public alert and early warning software: master contract.**

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT on 3/9/2026)

Position: WATCH - Amendments Requested

SB 606 (**Becker, D**) **Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program: reporting requirements: functional zero unsheltered.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)

Position: Oppose Unless Amended

SB 1145 (**Grayson, D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: surplus land disposal requirements: exemption.**

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was L. GOV. on 5/26/2026)

Position: Support

SB 1157 (**Archuleta, D**) **Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities: less restrictive programs.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2026)

Position: Support

A-INACTIVE FILE

SB 357 (**Menjivar, D**) **Juveniles: delinquency.**

Status: 08/18/2026 - Notice of intention to remove from inactive file given by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry.

Position: Oppose

A-THIRD READING

SB 16 (**Blakespear, D**) **Mental health: involuntary commitment.**

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Watch

SB 331 (**Menjivar, D**) **Health care coverage: hearing aids.**

Status: 08/06/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Watch

SB 872 (**McNerney, D**) **Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.**

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

SB 959 (**Grayson, D**) **Average daily attendance: emergencies: major safety hazard.**

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

SB 969 (**Reyes, D**) **Weights and measures: electric vehicle fueling systems.**

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Neutral

SB 1180 (**Allen, D**) **Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.**

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

A-VETOED

AB 1430 (**Bennett, D**) **County recorders: fees.**

Status: 01/22/2026 - Consideration of Governor's veto stricken from file.

Position: Support

S-2 YEAR

AB 283 (**Haney, D**) **In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.**

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)

Position: Watch

AB 1018 (**Bauer-Kahan, D**) **Automated decision systems.**

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)

Position: Oppose Unless Amended

S-CHAPTERED

SB 30 (**Cortese, D**) **Diesel-powered on-track equipment: decommissioning: resale and transfer restrictions.**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 735, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Watch

SB 72 (**Caballero, D**) **The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.**

Status: 10/01/2025 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 210, Statutes of 2025

Position: Neutral

SB 78 (**Seyarto, R**) **Department of Transportation: report: state highway system: safety enhancements.**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 743, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Watch

SB 79 (**Wiener, D**) **Housing development: transit-oriented development.**

Status: 10/10/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 512, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Neutral

SB 177 (**Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review**) **Medi-Cal: Fair Share from Big Corporations Act.**

Status: 07/06/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 64, Statutes of 2026.

Position: Watch

SB 227 (**Grayson, D**) **Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the County of Contra Costa.**

Status: 10/01/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 213, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Support

SB 346 (**Durazo, D**) **Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator.**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 751, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Support

SB 392 (**Grayson, D**) **Regional park districts: East Bay Regional Park District: East Bay Hills Conservation Program.**

Status: 10/13/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 754, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Support

SB 417 (**Limón, D**) **The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.**

Status: 06/25/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 16, Statutes of 2026.

Position: Support

SB 635 (**Durazo, D**) **Food vendors and facilities: enforcement activities.**

Status: 10/07/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 463, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Watch

SB 694 (**Archuleta, D**) **Deceptive practices: service members and veterans.**

Status: 02/10/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1, Statutes of 2026.

Position: Support

SB 777 (**Richardson, D**) **Abandoned cemeteries: report.**

Status: 10/11/2025 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 658, Statutes of 2025.

Position: Oppose

S-CONCURRENCE

SB 1159 (**Cabaldon, D**) **Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.**

Status: 08/13/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

Position: Support

S-CONSENT CALENDAR

AB 1153 (**Bonta, D**) **Illegal disposal site abatement.**

Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.

Position: Support

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

Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.

Position: Support

AB 2278 (**Ávila Farías, D**) **In-home supportive services: Community First Choice Option program: noncompliance penalties.**

Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.

Position: Support

AB 2478 (**Schultz, D**) **Kinship family approval.**

Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.

Position: Support

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

Status: 08/18/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar.

Position: Support

S-DEAD

AB 340 (**Ahrens, D**) **Employer-employee relations: confidential communications.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)

Position: Watch

AB 346 **(Nguyen, D) In-home supportive services: licensed health care professional certification.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/14/2025)

Position: Support

AB 470 **(McKinnor, D) Telephone corporations: carriers of last resort.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)

Position: Oppose

AB 736 **(González, Mark, D) Transfer taxes: limitation.**

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was L. GOV. on 6/22/2026)

Position: Support

AB 793 **(Schultz, D) Potentially dangerous and vicious dogs: designation and disposition: burden of proof.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)

Position: Watch

AB 1337 **(Ward, D) Information Practices Act of 1977.**

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was P., D.T., & C.P. on 5/6/2026)

Position: Oppose

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

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

Position: Support

AB 2208 **(Stefani, D) Medi-Cal: cost sharing and accessibility.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

Position: Support

AB 2215 **(Calderon, D) Water rights: permits: State Water Project.**

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/10/2026)

Position: Oppose

AB 2216 **(Aguiar-Curry, D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy.**

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

Position: WATCH - Amendments Requested

AB 2353 **(Pacheco, D) Health Mandates Review Program.**

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/10/2026)

Position: Support

SB 252 **(Valladares, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: undergrounding powerlines.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

SB 315 **(Grayson, D) Quimby Act.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

SB 367 **(Allen, D) Mental health.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

SB 496 **(Hurtado, D) Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

SB 696 **(Alvarado-Gil, R) Sales and Use Tax Law: exemptions: firefighting equipment.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Support

SB 789 **(Menjivar, D) Taxation: information returns: vacant commercial real property.**

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.

Position: Watch

SB 1422 **(Durazo, D) Medi-Cal: eligibility: immigration status.**

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/8/2026)

Position: Support

S-ENROLLED

SB 922 **(Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.**

Status: 08/18/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Position: Support

S-L. GOV.

SB 1187 **(Durazo, D) Open meetings.**

Status: 08/18/2026 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(d). From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(d). (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Position: Watch

S-THIRD READING

AB 306 **(Schultz, D) California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code interpretations.**

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Oppose

AB 762 **(Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition and penalties.**

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

AB 871 **(Stefani, D) Mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult.**

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

AB 1198 **(Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.**

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Watch

AB 1383 **(McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits.**

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Oppose

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

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

AB 1813 **(Ward, D) Electricity: customer renewable energy subscription program.**

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

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

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

AB 1934 **(Bennett, D) State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.**

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

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

Status: 08/17/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

AB 2231 **(Ahrens, D) California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.**

Status: 08/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

AB 2724 **(Bauer-Kahan, D) Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.**

Status: 08/13/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 13). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Position: Support

Total Measures: 84
Total Tracking Forms: 84

CSAC BUDGET ACTION BULLETIN
CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

2026 Budget Act Agreement
June 30, 2026

TO: CSAC Board of Directors
County Administrative Officers and County Executive Officers

FROM: Graham Knaus, CSAC Chief Executive Officer
Kimberly Rodriguez, CSAC Chief Legislative Advocate

RE: **CSAC's Summary of the 2026 Budget Act Agreement**

Not unlike the tension and excitement of recent FIFA World Cup games hosted in California, the final hours of state budget negotiations came down to the wire. After nail-biting anticipation all week, the Administration and Legislature announced Friday (June 26) evening that they had reached a "three party" (Assembly, Senate, and Administration) agreement for the 2026-27 state budget that is balanced for the next two fiscal years and prioritizes building reserves.

Wrangling with the state's forecasted structural deficit was the dominating issue that shaped the state budget development process for 2026-27. Since May 2025, the dour tale told by the state's multiyear outlook forced tough conversations and reevaluations of the sustainability of state spending through 2028-29. Although the state's fiscal position has steadily improved since the release of the Governor's 2026-27 budget proposal in January, the 2026 Budget Act agreement includes adjustments to spending and revenues that results in reduced investments overall, with funding for some key county priorities maintained. The architecture of the 2026-27 state budget is described in more detail under the State's Fiscal Condition section below.

The subsequent sections of this publication provide highlights of the 2026 Budget Act notable for county governments and descriptions of specific budget proposals by policy area. For questions on these and other items of importance, please contact the CSAC legislative affairs staff.

The table on page 5 displays the Budget Bill and Trailer Bill vehicles that carry the collective 2026 Budget Act. Summaries of the 2026 Budget Act agreement are available on the Senate and Assembly websites and is anticipated to be published on the Department of Finance's website soon. To refresh your memory regarding the Governor's January budget proposal and May Revision, see CSAC's State Budget Advocacy Page.

CSAC PRIORITY ISSUES: STATUS UPDATE

Below is a brief summary on the status of CSAC's priorities. See applicable sections in this document for more detail about the proposals.

County Health and Human Services (HHS) H.R. 1 Impacts

- Indigent Care/Emergency Only Medi-Cal Program—No funding for counties to provide indigent medical care to those who will lose their health care as a result of H.R. 1, nor funding for an alternative proposal to establish an emergency services-only program for people who lose full-scope Medi-Cal eligibility due to H.R. 1 work requirements.

- Funding for Public Hospitals—$250 million General Fund to support grants to public hospitals in support of health care expenditures, as proposed in the Legislative Budget Plan.

- Medi-Cal and CalFresh County Eligibility—A total of $420 million one-time General Fund for county eligibility related to H.R. 1 implementation, including:
    - $223 million for CalFresh county eligibility, available for expenditure until June 30, 2029. The actual net increase for 2026-27 is closer to $180 million due to underlying base decreases.
    - $197 million for Medi-Cal county eligibility.
    - The human services trailer bill (AB 152) includes a three-year CalFresh Match Waiver through 2028-29 that allows counties to draw down the full amount of federal and state funds when reaching 2024-25 county contribution levels.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Cost Growth

- Rejects the Administration's proposal to shift costs of growth in IHSS assessed hours to counties, which would have increased county costs by an estimated $360.6 million starting in 2027-28 and growing each year.

Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP)

- Provides a total of $900 million for a Round 7 of the HHAP program, which is $400 million more than was committed to for this round in the 2025 Budget. Counties, big cities, and continuums of care (CoCs) will actually receive more grant funding in this round than in prior rounds because 97 percent of the funding will go out as grants to counties, cities, and CoCs, whereas only 80 percent of the $1 billion in prior rounds was for grants.

- The housing trailer bill (AB 179/SB 179) outlines the implementation of Round 7 and requirements to receive this funding, which will be administered as additional supplements of Round 6 and not require an entire new application.

Medi-Cal Mobile Crisis Benefit

- Provides $42 million General Fund to support the continuation of community-based mobile crisis response services as a benefit in the Medi-Cal program until June 30, 2027.

Funding for Distressed Hospitals

- $90 million General Fund to provide grants to hospitals in significant distress and provides authority for the Department of Finance to augment this amount by up to $50 million, for a potential total of up to $140 million.

Proposition 36 (2024)

- $10 million one-time General Fund to trial courts to address the increased workload and expand or establish collaborative courts, with allocations determined by the Judicial Council.

- $20 million one-time General Fund to county behavioral health departments to support planning and capacity building activities to expand and accelerate services, with allocations provided through non-competitive grants according to an allocation methodology determined by the DHCS in consultation with the Judicial Council.

- $20 million one-time General Fund to the Judicial Council to reverse a previously planned reduction to pretrial services. New language is included identifying that pretrial funding may be used for costs associated with providing services to and monitoring individuals subject to felonies established by Proposition 36. **It is important to note that this is **not** new funding beyond the historical pretrial funding level, and it will be used for other purposes (specified in SB 111), **not** exclusively for implementation of Proposition 36.*

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)

- $50 million one-time General Fund for VOCA, an increase of the $25 million proposed in the May Revision, to support counties and other service providers in maintaining critical victim services for thousands of survivors statewide.

Indigent Defense Pilot

- $4 million one-time General Fund for the counties of Del Norte, Mariposa, Mono, and San Benito to improve the provision of their local indigent defense systems, and $1 million for the Office of the State Public Defender to provide additional grants to these four counties if they demonstrate the need for additional funds.

Election Administration

- A total of $34 million one-time General Fund for counties to expedite the vote counting process and for voter outreach and education for the November 3, 2026 general election.

Development Impact Fees

- Adopts trailer bill language (AB 179/SB 179) that limits counties' ability to impose Development Impact Fees on affordable housing grants from state programs. Specifically, effective July 1, 2027, lead-applicant counties must waive specific non-utility impact fees as a condition of receiving state affordable housing grants, or the state may reduce the grant award equal to that amount. Further, the language does not apply to impact fees assessed by a variety of other local governments, including schools and special districts.

- CSAC strongly urges counties that are or may be considering becoming lead applicants for state affordable housing grants to review this statutory language to evaluate any potential impact it could have on your county's ability to provide the infrastructure that residents of affordable housing developments need to enjoy the full range of benefits development impact fees provide.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Tax Credit

- Defers action on the SAF Tax Credit proposal, indicating it will be part of additional budget negotiations between the Legislature and the Administration during the summer. CSAC is opposed to this tax credit as it will lead to less funding for county streets, roads, and bridges.

2026 Budget Act: Budget Bills and Trailer Bills

What is a budget trailer bill? Trailer bills accompany the main budget act by enacting any corresponding changes to state law. While the budget bill includes expenditure authority and sparse provisional language regarding the use of funds, the trailer bills include implementation language for specific appropriations. These bills are called "trailer" bills because they are not subject to the June 15 deadline and therefore trail after the main budget act is passed.

Bill	Topic	Status*
AB 109	Budget Act of 2026 – Joint Legislative Budget Plan.	Chaptered
SB 110	Budget Act of 2026.	Chaptered
SB 111	Budget Bill Jr. Amends AB 109 for 2026-27.	Chaptered
AB 112	Budget Bill Jr. Amends Budget Acts 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.	Chaptered
SB 122	Taxation.	Chaptered
SB 125	Medi-Cal: managed care organization provider tax.	Chaptered
AB 126/SB 126	Education finance: education omnibus trailer bill.	3rd Reading
AB 135/SB 135	Higher Education.	3rd Reading/Passed
AB 150	Early care and education.	Chaptered
AB 152	Human services.	Chaptered
AB 163/SB 163	Developmental services.	3rd Reading/Passed
SB 164	Health.	Chaptered
AB 165/SB 165	Skilled nursing facilities: reimbursement rates.	3rd Reading/Passed
AB 166/SB 166	Public resources trailer bill.	3rd Reading/Passed
AB 168/SB 168	Public resources.	3rd Reading/Passed
AB 169/SB 169	Transportation budget trailer bill.	3rd Reading/Passed
SB 170	Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025: Codification.	Chaptered
AB 171/SB 171	Labor.	3rd Reading/Passed
AB 172/SB 172	State government.	3rd Reading/Passed
SB 174	Courts.	Chaptered
AB 176/SB 176	Taxation.	In committee process
AB 177/SB 177	Medi-Cal: Fair Share from Big Corporations Act.	3rd Reading/Passed
AB179/SB 179	Housing.	Passed/In committee process
AB 180/SB 180	Taxation trailer bill.	3rd Reading/Passed
AB 181	Education Commissioner: State Department of Education: transfer of duties.	Enrolled

**As of 4pm on June 30, 2026*

The State's Fiscal Condition

The Revenue Picture

Ultimately, the Legislature and the Administration agreed to a more conservative revenue estimate than assumed in the Legislative budget plan passed on June 15, with a few new or increased revenue sources—expansion of the sales and use tax to digital downloads, updated projections on state treasury investment earnings and unclaimed property proceeds, limits to business tax credits, and reauthorization of the Managed Care Organization (MCO) tax. Consequently, expenditures in the final budget agreement mirror this mildly reduced revenue forecast with "a combination of serious long-term cost reductions" and what has been consistently characterized as a "softening" of reductions to safety net programs and services, the impacts of which, for counties, are described in more detail in the Health and Human Services sections of this publication.

- ***Sidenote for budget nerds: $400 million in new revenues out of the blue?***
  The final budget agreement reflects updated projections for little-known sources of state revenues; state treasury investment earnings and unclaimed property proceeds:

  - All money in the State Treasury is appropriated for the purpose of investment; the State Treasurer's Investment Division invests taxpayers' money to help manage the State's cash flow and investment earnings benefit the General Fund.

  - Businesses in California are required to transfer to the State Controller's Office (SCO) personal property "abandoned" by their owners (e.g., uncashed checks). Unclaimed property that is not reunited with owners is swept to the General Fund; becoming de facto General Fund revenue. Owners can search for unclaimed property owed to them on the SCO's website.

How is the State Budget Balanced?

Reserves Appear Healthy

The 2026 Budget Act is balanced over the next two fiscal years (2026-27 and 2027-28). The final budget agreement includes $28.8 billion in reserves across three platforms, with a $15.1 billion balance in the state's Budget Stabilization Account, (aka the "Rainy Day Fund,"), about $3.9 billion higher than this time last year, and $9.2 billion for Proposition 98 K-14 education (as a reminder, the 2025 Budget Act withdrew the entire balance from the Proposition 98 reserve), and $4.5 billion in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (a general end-balance, this is the money that remains after accounting for all of the state's expected revenues and spending and is a general-purpose "cushion"). On top of this, the state has the added layer of security in the form of $6.4 billion deposited into the Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account (described more below).

Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account

In 2024, AB 179 (Chapter 997, Statutes of 2024), created the Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account, which allows the state to set aside a portion of anticipated surplus funds and allocate them in the subsequent fiscal year to protect against overcommitting projected resources until revenues are realized and expenditures are finalized. To help balance the budget across 2026-27 and 2027-28, the final budget agreement maintains the Governor's May Revision proposal to transfer revenues into the Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account in 2026-27 to be used in 2027-28 ($9.7 billion as of the May Revision; reduced to $6.4 billion in the final budget agreement). This is the first time this account has been used since it was created in 2024. See the description of Assembly Constitutional Amendment (ACA) 20 (Gabriel) under the statewide ballot measure section for more information about the state's initiatives to strengthen reserve policies.

What happened to the structural deficit?

The inclusion of the word "temporary" in the Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account rings true—although this account allowed the Legislature and Administration latitude to maneuver to a balanced position in 2026-27 and 2027-28, the final budget spending plan still forecasts a structural deficit beginning in 2029-30. However, the structural deficit—wherein expenditures for baseline programs and services is expected to outpace forecasted revenues—has shrunk to an anticipated $8.4 billion. This is significantly more manageable than the $23 billion projected at the time of the Governor's January 2026-27 budget proposal, or the frightening $35 billion annually as estimated by the Legislative Analyst's Office in November 2025. The final budget agreement appears to be structured in a manner that attempts to hedge against future uncertainty.

Revenue-Related Proposals

As described previously, the balanced nature of the final budget agreement relies on the following revenue-generating or cost-offsetting measures to align resources with expenditures in 2026-27 and 2027-28 and improve the state's fiscal condition overall. The final budget agreement includes the following revenue solutions:

- *Sales and Use Tax Expansion to Digital Downloads*—Adopts the Administration's proposal to expand the sales and use tax base to include digital prewritten software sales, one of the only expansions to the state's narrow pool of tax-eligible sales in recent memory. Expanding the sales and use tax to digital prewritten software sales is estimated to yield an increase in revenue to the state's General Fund by $450 million in 2026-27 and $900 million in 2027-28 and annually thereafter. This proposal also increases local sales tax revenues by $560 million for cities and counties in 2026-27, and $1.1 billion in 2027-28 and annually thereafter. The final budget agreement also requires the Administration to report back within a few years on the economic impact of this new tax. For a complete description and analysis of this proposal, see pages 2 and 10-12 of CSAC's 2026-27 May Revision Budget Action Bulletin.

- *Permanent Credit Limitation for Businesses*—Adopts the Administration's proposal to *p*ermanently limit business credit use to $5 million or 50% of tax liability, whichever is greater, increasing revenues by $850 million in 2026-27, growing to $1.8 billion in 2029-30. This proposal would be effective beginning in tax year 2027 when the current temporary credit limitation and net operating loss suspension is lifted.

- *2027 Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax*—Adopts the Administration's proposal to revise and extend the MCO tax due to new requirements of H.R. 1 effective January 1, 2027. See Health and Human Services section for more details about this proposal.

- *Fair Share for Big Corporations Program*—Adopts the Legislature's proposal to move forward with this proposal, which is intended to hold large employers accountable for employees on Medi-Cal. Under the program, the Department of Finance is required to present options on how to implement the program to the Legislature by April 1, 2027. These options will be considered during next year's budget process.

Ballot Measures that Affect the State Budget

The November 2026 general election statewide ballot is expected to host more than a dozen measures. See the Secretary of State's website of eligible and qualified statewide initiatives for a description of each measure. During general election years, the deadline for propositions to qualify to appear on the November ballot coincides with the final days of state budget negotiations; the last week of June. This year, the deadline for initiatives, including legislatively-initiated constitutional amendments, to qualify for the ballot was Thursday, June 25 (131 days prior to the statewide general election). While there are several ballot measures, one directly affects the state budget process—Proposition 2.

Proposition 2: ACA 20 (Gabriel): "Save for California's Future Act."
This measure amends the state's fiscal reserve calculation and schedule to increase deposits, with the intent of capturing more General Fund revenue growth from capital gains. These changes intend to position the state to better offset future budget deficits without resorting to funding reductions. Specifically, this measure amends Proposition 2 (2014), the most significant component therein being the increase of the overall cap on deposits to the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA – the "Rainy Day Fund") from 10% to 20% of General Fund revenues. Read more about ACA 20 in the handout developed by the Legislative Analyst's Office.

Questions? Contact:
Emma Jungwirth, Senior Legislative Advocate, ejungwirth@counties.org
Jessica Sankus, Principal Fiscal and Policy Analyst, jsankus@counties.org
Julissa Ceja Cardenas, jcejacardenas@counties.org

Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources

DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The final budget agreement sustains the $100 million one-time investment ($56 million General Fund and $44 million from the National Mortgage Settlement Funds) to create a Disaster Rebuilding Fund to expand access to construction and renovation financing for disaster-impacted homeowners through a combination of tools including loan loss guarantee and interest rate buydown programs.

WATER, DROUGHT, AND FLOOD

Flood Protection

The final budget agreement appropriates $7.9 million in one-time General Fund for the Department of Water Resources' (DWR) Delta Levees Program. This funding is intended to address habitat mitigation requirements for levee projects conducted under the program. This amount is a reduction from the original amount of $14 million proposed in the May Revision budget proposal.

Drinking Water

The final budget agreement defers action on funding for the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) program from the 2026-27 Cap-and-Invest Expenditure Plan and from Proposition 4 (2024). This action indicates that this issue will be addressed in forthcoming negotiations this summer as part of ongoing discussions around the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) and bond funds.

Water Supply

In anticipation of the State Water Board adopting an updated Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan at the end of the year, the final budget agreement includes the Administration's May Revision proposal for $25 million in one-time General Fund assistance for implementation of the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program, an initiative tied to the Administration's pending Delta Conveyance Project (DCP). This funding establishes environmental flows, habitat restoration, and monitoring associated with mitigation efforts on the part of DCP participants.

The final budget agreement also appropriates $9.5 million ongoing General Fund to support DWR's 24-hour river forecasting and snow course monitoring activities that are necessary to gauging water supplies throughout the year. This allocation is intended to offset reductions in federal funding beginning in 2025-26 and ongoing.

AGRICULTURE

The final budget agreement appropriates $1 million in one-time special funds to mitigate human-wildlife conflict. This is far below the $18 million in 2026-27 and $15 million ongoing to establish a permanent program at the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for human-wildlife conflict mitigation that was requested by a coalition of groups (including CSAC) earlier in the year, and much less than the $30.8 million in one-time funding requested by this coalition for wolf-livestock coexistence.

In addition, the final budget agreement includes $7.9 million one-time General Fund and $2.8 million General Fund annually thereafter for the California Department of Food and Agriculture to implement the Animal Care Program mandated by Proposition 12 (2018). This appropriation may be subject to impacts from ongoing federal farm bill negotiations, which could include preemption of Proposition 12 requirements by Congress. This amount is an increase from the originally proposed $5.1 million in the May Revision budget proposal.

CANNABIS

The final budget agreement contains provisional language establishing a new Department of Cannabis Control field office in Northern California, allocating $6.4 million and 12 new positions in 2026-27, and $3.9 million in 2027-28 and annually thereafter to support operations. This new office will have a sworn officer presence and is expected to be located in Redding.

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

The final budget agreement includes $150 million one-time from the Beverage Container Recycling Fund to improve the Beverage Container Recycling Program (BCRP). This consists of:

- $100 million to support grants for the Beverage Container Quality Infrastructure Grant Program to improve sorting and processing capacity.

- $50 million to support rural local jurisdictions in the establishment of California Redemption Value (CRV) redemption locations.

However, the 2026 Budget Act did not include the $75 million for the Plastic Market Development Payment Program proposed in the Governor's May Revision.

AIR QUALITY

The final budget agreement includes $150 million General Fund for the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Community Air Protection Program (Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017) which requires CARB and local air districts to develop and implement Community Emission Reduction Programs (CERPS) to reduce air pollution emissions and exposures for each community in the Program.

CLIMATE BOND

The final budget agreement defers action on allocating funding from Proposition 4 (2024), allowing the Administration and the Legislature to continue negotiations through the summer. CSAC will continue to advocate during these negotiations for increased allocations for wildfire mitigation, groundwater recharge, drinking water, agricultural assistance, and other issue areas.

GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND (GGRF)

While many decisions regarding the GGRF expenditures have also been deferred to allow time for continued negotiations, the 2026 Budget Act includes a $1.25 billion backfill for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and $115 million for light-duty zero-emission vehicle incentives from the GGRF. CSAC will provide updates on GGRF negotiations as they become available.

Questions? Contact:

Jordan Wells, Legislative Advocate, jwells@counties.org
Charles Delgado, Legislative Advocate, cdelgado@counties.org
Caitlin Loventhal, Legislative Analyst, cloventhal@counties.org

Administration of Justice

LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY

Proposition 36 (2024)

The 2026 Budget Act includes $50 million one-time General Fund – only $20 million of which is new county funding – for the continued implementation of Proposition 36. By entity, the funding allocations are as follows:

- *County behavioral health departments:* $20 million one-time General Fund to county behavioral health departments to support planning and capacity building activities to expand and accelerate services, with allocations provided through non-competitive grants according to an allocation methodology determined by the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) in consultation with the Judicial Council. As a condition of receiving funds, behavioral health departments are required to provide data and outcomes in a manner determined by DHCS, in consultation with the Judicial Council.

- *Trial courts:* $10 million one-time General Fund to address the increased workload and expand or establish collaborative courts, with allocations determined by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council, in coordination with DCHS, is required to provide an annual report to the Legislature detailing how the funds were utilized and including other data elements for implementation.

- *Pretrial services:* $20 million one-time General Fund to the Judicial Council to reverse a previously planned reduction to pretrial services. New language is included identifying that pretrial funding may be used for costs associated with providing services to and monitoring individuals subject to felonies established by Proposition 36.

    - It is critically important to note that this is not new funding beyond the historical pretrial funding level, and it will be used for other purposes (specified in Budget Bill Jr. SB 111), not exclusively for implementation of Proposition 36. More importantly, last year's pretrial funding for probation was cut by $5 million and proposed to be cut by $20 million ongoing. This year, county probation projected a need of $45 million, on top of restoring the $20 million proposed to be cut in 2026-27 (total of $65 million ongoing) to meet the demand for increased pretrial and diversion caseloads.

Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

The 2026 Budget Act provides total funding of approximately $3.2 billion for the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). This includes $50 million one-time General Fund to supplement the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). CSAC once again worked alongside a diverse coalition of over two hundred organizations, advocating for a $100 million investment to prevent program cuts, which led to the Legislature supporting an increase of the $25 million proposed in the May Revision. The $50 million will be used to support counties and other service providers in maintaining life-saving victim services and other critical resources for thousands of crime survivors statewide.

Other notable investments include:

- $10 million one-time General Fund to help human trafficking victims recover from the trauma they experienced and assist them with reintegrating into society.

- $10 million one-time General Fund to support the Human Trafficking Prevention Vertical Prosecution Program established in Penal Code section 13849.

- $6.7 million one-time General Fund to reimburse local law enforcement agencies to offset reimbursement costs for qualified health care professionals, hospitals, and other emergency medical facilities for medical evidentiary examinations for all sexual assault victims.

- $3 million one-time General Fund to expand access to technology-driven solutions that support standardized sexual assault and domestic violence forensic examinations across California.

- $12.5 million General Fund ($4.1 million one-time) and 11 positions in 2026-27, and $9.1 million ($709,000 one-time) in 2027-28, and $8.4 million ongoing to open and operate the Southern Emergency Operations Facility. The new facility will be sufficiently staffed to support increased coordination, communication and collaboration with partner agencies throughout the state and the southern region for both emergency and nonemergency events.

- $141.9 million one-time State Emergency Telephone Number Account Funds to support the implementation of the Next Generation 9-1-1 system, with ongoing maintenance and support, as well as provisional language making the expenditure contingent on enactment of AB 173 in the 2026 Legislative Session that authorizes the uses of these funds.

- Adopts provisional language related to the 911 system and the Next Generation 9-1-1 project and appropriates State Emergency Telephone Number Account funding of up to $8.4 million to contract for project oversight and independent verification and validation services, $2 million for an independent technical evaluation and $1 million for an audit.

Indigent Defense

The 2026 Budget Act includes $5 million one-time General Fund for the Office of the State Public Defender (OSPD) to provide funding and continued support to the counties of Del Norte, Mariposa, Mono, and San Benito to improve the provision of their local indigent defense systems, allocated as follows:

- $4 million for the four counties:
    - Del Norte: $897,945
    - Mariposa: $700,000
    - Mono: $700,000
    - San Benito: $1,702,055

- $1 million for the OSPD to provide additional grants to these four counties if they demonstrate the need for additional funds to implement indigent defense systems.

The final budget agreement also Includes language requiring participating counties to provide proposed budget plans, allowable uses of funds, and conditions of receiving funds (data reporting). CSAC strongly advocated for the inclusion of this funding in the budget.

Proposition 47 (2014) Savings Estimate

As of June 29th, the state estimates $89.1 million in Proposition 47 savings for 2026-27. An updated estimate will be available soon. Each year, state savings from the implementation of Proposition 47 are allocated through grants to public agencies for various recidivism reduction programs such as mental health and substance use treatment services (65% of savings), truancy and dropout prevention (25% of savings), and victims' services (10% of savings).

The full effects of Proposition 36 implementation on incarcerated individuals remain under evaluation and require ongoing assessment. Future state budget investments could impact the state prison population and in turn will also change the forecast for Proposition 47 savings in outyears.

Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant (SB 678)

As of June 29th, the state estimates $132.2 million General Fund in 2026-27 for the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant. As with the estimate for Proposition 47 savings, the state will release new projections soon. Established by SB 678 (Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009), this grant was created to provide incentives for counties to reduce the number of individuals on felony probation who are admitted to state prison.

Juvenile Justice - Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) Ombudsperson

The human services trailer bill (AB 152) clarifies and expands the authority of the OYCR Ombudsperson, both in terms of access and communication with incarcerated youth. Most notably, it includes provisions explicitly authorizing the Ombudsperson access to grievances and complaints filed. This trailer bill also requires that the Youth Bill of Rights – which is currently required to be provided to each youth placed in a juvenile facility as part of their orientation – to be designed and provided by the OCYR.

Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act Legal Counsel and Training

The final budget agreement includes: (1) $15.8 million in grant funding to legal services projects to provide legal counsel in CARE Act proceedings; (2) $788,000 to provide legal training and technical assistance for legal aid providers and public defenders; (3) $3.5 million for public defenders to increase CARE Act petitions and referrals; and (4) $1.5 million to provide training and support for first responders, homeless outreach workers, and street medicine teams to increase CARE Act petitions and referrals.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

The 2026 Budget Act includes total funding of $14.6 billion ($14.2 billion General Fund and $400 million other funds) for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) in 2026-27, and $4.2 billion is specifically dedicated to healthcare services for incarcerated individuals. This is an increase of $900 million General Fund compared to the 2025 Budget Act.

Consistent with previous estimates, the final budget agreement projects that the average daily incarcerated population for 2025-26 to be 90,126, decreasing to 87,611 in 2026-27. Over time, the Administration projects that the incarcerated population will decline to 85,210 by June 30, 2030. Although the Legislature and many advocates pushed for more prison closures, none were included in the final budget agreement. Furthermore, in the context of CSAC's advocacy for sustainable state funding for Proposition 36, the Administration revised population estimates, which point to an ongoing decrease: 592 individuals in 2025-26 and 1,547 upon full implementation, whereas projections from last year were 1,878 individuals in 2025-26 and 3,597 upon full implementation.

Simultaneously, another state issue that may impact counties is the number of adult incarcerated individuals that are 55 and older. This high-needs and expensive to treat population has grown from 7% in 2010 to 21% in 2026, which amounts to more than 19,000 incarcerated individuals.

California Department of Justice (DOJ)

The 2026 Budget Act provides $1.4 billion, including $514.2 million General Fund, to support the Department of Justice (DOJ). It also includes but is not limited to the following:

- $2.7 million General Fund in 2026-27 and $2.6 million in 2027-28 through 2029-2030 to implement the requirements of AB 1071 (Kalra), Chapter 721, Statutes of 2025.

- $2.2 million one-time General Fund to provide DOJ with resources to resolve 27 existing cases related to organized retail criminal investigations stemming from the original funding provided in the 2022 Budget Act.

- $10 million one-time General Fund (from the one-time funds appropriated in the 2024 Budget Act) in 2025-26 and $10 million new General Fund in 2026-27 through 2028-29 for increased workload related to defending the state against unlawful federal actions. It also adjusts ongoing funds previously authorized in the 2025 Budget Act to limited term through 2028-29.

Judicial Branch

The 2026 Budget Act includes $5.3 billion ($3.3 billion General Fund and $2 billion other funds) in 2026-27 for the Judicial Branch, of which $3 billion will support trial court operations. The final budget agreement provides the following support for the local administration of justice:

- $31 million General Fund in 2026-27 and $46 million in 2027-28 and ongoing to backfill a projected shortfall in the State Court Facilities and Construction Fund to maintain existing service levels.
- $20.6 million General Fund for new courtrooms in San Joaquin, Kings, and Sutter counties for their previously approved new judgeships.
- $6.3 million General Fund to build out six courtrooms and associated space at the Chatsworth Courthouse in Los Angeles County.
- $1.5 million General Fund for the Performance Criteria phase of the New Nevada City Courthouse in Nevada County.
- $2.3 million General Fund for the Performance Criteria phase of the New Quincy Courthouse in Plumas County.
- $320.3 million Lease Revenue bond Authority for the Design-Build phase of the New San Luis Obispo Courthouse in San Luis Obispo County.
- $36 million General Fund in 2026-27 and $35 million in 2027-28 to complete the ongoing facility modification for Fire, Life, Safety upgrades at the Central Justice Center in Orange County and various net-zero technical realignments related to this item.

Questions? Contact:

Ryan Morimune, Senior Legislative Advocate, rmorimune@counties.org
Michaela Stone, Legislative Analyst, mstone@counties.org

Government Finance and Administration

Election Administration

The final budget agreement includes a total of $34 million one-time General Fund for counties to expedite the vote counting process and for voter outreach and education for the November 3, 2026 general election. This funding includes:

- $29 million to increase the number of available staff to tabulate votes, make equipment purchases or technology upgrades, or acquire space to accommodate additional staff or equipment purchases to expedite the vote counting process.

- $5 million to provide voter outreach and education before the November 3, 2026 statewide general election, including on the benefits of submitting ballots before election day.

This funding will be allocated to counties based on a schedule determined by the Department of Finance. CSAC will work with the Department of Finance on the schedule and to get the funds allocated expeditiously.

The final budget agreement also includes $5 million one-time General Fund for the Secretary of State to conduct voter outreach and education, including on the benefits of submitting ballots prior to election day.

Annual Tax Relief for New Small Businesses

To encourage the formation of new small businesses, the final budget agreement reduces the $800 annual tax paid by limited liability companies, limited partnerships, and limited liability partnerships in their first year to $400 during the 2027, 2028, and 2029 tax years. This proposal is anticipated to benefit approximately 250,000 new businesses each year and will result in $100 million less General Fund revenue per year.

Pensions

The final budget agreement maintains the prior commitment from the May Revision budget proposal to include a supplemental $3 billion contribution to CalPERS in an effort to pay down unfunded liabilities under Proposition 2 (2014).

Workers' Compensation Subsequent Injury Benefits Trust Fund (SIBTF)

CSAC has been in strong support of trailer bill language (TBL) to reform the SIBTF program developed by the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR). The TBL provides critical reform to restore the SIBTF to how it operated for decades, including requiring previous documentation for pre-existing conditions, establishing a definition for "labor disabling" conditions, and restoring the formula for combining injuries, rather than adding injuries, which led to a significant increase in claims eligible for 100% permanent disability benefits. This will help address the growing backlog of cases, and prevent explosive future costs for counties and other public agencies.

The final budget agreement adopts a slightly modified version of the original TBL proposed by the Administration. Key changes include a new penalty for untimely payments from employers for SIBTF, Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund, the Uninsured Employers Benefits Trust Fund, or the Occupational Safety and Health Fund. The penalty will be assessed as 10% of any late payment amount. The language provides the DIR director some discretion to waive the penalty based on reasonable cause, including the return of penalties submitted by an employer.

The final budget agreement effectively grandfathers in some SIBTF claims that had been filed before June 1, applying the most significant reforms to newer claims. However, older cases would not simply default to existing law, but would be subject to some of the new higher standards, including offsetting SIBTF benefits based on monetary payments received by the employee and requiring a specific level of minimum severity for the pre-existing injury.

In-lieu Vehicle License Fee (VLF) Payment Shortfall

The 2026 Budget Act maintains the $80 million commitment from the Legislative Budget Plan to partially backfill San Mateo, Mono, and Alpine Counties, however the final budget agreement does not include the language proposed by the Legislature that would have allowed the Department of Finance to appropriate up to an additional $80 million for this purpose.

The total amount needed to backfill these counties is $160 million in 2026-27, including $37.7 million to fully fund the backfill for San Mateo County following the reduction made in 2025 Budget Act. Providing only half of the required funding to fully backfill these counties will result in a significant reduction in revenue, directly impacting their ability to implement local programs and deliver essential services in their communities.

State-Mandated Local Programs

The 2026 Budget Act suspends one new state-mandated program: Disclosure Requirements and Deferral of Property Taxation (22-TC-06).

Broadband

The 2026 Budget Act includes up to $22 million in additional spending authority for the Department of Finance for the Middle-Mile Broadband Network and includes language requiring the California Department of Technology to provide quarterly updates to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee beginning January 1, 2027, on the operations and revenue of the Middle-Mile Broadband Network. The 2026 Budget Act also extends the sunset date for the fund from July 1, 2027 to July 1, 2031.

Questions? Contact:

Emma Jungwirth, Senior Legislative Advocate, ejungwirth@counties.org
Eric Lawyer, Senior Legislative Advocate, elawyer@counties.org
Julissa Ceja Cardenas, Legislative Analyst, jcejacardenas@counties.org

Health and Human Services

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

H.R. 1 Implementation

H.R. 1 represents a fundamental shift of fiscal responsibility for safety net programs from the federal government to states and counties. In response, CSAC has been leading a county coalition to advocate for county H.R. 1 implementation needs. Significant coalition actions include the development of a cost estimate showing counties are facing up to $9.5 billion in increased costs at full implementation and the release of an updated multi-year budget request following the May Revision budget proposal. The updated budget request encompasses funding for an indigent care alternative approach, public hospital systems, county eligibility, and county behavioral health and calls for $1.1 billion in 2026-27 and $2.5 billion in 2027-28.

The final budget agreement provides $250 million General Fund in 2026-27 for the support of public hospitals and $420 million General Fund in 2026-27 for county eligibility for Medi-Cal and CalFresh. Unfortunately, the final budget agreement does not include any funding for indigent care or an alternative approach, nor funding for the county behavioral health impacts of H.R. 1. Further details about the county H.R. 1 funding that was included in the final budget agreement can be found in the following sections.

H.R. 1 Final Budget Agreement

	May Revision	Updated Coalition Budget Request	Assembly Version	Senate Version	Legislative Budget Agreement	Final Budget Agreement
	2026-27	2026-27	2026-27	2026-27	2026-27	2026-27
Indigent Care/PATH Program	N/A	$50 million	$250 million	0	$125 million	0
Public Hospital Systems	0	$500 million	$250 million	0	$250 million	$250 million
County Eligibility[1]	$87 million	$300 million	$300 million	$286 million	$459 million	$420 million
County Behavioral Health	0	$224 million	0	0	0	0
Total	**$87 million**	**$1.1 billion**	**$800 million**	**$286 million**	**$834 million**	**$670 million**

Note:
[1] State General Fund, does not include federal matching funds.

CSAC will continue to work with counties and county affiliates to advocate for the multiyear budget request. Counties need to have the resources to maintain the safety net as much as possible and to sustain the health and well-being of vulnerable families and individuals.

HEALTH

Medi-Cal

Medi-Cal provides health care coverage for low-income Californians. Health care services covered by Medi-Cal include physician services, hospital services, prescription drugs, behavioral health services, long-term care, and dental services. Medi-Cal is projected to cover approximately 13.9 million members in 2026-27—more than one-third of the state's population.

H.R. 1 Impacts

The final budget agreement reflects a number of impacts related to H.R. 1 implementation, some of which reduce state spending while others increase state spending. Significant H.R. 1 policies that impact spending and enrollment include work and community engagement requirements, limitations of federal cost sharing for certain immigrant populations, and implementing six-month eligibility redeterminations.

The final budget agreement is built off the May Revision projected disenrollments from Medi-Cal due to H.R. 1 policy changes of 44,000 in 2026-27, increasing to 1.3 million in 2029-20.

County Administration

The final budget agreement includes an increase of $197 million one-time General Fund in 2026-27 for Medi-Cal county administration to assist with implementation of the Medi-Cal work and community engagement requirements required by H.R. 1. Medi-Cal county eligibility funding was an important component of the county H.R. 1 budget request and will help vulnerable individuals maintain their health coverage. The final budget agreement also includes reinstatement of the Medi-Cal county administration Consumer Price Index adjustment.

Support for Public Hospitals

The final budget agreement provides $250 million General Fund in 2026-27 for grants to designated public hospitals to support their health care expenditures. Grant funds will be distributed pursuant to a methodology developed by the Department of Health Care Services in consultation with designated public hospitals.

Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax

H.R. 1 places limitations on the use of Medicaid Provider Taxes, including the Managed Care Organization (MCO) tax. The final budget agreement includes trailer bill language (SB 125) that authorizes the Department of Health Care Services to seek renewal of the MCO Tax, in conformance with both changes made by H.R. 1 and the requirements of Proposition 35 (2024) (which amongst other provisions, places restrictions on the structure of the MCO tax). The final budget agreement assumes revenues of $575 million in 2026-27, $2.3 billion in 2027-28 and 2028-29, and $1.7 billion in 2029-30 to support state spending on Medi-Cal and maintain certain existing rate increases.

Transition of Unsatisfactory Immigration Status (UIS) Population to Fee-for-Service

In response to recent federal guidance, the health trailer bill (SB 164) authorizes the shift of Medi-Cal enrollees with UIS from managed care to fee-for-service. (Federal funding is available for emergency and pregnancy-related services, the state pays for all other costs.) The final budget agreement projects savings of $472 million General Fund in 2026-27 from this change.

Full Scope Medi-Cal Coverage for Qualified Non-Citizens

The final budget agreement provides $303 million General Fund to maintain full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to qualified non-citizens (e.g. refugees, asylees, etc.) through July 1, 2027, pursuant to the health trailer bill (SB 164).

Medi-Cal Mobile Crisis Services

The final budget agreement includes $42 million General Fund to continue to provide community-based mobile crisis services as a state- and federally-funded Medi-Cal benefit through June 30, 2027.

Budget Balancing Solutions

The final budget agreement adopts a number of budget-balancing solutions in the Medi-Cal program:

- *Medi-Cal Efficiencies*—Establishes utilization management policies for certain Medi-Cal services and changes to certain Medi-Cal managed care incentive policies. This is projected to result in savings of $68 million General Fund in 2026-27 increasing to $552 million General Fund in 2029-30.

- *Increased Monthly Premiums for Adults with UIS*—Requires the 2027-28 May Revision budget proposal to determine the level of Medi-Cal premiums for enrollees with unsatisfactory immigration status, to be set between $30 and $50 per month, effective July 1, 2027.

- *Medi-Cal Asset Test Limits*—Maintains the current Medi-Cal asset limit test of $130,000 per person and $195,000 for a couple, declining to $21,000 for an individual and $31,000 for a couple beginning on July 1, 2027.

- *Enhanced Care Management and Community Supports*—Savings of $68.3 million General Fund in 2026-27 and $158 million General Fund ongoing due to changes in the criteria and requirements for these Medi-Cal programs.
- *Medical Loss Ratio Remittances*—The shift of remittances from Medi-Cal managed care plans to the state when they do not meet state requirements for spending on direct health care services, from supporting the Medi-Cal program to the General Fund. The final budget agreement projects annual savings of $25 million General Fund.

Covered California State Subsidy Program

The final budget agreement provides special fund spending totaling $300 million per year to expand the state premium subsidy program to enrollees up to 200% of the federal poverty level.

Hospitals in Distress

The final budget agreement provides $90 million General Fund (and authorizes the Department of Finance to augment this by an additional $50 million General Fund) to provide grants to hospitals in significant financial distress. This is in addition to the $25 million General Fund that was recently provided for grants to hospitals in significant financial distress in AB 108 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2026), for a total of $115 million available, and the potential for an additional $50 million in funding.

Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act Legal Counsel and Training

The final budget agreement includes: (1) $15.8 million in grant funding to legal services projects to provide legal counsel in CARE Act proceedings; (2) $788,000 to provide legal training and technical assistance for legal aid providers and public defenders; (3) $3.5 million for public defenders to increase CARE Act petitions and referrals; and (4) $1.5 million to provide training and support for first responders, homeless outreach workers, and street medicine teams to increase CARE Act petitions and referrals.

Department of Public Health Information Technology (IT) Systems

The final budget agreement provides $113 million from various fund sources to continue the operation of several IT systems that are used by the state and local health jurisdictions for public health purposes such as contact tracing during disease outbreaks (CalCONNECT), reporting of laboratory results (SaPHIRE), and recording immunization data (myCAvax/CAIR3). The Governor's January budget proposal only included a fraction of this funding and would have resulted in significant workload impacts for local health departments.

HUMAN SERVICES

In-Home Supportive Services

The In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program provides assistance and services to eligible older or disabled individuals to help them remain safely in their homes.

IHSS Cost Shift

The final budget agreement rejects the Administration's proposal to remove the state's share of cost for IHSS hours per case growth and shift these costs to counties. This would have gone into effect in 2027-28 and resulted in state General Fund savings and increased county costs of $360.6 million in the first year and growing each year. CSAC strongly opposed this cost shift and testified against it during legislative budget committee hearings.

For background, the county IHSS maintenance of effort (MOE) was restructured in 2019-20. Since that time, counties share in the costs of program growth through an annual 4% inflation factor and 35% of the non-federal share of costs for locally negotiated wage and benefit increases. The primary purpose of the 2019-20 MOE rebase was to ensure that county IHSS costs can fit within historic Realignment growth and not take away funding from other critical health and human services programs that counties fund with Realignment. Any cost shift to counties for IHSS will not be sustainable within Realignment and be even more challenging while counties are grappling with increased safety net program costs as a result of the implementation of H.R. 1.

IHSS Backup Provider System

The final budget agreement rejects the Administration's proposal to eliminate the IHSS permanent back-up provider system for savings of $3.5 million General Fund ongoing starting in 2026-27. The IHSS permanent back-up provider system was enacted in 2022 and facilitates recipients being able to find a provider and receive care in times of immediate need.

IHSS Residual Program

The final budget agreement rejects the Administration's proposal to conform the IHSS Residual Program with the timing of Medi-Cal coverage beginning in 2026-27 which would have saved $86 million General Fund. The IHSS Residual Program is the original IHSS program that is maintained for individuals who are eligible for IHSS under a state-only Medi-Cal program. Approximately two percent of the IHSS caseload is in the Medi-Cal residual program.

IHSS Collective Bargaining

The human services trailer bill (AB 152) contains a provision related to the Realignment withholding for county IHSS collective bargaining that is intended to address a lack of clarity for what would happen in a county that has never had a collective bargaining agreement. For any county where a fact-finding report was issued prior to June 30, 2026, that county would have 90 days to reach an agreement with the IHSS provider union. If no agreement is reached in that timeframe, then the Realignment withholding would be assessed on October 1, 2026.

IHSS Asset Test Limit

The final budget agreement conforms the actions on the Medi-Cal asset test limit within IHSS to the overall actions for Medi-Cal. This asset test limit provision is further described in the Health section above.

Conforming IHSS with Medi-Cal Immigrant Eligibility

The final budget agreement conforms the actions on the transition of qualified non-citizens to restricted scope Medi-Cal within IHSS to the overall actions for Medi-Cal. This provision is further described in the Health section above.

CalFresh

The CalFresh program is California's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which provides federally funded food benefits for eligible families.

County Administration

The 2026 Budget Act includes an increase of $223 million one-time General Fund in 2026-27 for CalFresh county administration to assist with county implementation of the expanded work requirements for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) required by H.R. 1. It also provides spending authority to utilize this funding through June 30, 2029. Factoring in underlying base decreases due to caseload changes, the overall net increase is about $180 million. CalFresh county eligibility funding was an important component of the county H.R. 1 budget request and will help vulnerable individuals maintain their nutrition assistance.

Match Waiver

The human services trailer bill (AB 152) includes a three-year CalFresh county match waiver through 2028-29 that allows counties to draw down the full amount of federal and state funds when reaching 2024-25 county contribution levels. The match waiver was included in the county H.R. 1 budget request and will help ensure the maximum amount of CalFresh funding can be utilized.

Data Collection and Performance

The human services trailer bill (AB 152) establishes parameters related to CalFresh data collection and performance monitoring, access, timeliness, and accuracy. The purpose of this process is to ensure accurate benefit determination, effective use of funding, and to complement federal and state performance measures. The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) will be required to utilize existing data sources prior to requesting new information from counties. CDSS will also be required to consult with county welfare departments, the County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA), unions representing eligibility workers, the CalSAWS Consortium, and other stakeholders in determining the necessary information and how to achieve the goals of this effort.

Food Banks

The 2026 Budget Act provides $108 million for CalFood to support food banks. This is an increase of $70 million above the amount proposed by the Administration's May Revision.

Adult Protective Services

The Adult Protective Services (APS) program serves older and dependent adults when there are reports of abuse and neglect. The final budget agreement rejects the Administration's proposal to revert the APS expansion to achieve savings of $70 million ongoing General Fund. Under that expansion, adopted in 2021-22, eligibility for APS services was expanded to those who are age 60 or older from the previous age requirement of 65 and older. CSAC opposed the proposal to reverse the APS expansion.

County Administration

There are three programs under CDSS where counties receive a funding allocation for county administration of the program—IHSS, CalFresh, and CalWORKs. Each of these programs has a statutorily required timeline for reassessments of the funding methodology. The human services trailer bill (AB 152) contains language to stagger the timing of these reassessment dates so that CDSS would only be required to conduct one program reassessment per year. With these changes, CalFresh would occur in 2027-28, CalWORKs in 2028-29, and IHSS in 2029-30.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)

The CalWORKs program is California's version of the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), which provides temporary cash assistance to low-income families with children to meet basic needs as well as welfare-to-work services to help families become self-sufficient.

CalWORKs Grant Increase

The human services trailer bill (AB 152) includes a 1.8% increase to CalWORKs Maximum Aid Payment levels, beginning October 1, 2026, with an estimated cost of $59.5 million. The increased costs would be funded by the Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount within 1991 Realignment.

Child Welfare and Foster Care

Child welfare services and foster care provide a range of services for children who are at risk of or have been victims of abuse and neglect.

Emergency Response

The 2026 Budget Act includes $20 million one-time General Fund for child welfare Emergency Response. This will support timely response by social workers in emergency situations to reports of abuse and neglect.

Flexible Family Supports

The 2026 Budget Act includes budget bill language to extend funding availability for Flexible Family Supports through June 30, 2028. This funding is utilized to strengthen family-based placements.

Aging

The human services trailer bill (AB 152) contains language to delay by one year the SB 1249 (Chapter 337, Statutes of 2024) requirements for modernizing the state's area agency on aging (AAA) network, including the proposed revision to the Intrastate Funding Formula (IFF) for AAAs. This updated formula would now be submitted by September 1, 2027. CSAC submitted comments to the California Department of Aging, sharing concerns about the proposed updated IFF.

Childcare

The final budget agreement provides funding for a total of 26,200 new child care slots above the amount proposed in the May Revision budget proposal. This includes $228 million General Fund for 22,770 child care spaces and $41.4 million General Fund to backfill 3,430 child care spaces previously funded with Proposition 64 (2016) and federal funds that were proposed to be eliminated.

HOMELESSNESS

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP)

The final budget agreement includes $900 million for the HHAP program in 2026-27, an increase of $400 million above the amount committed to in last year's public resource trailer bill, SB 131 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2025). Counties, big cities, and continuums of care (CoCs) will actually receive more grant funding in this round than in prior rounds because 97 percent of the funding will be distributed as grants to counties, big cities, and CoCs, whereas only 80 percent of the $1 billion in prior rounds was for grants.

The housing trailer bill (AB/SB 179) outlines the requirements that counties, big cities, and CoCs must meet to be eligible to receive the initial 50% disbursement of the Round 7 funding. This funding will be implemented by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) as a supplement to Round 6 and will not require an entirely new application, but rather a detailed proposal for how the funds will be used. In order to receive the first disbursement of Round 7 funding, applicants are required to:

- Meet all requirements for the second disbursement of Round 5 funding.
- Obligate 50% of total Round 6 funding consistent with requirements in last year's land use trailer bill, SB 158 (Chapter 650, Statutes of 2025).

- Have a compliant Housing element (county and big city recipients). If an applicant does not have a compliant housing element, HCD will withhold disbursement until the housing element becomes compliant.

- Obtain a prohousing designation (big city recipients and county recipients where those big cities are located). If a local jurisdiction has not secured the prohousing designation before Round 7 funding is allocated, it must do so within 12 months. If it fails to meet that deadline, HCD may reallocate any unspent funds to other eligible direct recipients in the same region. The housing trailer bill (AB/SB 179) also places timeline requirements on HCD review of prohousing designation applications. Within 30 days, HCD will be required to approve or to respond with options for completing and obtaining approval.

- Comply with the May 20, 2025 guidance from the California Interagency Council on Homelessness on addressing encampments (county and big city recipients). This can be completed through the adoption of a local ordinance or administrative policy or submission of documentation that the local jurisdiction's practices are consistent with that guidance.

- Provide a local match (big city recipients and county recipients where those big cities are located). The local match requirement is 35% of the total allocation for the first disbursement (70% of the total allocation for the second disbursement).

    - Qualifying matching funds include dedicated local funding sources for homelessness, affordable housing, housing infrastructure, rental assistance, operating subsidies, or supportive services; new funding sources for homelessness; impact fee deferrals or waivers; land donations; local contributions to rental assistance, permanent or interim housing, or supportive services; and local government contribution use of state-originated funding such as Behavioral Health Services Act, Homekey, and Community Care Expansion, if used to support permanent or interim housing; and any other eligible sources in guidance issued by HCD.

    - By September 1, 2026, HCD is required to establish the process for how recipients will demonstrate compliance with the matching requirement with reasonable time to complete the process and receive the first Round 7 disbursement by September 1, 2026, if other requirements are also met.

    - The match requirement will include all funding or in-kind resources identified and utilized by recipients between July 1, 2026 and December 31, 2033.

- Be in good standing on all reporting requirements for prior rounds.

The final budget agreement for the HHAP program reflects significant CSAC advocacy to secure this increased funding amount and to have streamlined implementation of Round 7 without the new requirements being implemented in a burdensome manner.

CDSS Homelessness Programs

The final budget agreement includes several one-time investments for homelessness programs that are administered by CDSS. This includes $50 million for Home Safe, $15 million for Brining Families Home, $25 million for the Housing Disability Advocacy Program, and $10 million for the CalWORKs Housing Support Program. All of this funding will be available for expenditure through June 30, 2028.

Questions? Contact:

Justin Garrett, Senior Legislative Advocate, jgarrett@counties.org
Brendan McCarthy, Senior Legislative Advocate, bmccarthy@counites.org
Danielle Bradley, Senior Legislative Analyst, dbradley@counties.org

Housing, Land Use, and Transportation

Housing and Land Use

The final budget agreement includes modest augmentations to some of the state's existing affordable housing programs. This is likely due to an agreement the Administration made with the Legislature to place an $11.25 billion housing bond on the November 3, 2026 ballot. The Administration's funding provided for existing housing programs are meant as interim resources before any potential bond funds become available. The three party final budget agreement included action on their previously announced intent to limit the ability for counties to impose Development Impact Fees on affordable housing grants that counties receive from state programs.

Development Impact Fees

For background, the Administration's Development Impact Fee proposal announced in the May Revision budget proposal earlier this year sought to discourage or prohibit county development impact fees assessed on affordable housing projects. Counties impose impact fees to fund development related essential infrastructure and services such as water, sewer, fire protection, parks, flood control, and libraries. These fees are strictly cost recovery tools, not revenue sources, and they enable the infrastructure necessary for new housing and economic development.

The housing trailer bill (AB 179/SB 179) requires counties to waive specific non-utility impact fees as a condition of receiving state affordable housing grants if they are a lead applicant for a housing project that provides affordable multifamily rental or housing ownership programs. If counties choose not to waive these fees, the awarding state entity is authorized to reduce the grant award by the amount of development impact fees that the county was required to waive pursuant to this statute. This applies for state affordable housing opportunities released after July 1, 2027.

Further, the bill language does not apply to impact fees assessed by a variety of other local governments, including schools and special districts. CSAC strongly urges counties that are currently or are considering being lead applicants for state affordable housing grants to review this statutory language to evaluate any potential impact it could have on the county's ability to provide the infrastructure that residents of affordable housing developments need to enjoy the full range of benefits development impact fees provide.

TRANSPORTATION

The final budget agreement does not include any significant General Fund augmentations or fund shifts for transportation programs. In last year's budget, a significant amount of prior transportation funding augmentations were reduced or shifted to other funding sources, primarily the Cap-and-Invest program (formerly called the Cap-and-Trade program). Changes made in June to the Cap-and-Invest program recently proposed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) cast significant doubt on the state's ability to deliver on these past commitments. However, a proposal that would divert funding away from county roads is still being considered in summer budget discussions and is described in more detail below.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Tax Credit

The Administration and the Legislature have not come to a final agreement on the SAF Tax Credit proposal, indicating it will be part of additional budget negotiations between the Legislature and the Administration during the summer. For background, in the January budget proposal the Administration proposed a new tax credit against diesel excise tax liability to incentivize the production and use of SAF. This proposal would divert funding away from the Local Streets and Roads Program that counties receive funding from, reducing revenues that counties rely on to maintain local streets, roads, and infrastructure. CSAC is opposed to this tax credit as it will lead to less funding for county streets, roads, and bridges. Updates will be provided as they become available.

PUBLIC WORKS

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Net Fee Assessment

The final budget agreement provides the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation with statutory authority to assess a fee on documents submitted to the State Clearinghouse to support the costs of the State Clearinghouse system. The State Clearinghouse is responsible for facilitating the submittal and public hosting of all California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents that counties are required to submit to the state. This fee authority is intended to support the modernization of the Clearinghouse's CEQAnet and CEQA Submit functions. The goal is to improve the speed and efficiency of document submission and improve information access to streamline the environmental review process for all public agencies. This fee would impact county public works projects that are required to submit CEQA documentation, such as negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration and complete environmental impact reports.

Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) Regulations

The final budget agreement provides the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) with $225 million in funding from the State Highway Account to assist its fleet in complying with CARB's ACF regulations. Over the past four fiscal years, Caltrans has received $910 million in funding for their vehicle fleet to comply with the ACF regulations. The request approved in this budget brings the department's total funding for ACF compliance to $1.1 billion, while no direct funding has been provided by the state to counties to support ACF implementation.

Questions? Contact:

Mark Neuburger, Legislative Advocate, mneuburger@counties.org

California State Association of Counties

← BACK TO NEWS

CSAC Urges Lawmakers to Reject Wildfire Liability Utility Bailout

BY **Ben Adler**

DATE PUBLISHED **August 13, 2026**

CSAC has joined a broad coalition of local governments, wildfire survivors, insurers and consumer advocates in urging legislative leaders to **reject any proposal** that shifts the cost of utility-caused wildfires away from investor-owned utilities and onto taxpayers, local governments and wildfire survivors.

In **a joint letter** sent Tuesday to Senate President pro Tempore Monique Limón, Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas and members of the Legislature, the coalition warns that Californians would not avoid the costs of utility-caused wildfires under such proposals — they would simply receive the bill in a different form through higher taxes, higher insurance premiums, reduced public services or diminished compensation for wildfire losses.

The coalition argues that weakening utility liability would also undermine one of California's strongest incentives for wildfire prevention. Existing liability standards encourage utilities to invest in system hardening, vegetation management, grid modernization and other safety improvements. Reducing financial accountability, the letter says, sends the wrong signal while shifting billions of dollars in costs away from utility shareholders and onto California communities.

For counties, the stakes are especially high. Local governments are responsible for rebuilding critical public infrastructure after disasters, including roads, bridges, water systems, emergency facilities and other public assets. If utilities are no longer fully responsible for damage caused by their equipment, counties could be left without a viable funding source to rebuild essential infrastructure, delaying recovery and placing additional pressure on local budgets and taxpayers.

Rather than shifting costs, the coalition urges lawmakers to focus on policies that reduce wildfire risk, including stronger statewide coordination, accelerated fuels reduction, home hardening, improved risk assessment tools and other mitigation strategies that enhance community resilience while maintaining utility accountability.

Address
1100 K St., Ste. 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

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Role of Counties

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California Counties Foundation

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California Secretary of State
Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D.

Home Elections and Voter Information Ballot Measures

Qualified Statewide Ballot Measures

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The following is a list of statewide measures that have qualified for the ballot. For those measures that are currently attempting to qualify, see the **Initiative and Referendum Qualification Status** page.

For initiative measures that are eligible for the ballot, see the **Eligible Statewide Initiative Measures** page. An eligible initiative measure is one in which the required number of signatures have been submitted to and verified by the county elections officials. Eligible initiative measures will become qualified for the ballot on the 131st day prior to the next Statewide General Election unless withdrawn by the proponents prior to its qualification by the Secretary of State.

For information on the campaign committees that have organized to support or oppose propositions and ballot measures on the statewide ballot, see the **Propositions and Ballot Measures Campaign Finance Activity** page.

November 3, 2026, Statewide Ballot Measures

Proposition 1
Authorizes Bonds for Housing Affordability Programs. Legislative Statute. (PDF)

Proposition 2
Increases State's Rainy Day Fund. Legislative Constitutional Amendment. (PDF)

Proposition 3
Provides Permanent Funding for Schools and Health Care by Extending Existing Tax on High Incomes. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. (PDF)

Proposition 4
Repeals Prohibition Against Public Funding of Election Campaigns. Legislative Statute. (PDF)

Proposition 5
Changes Recall Election Process for Statewide Officers. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.

(PDF)

Proposition 37
Creates Loan Program for Middle-Income Buyers of Qualified New Homes. Initiative Statute. (PDF)

Proposition 38
Authorizes Bonds for Immunology Medical Research. Initiative Statute. (PDF)

Proposition 39
Prohibits Citizens from Voting Unless They Present Government-Issued Identification. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. (PDF)

Proposition 40
Imposes One-Time Tax on Certain Taxpayers. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute. (PDF)

Proposition 41
Prohibits New State Taxes That Exclude Revenues from State Spending Limit. Requires Audits for New State Special Taxes. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. (PDF)

Proposition 42
Prohibits New State Personal Property Taxes and Certain Retroactive State Taxes. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. (PDF)

Proposition 43
Limits Voters' Ability to Raise Revenues for Local Government Services. Legislative Constitutional Amendment. (PDF)

Proposition 44
Requires Community Health Clinics Spend 90% Of Revenue on Program Services. Initiative Statute. (PDF)

Proposition 45
Modifies Environmental Review for Certain Projects. Initiative Statute. (PDF)

Note: On June 25, 2026, ACA 13 (Res. Ch. 176, 2023) was removed from the November 3, 2026, General Election ballot pursuant to ACA 21 (Res. Ch. 131, 2026).

As new initiatives enter circulation, fail, become eligible for, or qualify for an election ballot, the Secretary of State's office will issue initiative status updates. The updates can be found on our **Initiative and Referendum Qualification Status** page or by signing up for updates below.

November 2026
Key Ballot Propositions
with Impacts to Contra Costa County

PROP 1

The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act (SB 417, Limon)

Authorizes $11.25 billion in state general obligation bonds for housing affordability programs, including for California veterans, and to finance housing development projects seeking federal tax credits.

Allocates funds:

- $5.1 billion to build and rehabilitate multifamily rental housing.
- $2.1 billion to acquire, rehabilitate, or preserve affordable housing units, and provide supportive housing for those experiencing homelessness.
- $1.25 billion for state-funded mortgages for California veterans.
- $1.1 billion for homeownership and downpayment assistance.
- $1 billion for farmworker, tribal, and student housing.
- $500 million for housing infrastructure.
- $200 million to support local housing programs.

This funding would provide subsidies for up to 40,000 multifamily rental units, as well as about 2,500 units for farmers and about 1,200 beds for university students. The bond proceeds will also help up to 40,000 households, including 2,100 veterans, with homeownership assistance and supporting the production and repair of homes.

Arguments in Support	Arguments in Opposition
A "yes" vote means the state could borrow $11.25 billion to support veterans and income-qualified housing programs, such as the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program, at a time when the state's general fund cannot afford to pay for these directly. **Support:** Habitat for Humanity, California Alliance for Retired Americans, Housing California, California Housing Consortium, California Alliance of Child and Family Services, among others.	This bond would increase state costs by $500-600 million annually for about 25 years. Some opponents question the effectiveness of the specific funding streams in this bond for resolving the state housing crisis. **Opposition:** No opposition has been filed with the Secretary of State at this time.

Potential Impacts to Contra Costa County

If passed, Contra Costa County is likely to apply for funding in the various allocations to support affordable housing production, supportive housing services for multi-family housing, and related infrastructure or local housing programs.

PROP 2

Save for California's Future Act (ACA 20)

Increases State's Rainy Day Fund to address revenue volatility.

Also known as the Budget Stabilization Account Cap Increase and Gann Limit Changes Amendment, this measure would:

- Increase the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) cap from 10% of general fund revenues to 20%;
- Increase the amount of general fund revenue growth that must be deposited into the BSA when growth is above 8%; and
- Subject withdrawals from the BSA to the state spending limit (Gann Limit) and exclude deposits into the BSA from the limit.

This measure is intended to allow the state to set aside more money when times are good, increasing the amount that can be saved during years when revenues from these tax sources reach high levels, so that the state has more savings when economic downturns hit.

Arguments in Support	Arguments in Opposition
A "yes" vote means the state could set aside more money during surplus years to use to balance the budget during deficit years. State law currently has a spending limit that forces the state to return funds to taxpayers when surpluses exceed a certain percentage of the budget. **Support:** Gov. Newsom, California Professional Firefighters, California Hospital Association, California Primary Care Association, SEIU, among others.	Opponents argue that surplus money should be returned to taxpayers, as required under the existing Gann spending limit, rather than saved for future spending. **Opposition:** No opposition has been filed with the Secretary of State at this time.

Potential Impacts to Contra Costa County

California's revenue structure is progressive, and driven by three major components: personal income tax, sales & use tax, and corporation tax. Personal income tax is heavily-dependent upon capital gains, which are subject to large fluctuations. This measure is intended to smooth some of the state's general fund volatility to ensure more stable, predictable funding for state-funded programs.

Provides Permanent Funding for Schools and Health Care by Extending Existing Tax on High Incomes. (Initiative #25-0016)

Proposition 3 would make permanent the existing 2012 voter-approved tax rates for high-income Californians, currently set to expire on January 1, 2031. This initiative would affect the top 2 percent of California taxpayers with the highest incomes. The tax rate was first adopted in 2012 with the approval of Prop 30, and renewed in 2016 with the approval of Prop 55.

The initiative would continue the higher marginal income tax rates on income above $361,000 for single filers and $721,000 for joint filers.

The initiative would maintain that the revenue generated from the increased marginal tax rate would be divided, with 89% going to K-12 schools and 11% to state community colleges.

Arguments in Support	Arguments in Opposition
Without this permanent extension of the tax, education could lose between $5-15 billion each year, requiring school funding to be paid for by other sources. Allowing the tax to lapse would be the equivalent of a tax cut for high-income earners. **Support:** AFSCME, California Federation of Teachers, California Professional Firefighters, California State PTA, SEIU, among others.	Opponents argue that taxing the highest earners continues to create an imbalanced tax system, subject to major fluctuations in revenues depending on the stock market, and can also result in high earners leaving the state. Additionally, guaranteeing 100% of these revenues to schools does not provide flexibility to the state when needed. **Opposition:** California Taxpayers Association, Family Business Association, California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Reform California.

Potential Impacts to Contra Costa County

If this existing tax were allowed to lapse by the voters, schools in California would lose between $5-15 billion per year. A large amount of this loss would likely be offset with general fund dollars, taking away state funding for core county services.

PROP 43

Limits Voters' Ability to Raise Revenues for Local Government Services (ACA 22)

Creates a 2/3 Vote Requirement for Local Special Tax Initiatives and a Property Tax Initiative Amendment.

Beginning January 1, 2027, Proposition 43 would require that all local special taxes receive approval from two-thirds of voters, regardless of whether the tax is placed on the ballot by a local government or by voters through the initiative process. This provision would effectively reverse the legal interpretation created by recent court decisions that allow voter-initiated special taxes to pass with a simple majority vote.

Proposition 43 also prohibits local governments, including voters through the initiative process, from imposing ad valorem taxes on real property, except as otherwise allowed by the constitution.

Arguments in Support	Arguments in Opposition
"Prop 43 makes it harder for local politicians to raise your taxes by restoring the two-thirds vote requirement on any local tax measures. It also closes loopholes the politicians have created in Prop 13 to violate the property tax caps that voters originally imposed." – Reform California **Support:** California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce, California Taxpayers Association, Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, Reform California, among others.	"This measure would require 2/3 voter approval to raise any new local revenue. If this measure passes, it will make California the hardest place in the country to raise local revenue." – Evolve California **Opposition:** California Federation of Teachers, California Professional Firefighters, Californians Against Waste, Evolve California, League of California cities, State Assemblymember Buffy Wicks (AD-14), among others.

Potential Impacts to Contra Costa County

Proposition 43 does not have an immediate fiscal impact on counties, but it could result in a potential future reduction in what local governments would otherwise collect in revenues due to a higher vote threshold for certain taxes. If a group of citizens wants to organize a to pass a new special local tax in the future, they will be subject to the higher vote threshold (2/3 requirement), the same as a measure placed by the Board of Supervisors.

PROP 45

Modifies Environmental Review for Certain Projects

Amends CEQA to expedite environmental review of specified project categories (including most housing, transportation, water, health, and clean energy projects). For these types of projects, this measure:

- Sets deadlines for public agencies to complete environmental review and take required actions for project;
- Allows expedited review of project's environmental impacts, limiting public agencies' current obligation to consider a range of feasible project alternatives to reduce environmental impacts; and
- Limits court review of project approvals by establishing deadlines for filing and resolving lawsuits and limiting evidence court may consider and relief it can order.

Arguments in Support	Arguments in Opposition
Supporters argue that CEQA has been abused to environmentalists and NIMBYs to increase cost and create massive delays in the construction of critical housing, transportation, and water projects across California. This will limit the scope of lawsuits and expedite processing of application without changing the environmental projections and regulations that underly CEQA. **Support:** California Chamber of Commerce, California Building Industry Association California Business Roundtable, among others.	Opponents argue that Prop 45 won't lower living costs and instead benefits corporate polluters by weakening environmental and public review. It risks public health, increases pollution near communities, and shifts power away from residents by limiting public input. **Opposition:** Center for Environmental Health, NRDC Action Fund, State Building and Construction Trades Council of CA, Surfrider Foundation, Western Center on Law and Poverty, among others.

Potential Impacts to Contra Costa County

Proposition 45 would impose strict new timelines and requirements on local agencies to complete environmental review. It would also limit community input and the ability to propose alternatives. Mandated approval actions for missed deadlines could force counties to make premature or legally vulnerable decisions; increasing litigation risk rather than streamlining approvals.

The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building
1025 Escobar St., 4th floor
Martinez, California 94553

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

June 23, 2026

The Honorable Gavin Newsom
Governor, State of California
1001 O Street, Suite 9000
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: **Contra Costa County 2026-27 State Budget Priorities**

Dear Governor Newsom:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, we remain committed to working with you and your Administration to enact a budget that enables counties to provide the essential services California's communities rely on. There is no bigger priority for Contra Costa County than to address the fiscal challenges the state and counties face so that we can accomplish our shared mission to protect the safety and well-being of Californians.

The Legislative Budget Plan, approved by the Legislature as AB 109 (Gabriel) on June 15, 2026, presents a responsible solution that supports several critical priorities necessary to maintaining a high quality of life in our state. This includes funding to implement H.R. 1, address homelessness, reduce crime, and preserve current fiscal requirements for the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program. These programs are not optional; they are fundamental to California's long-term health, safety, and stability.

While building reserves and addressing budget deficits are necessary, Contra Costa County continues to stress that the budget must also mitigate impacts on California's communities, particularly those associated with H.R. 1. Counties deliver a number of health and human services (HHS) on behalf of the state and without additional state support, our County will be forced to mitigate these impacts at the expense of other essential public services, which may include public safety, fire response, elections and more, leaving counties facing significant challenges in delivering the services California communities need and deserve.

As you consider AB 109, which is pending before you, and you negotiate a final budget agreement, Contra Costa County respectfully requests the following to be included in the final 2026-27 State Budget.

County HHS H.R. 1 Impacts
As passed on June 15, 2026, via AB 109, the Legislature's budget plan provides additional funding above the May Revision to support counties in protecting safety net services for vulnerable Californians, including funding for the county eligibility workforce, indigent care and public hospital systems. Without these investments, counties throughout California will be unable to provide critical medical care and nutrition assistance on behalf of the state and millions of Californians.

(1) County Indigent Care Programs: Adopt the Legislature's Action that Provides $125 million General Fund for an Indigent Care/Emergency Only Medi-Cal Program

AB 109 provides $125 million General Fund in 2026-27 for the creation of an emergency only program for the indigent care population that will lose full-scope Medi-Cal due to H.R. 1 community engagement requirements. This funding will help ensure continued access to health care services for hundreds of thousands of Californians while the state develops a long-term approach to meeting the health care needs of medically indigent individuals.

(2) Public Hospital Systems: Adopt the Legislature's Action that Provides $250 million General Fund for Public Hospital Systems

Contra Costa County operates a public hospital and nine community clinics. To help address the fiscal challenges that public hospitals will face under H.R. 1, AB 109 provides $250 million in 2026-27 for public hospital system support. This funding will enable public hospitals to continue to provide quality services to all members of our communities.

(3) County Eligibility Workforce: Adopt the Legislature's Action that Provides $459 million General Fund for County Eligibility Work

AB 109 increases investments beyond what was included in the May Revision to help people maintain their Medi-Cal coverage and CalFresh benefits. Taken together, the Legislature is providing $459 million General Fund for county eligibility workload and administration related to H.R. 1 implementation in 2026-27, with multi-year expenditure authority.

Funding for Distressed Hospitals
Adopt the Legislature's Action to Fund up to $190 million General Fund, Upon Approval of the Department of Finance, for Additional Loans Through the Existing Distressed Hospital Loan Program

Hospitals in California, particularly those in rural areas, are facing significant financial pressures, due to the impacts of H.R. 1, which will reduce health care coverage and increase uncompensated care, limit bargaining power with health plans, and challenge maintaining their workforce.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)
Adopt the Legislature's Action to Reject the IHSS Cost Shift Proposal

AB 109 rejects the Administration's proposal that would shift costs to counties for hours per case growth within the IHSS program. This cost shift is estimated to result in increased county costs of $360.6 million starting in 2027-28 and growing each year. Contra Costa County opposes this proposal because it would undermine the existing IHSS fiscal structure, incorrectly attribute the cause of hours growth, and negatively impact IHSS recipients and providers.

Medi-Cal Mobile Crisis Benefit
Adopt the Legislature's Action to Reject the Administration's Proposal to Make Mobile Crisis a County-Optional Medi-Cal Benefit and Instead Provide $125 million from the 988 Special Fund and $53 million in Proposition 35 (MCO Tax) Funding for Mobile Crisis Services

Medi-Cal mobile crisis is currently a statewide benefit, preventing hospitalizations and law enforcement encounters with people who need behavioral health services in the community. The Administration's proposal to make it a county-optional benefit would shift the costs to counties, which are already struggling with flat realignment funding and the impacts to county finances from H.R. 1. Mobile Crisis programs like Contra Costa County's A3 Program (Anyone, Anywhere, Anytime) help ensure that people in crisis can receive 24/7 behavioral and mental health crisis response service. It provides immediate phone support, triage, and in-person field teams equipped to de-escalate mental health or substance use crises for residents of all ages, helping result in better outcomes and literally save lives.

Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) Program
Build Upon the Legislature's Action to Fund HHAP at $900 million General Fund in 2026-27 by Reinstating Intent Language to Fund an Additional $1 billion General Fund for HHAP in 2027-28, and Pass Trailer Bill Language (TBL) to Streamline Distribution of Funding by September 1, 2026

AB 109 provides an additional $400 million General Fund for Round 7 of HHAP, in addition to the $500 million already appropriated. The $900 million General Fund in total funding is almost the full amount counties advocated for in 2026-27. The Legislature's budget plan also includes placeholder TBL to implement the funding. Contra Costa County looks forward to working with you and the Legislature to ensure that there is streamlined distribution of Round 7 funding by September 1, 2026, and that new funding requirements are appropriate, realistic, and not administratively burdensome.

Proposition 36
Build Upon the Legislature's Action on Proposition 36 Funding

AB 109 allocates $50 million one-time General Fund to support the implementation of Proposition 36 and language that indicates the allocation will be determined in future legislation.

The inclusion of funding for local implementation of Proposition 36 in the Legislative Plan is a strong first step in recognizing the will of the voters in passing the initiative and the ongoing challenges counties face in delivering necessary services. However, Contra Costa County must continue to reinforce the dire need for ongoing funding across multiple impacted county departments, with a particular demand for recovery support services and building out treatment capacity.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
Adopt the Legislature's Action to Provide $50 million for VOCA Funding

AB 109 includes $50 million one-time General Fund to supplement funding for VOCA, an increase of the $25 million General Fund proposed in the May Revision, to support counties and other service providers in maintaining critical victim services for thousands of survivors statewide.

Indigent Defense
Adopt the Legislature's Action to Provide $5 million one-time General Fund for an Indigent Defense Pilot Program

AB 109 provides $5 million one-time General Fund for an indigent defense pilot program, geared towards supporting counties in disproportionately impacted areas of the state, who have demonstrated a willingness to improve their systems of indigent defense.

Development Impact Fees
Adopt the Legislature's Action to Defer the Development Impact Fee Proposal

The Legislature's budget plan defers action on the Administration's Development Impact Fee TBL proposal, which would discourage or prohibit county development impact fees assessed on affordable housing projects. Our County imposes impact fees to fund development related essential infrastructure and services such as water, sewer, fire protection, parks, flood control, and libraries. These fees are strictly cost recovery tools, not revenue sources, and they enable the infrastructure necessary for new housing and economic development. Without development impact fees, communities cannot afford infrastructure necessary to support development that ensures the safety, health, and vibrancy of our communities.

Thank you for considering Contra Costa County's position on the above budget issues. We urge the state to meet this moment and stand with counties to protect the essential services millions of Californians rely on every single day.

Sincerely,

Diane Burgis

DIANE BURGIS
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County State Legislative Delegation
Monica Nino, County Administrator
Jami Morritt, Chief Assistant Clerk of the Board
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building
1025 Escobar St., 4th floor
Martinez, California 94553

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

July 20, 2026

The Honorable Sabrina Cervantes
Chair, Senate Appropriations Committee
State Capitol, Room 412
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: **<u>AB 2216 (Aguiar-Curry) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. – OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED</u>**

Dear Chair Cervantes:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to respectfully oppose AB 2216, unless amended. We initially supported the bill to expand and update the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta Conservancy (Delta Conservancy) to cover the remaining portions of the Delta counties by creating a Valley Conservancy and to better serve its current jurisdiction in the legal Delta and Suisun Marsh with the request that Contra Costa County be included in the expansion. The proposed expansion as currently written includes the entirety of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo counties and leaves out a portion of Contra Costa County (CCC). We understand that this is based on the potential to dilute future funding. This is unjustified because the proposed Valley conservancy boundary does not follow a recognized watershed boundary, as shown in the maps enclosed.

From both a policy and fairness perspective, Contra Costa County should receive the same treatment as the other Delta counties included in the expansion. Contra Costa shares many of the same watershed, agricultural, habitat, and climate resilience challenges as the other counties eligible under the bill. Excluding only Contra Costa creates an inequitable result and arbitrarily denies our communities access to the same opportunities for partnership and investment that the bill extends to neighboring counties.

The latest version of the bill includes protections like the following language, which would ensure that any projects in the expanded area - including projects that would take place in the expanded area of CCC, benefit the Delta watershed.

> *"(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the expansion of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy to the Valley, Lake, and Delta Conservancy not distract or supplant the conservancy's work in the Delta in any way. Rather, the intent of the expansion is to provide additional resources to achieve the conservancy's mission within the Delta."*

Since its creation in 2010, the Delta Conservancy has consistently worked with local communities to identify shared objectives and develop locally supported priority projects that provide a statewide benefit. AB 2216 will expand the areas receiving those benefits, supporting greater watershed scale projects and new sources of funding. The Delta Conservancy has provided over $130 million in state and federal funding for more than 140 projects that improve recreation opportunities, drive tourism, fund locally backed restoration and climate resilient programs and support Delta agriculture.

Contra Costa County is uniquely positioned at the intersection of the Valley, the Delta, and the San Francisco Bay. Accordingly, the following amendments are requested to reflect this:

- Section 32310 (j): "*Valley" means the lands within the Counties of Yolo, Sacramento, Solano, San Joaquin <u>and Contra Costa</u> that are outside of the Delta.*"

We appreciate the intent of this legislation and respectfully offer these amendments to ensure that this legislation effectively carries out its stated goals.

Thank you for considering these amendments and our position. We are happy to answer any questions.

Sincerely,

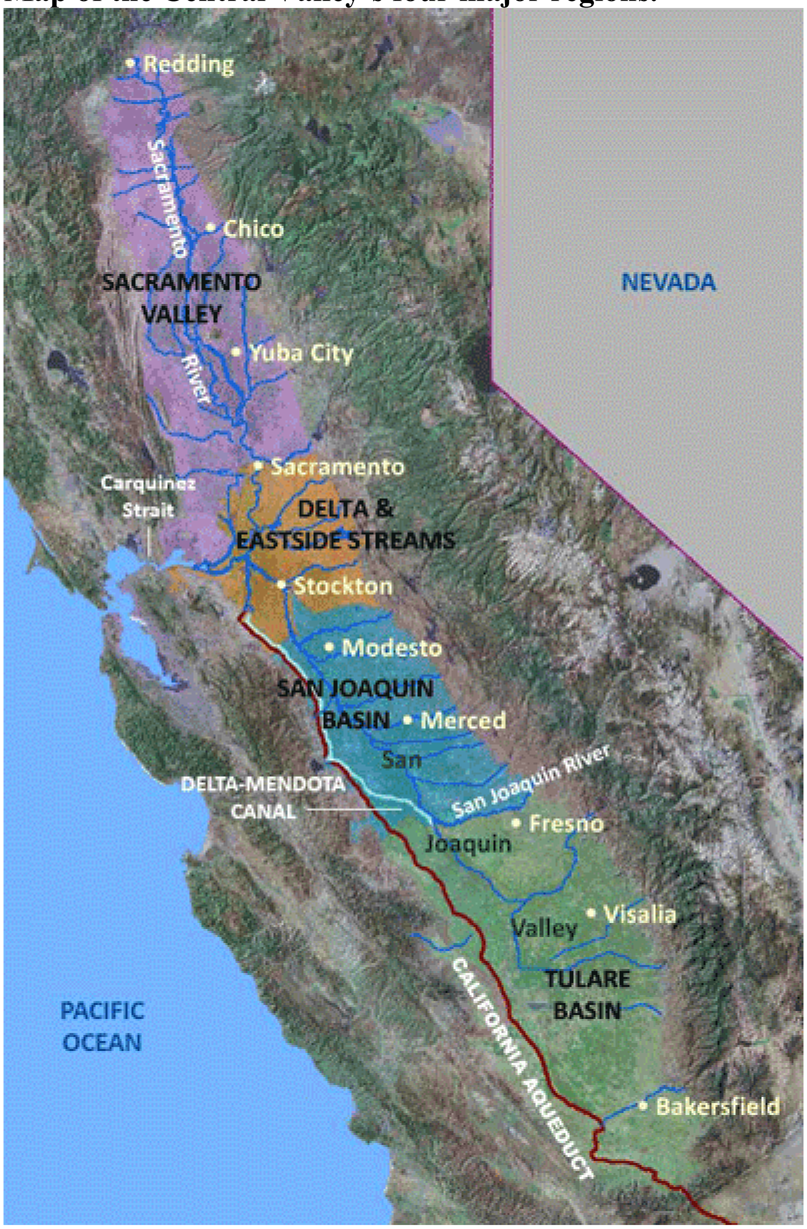
Diane Burgis

DIANE BURGIS
Chair, Board of Supervisors

Encl: Map of Central Valley's four regions
Map of the five areas of the San Francisco Bay Delta Watershed
Map of Sacramento and San Joaquin River Watershed Estuary Project

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
John Kopchik, Director of Conservation and Development
Ryan Hernandez, Manager of the Contra Costa Water Agency
Abigail Fateman, Executive Director of the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy
Audrey Ratajczak, Cruz Strategies

Map of the Central Valley's four major regions.



https://ca.water.usgs.gov/projects/central-valley/about-central-valley.html

The five main areas of the San Francisco Bay Delta Watershed.

https://www.epa.gov/sfbay-delta/about#approach

Sacramento and San Joaquin River Watershed Estuary Project

The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building
1025 Escobar St., 4th floor
Martinez, California 94553

John Gioia, 1st District
Candace Andersen, 2nd District
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Ken Carlson, 4th District
Shanelle Scales-Preston, 5th District

Contra Costa County

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

August 10, 2026

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

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

The Honorable Dr. Corey Jackson, Chair
Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2
1021 O Street, Room 6120
Sacramento, CA 95814

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

RE: **Request to Protect Child Safety by Delaying CWS-CARES System Launch & Enhancing Accountability Measures**

Dear Chairs Gabriel, Laird, Jackson, and Menjivar:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our serious concerns regarding the impending launch of the Child Welfare Services–California Automated Response and Engagement System (CWS-CARES). We respectfully request a six- to eight-month delay of the State's planned go-live date, strengthened project accountability measures, and increased legislative oversight through adoption of the County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA)-proposed trailer bill and budget bill language.

Concerns Regarding System Readiness and Child Safety

The current October 26, 2026, launch date presents unacceptable risks to child safety and county operations. The CWS-CARES system remains incomplete, with critical functionality, testing, and county readiness activities still underway just months before implementation. County child welfare agencies—and the frontline workers who rely on this system to protect vulnerable children—cannot safely operate within an environment defined by unresolved defects, unstable functionality, and incomplete development.

Recent testing conducted by frontline county staff in the Production Simulation (Prod Sim) environment continues to reveal significant gaps in system performance, including issues previously reported during Extended User System Testing (EUST) that remain unresolved. Launching an unfinished system creates a high probability of system failures and data gaps that may result in uninvestigated allegations of abuse or neglect, unnecessary removals, placement disruptions, and even serious injury or child fatalities. The combination of extensive defects, design limitations, data conversion issues, and insufficient time for counties to train, test, and prepare places both children and social workers at substantial risk.

System Functionality Issues
County staff have identified several essential areas where system performance remains inadequate:

Record Search Performance:
Search functions continue to experience significant delays, inconsistent response times, and inaccurate results. These deficiencies prevent screeners from capturing referrals during calls and undermine the core function of identifying child welfare history quickly and accurately.

Workflow Constraints:
CWS-CARES currently requires users to complete and save certain tasks before advancing to subsequent activities. This inflexible workflow delays workers' ability to respond promptly to matters involving child safety.

Data Conversion Errors:
Data migration from legacy systems has resulted in numerous inaccuracies, including incorrect referral start dates, missing information in client disposition fields, and incomplete contact logs. These errors undermine the integrity of historical case information and compromise decision-making.

Training and Workforce Readiness
Counties have not been provided adequate time or resources to train staff on the new system. Training materials are still being developed, in-person training schedules remain uncertain, and staff often encounter barriers when attempting to complete required courses. Because development work continues, training cannot fully prepare staff for the system as it will exist at launch. Training gaps leave workers unable to use CWS-CARES effectively, compounding operational risks and further jeopardizing child safety.

Delays in access to the Production Simulation environment have prevented staff from evaluating converted data, verifying permissions, planning business processes, and testing critical functionality such as interfaces with CalSAWS. Counties are frequently asked to make decisions on complex issues within extremely short timeframes, leaving insufficient opportunity for thoughtful planning or operational alignment.

Instructors delivering Training for Trainers have reported concerns about their own readiness, noting that they were encountering materials for the first time during sessions and were unable to adequately explain workflow logic or answer participant questions. Counties also lack guidance on how to correct inaccurate data entered into CWS-CARES, including basic instructions on removing individuals mistakenly added to referrals or cases.

Operational and Business Process Impacts
Counties are attempting to redesign business processes while core system functionality is still in flux. Without stable functionality, counties cannot adequately test workflows, update policy guides, or integrate clerical support roles. Limited county system support staff—such as Contra

Costa County's team of three—are expected to absorb significant volumes of questions and troubleshooting responsibilities despite inadequate preparatory training.

Staff are currently expected to complete online training, learn the new system, review converted data, test functionality, verify permissions, and identify defects within a condensed timeframe—all while carrying out demanding child welfare responsibilities. Many of these tasks depend on one another, making the timeline unworkable and impossible to meet without compromising safety and quality.

Request for Legislative Action

Given these urgent concerns, the County of Contra Costa respectfully requests legislative intervention to delay the CWS-CARES launch by at least six months and no more than eight months, and to codify the enhanced project accountability requirements prior to implementation. CWDA estimates that such an extension will require approximately $100 million to $180.7 million in State General Fund resources, depending on the level of federal fund drawdown. This investment is necessary to prevent system failures and protect the well-being of California's most vulnerable children and families.

Launching an unfinished system places foster children at direct risk, imposes an unsustainable administrative burden on social workers, and transfers unacceptable liability to counties. We urge you to adopt CWDA's proposed budget actions to safeguard California's children, families, and communities.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

Sincerely,

Diane Burgis

DIANE BURGIS
Chair, Board of Supervisors

Encl.: California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA) letter, dated July 14, 2026
cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation:
Senator Jesse Arreguín
Senator Christopher Cabaldon
Senator Tim Grayson
Assemblymember Anamarie Ávila Farías
Assemblymember Rebecca Bauer-Kahan
Assemblymember Buffy Wicks
Assemblymember Lori Wilson
Honorable Members, Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 3
Honorable Members, Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
Dr. Marla Stuart, Director of Employment & Human Services Department
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

CWDA
Advancing Human Services for the Welfare of *All* Californians

925 L Street, Suite 350
Sacramento, CA 95814
p: 916.443.1749 | f: 916.443.3202
cwda.org

July 14, 2026

The Honorable Robert Rivas
Speaker,
California State Assembly
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0029

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

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

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

The Honorable Alex Lee
Chair, Assembly Human Services Committee
1020 N Street, Room 124
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Josh Becker
Chair, Senate Human Services Committee
1021 O Street, Ste. 6520
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Dr. Corey A. Jackson
Chair, Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2
1021 O Street, Suite 6120
Sacramento, CA 95814

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

RE: REQUEST TO PROTECT CHILD SAFETY BY DELAYING CWS-CARES SYSTEM LAUNCH & ENHANCING ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

Dear Pro Tem Limón and Speaker Rivas, and Chairs Laird, Gabriel, Becker, Lee, Menjivar, and Jackson:

On behalf of the County Welfare Directors Association of California (CWDA), we write to express our urgent concerns regarding the readiness of the Child Welfare Services-California Automated Response and Engagement System (CWS-CARES). Moving forward with the planned October 26, 2026, launch date is no longer a viable option compatible with child safety. The CWS-CARES system is underperforming and incomplete, with project milestones and deliverables significantly behind schedule with less than four months out from the system's planned launch. The Project's poor health assessment is corroborated by the State's own independent oversight consultants in their monthly reports to the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), as well as the Project's statutorily mandated monthly reports to the Legislature and Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO).[i]

Releasing an incomplete system to frontline county social workers jeopardizes the integrity of California's child welfare practice and infrastructure, and poses a high risk of probable system failures and data gaps that may result in uninvestigated reports of abuse or neglect, severe trauma related to unnecessary removals, placement disruptions, serious injury, or a child fatality. Therefore, we respectfully request urgent legislative intervention to delay the CWS-CARES planned Go-live date of October 26, 2026, by at least six months and no more than eight months, and to codify enhanced Project accountability measures that must be achieved prior to launch. CWDA estimates a six-month to eight-month extension would require approximately $100 million to $180.7 million State General Fund, depending on level of federal funds drawdown and additional assumptions as further detailed on pages 6-7. As detailed below, given the stakes of proceeding with the implementation as presently planned, this is a necessary investment to prevent critical failures and potentially devasting outcomes for California's most vulnerable children and families.

Should the planned Go-live date go unchanged, the implementation of an unfinished and untested system will trigger immediate, cascading impacts across multiple domains of practice:

- Direct Risks to Child Safety: Current design flaws, which are not scheduled to be fixed by launch, include:
    - In CWS/CMS, contact notes are consolidated in a single location, providing one place to review the latest information about the child or youth, family, and caregivers. In CARES, contact notes are documented in multiple places throughout the system, making it difficult for a worker to be confident they have all relevant information when reviewing information in the child's CARES files to determine services and plans of care, which could introduce risks to child safety. For example, if a safety issue regarding a relative's behavior with the child is raised during a Child and Family Team (CFT) meeting and a plan is made to observe contact with that relative, the documentation is only present in that section of the system. If that social worker, or later a different social worker, does not see that contact note, they will not know to more carefully screen the interaction and pursue remedial activities to support the child's safety.

    - When searching for a potential placement, the system only returns a single placement option at a time, making it extremely time consuming to find a placement for children and youth, particularly those with high needs. For foster youth who are commercially-sexually exploited or have severe behavioral health needs, for example, having complete information on appropriate placement settings that can meet the foster youth's needs is critical to ensuring timely and safe access to services.

    - Additionally, the system currently cannot clearly document language translation needs, risking miscommunications during child abuse investigations involving vulnerable children or caregivers that could lead to decisions being made about child safety without all of the necessary information. For example, If the child is bilingual, but more comfortable speaking Spanish, and the social worker does not know this and speaks only in English, the child may not convey clearly that their bruises were the result of abuse instead of having fallen off their bunk bed. The worker may consider the injuries to be accidental and the child could continue to get hurt in the future because the origin of the injuries was not understood.

- Compounded Workforce Burnout: California is facing a severe social worker retention crisis. Forcing staff to navigate a flawed and incomplete system while managing manual workarounds and incomplete/flawed data conversions will drastically increase the administrative burden, accelerating worker burnout, exacerbating critical staffing shortages, and increasing risks to child safety.

- Legal and Financial Liability: Requiring counties to work in a system incapable of reliably tracking court mandates, statutory timelines, and fully supporting confidentiality protections raises significant liability concerns for counties. Delivery of an incomplete CWS-CARES system that poses risks of child safety passes the liability onto counties for future litigation and significant new costs. For example, the fiscal impacts of just one just one lawsuit can fall in the tens of millions of dollars, with some recent child welfare-related litigation costs and damages awards against counties and social workers exceeding $30 million each.

Time Constraints Shortchange Safe, Complete, and True Production Simulation, Forcing High-Risk Manual Workarounds

We respect that our State partners at the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and Office of Technology and Solutions Integration (OTSI) remain steadfast in their commitment to delivering a system that is on time, on budget, and eligible for full Federal Financial Participation (FFP), actively partnering with CWDA and counties to triage and prioritize fixes to known and emerging defects, application usability issues, and poor data integrity. Together, we are continuing to exhaust all available remediation and harm reduction efforts. However, based on the industry standard, active county end user feedback, and experience from other comparable IT system conversions, the nature and magnitude of setbacks this Project has encountered over the last two months would typically materialize 12 to 18 months prior to launch, providing adequate time for quality remediation, data conversion, full functionality testing, and county readiness. Recent Project deficiencies include significant development backlogs, unsecure confidentiality controls, critical design gaps, unresolved defects, and incomplete and unvalidated data conversion related to the transition of 30 billion case records spanning three decades. In order to meet the October launch date, the Project is relegated to shortchanging a safe, complete, and true simulation of production inclusive of substantially complete and accurate data, making it impossible for counties to prepare their staff and business processes so that social workers, probation officers as well as tribal entities with Title IV-E agreements can find and record critical child safety data in the system.

Frontline staff and management rely on a statewide case management system to track abuse investigations, evaluate immediate child safety risks, coordinate foster care placements and services, report to the courts, and issue timely caregiver and supportive service payments. Such end-to-end baseline system functionality and several essential features will not be fully supported by Go-live and are not scheduled for completion until January 2027 and into the spring of next year. Even if some of the core baseline functionality is available by October 2026, data conversion and other key testing and quality control measures have not been completed, resulting in counties developing plans consistent with their existing disaster planning protocols which include resorting to basic "pen and paper" tracking of mandated reports, investigation findings and monthly contacts with foster children and families, to name a few key functions. **Unlike information recorded in the statewide case management system, manual workarounds like pen and paper and spreadsheets are not visible to other staff or counties responsible for subsequent child safety decisions, significantly increasing the risk that critical decisions will be made without access to all relevant information.**

Our risk assessment regarding the Project's poor health is corroborated by the State's own independent oversight consultants in their monthly reports to the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), as well as the Project's statutorily mandated monthly reports to the Legislature and Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO).[ii] These reports consistently reflect the Project in a 'Red' status, signaling that work is significantly behind schedule and unlikely to be safely completed by the target implementation date. The complexity and delay-prone nature of transitional systems like CWS-CMS has been observed in other states with similar systems and documented nationally as a barrier to CCWIS compliance by the ACF in a recently issued June 2026 brief,[iii] noting that "Legacy systems with complex or convoluted architecture and poor documentation require more effort to transition and maintain during the transition period. The scope and scale of data migration from legacy systems to new CCWIS systems also affects the complexity of a project."

Even if needed functionality is delivered before Go-live, time is running out for adequate testing and county readiness activities needed to support implementation. For example, the CWS-CARES system must comply with federal requirements for a single integrated eligibility determination which requires interfacing with CalSAWS. This interface continues to be developed and has not yet been adequately tested. If there are defects or flaws in this interface, this can result in missed or late payments to foster caregivers, including kinship caregivers, which could result in placement disruption and further trauma to foster children and potential disruptions for non-minor dependents (NMDs) aged 18-21 in supervised independent living settings.

Requested Statute for CARES Stabilization Period, County Readiness and Accountability

To protect the lives of the children and families we serve, we respectfully request the Legislature's support to enact trailer bill language (TBL) delaying the CWS-CARES launch by six to eight months, no later than June 30, 2027, after objective statutory readiness milestones and criteria have been achieved. We propose establishing the following readiness criteria and timelines to support a successful launch:

- <u>Completion of Baseline Functionality and Efficiency Improvements to Hotline Functionality:</u> Require the programming and deployment of all baseline requirements outlined in Special Project Report 6 (SPR6), including the resolution of the approximately three hundred outstanding essential stories,[iv] as well as all outstanding critical, high, and medium defects. Furthermore, require development of the necessary enhancements to the Hotline functionality that maintain timely response times and do not increase caller wait time nor delay investigations. We propose a strict system delivery schedule for completion of outstanding items as detailed in our proposed TBL; all to be completed and deployed to production simulation no later than December 14, 2026.

- Full Data Conversion with Certification: Complete and accurate conversion of all historical case records from CWS/CMS and full conversion of all planned supporting systems[v] data into CARES. The project must provide counties with a minimum of six continuous weeks, beginning no later than January 31, 2027, to review and validate the results of the full data conversion in production simulation. For example, confirming that critical history of prior allegations of abuse or neglect is not lost or corrupted. Furthermore, the CARES project must supply certification from the Project's existing IV&V vendor to the Legislature and to counties that the conversion meets the Comprehensive Child Welfare Information Systems (CCWIS) Data Quality Plan (DQP) under 45 CFR 1355.52(d). This step is critical to successfully transitioning approximately 30 billion records that have accumulated over the 30-years in the CWS/CMS system as well as incorporating multiple external system data into CWS-CARES.

- Support for the Full Five-Month County Readiness Window in Production Simulation with All Essential Stories and Converted Data: The provision of a minimum of five consecutive months for county business process redesign and staff training prior to launch. At least three months of this window must occur only after all essential stories have been deployed to production simulation along with a full and validated data conversion in production simulation. We also propose strict timelines for the training vendor to update training and implementation materials; the establishment of a plan for user support no later than September 30, 2026; the provision of a plan for data access during the conversion cutover window and the issuance of instructions for entering this data into CARES by December 14, 2026; and the issuance of state policy guidance regarding any workarounds or other data entry requirements no later than February 1, 2027, so counties have the necessary information to incorporate these materials into their training, organizational changes management (OCM), and operational readiness plans. This will prevent the immense financial waste and irresponsible use of staff time resulting from training and re-training staff in a constantly shifting and unstable environment. We also propose expanding the content of the monthly legislative briefings to include implementation metrics such as system performance, workforce readiness, manual workaround burden, continuity of operations and child safety risks.

- Guarantee the Operational Safety Net: Extend read-only access to the legacy CWS/CMS system for at least one-year post launch, providing a necessary historical reference for county staff. Also, to the extent permitted by federal CCWIS regulation, allow counties to maintain read-only access to external system data that has not been converted to CARES, and which must be maintained to meet data retention policies or until such time the data can be converted into future versions of CARES.

- Lessons Learned for CARES Version Two: To ensure the safety and wellbeing of California's children and continue to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of CARES for end users, we request that the legislature to direct CDSS and OTSI to work with CWDA, and CPOC to provide a plan no later than May 1, 2027, to gather and incorporate end user input into the initial design and ongoing development of CARES V2, and to establish annual reports to the LAO no later than January 15, 2028.

- Exemption from Contracting Requirements: Recognizing the need for urgency to maintain access to

CWS/CMS while finalizing the CARES build, conversion, and readiness activities, we have proposed a broad exemption to contracting requirements to allow CDSS and OTSI to negotiate the requisite changes to contracts, or enter new contracts, to accomplish these timelines.

- Accompanying Budget Bill Language - Allow Access to Existing County Support Funding Allocation for FY 2026-27 regardless of CARES Version Development: With our requested delay of the CARES launch, we ask the legislature direct CDSS and OTSI to make the request to the Department of Finance and California Department of Technology to redirect funds from the $10 million set aside to support counties for CARES Version Two (V2) as it is unlikely there will be significant county activities for V2 in FY 2026-27, and allow it to be used for Version One (V1) activities.

Budget Impacts of Proposed Delay to Protect Child Safety

The shift from October, 2026, to an April through mid-June, 2027 Go Live date will result in additional costs. According to CWDA's projections, **a 6-month delay is estimated to cost $100 million to $133.0 million General Fund, while an 8-month delay is projected to cost $133.3 million to $180.7 million General Fund**. To continue county access to CWS/CMS, support continued development of the CWS-CARES in a manner that incorporates all essential stories and completes remaining development, testing, quality control, and data conversion activities and resolves all critical, high and medium defects necessary prior to Go Live, CWDA estimates a breakdown of delay costs as follows:

- $36.3 to $65.9 million State General Fund (SGF) for CWS/CMS and related access, and
- $63.6 to $114.8 million SGF for CWS-CARES Version 1 (V1) carrying costs.
- Total costs combined are estimated to be in the range of $100 to $180.7 million SGF, depending whether the project is delayed through April or June 2027 and depending on the level of eligible federal funds drawdown.
- Accompanying budget bill language is proposed to authorize the Department of Finance to accordingly increase the CWS-CARES budget authority, and to effectuate the aforementioned transfer for county readiness funds from V2 to V1.

CWDA notes the following with respect to our cost assumptions:

- CWDA believes the CWS/CMS carrying costs will be eligible for approximately 26.5 percent FFP, rather than the current 50 percent federal financial participation (FFP) rate, pursuant to federal guidance that allows FFP for non-CCWIS compliant systems. This is counter to information provided by CDSS in December 2025 that no FFP can be provided. However, CWDA's higher range estimate does account for the possibility of 100% State General Fund in the event of federal denial of necessary cost allocation plan amendments.

- Even in the event that CWS-CARES V1 launches in October 2026, there will be necessary carrying costs post Go-live due to the significant amount of continued and needed development that currently is planned for the incomplete system. The FFP for this work is unknown and therefore, we estimate a range to account for 50% FFP through June 2027, and also a higher General Fund cost scenario of 50% FFP through December 2026 with the aforementioned non-CCWIS rate of 26% from January through June 2027.

- We estimate the above cost projections are a maximum-exposure estimate across both categories for prospective FFP. Moreover, as noted, given there are subsequent releases planned for originally established V1 functionality through at least the first quarter of 2027, we estimate the State would have otherwise incurred some portion the V1 carrying costs even without a formal extension. CWDA requests the Administration's technical assistance to estimate that portion of costs, which may result in a reduced net General Fund impact.

CWDA recognizes the financial risks to California, as conveyed by CDSS, OTSI, and other Administration representatives, of delaying Go-live. We also believe that California is equally at risk of such action if the system is unable to perform the functionality agreed to with the federal administration due to system failures, defects or flaws resulting from rushed development, and incomplete testing and deployment of the system, with the added risks posed to our state's most vulnerable children and families, and additional costs borne by counties related to likely damages and litigation that a system failure may trigger. To mitigate such risks, we believe this is a necessary investment to bring a promising new CWS-CARES system, with new and improved functionality, across the final finish line.

Conclusion

We join our State partners in remaining unequivocal in our shared commitment to transition CWS-CMS, our nearly 30-year-old legacy IT child welfare case management system, to one that better supports the safety and wellbeing of children and families in the Child Welfare System, brings California into federal CCWIS compliance, and facilitates the completion of key legislative priorities like implementation of the Tiered Rates Structure (TRS), unlocking federal prevention services dollars, and continuing our progress in reducing disproportionate child welfare involvement of racial and ethnic minorities through the power of automated systems. All of these shared aims, however, are in imminent jeopardy should the Project's Go-live date remain unchanged, and an irreversible incident befalls a child or family.

We recognize that delaying this system's launch carries a fiscal cost to the State. However, at less than four months from launch, too much work remains outstanding to be successfully completed on time and in keeping with child safety. The current strategy of simultaneously completing baseline development, resolving defects, converting and validating data, conducting user testing, redesigning business processes and training approximately 25,000 county and tribal staff simultaneously to meet an inflexible October deadline is unsound and unsafe. Launching an incomplete system does not erase the remaining work or cost. It transfers that work into a live child welfare environment where system defects, incomplete data, and manual workarounds will directly affect frontline decision-making.

The more fiscally responsible approach is a controlled, milestone-based stabilization period in which the State completes and validates the system, counties conduct meaningful readiness activities against a stable environment, and implementation proceeds only after objective criteria are met. This approach protects both the State's financial investment and the children and families whose safety depends upon the system functioning as intended. Our proposed TBL criteria prevent these avoidable system costs and represent the most fiscally responsible path forward.

Most importantly, the human cost of a premature launch is simply too high. Launching an unfinished system directly endangers California's most vulnerable children, places an unbearable administrative burden on our workforce and passes destabilizing liability and risk onto counties. We look forward to partnering with the Legislature and the Administration to ensure CWS-CARES fulfills its core purpose: providing our county social workers with a safe, reliable, and functional tool to protect California's most vulnerable children.

Sincerely,

Carlos Marquez III
Executive Director
County Welfare Directors Association of California

cc:
Honorable Members, Assembly Human Services Committee
Honorable Members, Senate Human Services Committee
Members and Staff of the Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 3
Members and Staff of the Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2
Chris Woods, Office of the Senate President Pro Tempore
Mareva Brown, Office of the Senate President Pro Tempore
Naima Ford-Antal, Senate Human Services Committee
Jason Sisney, Office of the Speaker of the Assembly
Kelsy Castillo, Office of the Speaker of the Assembly
Alexandria Smith, Assembly Committee on Human Services
Jessica Langtry, Assembly Committee on Human Services
Elizabeth Freeman, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 3
Nicole Vazquez, Assembly Committee on Budget Subcommittee No. 2
Kirk Feely, Fiscal Director, Senate Republican Caucus
Joseph Shinstock, Fiscal Director, Assembly Republican Caucus

Megan DeSousa, Senate Republican Fiscal Office
Eric Dietz, Assembly Republican Fiscal Office
Richard Figueroa, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
Paula Villescaz, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
Kim Johnson, Health and Human Services Agency
Corrin Buchanan, Health and Human Services Agency
Jennifer Troia, California Department of Social Services
Adam Dondro, Office of Technology and Solutions Integration
Joe Stephenshaw, Department of Finance
Kris Cook, Department of Finance
Justin Garrett, California State Association of Counties
Ginni Bella Navarre, Legislative Analyst's Office
Mark Newton, Legislative Analyst's Office
Xin Ma, Legislative Analyst's Office

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[i] The independent project oversight rating and dashboard is available online at: https://www.projecttracking.technology.ca.gov/Home/Details?id=2d0ec0f6-ac47-495a-980a-65d353a17210. The monthly reports to the Legislature and Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) are available online at: https://cwds.ca.gov/monthly_reports.

[ii] The independent project oversight rating and dashboard is available online at: https://www.projecttracking.technology.ca.gov/Home/Details?id=2d0ec0f6-ac47-495a-980a-65d353a17210. The monthly reports to the Legislature and Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) are available online at: https://cwds.ca.gov/monthly_reports.

[iii] Child Welfare Technology System Implementation Shows Minimal Progress: After 10 years and $2 Billion, Modern Information Systems Are Still Out of Reach, USDHHS (June 1, 2026), https://aspe.hhs.gov/reports/ccwis-implementation-shows-minimal-progress

[iv] The CARES Project defines essential stories as those where a user is unable to execute a necessary business process and there is no possible workaround. The "three hundred outstanding essential stories" comprise approximately 260 essential stories from the baseline requirements as well as 38 essential stories derived from county feedback during End-User Scenario Testing 3 (EUST3).

[v] Supporting systems data to be converted includes CARES Live for CANS Data, Structured Decision Making (SDM), and Resource Family Approval (RFA) data from Binti, Greenfield, San Luis Obispo County and Contra Costa County. Other supporting system that will interface with CARES include the California Department of Education (CDE), Regional Center Details from Department of Developmental Services (DDS), Licensing

Information System & Facility Automation System (LIS/FAS), County Expense Claim Reporting Information System (CECRIS), Foster Care Eligibility Determination (FCED) with CalSAWS, Case Management Assessment (CMA), Person-Centered Intelligence Solution (P-CIS), and Juvenile Network (JNET).

The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building
1025 Escobar St., 4th floor
Martinez, California 94553

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

August 12, 2026

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

The Honorable Monique Limón
Senate President pro Tempore
1021 O Street, Room 8518
Sacramento, CA 95814

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

RE: **Wildfire Liability, Mitigation, and Accountability Proposal Concerns**

Dear Governor Newson, Pro Tem Limón, and Speaker Rivas:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County and the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District, I write to express our strong opposition to any proposal that would shift wildfire liability away from California's privately owned utilities and onto local governments, taxpayers, and fire survivors. Any statutory changes to wildfire liability must support community recovery, ensure accountability, and protect essential public services.

We have significant concerns regarding proposals that would shift financial responsibility for wildfire impacts away from utilities and onto local jurisdictions and residents. Contra Costa County and its Fire Protection District oppose the following proposals:

Elimination or reduction of utility responsibility for infrastructure damage.
When utility-caused wildfires damage public infrastructure—including underground systems essential for rebuilding—current law enables counties to recover these costs. If that responsibility is removed, counties like Contra Costa would lack the necessary funding to restore critical infrastructure, creating substantial barriers for affected residents attempting to rebuild.

Transfer of emergency response and recovery costs to local governments.
Counties act immediately during disasters to restore services, clear roads, and rebuild essential systems. If utilities are relieved of liability for damages caused by their equipment, these costs would be borne by local taxpayers, hindering our communities' ability to recover effectively.

Substitution of direct utility reimbursement with federal reimbursement mechanisms.
Proposals that require counties to rely primarily on FEMA reimbursement are not practical. Many jurisdictions experience multi-year waits for FEMA funding, and some emergencies do not qualify for federal assistance. This would create substantial delays in recovery for communities

in need, particularly as the Federal government is actively making changes to FEMA and its programs.

Loss of the ability to recoup local tax revenue losses resulting from utility caused wildfires. Property tax revenues are a core funding source for public safety, emergency services, and social support programs. Eliminating the ability of counties to recover lost revenues caused by utility related fires would directly affect the capacity of local governments to provide essential services to residents.

Contra Costa County stands ready to collaborate with the Legislature and Administration on balanced, responsible solutions that advance public safety and community resilience. We support proposals that would accomplish the following:

- Strengthen wildfire prevention through improved coordination, streamlined project delivery, grid hardening, vegetation management, and expanded fuel reduction capacity.
- Enhance utility safety oversight, including meaningful compliance requirements and enforcement mechanisms that promote risk reduction.
- Provide tools that help homeowners and communities mitigate wildfire risk, including home hardening programs, updated hazard maps, defensible space implementation, and financing mechanisms linked to insurance affordability.

Contra Costa County and the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District respectfully oppose any shifts of wildfire liability away from utilities, as this would have catastrophic impacts on local government agencies and the people we serve. Effective wildfire policy must ensure accountability, promote prevention, and support communities in both immediate response and long-term recovery.

The County remains a willing partner in advancing responsible solutions that protect public safety and community resilience.

Sincerely,

Diane Burgis

DIANE BURGIS
Chair, Board of Supervisors & Fire Protection District

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation:
Senator Jesse Arreguín
Senator Christopher Cabaldon
Senator Tim Grayson
Assemblymember Anamarie Ávila Farías
Assemblymember Rebecca Bauer-Kahan
Assemblymember Buffy Wicks
Assemblymember Lori Wilson
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
Aaron McAlister, Fire Chief
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building
1025 Escobar St., 4th floor
Martinez, California 94553

John Gioia, 1st District
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Ken Carlson, 4th District
Shanelle Scales-Preston, 5th District

Contra Costa County

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

August 13, 2026

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

The Honorable Monique Limón
Senate President pro Tempore
1021 O Street, Suite 8518
Sacramento, CA 95814

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

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

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

RE: **County H.R. 1 Indigent Care Bridge Funding Request**

Dear Governor Newson, Pro Tem Limón, Speaker Rivas, Chair Laird and Chair Gabriel:

As Chair 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. In order to prevent our safety net from crumbling, counties need a true partnership with the state. To that end, I write to share the Indigent Care Bridge Funding budget request for the current year, which was developed jointly with counties and county association partners.

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 county costs in the hundreds of millions of dollars annually at full implementation and directly imperils the financial sustainability of the hospital system.

Counties greatly appreciate that the 2026 Budget Act includes funding for essential county eligibility workforce needs and funding to support public hospital systems. However, the Budget Act did not provide any funding for counties to meet the state-mandated requirement to provide indigent health care services.

H.R. 1 community engagement requirements go into effect on January 1, 2027. Counties anticipate that some of those individuals who lose Medi-Cal coverage will seek out and be eligible for county indigent health care programs in the latter half of the current fiscal year. While there is uncertainty about how many people will seek and be eligible for indigent care, counties like ours must still be ready to deliver these state-mandated services to communities.

In order for counties to be able to provide services to those individuals, counties are requesting $100 million in one-time, bridge funding to allow the twelve public hospital counties and eleven Article 13 counties to meet new demand for services in the current year. The County Medical Services program has an existing fund balance that will allow it to meet the increased demand for services in the current year only.

This one-time, bridge funding will allow counties to meet their state mandated responsibility, while allowing the state and counties to develop long-term plans for maintaining the coverage gains that have occurred over the last decade.

In addition to the request for resources, counties are requesting technical cleanup to the statutory language from AB 85, which governs the redirection of realignment funding away from county indigent care programs after the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. The requested language will ensure that county redirection amounts are not frozen at current levels, just as demand for services is set to increase.

Contra Costa County operates a public hospital and nine community clinics that serve some of our community's most vulnerable residents. Before the effects of H.R. 1, with a communitywide uninsured rate below 5%, our County hospital incurred costs of care for the uninsured exceeding $110 million during FY 2024-25. As the amount of people without insurance coverage rises from record low rates achieved in recent years, our hospital, clinics, and health care partners anticipate needing to provide significantly more uncompensated care – in the hospital and Emergency Room. Meeting these obligations without corresponding funding will necessitate diverting resources from other core programs and services.

The county H.R. 1 Indigent Care Bridge Funding budget request is intended to mitigate direct harm to Contra Costa County residents who will lose health services, as well as prevent cuts to other critical services that counties provide, such as public safety and elections. This one-time request will allow counties to provide state-mandated indigent health care services in the current fiscal year, while allowing the state and counties time to plan for future efforts to maintain coverage gains.

Contra Costa County is eager to partner with the Legislature and the Administration to find workable fiscal and policy solutions to protect our residents. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Diane Burgis

DIANE BURGIS
Chair, Board of Supervisors & Fire Protection District

Encl.: Indigent Care Bridge Funding
cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Legislative Delegation:
Senator Jesse Arreguín
Senator Christopher Cabaldon
Senator Tim Grayson
Assemblymember Anamarie Ávila Farías
Assemblymember Rebecca Bauer-Kahan
Assemblymember Buffy Wicks
Assemblymember Lori Wilson
Honorable Members, Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review
Honorable Members, Assembly Committee on Budget
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
Dr. Grant Colfax, Director of Contra Costa Health Services
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer

File #: 26-3604 **Agenda Date:** 8/24/2026 **Agenda #:** 5.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE
Meeting Date: August 24, 2026
Subject: Legislative Delegation Reception Meeting Planning
Submitted For: Legislation Committee
Department: County Administrator's Office
Presenter: E. Struthers
Contact: (925) 655-2045

Referral History:

Legislation Committee would like to hold a meeting with the County's legislative delegation. The goals of the meeting are to enhance relationships between elected officials, their staff, the Legislation Committee members, and other key County staff. The meeting would also aim to educate the delegation on the County's progress on major priorities, policy issues and concerns during the current session. A similar meeting was held last year on August 8, 2025.

The reception meeting is intended to be relatively conversational, with a focus on relationship-building and education about key legislative issues. However, in the spirit of the Brown Act and applicable public meeting laws, this event is planned as an agendized public meeting.

Staff is requesting additional direction regarding meeting goals, topics to be covered, format of the event, and county presenters. This direction will dictate other logistics, such as the room configuration, handouts and materials, technology needs, and other planning needs.

Referral Update:

Wednesday, October 7, 2026 is currently being considered for the reception, pending attendee (legislator) and room availability.

Staff is seeking direction on several planning issues related to the event, including:

- **Meeting Goals**:
    - Build relationships with elected state and federal officials.
    - Enhance understanding of the County's work, progress, and priorities on major policy issues.
    - Increase interaction and develop foundation for ongoing partnership between the County and its state and federal legislators on issues of interest to our mutual constituencies.

- **Venue**
- **Approach/General Flow**:
    - Set-Up/Arrival

- Welcome/Introductions: full group
- Opportunities for Legislators to speak:
  - Full group or smaller groups
  - Length of presentation and whether slides are advised
  - Topics to cover:
    - Legislative priorities in the current session
    - Opportunities for partnership & collaboration
- County presentations:
  - Full group or smaller groups
  - Length of presentation
  - Format
  - Handouts
  - Topics to cover

- **Potential Topics for County Presenters**

Based on last year's event, staff recommends no more than three (3) topics. Four topics was lengthy and created logistical challenges for attendees and presenters.

As directed by the Committee, topics are likely to focus on potential priority sponsored bill issues in the upcoming session. Accordingly, staff recommends the following three topics:

- Preparing for FEMA Changes
- Local Government intellectual property
- Improving outcomes for youth following Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) realignment

A summary of each topic is included below, for more context. The recommended focus of each presentation would be to provide background and context on these issues. Potential policy solutions would be introduced in the upcoming months, following the Board's future consideration of sponsored bills.

Preparing for FEMA changes / fiscal emergency preparedness / risk-based reserves:
Federal disaster policy is undergoing significant transformation through two major channels: the FEMA Review Council Report and congressional reform efforts. Together, these initiatives signal a shift toward higher federal disaster thresholds, greater state responsibility, expanded use of parametric insurance, and potential restructuring of Public Assistance and Individual Assistance programs.

These changes will substantially increase financial and administrative demands on California and its local governments. Potential policy solutions would ensure California proactively studies, prepares for, and adapts to these anticipated shifts while strengthening long-term disaster resilience.

Juvenile Justice Realignment: Improving Outcomes for Youth placed into Least Restrictive Programs (LRPs): Following the 2023 Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) realignment, there were no standards or regulations for LRP facilities-whether around treatment standards, basic safety issues, or administrative requirements. Locally, this issue is beginning to create concerns and jeopardizes the safety and outcomes of youth in these placements. There is a need to develop better guardrails to ensure better outcomes for DJJ youth. The most recent effort was SB 1157 (Archuleta), which was held in Appropriations in its second house due to its perceived cost.

Local government Intellectual Property: Recent case law has complicated the issue of local government ownership of intellectual property in California, and the law has not been updated to keep up with the current environment. If not corrected, this could be a major emerging issue as local governments increasingly develop their own technology-based or AI tools. Any policy solution would be structured to preserve ownership of government-funded, internally developed software tools, related IP, etc.), and to ensure that it does not limit access to public records/information.

Other potential roundtable topic ideas could include:
If the Committee does not concur with the proposed topics, they may provide other direction.

Some potential topics to consider may include: County budget; H.R. 1 impacts on Health and the health system; H.R. 1 impacts on human services; unfunded mandates overview (California Commission on State Mandates process, history, etc.); Economic development; emergency response and preparedness; Housing and homelessness; behavioral health; CARE Court; housing; climate; and other emerging or priority issues in the County's adopted legislative platforms, as recommended by the Legislation Committee.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):
Provide feedback and direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact (if any):
None.