



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

AGENDA

Legislation Committee

Supervisor Shanelle Scales-Preston, Chair

Supervisor Diane Burgis, Vice Chair

Wednesday, May 27, 2026

12:00 PM 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

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 April 15, 2026 meeting of the Legislation Committee, with any necessary corrections. [26-2275](#)

Attachments: [Draft Record of Action - April 15 2026](#)

3. RECEIVE a report on federal matters of interest to the County and PROVIDE direction and/or input as needed. [26-2276](#)

Attachments: [Attachment A - TRP Tip Sheet - May 22](#)
[Attachment B - TRP Local Gov Issues - May 18](#)
[Attachment C - FY27 Community Project Funding Request Status](#)
[Attachment D - NACo - FEMA Review Council Report](#)
[Attachment E - Build America 250 Fact Sheet](#)
[Attachment F - Federal Letters Sent](#)

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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. [26-2277](#)
- Attachments:** [Attachment A - CSAC May Revise Bulletin](#)
[Attachment B - UCC May Revise Summary](#)
[Attachment C - UCC Explainer - Proposed Software Sales Tax](#)
[Attachment D - UCC - May Revise and H.R. 1 Impacts to Counties](#)
[Attachment E - Updated County Coalition HR 1 Budget Request](#)
[Attachment F - PATH Indigent Care Alternative Proposal Overview](#)
[Attachment G - Coalition Indigent Care Letter](#)
[Attachment H - CalAIM RenewalFlyer](#)
5. RECEIVE a report on County sponsored legislation, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates as needed. [26-2278](#)
- Attachments:** [Attachment A - AB 1768 \(Bryan\)--SIGNATURE REQUEST to GOV](#)
[Attachment B - Amended AB2278 Assembly Floor Analysis](#)
6. CONSIDER recommended positions on state legislation, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates. [26-2279](#)
- Attachments:** [Attachment A - Bills to Consider](#)
[Attachment B - Tracked Bills](#)
[Attachment C - Bill Position Letters Sent](#)
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. [26-2280](#)
- Attachments:** [Attachment - August 2025 Agenda](#)
8. DISCUSS initial feedback and direction related to future updates to the County's next State Legislative Platform, including timing, structure, and process for development. [26-2281](#)
- Attachments:** [Attachment - Admin Bulletin 110](#)

The next meeting is currently scheduled for June 22, 2026.

Adjourn

General Information

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

HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT:

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

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

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

For Additional Information Contact:

Emlyn Struthers

(925) 655-2045

Emlyn.Struthers@cao.cccounty.us



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 26-2275

Agenda Date: 5/27/2026

Agenda #: 2.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: May 27, 2026

Subject: Record of Action for April 15, 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 April 15, 2026 meeting.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

Staff recommends approving the Record of Action for the April 15, 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

Wednesday, April 15, 2026

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

Zoom link: <https://cccouny-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 attended the meeting from 1025 Escobar St, Martinez and Brentwood, as listed on the agenda.

No members of the public attended from either physical location; however, approximately 21 attendees joined online, with a mix of County staff, consultants, and members of the public.

Chair Scales-Preston began the meeting at 1 PM.

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

2. RECEIVE and APPROVE the Record of Action for the March 30, 2026 meeting of the Legislation Committee, with any necessary corrections. [26-1613](#)

Attachments: [Draft Record of Action - March 30 2026](#)

The Record of Action for the March 30, 2026 meeting was approved as received. No public comments were received on this item.

3. RECEIVE a report on federal matters of interest to the County and PROVIDE direction and/or input as needed. [26-1614](#)

Attachments: [Attachment A - TRP Tip Sheet - April 9](#)
[Attachment B - TRP Grants Newsletter - April 8](#)
[Attachment C - Treasury Guidance on Opportunity Zones](#)
[Attachment D - HUD Regulatory Comment Opportunity - Work Requirements - Justice in Aging Summary](#)
[Attachment E - Rep. Garamendi Housing Bill](#)

Paul Schlesinger at Thorn Run Partners provided an update to the Committee on federal matters of interest to the County, including:

- Federal surface transportation bill is up for renewal this year; we may see activity in the upcoming months.
- The housing package appears to be moving forward.
- FY27 Appropriations is moving ahead. The County's House delegation has indicated that they plan to submit several of the County's projects to Appropriations Committees for consideration.

The Committee provided direction to:

- Write a letter of support for Rep. Garamendi's HOME Investment Partnerships Reauthorization and Improvement Act.
- Submit a comment letter related to HUD's work requirements proposal.

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.

[26-1615](#)

Attachments:

- [Attachment A - Combined Budget and Regulator Comment Letters Sent](#)
- [Attachment B - Weekly News from Sacramento - NM](#)
- [Attachment C - LAO Report - H.R. 1 Medi-Cal Financing Impacts on Providers](#)
- [Attachment D - LAO Report - H.R. 1 Major CalFresh Changes](#)

Geoff Neill from Neilsen Merksamer provided an update on State Budget matters of interest, including:

- H.R. 1 related budget asks from CSAC and county affiliates to help provide essential safety net services, by supporting eligibility work for food security (CalFresh/SNAP) and health care (Medi-Cal/Medicaid); indigent care (health care for people without insurance); and public hospital funding.
- Prop 36 funding
- IHSS cost shift proposals

One public comment was received on this item.

5. RECEIVE a report on County sponsored legislation, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates as needed.

[26-1616](#)

Staff provided an update on the County's sponsored legislation.

1) At the time of the meeting, the sales tax cap legislation was not yet in print, although the author continues to work with leadership on a package of related bills.

2) AB 2278, the IHSS CFCO pilot bill was heard in Assembly Human Services on March 24. It was referred to the April 20 hearing of the Assembly Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection. As a bill with fiscal impact, it would be heard next in Appropriations. The Committee also heard updates on the progress EHSD has made in

reducing late applications for IHSS CFCO, which may eliminate the need for this bill.

No public comments were received on this item.

6. CONSIDER recommended positions on state legislation, and PROVIDE direction to staff and the County's state advocates.

26-1617

Attachments:

[Attachment A - Bills to Consider](#)

[Attachment B - AB 1607 - Maddy EMS Fund Information from CC](#)

[Attachment C - AB 1813 Community Solar Fact Sheet](#)

[Attachment D - Bill Position Letters Sent](#)

[Attachment E - Tracked Bills](#)

The Committee recommended a support position on the following bills:

-AB 1607 (Gonzalez)

-AB 1813 (Ward), provided it will reduce energy costs for consumers.

-AB 1846 (Stefani)

-AB 2160 (Rodriguez)

-AB 2161 (Bonta)

-AB 2201 (Boerner)

-AB 2640 (Hadwick), provided the amendments do not change the intent.

-SB 417 (Cabaldon)

One public comment was received on this item.

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

The next meeting was set for May 27, after the publication of the meeting agenda but prior to the meeting. The May 27 meeting date was verbally announced at the conclusion of the April 15 meeting.

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 1:57 PM.

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For Additional Information Contact:

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(925) 655-2045

Emlyn.Struthers@cao.cccounty.us



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 26-2276

Agenda Date: 5/27/2026

Agenda #: 3.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: May 27, 2026

Subject: Federal Legislative Updates of Interest to Contra Costa County

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

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

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

Referral History:

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

Referral Update:

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

Several informational updates of interest include:

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

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

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

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

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

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

Emlyn Struthers

From: TRP Tip Sheet
Sent: Friday, May 22, 2026 8:24 AM
To: Emlyn Struthers
Subject: Senate Postpones Reconciliation Votes As Congress Breaks for Memorial Day

This Message Is From an External Sender

This email originated from outside of Contra Costa County. Please do not click links or open attachments unless you are expecting this email.



The TRP Tip Sheet

May 22, 2026

Editor's note: The TRP Tip Sheet will resume publication on Tuesday, May 26 following the Memorial Day holiday.

QUICK TAKES

- **SENATE POSTPONES RECONCILIATION VOTES AS CONGRESS BREAKS FOR MEMORIAL DAY.** Congress will return for a busy summer session the week of June 1.
- **TRP CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENT TRACKER.** Click [here](#) to view TRP's retirement tracker.
- **SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BILL APPROVED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE.** House T&I advanced a long-awaited bill aimed at reauthorizing the nation's surface transportation programs.

CAPITOL HILL UPDATE

- **SENATE POSTPONES RECONCILIATION VOTES AS CONGRESS BREAKS FOR MEMORIAL DAY.** Congress has departed for the Memorial Day state and district work period, and will return for legislative business the week of June 1. Republicans will look to pick up where they left off on the budget reconciliation bill for immigration enforcement after the GOP failed to come to an agreement on amendment votes to address funding for the White House ballroom, as well as a separate issue tied to legal compensation for those arrested in connection with the Jan. 6, 2021 Capitol riots. These disagreements ultimately forced the Senate GOP to delay the amendment "vote-a-rama" until after President Donald Trump's self-

imposed June 1 deadline for the reconciliation 2.0 bill. In addition to reconciliation, lawmakers will look to make headway on a slate of key priorities such as housing, appropriations, surface transportation funding, cryptocurrency, and more. Congress must also address the looming expiration of Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), with floor action on another shorter-term extension expected ahead of the June 12 deadline.

WHAT WE'RE TRACKING

NEW TODAY...

— **NIH DIRECTOR TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATE APPROP.** On May 21, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing to review the National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding requests laid out in President Trump's fiscal year (FY) 2027 budget request, featuring testimony from NIH Director Jay Bhattacharya and several institute directors. Click [here](#) to read TRP's hearing summary.

— **E&C APPROVES PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.** On May 21, the House Energy and Commerce (E&C) Committee convened a markup to consider a suite of legislation, including 14 bipartisan bills aimed at improving public health through reauthorizing various grant programs, as well as modifying Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations on nonclinical testing methods. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary of the markup.

— **WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES HEALTHCARE BILLS.** On May 21, the House Ways and Means Committee held a markup to consider eight healthcare bills across a range of issues, including physician reimbursement, pharmacy access, pandemic unemployment fraud, and more. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary of the markup.

— **HFSC PANEL HOLDS HEARING ON BANK SECRECY ACT MODERNIZATION.** On May 21, the House Financial Services (HFSC) Subcommittee on National Security, Illicit Finance, and International Financial Institutions held a hearing on the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), anti-money laundering (AML), and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) frameworks. Click [here](#) to read TRP's hearing summary.

— **E&C HEALTH SUBCOMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING ON PHYSICIAN PAY & MACRA.** On May 20, the House E&C Health Subcommittee held a hearing to examine the Medicare physician fee schedule (PFS), the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act (MACRA), and additional opportunities for policy reform. Click [here](#) to read TRP's hearing summary.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS...

— **TRP RURAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION FUND STATE ROADMAP: KEY UPDATES.** To help clients navigate the One Big Beautiful Bill Act's (OBBBA) Rural Health Transformation Fund (RHTF), TRP provides a state-by-state "roadmap" that translates each application into a standardized profile of proposed initiatives, priority activity areas, use-of-funds categories, and (now) FY 2026 award amounts. TRP's [RHTF State Roadmap](#), recently updated with new details from 16 states, is designed to remain a live resource and will be updated as states finalize budgets, negotiate implementation details with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), and begin issuing funding and procurement opportunities tied to RHTF initiatives.

— **HFSC ANNOUNCES JUNE HEARING SCHEDULE.** HFSC [announced](#) its June 2026 hearing schedule, featuring hearings on: (1) oversight of prudential regulators; (2) illicit money laundering and cartel financing; (3) local needs in disaster recover; (4) the future of investment, and more.

— **HFSC HOLDS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING ON BANK-FINTECH PARTNERSHIPS.** On May 20, the HFSC Subcommittee on Digital Assets, Financial Technology, and Artificial Intelligence held a hearing to discuss how Congress and regulators can facilitate bank fintech partnerships while preserving consumer protections. Click [here](#) to read TRP's hearing summary.

— **SENATE COMMERCE EXAMINES SPORTS BETTING & PREDICTION MARKETS.** On May 20, the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Technology, and Data held a hearing on sports betting, prediction markets, and integrity. Click [here](#) to read TRP's hearing summary.

— **SELECT CHINA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SCAM NETWORKS.** On May 19, the House Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party held a hearing to discuss financial scam networks allegedly supported by the Chinese government and financed by allied southeast Asian countries. Click [here](#) to read TRP's hearing summary.

— **WH ISSUES ORDERS ON FINANCIAL SYSTEMS REGULATION.** The Trump administration issued an executive order ([text](#); [summary](#)) aimed at strengthening the U.S. financial system from illicit activity and fraud, including instructing regulators to propose changes to Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) regulations. Another order ([text](#); [summary](#)) would amend regulations to foster greater collaboration between financial technology (fintech) firms and federal agencies.

— **T&I RELEASES SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION BILL.** This weekend, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee (T&I) released the Building Unrivaled Infrastructure and Long-term Development (BUILD) for America's 250th Act, a package aimed at reauthorizing federal surface transportation programs through FY 2031. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary.

— **EPA ANNOUNCES UPDATED PFAS STRATEGY.** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a strategy to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The announcement includes nearly \$1 billion in new funding, two proposed rules open for public comment, and a broader effort to address PFAS contamination. Click [here](#) to read TRP's summary of the announcement.

WHAT WE'RE READING

Roll Call: Surface transportation bill approved by House committee

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee advanced its sweeping five-year transportation reauthorization bill early Friday morning after adding on a White House-backed rail safety provision — a twist that could complicate the bill's support on the floor. The vote to approve the measure was 62-2, overwhelmingly giving panel Chairman Sam Graves, R-Mo., and ranking member Rick Larsen, D-Wash., the bipartisan package they had intended. The committee considered roughly 160 amendments during a markup that lasted more than 15 hours. Reps. Scott Perry, R-Pa., and Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y., voted against the bill. The bill would authorize roughly \$580 billion for highway and rail programs through fiscal

2031 and would supplement Highway Trust Fund cash with a new annual registration fee for owners of electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids.

E&E News: Committee approves highway bill after sparring over EV fees, climate repeals (\$)

Graves and Larsen touted the bill's proposed funding increases for bridge construction and repairs, as well as the new fees on lower-emission vehicles — the first new revenue for the Highway Trust Fund since the early 1990s. Members lauded proposed boosts for highways and transit, as well as provisions that would ease environmental reviews for certain infrastructure projects, update a wildlife crossing program and study fire risks associated with lithium-ion batteries. ...Democrats went after provisions in the bill that repeal environmental programs first authorized under the previous infrastructure law or the Inflation Reduction Act. They include the Neighborhood Access and Equity Grant, Carbon Reduction, Reduction of Truck Emissions at Port Facilities, and Healthy Streets programs. Republicans opposed the efforts to reinstate those programs, either describing them as wasteful or simply stating that there are "limited resources."

E&E News: Wright meets with Republicans on permitting — but deal remains elusive as ever

Energy Secretary Chris Wright on Tuesday had dinner with a group of Republican lawmakers to discuss changes to the nation's permitting laws. That followed a dinner Monday between top Senate committee leaders engaged in negotiations toward a bipartisan overhaul. But despite signs of momentum and a goal among senators of reaching a deal by summer, permitting reform — for the moment — remains something that enjoys wide support and never a clear path to enactment. That's because for all the common ground in both parties around encouraging more energy production and accelerating projects of all types, permitting also touches on thorny issues for congressional Republicans, Democrats and this White House. Many Democrats are open to negotiating changes to bedrock environmental laws like the National Environmental Policy Act but their allies in the environmental community are wary of giving away too much. Republicans are skeptical of taking authority away from states over power lines. And President Donald Trump has been on a crusade against renewable energy, particularly wind.

E&E News: Trump punts climate rule in hopes of lowering food prices

The president and his EPA chief on Thursday postponed requirements that grocery stores and frozen foods companies buy more climate-friendly refrigeration systems beginning this year — claiming the move would cut consumer food prices. Speaking from the Oval Office flanked by grocery industry executives, President Donald Trump asserted that pausing the Biden-era rule that supermarkets buy new refrigeration systems that don't contain climate superpollutants would produce savings that would be passed along to consumers. The 2023 "technology transfer" rule, Trump said, would have "forced companies to adopt specific high-cost refrigerants, massively driving up the price of transporting and storing refrigerants and various goods." He blamed the rule for driving grocery stores out of business and promised EPA's delay would save consumers and businesses \$2.4 billion.

The Atlantic: Homeland Security's Plan to Squeeze International Flights (\$)

In early April, shortly after Markwayne Mullin took over the Department of Homeland Security, he floated an idea on Fox News that wasn't taken seriously...Mullin threatened to cut federal screening of international passengers and cargo at airports in cities with "sanctuary" policies, which limit cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Such a move

would trigger flight cancellations to airports in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and other major cities and force airlines to reroute to other destinations. ... The new secretary is pushing forward anyway. Last Wednesday, Mullin convened a small group of airline and travel-industry executives at DHS headquarters in Washington and told them he may reduce Customs and Border Protection staffing at major airports that serve sanctuary jurisdictions. ... Mullin did not indicate when DHS would begin the pullback, but it would likely occur sometime after the United States finishes hosting the World Cup in July, the two people told me.

E&E News: Court overturns landmark fluoride ruling, sides with EPA

A federal appellate court on Thursday vacated a landmark ruling that ordered EPA to address the health risks of fluoride in drinking water, handing the agency a win in a seven-year legal fight with impacts on federal policy and White House politics. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals found a district court judge had “commandeered” the case and abused his discretion by postponing judgment and demanding new evidence and a second bench trial. The unsigned memorandum disposition, issued Thursday, sent the case back to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to rule again — this time based only on the first trial’s record. Thursday’s ruling follows a contentious 2024 decision by Senior Judge Edward Chen in the district court, where he proffered a lengthy analysis that found fluoride in drinking water at the federally recommended level poses “an unreasonable risk of reduced IQ in children.” That determination triggered a federal rulemaking process under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

E&E News: FERC proposes faster permitting for gas pipeline projects (\$)

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on Thursday proposed a revamp of a decades-old blanket certificate program for natural gas projects — framing it as beneficial for building more pipeline infrastructure amid rising energy demand. ...FERC’s blanket certificate program — which provides a path for natural gas companies to carry out certain routine activities without the need to get a case-specific permit — was last majorly updated 20 years ago and includes cost limits that FERC leaders say haven’t kept up with the pace of inflation. ... On a 5-0 vote, the commission Thursday introduced a notice of proposed rulemaking for the program that would roughly double its cost caps for types of blanket certificate projects.

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: Monday, May 18, 2026 2:56 PM
To: Emlyn Struthers
Subject: TRP Key Local Government Issues: May 18, 2026

This Message Is From an External Sender

This email originated from outside of Contra Costa County. Please do not click links or open attachments unless you are expecting this email.

THORN RUN PARTNERS

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

TRP Key Local Government Issues

May 18, 2026

Highlights of what's happened and what we anticipate

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

CALENDAR

Over the weekend, leaders of the House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) Committee unveiled legislative text of their \$580 billion surface transportation reauthorization bill, with a markup expected this Thursday. The House is also set to vote on a bipartisan housing package out of the House Financial Services Committee (HFSC), as well as measures to increase certain veteran disability benefits ([H.R. 6047](#)), expand states' ability to use federal funds on youth foster programs ([H.R. 7432](#)), allow certain Veterans Affairs (VA) lodging facilities to be used by TRICARE beneficiaries ([H.R. 3726](#)), suspend the federal tax refund claim period during collection due process (CDP) proceedings ([H.R. 6506](#)), and review the application process for new depository institutions and credit unions ([H.R. 4544](#)), among [others](#).

Senate Republicans are expected to revise certain aspects of the of their upcoming reconciliation package as a result of recent rulings made by the Senate Parliamentarian deeming certain provisions, including [funding](#) for the White House ballroom, subject to the Byrd Rule, and requiring 60 votes for passage. Along with reconciliation efforts, the Senate will hold a final up-or-down vote on an "en bloc" nominations package covering 49 federal government appointments. This nominations package includes: (1) former Rep. Steve Pearce (R-NM) to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management; (2) Douglas Weaver and David LaCerte to be Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC); (3) Robert Harvey to

be a Federal Maritime Commissioner; and (4) Dan Edwards to be Assistant Secretary of Transportation. A full list of the nominations within this resolution can be found [here](#).

The House and Senate will both be out next week for the Memorial Day recess.

- Click [here](#) to view TRP's combined House & Senate 2026 calendar.

THIS WEEK IN APPROPRIATIONS

STATUS OF FY 2027 APPROPRIATIONS

Last week, the House passed the first of the FY 2027 Appropriations bills to make it to the House floor, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies (MilCon-VA) spending bill [400-15]. House Appropriations Committee (HAC) is scheduled to continue making progress, with a full committee markup of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies spending bill set for Wednesday and a subcommittee markup for both the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill and the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies (THUD) bill set for Thursday.

Notably, the Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC) will reportedly begin marking up their versions of FY 2027 appropriations bills on June 4. TRP will be monitoring committee releases for the official markup schedule - as of now, reports indicate that they will begin with the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies (AG-FDA), Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS), and Legislative Branch.

- 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 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.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

COMMITTEE RELEASES SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BILL TEXT

Last night, the House Transportation and Infrastructure (T&I) committee released the long-awaited text of the surface transportation reauthorization bill. The legislation, entitled the Building Unrivaled Infrastructure and Long-term Development for (BUILD) America's 250th Act ([text](#)), has a \$580 billion topline number. Of note, the bill would provide new funding to the Highway Trust Fund, implement an annual fee on electric and hybrid vehicles, and create a federal framework for autonomous vehicles. The topline spending levels include \$65 billion in funding for rail and other discretionary grant programs, including the Nationally Significant Multimodal Freight and Highway Projects (INFRA) program. The T&I Committee is expected to mark up the bill on Thursday, with the Energy and Commerce title set to be marked up on Wednesday or Thursday. Upon completion of the markup and eventual floor consideration, leadership will look to pursue a bicameral agreement with the Senate ahead of the expiration of current surface transportation authorities on Sept. 30, 2026. If lawmakers cannot come to agreement by the deadline, Congress is likely to act on a short-term extension

of surface transportation programs with the goal of reaching an agreement before the end of the 119th Congress. TRP's initial analysis of the bill can be found [here](#).

CONGRESS CONTINUES TO WORK ON AVIATION SAFETY LEGISLATION

The House and Senate are continuing talks in an attempt to reach an agreement reconciling the House Airspace Location and Enhanced Risk Transparency (ALERT) Act ([H.R. 7613](#)) and the Senate Rotorcraft Operations Transparency and Oversight Reform (ROTOR) Act ([S.2503](#)). Negotiations are ~~reportedly~~ in the early stages.

THE STATUS OF HOUSING LEGISLATION

The House is set to vote on a bipartisan housing affordability [package](#) out of the House Financial Services Committee (HFSC) under suspension of the rules this week, amid calls from President Donald Trump to pass the Senate's version, the 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act ([text](#)). The revised House version includes a series of modifications to the Senate's language on institutional investing in the housing market, as well as a slate of a dozen community banking-focused provisions that have been a priority of Chair French Hill's (R-AR). Given that the effort could face some pushback from the right and left flanks of both parties, cooperation from rank-and-file lawmakers on both sides of the aisle will be needed to ensure the bill can pass under suspension. A strong bipartisan showing could ultimately prompt the president to weigh in favor of the new bill despite the administration's ongoing push to get the Senate's version to his desk as-is, though the administration continues to favor the Senate's approach.

THE STATUS OF THE FARM BILL

The House Farm, Food and National Security Act of 2026 ([H.R. 7567](#)) is expected to face challenges in the Senate this week. While Senators are eager to proceed with the farm bill, which will reauthorize major agriculture and rural development programs for the next five years, provisions related to the regulation of pesticides, the sale of E15 gas, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) are likely to be the subject of debate. Notably, Senate Democrats have highlighted modifications to SNAP changes made in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ([ORRBA](#)) as a priority.

HOUSE AI LEGISLATION NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TOWARD STATE PREEMPTION

Reportedly, developing artificial (AI) legislation may preempt state laws meant to regulate AI developers. POLITICO has indicated that individuals familiar with discussions occurring between Reps. Jay Obernolte (R-CA) and Lori Trahan (D-MA) may be leading towards a plan that includes preemptions of state laws regulating AI developers. Read more [here](#).

EPA ANNOUNCES PFAS STRATEGY AND FUNDING

Today, the EPA [announced](#) a strategy to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The announcement includes nearly \$1 billion in new funding, two proposed rules open for public comment, and a broader effort to address PFAS contamination before it reaches drinking water sources.

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FY27 Community Project Funding Request - Status As of May 22, 2026

#	Project Name	Location	Approx. Request	House Bills	Submitted To:	Status (April 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	<i>Senate bill pending</i>	Rep. Garamendi; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	<i>Advanced to approps by Sen. Padilla</i>
9	Think Contra Costa - Business Retention and Expansion (BRE)	Countywide	\$2,500,000	<i>Senate bill pending</i>	Sen. Schiff; Sen. Padilla	<i>Advanced to approps by Sen. Schiff.</i>
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	<i>FY27 DHS forthcoming</i>	Rep. DeSaulnier; Sen. Padilla; Sen. Schiff	Advanced to approps by Rep. Garamendi and Sen. Schiff.



 / COUNTY NEWS

FEMA review council releases final report recommending sweeping changes



MAY 11, 2026

Share

AUTHOR



Brett Mattson

Senior Legislative Director, Justice & Public Safety | Midsize County
Caucus

UPCOMING EVENTS

RELATED NEWS



Key Takeaways



The President's FEMA Review Council released their final report recommending a fundamental shift in how the federal government prepares for, responds to and recovers from disasters, with states and localities taking the lead

The report's most consequential recommendations – including replacing the Public Assistance and Individual Assistance programs – would require acts of Congress to take effect, and the path forward for implementation remains unclear

On May 7, 2026, the President's Council to Assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released its [final report](#), outlining ten sweeping recommendations to overhaul the nation's approach to disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. NACo engaged with the Review Council throughout the process, including testifying before the group during a public meeting in New Orleans and participating in ad hoc meetings with Council members throughout the review period. The report is the product of more than a year of engagement, including listening sessions in 13 cities, input from all 50 states and territories, four tribal listening sessions and more than 13,000 public submissions.

Background



County governments are on the front lines of every disaster. From debris removal and shelter operations to rebuilding public infrastructure and administering recovery grants, counties bear enormous responsibility before, during and after declared disasters. The current FEMA system –

while essential – has long drawn criticism from county officials for bureaucratic delays, complex grant requirements, slow reimbursements and a structure that can slow rather than accelerate local recovery. The FEMA Review Council was established by [Executive Order 14180](#) in January 2025 to conduct a full-scale review of the agency and recommend reforms.

What the Report Recommends



The Council's ten recommendations span the full lifecycle of disaster management. The most significant for counties include:

- **Replacing Public Assistance with a parametric block grant (RAPID).** The current seven-phase reimbursement model would be replaced by a direct-funding mechanism that sends money to states within 30 days of a presidential disaster declaration based on pre-defined event criteria - like wind speed or flood depth – rather than individual damage assessments. States would distribute and manage funds locally. Counties could gain speed and flexibility but lose the federal project-by-project safety net, with limited recourse for cost overruns.
- **Streamlining Individual Assistance into a single direct payment (FAIR).** The current 15-category system would be replaced with a single payment – up to \$150,000 for homeowners and up to six months of rent at U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rate for renters. Emergency sheltering responsibility would transfer from FEMA to states and territories, with counties expected to play a significant execution role.
- **Replacing the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) with a two-phase structure (R3P).** HMGP would be eliminated and replaced with a rapid mitigation advance within 30 days and a strategic mitigation allocation within six months, both managed at the state level. Counties could access funds through their states rather than directly through FEMA.
- **Raising federal disaster declaration thresholds.** Updated per capita indicators and new minimum state expenditure requirements before a federal declaration can be requested could result in roughly 16 fewer major disaster declarations per year, meaning more moderate disasters would be absorbed entirely by states and counties without federal assistance.
- **Reforming the National Flood Insurance Program.** The NFIP, currently more than \$20 billion in debt, would be gradually shifted toward the private market through updated risk-based pricing, modernized flood maps and a voluntary policy transfer program.
- **Transforming and renaming FEMA** into a leaner agency with a reduced headquarters footprint and a formal role as "payer of last resort," meaning other federal programs must be exhausted before FEMA steps in.

What This Means for Counties



If implemented, these reforms would represent a significant transfer of responsibility – and cost – to the state and local level. Counties should expect less federal on-the-ground presence in most disasters, higher thresholds to qualify for federal assistance and greater expectations around local capability and resource management. The report does preserve critical federal capabilities counties rely on, including Urban Search and Rescue task forces, the National Disaster Medical System and IPAWS, and recommends retaining the Emergency Management Performance Grant with a potential one-time funding increase to help support the transition. Smaller, rural and under-resourced counties face the greatest risk if state governments do not adequately fill the gaps created by a reduced federal role.

These Are Recommendations – Not Policy



County officials should understand that this report contains recommendations only, the path forward for implementation remains uncertain. **The most consequential changes require acts of Congress to take effect.** Regulatory changes could address some elements, and executive orders may accelerate certain administrative shifts, but the full vision cannot be realized without significant legislative action. Counties should monitor developments closely but should not expect immediate changes to existing programs.

NACo is actively engaging with FEMA and the administration as implementation discussions progress to ensure county priorities are represented and that any transition accounts for the realities facing local governments. We will continue to provide updates as the process unfolds.

TAGGED IN: **DISASTERS, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & RESILIENCY**

COUNTY NEWS

House passes 2026 farm bill

APRIL 30, 2026

Although the farm bill expands eligibility and program access in some areas, it does not provide corresponding new funding for rural development programs, which could

worsen existing oversubscription and make it more difficult for counties to compete for limited federal resources.

[Read More](#)

Related News



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COMMITTEE ON

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

SAM GRAVES, CHAIRMAN

H.R. ____ *BUILD America 250 Act*

Purpose:

The *Building Unrivaled Infrastructure and Long-term Development for America's 250th Act (BUILD America 250 Act)* is a bipartisan bill that reauthorizes and invests in America's most critical surface transportation infrastructure and programs for the next five years, including our roads and bridges, effective transit and rail transportation, and highway and motor carrier safety programs.

The *BUILD America 250 Act*:

- refocuses and strengthens many of our most proven infrastructure programs and policies that help move people and goods efficiently and safely across the entire United States. The bill
- provides the largest ever investment in bridges,
- consolidates and streamlines infrastructure programs,
- continues to ensure States have the flexibility to address their most important needs,
- reduces costs and delays associated with the project permitting process, and
- fosters the innovation and reasonable regulatory environment necessary to plan and look forward to our surface transportation system's future
 - For example, the bill provides the first ever autonomous commercial motor vehicle (CMV) framework to safely integrate autonomous CMVs onto our Nation's roadways and provide regulatory certainty.

Our roads, bridges, and rails make up the transportation network that we all rely on every day to get to work, get our kids to school, get to doctors' appointments and the grocery store, and bring goods to our front doors. The *BUILD America 250 Act* helps secure the continued reliability of our surface transportation system by ensuring that all users of the infrastructure, including electric vehicles, pay their fair share, providing the first new revenue stream into the Highway Trust Fund in over 30 years.

The bill was introduced by Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Sam Graves (R-MO); Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Ranking Member Rick Larsen (D-WA); Highways and Transit Subcommittee Chairman David Rouzer (R-NC); Highways and Transit Subcommittee Ranking Member Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC); Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee Chairman Daniel Webster (R-FL); and Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee Ranking Member Dina Titus (D-NV).

Legislative Summary:

Focusing on America's Highways

The BUILD America 250 Act focuses on the backbone of our nationwide surface transportation network: the system of highways and roads that connect our states, our communities, and our country, and the bill renews our focus on formula funding, proven to be most effective in meeting our most critical surface transportation needs. The bill:

- Emphasizes core formula programs, eliminates duplicative programs, and broadens eligibility under existing programs to ensure flexibility.
- Delivers more than 90 percent of highway funding via formula.
- Continues the fundamental principle that states know best what their unique needs are and how to address them.

Providing Historic Investments in Bridges

More than one-third of United States bridges are in need of major repairs or replacement, and motorists drive across “structurally deficient” bridges 163 million times each day. The BUILD America 250 Act recognizes the significant need to improve our bridges, in part, by providing the largest ever investment for bridges. The bill:

- Provides \$45 billion for a new bridge formula program, under which states will receive funding to support projects to improve America's bridges.
- Through the bridge formula program, addresses locally-owned and off-system bridges.
- Authorizes the Bridge Completion Program, intended to provide discretionary grants to complete large bridge projects.

Speeding Up Project Permitting

Time is money: the longer infrastructure projects take to go through the often-lengthy project approval process, the more projects cost. The BUILD America 250 Act reduces red tape to ensure that projects get built more quickly and with fewer costs attributed to delays. This bill saves taxpayers' money. The bill:

- Expands the use of categorical exclusions across the Department of Transportation (DOT) and doubles the cap on the limited Federal assistance categorical exclusion.

- Increases the cost threshold for major projects to \$1 billion (from \$500 million) to remove burdensome requirements.
- Removes unnecessary project review steps and streamlines permitting timelines to deliver projects faster and more reliably.
- Improves the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) program to reduce the costs and burdens that have prevented these programs from being a viable form of financing for freight and passenger rail infrastructure projects.

Strengthening the Highway Trust Fund

The Highway Trust Fund is founded upon the user-fee principle, but for several reasons, we've never had less money coming into the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) to meet our infrastructure needs. The BUILD America 250 Act strengthens the future solvency of the HTF and ensures that all who use the system help pay for the system. The bill:

- Institutes an annual fee of \$130 on electric vehicles and \$35 on plug-in hybrids, affirming the user-pays principle and creating the first new revenue source for the HTF in more than three decades.
- These fees will increase by \$5 every 2 years until the annual fees reach \$150 for electric vehicles and \$50 for plug-in hybrids.

Improving Highway Safety

In 2024, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates 39,254 people died in traffic crashes on our Nation's roadways. Following Democrat-led disinvestment of our Nation's law enforcement, fatalities on United States roads skyrocketed. The BUILD America 250 Act recommits Federal support of law enforcement and ensures states have the resources they need to address their most pressing issues. The bill:

- Consolidates NHTSA's highway safety grant programs to reduce the burden associated with administering multiple programs, allowing states to focus their resources on reducing roadway fatalities.
- Focuses resources on addressing work zone safety, by improving data collection of related incidents and establishing an interagency working group to improve the protection of roadway workers.
- Supports law enforcement by increasing funding for the high-visibility enforcement program and establishing a traffic safety enforcement center of excellence for law enforcement agencies.

Supporting America's Truck Drivers

American truck drivers are the backbone of our communities, transporting over 11 billion tons of freight annually. The BUILD America 250 Act supports our Nation's truck drivers, ensuring they have the resources needed to keep our Country moving. The bill:

- Invests a dedicated \$750 million to expand truck parking so truckers have a safe place to rest at the end of their on-duty time.
- Restores dignity for truck drivers by establishing restroom access requirements for drivers waiting for goods to be loaded on their truck.
- Protects truck drivers from predatory lease-purchase agreements.
- Provides greater flexibility for truck drivers by codifying hours of service and electronic logging device exemption for livestock haulers and creating an online renewal system for seasonal commercial driver's licenses (CDLs).

Enhancing Motor Carrier Safety

Under President Trump and Secretary Duffy, the Department of Transportation is focused on raising the standard for roadway safety. The BUILD America 250 Act works hand in hand with the Administration to remove corrupt actors from the supply chain. The bill:

- Improves motor carrier safety by providing additional resources for law enforcement, requiring a review of the New Entrant Safety Assurance Program, and contemplating minimum knowledge standards for motor carriers to register with the Department.
- Provides increased funding for the Commercial Motor Vehicle Operators Grant Program Training for high quality training providers and requires the Secretary to promptly remove CDL mills from the training provider registry.
- Requires the Secretary to increase vetting of electronic logging devices and maintain an accurate list of revoked devices on a public website.

Boosting Transit Security & Efficiency

From rural communities to larger towns and cities, public transit provides important transportation options for many Americans. The BUILD America 250 Act supports effective transit for communities of all sizes and helps ensure that transit is safe so transit users and workers alike can get home safely. The bill:

- Requires the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to prioritize the delivery of safe, high-quality transit services and the safe transportation of passengers, workers, and property on public transportation systems.
- Prohibits transit agencies in urbanized areas from waiving security investments in passenger-facing safety infrastructure that mitigates crime and improves overall safety of public transportation systems.

- Allows the DOT to withhold 10 percent of transit grant money if an urban jurisdiction lacks criminal or civil enforcement mechanisms to protect against fare evasion and unauthorized transit system access.

Fostering Innovation

We must not only invest in the critical infrastructure we rely on today, it is also crucial to look ahead to the infrastructure needs of the future. The BUILD America 250 Act provides a regulatory environment that will foster innovation, right here in the United States, in the transportation and infrastructure sector. The bill:

- Boosts domestic manufacturing and improves national security by prohibiting DOT and DOT funding recipients from using LiDAR produced by a foreign adversary.
- Encourages expanded use of digital infrastructure across the transportation sector, improving efficiency and cutting project costs.
- Establishes a safety standard to permit autonomous commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) to operate in interstate commerce and provides the Secretary the authority to preempt state laws and regulations if they are unreasonably burdensome on the integration of autonomous CMVs in interstate commerce.

Combating Fraud to Improve Consumer Affordability

Cargo theft costs the freight industry more than \$18 million per day, or \$6.6 billion annually, increasing the cost of goods for consumers. The BUILD America 250 Act strengthens DOT's enforcement of cargo theft to bolster the United States supply chain and improve affordability. The bill:

- Establishes an advisory committee of experts in the freight industry to address cargo theft and freight fraud.
- Gives the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) the authority to assess civil penalties on individuals who violate FMCSA's statutes and regulations.
- Assesses security vulnerabilities affecting freight rail cargo to help protect the supply chain and reduce economic losses from theft and sabotage.

Promoting Amtrak Accountability

The Committee has continued to highlight the need for increased accountability at Amtrak, and the BUILD America 250 Act authorizes Amtrak while instituting important reforms to improve operations, transparency, and accountability. The bill:

- Increases accountability and transparency in how Amtrak uses, reports, and accounts for its funding, including how bonuses are awarded to senior executives
- Ensures Amtrak fulfills its obligation to comply with the *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)*.

- Promotes passenger and crew safety by ensuring passenger rail providers have implemented incident response plans, that can incorporate deescalation trainings.

Strengthening the Safe Transportation of Hazardous Materials

The BUILD America 250 Act ensures the safety of the transportation of hazardous materials across all modes. The bill:

- Reauthorizes the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, provides commonsense reforms, and protects United States and international hazardous materials transportation safety standards from potential undue influence from nations of concern, such as China.
- Consolidates hazardous materials safety grants to streamline the process for emergency response trainings and support for emergency responders.

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

April 21, 2026

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
The Honorable Scott Turner
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20410

RE: Comments on Proposed Rule FR-6520-P-01—Establishing Flexibility for Implementation of Work Requirements and Term Limits

Dear Secretary Turner:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, we respectfully submit comments regarding the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) proposed rule concerning expanded flexibility in implementing work requirements and term limits. Contra Costa County has significant concerns that the proposed policy could reduce housing stability for low-income residents who already face substantial, systemic barriers related to housing, childcare, transportation, and healthcare access.

The proposal would permit Public Housing Authorities and property owners to require up to 40 hours per week of work activity for a single adult, or 80 combined hours for two-adult households. These requirements do not fully reflect the circumstances of residents managing chronic illnesses, episodic disabilities, mental health conditions, or caregiving responsibilities, nor the realities faced by individuals navigating disability determinations. In addition, the proposed hardship process may create an administrative burden for tenants, requiring repeated documentation of limitations and contributing to stress, instability, and potential risk of noncompliance or eviction.

Contra Costa County residents already encounter significant challenges in securing and maintaining affordable housing. Renters must earn approximately \$45.50 per hour to afford the county's average asking rent of \$2,366, placing substantial pressure on low-income families. Implementing additional requirements that may limit access to affordable housing could exacerbate these conditions.

For those who are working, childcare and transportation present significant challenges. Access to reliable childcare is similarly constrained. Nearly 19,400 low-income children under age five who qualify for subsidized care currently lack available slots, and approximately 90 percent of infants and toddlers do not have access to subsidized programs. Imposing work requirements without corresponding childcare resources would likely widen this gap. Transportation barriers also pose significant challenges. Contra Costa County has limited transit connectivity, long commute times, and scheduling gaps that make it difficult for low-income workers to maintain consistent full-time employment, particularly when combined with childcare shortages. Even short-term disruptions due to transportation or childcare challenges could jeopardize a family's housing under the proposed rule.

Additionally, the cumulative effect of the proposed rule alongside other major policy and funding changes could have broader unforeseen impacts. As many as 93,000 Contra Costa residents are projected to lose health insurance coverage and up to 17,600 may lose food assistance benefits under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (Public Law No. 119-21). Residents managing chronic illness or mental health conditions could face heightened challenges that further limit their ability to meet stringent employment requirements.

Taken together, these data illustrate the intersecting structural barriers affecting Contra Costa County residents. Rigid work-hour mandates may not account for the realities of housing costs, limited childcare capacity, inconsistent transportation options, and fluctuating health needs. Rather than promoting economic stability, such requirements could create additional obstacles for households already experiencing significant hardship.

Effective housing policy should incorporate supportive resources—such as childcare, healthcare access, transportation reliability, and reasonable accommodations—and processes that acknowledge residents' varied circumstances. For these reasons, Contra Costa County respectfully urges HUD to reconsider the proposed rule.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Federal Legislative Delegation
Monica Nino, County Administrator
Jim Davenport & Paul Schlesinger, Thorn Run Partners

The Board of Supervisors

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Contra Costa County



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

April 23, 2026

The Honorable John Garamendi
2428 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515

RE: Support - HOME Investment Partnerships Reauthorization and Improvement Act

Dear Congressman Garamendi:

As Chair of the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County, I write to express our support for your HOME Investment Partnerships Reauthorization and Improvement Act and its inclusion in the bipartisan 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act. This legislation represents a highly impactful modernization of the nation's largest federal affordable housing block grant program.

This legislation will update and significantly expand the HOME Investment Partnerships Program as a critical tool for states and local governments. The HOME program has played an essential role in financing new construction, rehabilitation, down payment assistance, rental assistance, and the development of units serving extremely low-income residents—including seniors, veterans, people experiencing homelessness, and residents with disabilities.

Since 1992, California has benefited from more than \$5.27 billion invested, 121,727 homes built or preserved, 43,840 families receiving rental assistance, 277,318 jobs supported, and \$19.2 billion in local income generated. A renewed and expanded commitment of \$5 billion in funding with annual increases of 5% through FY 2028 represents a level of federal investment local communities urgently need.

In Contra Costa County, the need for high-quality, affordable housing remains imperative. Enhancing down payment assistance, expanding support for Community Land Trusts and shared-equity homeownership models, improving access for nonprofits, and allowing local governments to leverage future HOME funds through loan guarantees are all meaningful, practical improvements that will provide tools to expand housing opportunities throughout the region.

Thank you for your commitment to affordable housing. We appreciate your leadership in advancing a comprehensive, bipartisan housing package that expands supply, improves affordability, and strengthens efficiency and opportunities for local governments.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
John Kopchik, Director of Department of Conservation and Development
Jim Davenport & Paul Schlesinger, Thorn Run Partners

The Board of Supervisors

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Contra Costa County



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

April 28, 2026

The Honorable Mark DeSaulnier
2134 Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable John Garamendi
2428 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Josh Harder
209 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

RE: H.R. 7567, the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026 (Farm Bill) - CONCERNS

Dear Congressman DeSaulnier, Congressman Garamendi, and Congressman Harder:

As Chair of the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County, I write to express deep concern over H.R. 7567, the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026 (Farm Bill), which would reauthorize and reform U.S. Department of Agriculture programs through FY2031. This narrowly scoped Farm Bill, which has not undergone the traditional bipartisan process, may be the only remaining opportunity to mitigate the imminent and severe impacts from H.R. 1 (Public Law 119-21) on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) before they take effect.

As you know, SNAP, known in California as CalFresh, is the state's largest and most effective anti-hunger program. Contra Costa County administers SNAP for residents across your districts, serving nearly 110,000 people each month. Our County is preparing for the substantial impacts of H.R. 1. Among these changes are the expansion of the three-month time limit for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs), which takes effect taking effect June 1 of this year, and the shift of SNAP administrative costs to counties and the State beginning October 1.

The changes to SNAP in H.R. 1 place California counties in an untenable position. Contra Costa will experience a significantly increased workload to meet new federal requirements, paired with a reduction in the federal share of program administration from 50 percent to 25 percent, all while people in our communities face increasing need for these services. Current estimates indicate that nearly one million Californians could lose SNAP benefits while counties face severe fiscal strain from reduced federal funding.

Contra Costa County anticipates that approximately 51,313 residents could be affected by the expanded ABAWD requirements. This change will require extensive additional documentation, verification of work, volunteer activity, or school enrollment, and will lead to loss of benefits for individuals unable to comply. It will also significantly increase eligibility staff workload for exemption determinations, updates to our state's automated eligibility system (called CalSAWS in California), referrals to employment programs, tracking participation, and managing related calls and appeals.

The reduction in the federal share of SNAP (CalFresh) administrative funding is expected to create an annual shortfall of approximately \$12.2 million for Contra Costa County. If the State and counties are unable to absorb these costs, outreach efforts may be curtailed, and services may be delayed—including call center support, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) issuance, and processing of applications, renewals, and case changes. Staffing reductions could further compromise accuracy, timeliness, and the quality of service provided to our community.

As error rates increase, H.R. 1 will require our state and County to divert more resources away from our community and towards the payment error rate provisions of H.R. 1, which will transfer the cost of federal SNAP benefits to states and local governments for the first time ever. The California Legislative Analyst's Office estimates an increase in the state's CalFresh costs related to payment error rates of up to \$2 billion annually beginning October 2027, during the timeframe of the proposed Farm Bill.

Taken together, these changes are anticipated to increase food insecurity in our community, while reducing our local resources to meet these needs. For these reasons, we are concerned with the proposed Farm Bill and urge action to mitigate the harmful changes to SNAP from H.R. 1 to the most vulnerable members of our community. Thank you for your ongoing efforts on behalf of the people and the County of Contra Costa.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
Dr. Marla Stuart, Employment and Human Services Director
Jim Davenport & Paul Schlesinger, Thorn Run Partners



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 26-2277

Agenda Date: 5/27/2026

Agenda #: 4.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: May 22, 2026

Subject: State Budget Updates of Interest to Contra Costa County

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

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

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

Referral History:

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

Referral Update:

The California State Legislature is developing the FY26-27 budget, which is due to the Governor by June 15.

The Governor released his May Revision on May 14, 2026. Despite better revenue projections than anticipated in January, the Governor's May revise did not include funding for Counties related to H.R. 1 impacts, such as for (1) SNAP (CalFresh) and Medicaid (Medi-Cal) eligibility/administration, (2) public hospital funding, or (3) indigent care.

California is one of ten states that administers SNAP locally, and is one of about half of states that administer Medicaid locally. This means that federal impacts are disproportionately passed along to California county governments, impacting general funds and the services that rely upon those funding sources. It also disproportionately impacts Contra Costa, as the operator of a health plan, public hospital, and nine community clinics.

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC) has been working with partner organizations, including the Urban Counties of California (UCC), California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA) and the California Hospital Association (CAPH), and others on a budget request. The request has evolved to include an indigent care alternative, which would allow people without insurance to access care using a fee-for-service reimbursement model.

Without funding to implement these programs, state requirements fall to County governments to implement, effectively as an unfunded mandate. Additionally, there is strain on the budget with many programs are currently underfunded or unfunded, such Proposition 36, In Home Supportive Services (IHSS), and Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program, among other concerns.

In March, Contra Costa County submitted budget letters related to H.R. 1 needs, IHSS underfunding, Prop. 26

underfunding, and other key issues. However, with these issues being left unaddressed, staff recommends that additional request letters are sent. Staff also recommends that the Committee consider supporting the indigent care alternative proposal.

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

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

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

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.



2026-27 May Revision Budget Proposal May 14, 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: **2026-27 May Revision Budget Proposal**

In January, the Administration presented a 'workload budget' without major new spending initiatives, with the intent of making major changes in the May Revision when updated revenue numbers are available.

The Governor's January budget proposal projected state General Fund revenues to be more than \$40 billion higher across the budget window (fiscal years 2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27) than previously forecasted at the enacted 2025 Budget Act. While the budget was balanced in 2026-27, with total General Fund expenditures of \$248.3 billion and a discretionary reserve of \$4.5 billion, the Administration projected a General Fund deficit of roughly \$22 billion in 2027-28, growing to approximately \$67 billion by 2029-30. Rather than attempting to address the deficits in January, the Administration waited until May Revision when updated revenue numbers are available to determine whether the state is able to provide new investments while also balancing the budget in 2026-27 and 2027-28.

The state's fiscal position has continued to improve since the Governor's January Budget. The Administration estimates revenues from the Big Three sources (personal income, corporate, and sales and use taxes) are \$16.5 billion higher than projected in January over the budget window (2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27), primarily due to a \$13.6 billion increase in personal income tax revenues boosted by a 2025 spike in capital gains realizations.

Outside of the constitutionally required spending for Proposition 98 (education) and Proposition 2 (reserves), the May Revision does not propose any significant new ongoing expenditures. Instead of committing to higher spending in 2026-27, the Administration allocated \$9.7 billion into the Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account to set aside funds in 2026-27 to spend in 2027-28. This maneuver helps the Administration achieve a positive operating balance in 2027-28.

While revenue projections have continued to increase, the Administration's commitment to balance the budget for the next two fiscal years and address the projected ongoing budget deficits resulted in the proposal for both revenue and spending solutions.

Understanding the Proposed Changes to the Sales and Use Tax, Part 1:

One of the proposed revenue solutions is **California's first application of the sales and use tax on an intangible good**. The Administration proposes 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.

During the press conference today, the Administration suggested counties use local sales tax revenues to address the impacts of H.R. 1. However, most of the sales and use tax revenue is not a general-purpose discretionary revenue source, and some local sales tax revenue is allocated to both counties and cities.

Our rough estimates indicate that counties could receive up to \$459 million of the \$560 million in new sales tax funding in 2026-27. Of this amount, CSAC estimates that in the aggregate approximately \$13 million is estimated to be general purpose 1% Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax revenue *for counties* in 2026-27, increasing to \$26 million in 2027-28 and annually thereafter.

In addition, some of the increased revenue from optional local add-on taxes (transactions and use taxes approved by voters at the local level, with varying rates and uses by jurisdiction) could be used for discretionary purposes by counties. However, the approximate amount is unknown at this time but would be less than the amount included in the table later in this publication given that this funding is the total for both cities and counties that have local add-on taxes. Regardless, this proposal is not sufficient to mitigate the fiscal impacts of H.R.1.

Further, addressing the state's fiscal condition by expanding the sales and use tax base to generate more revenue is an important policy change. Close followers of CSAC's legislative advocacy over the years will recall our many campaigns to oppose legislation that enacts more sales and use tax *exclusions* that would reduce local sales and use tax revenue. More information on the sales and use tax proposal is included under the State's Fiscal Condition and Future Uncertainty section below.

CSAC Priority Issues: Status Update

- **H.R. 1 Implementation Impacts to Counties**
 - CSAC is leading a [county coalition effort](#) to advocate for funding to mitigate the impacts of H.R. 1, estimated to cost counties up to \$9.5 billion annually.
 - The countywide H.R. 1 budget request calls for \$1.9 billion General Fund in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 to address county funding needs for indigent care, eligibility, public hospitals, and behavioral health.
 - The May Revision only provides \$87 million General Fund in 2026-27 and only partially addresses one component of the request (county eligibility).
 - CSAC will continue advocating for H.R. 1 implementation funding to prevent the safety net from crumbling.
 - Read more about H.R. 1 in the Health and Human Services section below.
- **In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Cost Growth**
 - The May Revision maintains the IHSS cost shift proposal from January that CSAC will continue to [strongly oppose](#).
 - Under this proposal, counties are facing increased costs of \$233.6 million starting in 2027-28 and growing over time.
 - Read more about IHSS in the Health and Human Services section below.
- **Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP)**
 - The May Revision maintains the prior commitment of \$500 million for HHAP in 2027-28, and includes trailer bill language that outlines the enhanced accountability requirements.
 - CSAC [continues to advocate](#) for \$1 billion ongoing for HHAP and for funding to be implemented in a manner that will allow the September 1, 2026, goal distribution date to be met.
 - Read more about the HHAP Program in the Homelessness section below.
- **Proposition 36 (2024)**
 - The 2025 Budget Act appropriated \$100 million General Fund one-time for Proposition 36 implementation.
 - Neither the Governor's budget proposal nor the May Revision includes any new funding to address county costs to implement Proposition 36 in 2026-27 or thereafter.
 - Read more about Proposition 36 in the Administration of Justice section below.

The subsequent sections of this publication provide statewide revenue and expenditure summary charts as well as 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 Governor's May Revision budget proposal for 2026-27 will likely be reflected in Budget Bill vehicles [AB 1563 \(Gabriel\)](#) and [SB 879 \(Laird\)](#), although these bills were not updated at the time of this publication. See the Department of Finance's [Governor's May Revision Budget Summary for 2026-27](#) or the [recording of the press conference](#) for additional information and charts detailing the state budget proposal. To refresh your memory regarding the Governor's January budget proposal, see [CSAC's Budget Action Bulletin from January 9, 2026](#).

General Fund Revenue Sources Comparison

Current year - Dollars in Millions

	2025-26			
	Jan. 10, 2026 Budget Proposal	May Revision	\$ Change	% Change
Personal Income Tax	\$ 137,840	\$ 146,847	\$ 9,007	6.5%
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 34,401	\$ 34,588	\$ 187	0.5%
Corporation Tax	\$ 41,702	\$ 43,287	\$ 1,585	3.8%
Insurance Tax	\$ 4,370	\$ 4,510	\$ 140	3.2%
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes and Fees	\$ 417	\$ 413	\$ (4)	-1.0%
Cigarette Tax	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ -	0.0%
Motor Vehicle Fees	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ -	0.0%
Other	\$ 9,251	\$ 8,616	\$ (635)	-6.9%
Subtotal	\$ 228,062	\$ 238,342	\$ 10,280	4.5%
Transfer - Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,100	\$ -	0.0%
Total	\$ 235,162	\$ 245,442	\$ 10,280	4.5%

Budget Year - Dollars in Millions

	2026-27			
	Jan. 10, 2026 Budget Proposal	May Revision	\$ Change	% Change
Personal Income Tax	\$ 142,202	\$ 145,609	\$ 3,407	2.4%
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 35,095	\$ 35,629	\$ 534	1.5%
Corporation Tax	\$ 43,528	\$ 45,017	\$ 1,489	3.4%
Insurance Tax	\$ 4,612	\$ 4,728	\$ 116	2.5%
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes and Fees	\$ 419	\$ 415	\$ (4)	-1.0%
Cigarette Tax	\$ 34	\$ 34	\$ -	0.0%
Motor Vehicle Fees	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ -	0.0%
Other	\$ 4,472	\$ (5,025)	\$ (9,497)	-212.4%
Subtotal	\$ 230,408	\$ 226,453	\$ (3,955)	-1.7%
Transfer - Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund	\$ (3,023)	\$ (3,579)	\$ (556)	18.4%
Total	\$ 227,385	\$ 222,874	\$ (4,511)	16.7%

General Fund Revenue Sources Comparison continued

Year-over-Year Comparison - Dollars in Millions

	2025-26 compared to 2026-27 at May Revision			
	2025-26	2026-27	\$ Change	% Change
Personal Income Tax	\$ 146,847	\$ 145,609	\$ (1,238)	-0.8%
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 34,588	\$ 35,629	\$ 1,041	3.0%
Corporation Tax	\$ 43,287	\$ 45,017	\$ 1,730	4.0%
Insurance Tax	\$ 4,510	\$ 4,728	\$ 218	4.8%
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes and Fees	\$ 413	\$ 415	\$ 2	0.5%
Cigarette Tax	\$ 35	\$ 34	\$ (1)	-2.9%
Motor Vehicle Fees	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ -	0.0%
Other	\$ 8,616	\$ (5,025)	\$ (13,641)	-158.3%
Subtotal	\$ 238,342	\$ 226,453	\$ (11,889)	-5.0%
Transfer - Budget Stabilization Account/Rainy Day Fund	\$ 7,100	\$ (3,579)	\$ (10,679)	-150.4%
Total	\$ 245,442	\$ 222,874	\$ (22,568)	-155.4%

The State's Fiscal Condition and Future Uncertainty

The Revenue Picture

As noted above, in January the Administration projected state General Fund revenues to be more than \$40 billion higher across the budget window (2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27) than previously forecasted at the enacted 2025 Budget Act. The Administration indicated that these changes mainly stem from stronger-than-expected cash receipts, a better-performing stock market, and a more optimistic economic outlook than what was assumed in the 2025 Budget Act.

Before accounting for tax policy proposals, the Administration estimates General Fund revenues across the three-year budget window (2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27) to be \$16.8 billion higher in the May Revision than assumed in the Governor's Budget. This is primarily driven by a \$13.6 billion increase in personal income tax revenue boosted by a 2025 spike in capital gains realization. The Administration indicates this new revenue forecast reflects a slightly upgraded stock market outlook, combined with a relatively unchanged economic outlook. At the same time, the May Revision acknowledges a weakened fiscal outlook due to global and federal uncertainties and impacts of global conflicts and delayed tariff impacts.

How is the State Budget Balanced?

The May Revision estimates General Fund expenditures of \$246.6 billion in 2026-27, approximately \$1.8 billion less than proposed in the Governor's January budget. The May Revision does not propose any significant new ongoing expenditures and instead provides a spending plan that balances the budget for both fiscal years 2026-27 and 2027-28, while maintaining substantial reserves for both years. The Administration achieved this primarily due to the higher revenues described above and from various revenue and spending solutions. Combined, these solutions result in an operating reserve of \$4.5 billion in 2026-27 and \$2.1 billion in 2027-28.

To help balance the budget across these two fiscal years, the May Revision proposes to transfer \$9.7 billion into the Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account (Surplus Holding Account) in 2026-27 to be used in 2027-28. The Surplus Holding Account 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. This is the first time this account has been used since it was created in 2024.

Spending Solutions

The May Revision proposes spending reductions and reforms, as well as General Fund offsets to balance the budget. Overall spending reductions and reforms account for \$411 million in total spending solutions in 2026-27, growing to \$711.9 million by 2029-30. These include changes to the Medi-Cal asset test limits and increased monthly premiums for adults

with unsatisfactory immigration status. Additionally, the Administration proposes total General Fund offset spending solutions of \$390.7 million in 2026-27 decreasing slightly to \$256.5 million by 2029-30. This includes shifting \$211.9 million of funding to the Behavioral Health Services Fund instead of relying on the General Fund. These solutions are discussed in further detail in the Health and Human Services section.

Revenue Solutions

In the May Revision, the Administration proposes several revenue solutions that are projected to bring in approximately \$3.6 billion General Fund in 2026-27, growing to \$5.1 billion in 2027-28, and decreasing slightly to \$4.4 billion in 2029-30. These solutions include the following:

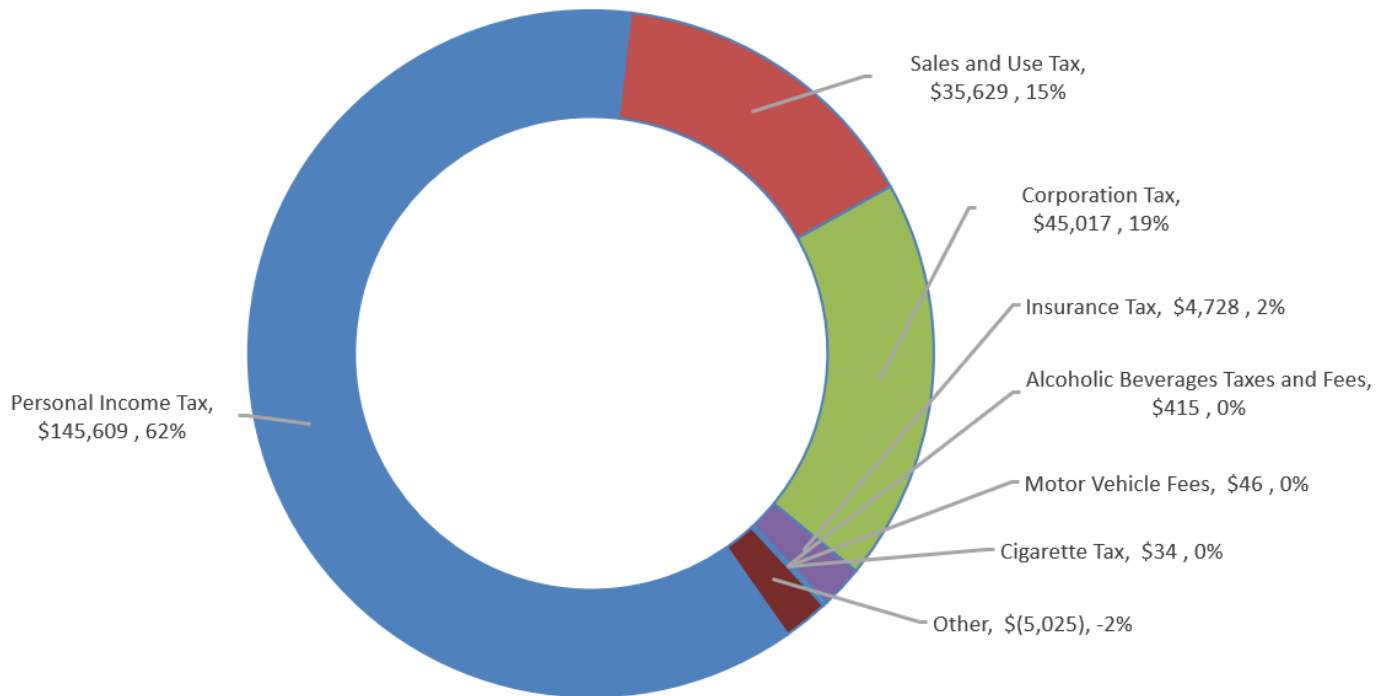
- *Permanent Credit Limitation for Businesses*—The proposal would permanently limit business credit use to \$5 million or 50 percent of tax liability, whichever is greater, increasing revenues by \$850 million in 2026-27, growing to \$1.8 billion in 2029-30. This proposal would be effective beginning in tax year 2027 when the current temporary credit limitation and net operating loss suspension is lifted.
- *2027 Managed Care Organization (MCO) Tax*—The May Revision proposes to revise and extend the MCO Tax due to new requirements of H.R. 1 effective January 1, 2027, resulting in increased revenues of \$575 million in 2026-27, \$2.3 billion each in 2027-28 and 2028-29, and \$1.7 billion in 2029-30. See the Health and Human Services section for more details about this proposal.
- *Digital Prewritten Software Tax*—Discussed in more detail below, this proposal results in state General Fund revenues of \$450 million in 2026-27 and \$900 million in 2027-28 and annually thereafter. This proposal also increases local sales tax revenues for counties and cities by \$560 million in 2026-27 and \$1.1 billion in 2027-28 and annually thereafter.

Revenue and Expenditure Charts

General Fund Revenue Sources in 2026-27

General Fund, dollars in millions – *Total GF Revenues: \$226.5 billion*

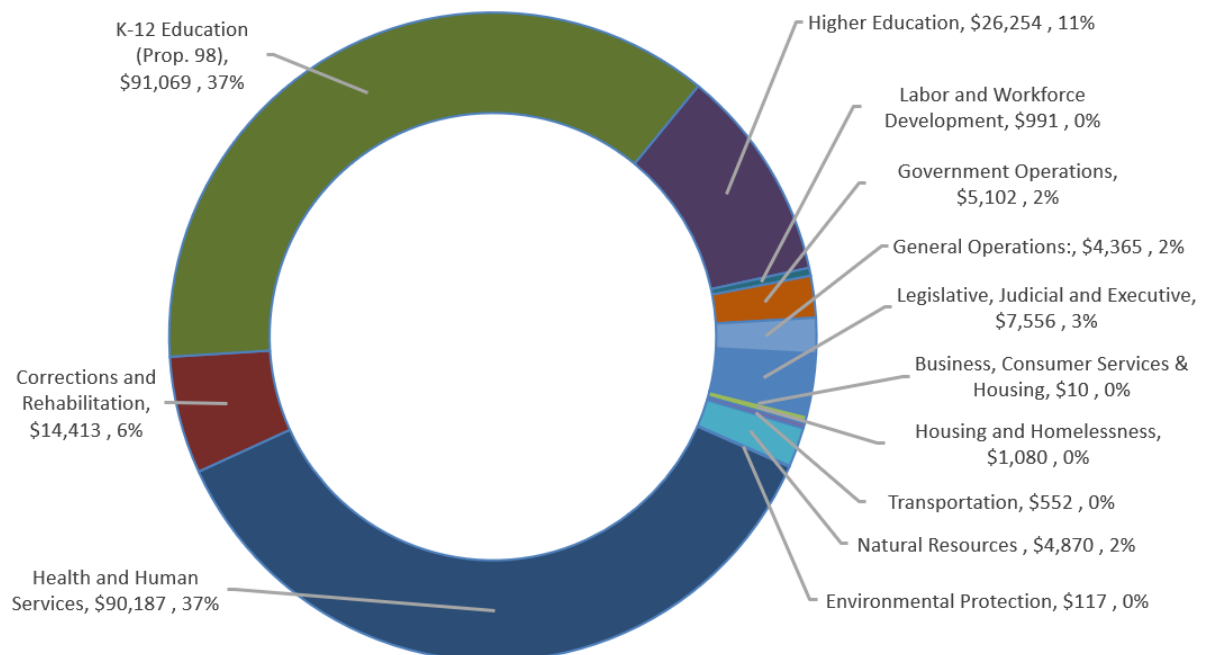
Percentages less than one percent round to zero percent



Expenditures by Agency in 2026-27

General Fund, dollars in millions – *Total expenditures: \$246.6 billion*

Percentages less than one percent round to zero percent



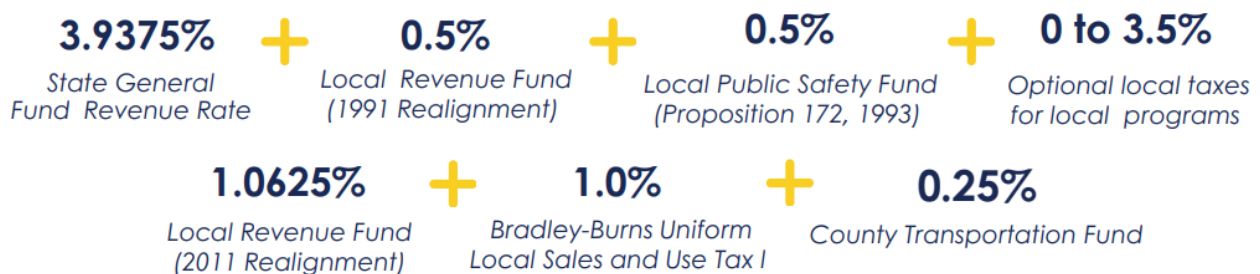
Understanding the Proposed Changes to the Sales And Use Tax, Part 2

Effective January 1, 2027, the May Revision proposes to apply the sales and use tax to digital prewritten software sales, regardless of how the project is delivered to the purchaser, whether on a disc or physical medium, electronic transmission and local hosting (download), or remote access through the internet, including Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), where the customer accesses the software hosted by the vendor but never takes possession of it. This would increase both state and local sales tax revenues.

As demonstrated by the graphic below, allocation of the statewide sales and use tax is split between the state and local governments and funds a broad variety of state and county services. As illustrated, a majority of the sales and use tax revenue is not a general-purpose discretionary revenue source. Therefore, of the estimated increase in local sales tax revenues of \$560 million in 2026-27, and \$1.1 billion in 2027-28 and annually thereafter, comes with the following strings attached:

- 1) Estimated local sales and use tax revenue increases as a result of this change for the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax category are not exclusive to counties, these revenues will be split between cities and counties.
- 2) Of the five sales tax allocation categories for local governments (excluding the optional local add-on taxes that vary by jurisdiction), only one category (the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax) is general purpose. All other categories are nondiscretionary in nature and must be used for specified purposes.

Statewide Sales and Use Tax Rate, Purpose, and Allocation



= 7.25% - 10.75%

Total State and Local Base Sales and Use Tax

Therefore, of the estimated increase in local sales tax revenues of \$560 million in 2026-27 and \$1.1 billion in 2027-28, using data obtained from the [California Department of Tax and Fee Administration](#), CSAC estimates that in the aggregate approximately \$13 million is estimated to be general purpose 1% Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax revenue *for counties* in 2026-27, increasing to \$26 million in 2027-28 and annually thereafter. This estimate is displayed in the tables below.

In addition, some of the increased revenue from optional local add-on taxes (transactions and use taxes approved by voters at the local level, with varying rates and uses by jurisdiction) could be used for discretionary purposes by counties. However, the approximate amount is unknown at this time but would be less than the amount included in the table below given that this funding is the total for both cities and counties that have local add-on taxes. Trailer bill language to effectuate this change was not available at the time of this publication and is expected to be made available within the next two weeks.

The Administration suggests this additional sales tax revenue can be used by counties to offset increased costs due to H.R. 1. However, as noted above, additional revenues counties receive due to the tax proposal are not discretionary and therefore must be used for specific purposes, such as countywide transportation purposes and realigned public safety and existing health and welfare programs.

Estimated Sales and Use Tax Revenue Increases by Category

<i>Dollars in millions^{1/}</i>	2026-27 ^{2/}	2027-28 ^{3/}
State General Fund	\$ 450	\$ 900
Local Revenue Fund: 2011 Realignment	\$ 121	\$ 243
Local Revenue Fund: 1991 Realignment	\$ 57	\$ 114
Local Public Safety Fund (Prop. 172, 1993)	\$ 57	\$ 114
County Transportation Funds	\$ 29	\$ 57
Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Funds	\$ 114	\$ 229
Optional Local Add-Ons	\$ 182	\$ 363
<i>Subtotal (local only)</i>	\$ 560	\$ 1,120
Total	\$ 1,010	\$ 2,020

1/ Estimated revenue increases by fiscal year and category provided by the California Department of Finance

2/ Half-year implementation beginning January 1, 2027

3/ Full-year implementation in 2027-28

Approximate City/County Proportion of Bradley-Burns 1% Uniform Sales Tax

Using data from 2024-25, this table displays the approximate split between cities and counties of the Bradley-Burns Uniform 1% category of the sales and use tax.

<i>whole dollars</i>	2024-25	Approximate % of total
Total Bradley-Burns Uniform 1% tax revenue ^{1/}	\$ 9,324,691,480	
<i>City Portion</i> Bradley-Burns Uniform 1% tax revenue ^{2/}	\$ 8,093,837,630	86.8%
<i>County Portion</i> Bradley-Burns Uniform 1% tax revenue ^{2/}	\$ 1,044,627,924	11.2%

1/ Includes the City and County of San Francisco

2/ Does not include the City and County of San Francisco as funds cannot be disaggregated.

[Data obtained from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration](#)

Estimated City/County Proportion of Increased Revenue

Based on the approximate proportions of the split between the cities and counties of the Bradley-Burns Uniform 1% category of the sales tax in the previous table, this table applies this proportion to the estimated increased revenue that would result from expanding the sales and use tax base to digital prewritten software sales.

<i>dollars in millions</i>	2026-27	2027-28	Estimated % of total
Total estimated revenue increase for Bradley-Burns 1%	\$114	\$229	
<i>City Portion</i> Bradley-Burns Uniform 1% tax revenue ^{2/}	\$99	\$199	86.8%
<i>County Portion</i> Bradley-Burns Uniform 1% tax revenue ^{2/}	\$13	\$26	11.2%

For more information about the sales and use tax, see CSAC's issue brief on the [sales and use tax](#).

Questions? Contact:

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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 Governor's May Revision proposes a \$100 million investment, including \$56 million General Fund and \$44 million in existing National Mortgage Settlement funds, to create a Disaster Rebuilding Fund. These funds will be used to expand access to construction and renovation financing through a combination of programs including loan loss guarantee and interest rate buydown, among other tools.

The May Revision includes \$15.8 million in 2026-27, and \$13.3 million in 2027-28 and ongoing, in General Fund and reimbursement authority to implement AB 247 (Chapter 681, Statutes of 2025) to develop a payroll system to track and pay incarcerated firefighting hand crews and pay the federal minimum wage to incarcerated firefighters on an active fire incident.

WATER, DROUGHT, AND FLOOD

Flood Protection

The Governor's May Revision proposes \$14 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.

Drinking Water

Support for the State Water Board's Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) program from the 2026-27 Cap-and-Invest Expenditure Plan is unchanged compared to the Governor's January budget proposal, including \$92 million for 2026-27. However, CSAC is concerned that funding for this and other Cap-and-Invest funded programs could be reduced by as much as 50% as a consequence of the current version of California Air Resources Board (CARB) amendments to Cap-and-Invest regulations that are expected to give much greater allowances to manufacturing activities.

Water Supply

In anticipation of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopting an updated Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan at the end of the year, the Governor's May Revision includes \$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 is to establish environmental flows, habitat restoration and for monitoring associated with mitigation efforts on the part of DCP participants.

The May Revision also proposes \$9.5 million in ongoing General Fund support for DWR 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 Governor's May Revision includes \$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.

The May Revision also includes \$10.5 million in General Fund to offset a \$10.5 million reduction in federal funding to support invasive pest detection activities.

In addition, the May Revision calls for \$5.1 million in one-time General Fund and \$2.8 million ongoing General Fund support to the California Department of Food and Agriculture to implement the Animal Care Program mandated by Proposition 12 (2018). This allocation may be subject to impacts from ongoing federal farm bill negotiations, which could include pre-emption of Proposition 12 requirements by Congress.

CANNABIS

The Governor's May Revision projects that \$414.1 million will be available from the Cannabis Tax Fund, an increase of \$10.2 million from the original January proposed budget. Of this amount, an additional \$2 million apiece is being dedicated to the illegal cannabis cultivation remediation and public safety programs under Allocation 3, bringing both up to \$82.8 million for 2026-27.

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

The Governor's May Revision proposes over \$225 million from the Beverage Container Recycling Fund (BCRF) to improve the Beverage Container Recycling Program (BCRP). The BCRP incentivizes the recycling of eligible beverage containers through California Redemption Value (CRV) deposits paid by consumers; however, the BCRF has accumulated significant balances in part because many consumers are unable to redeem containers due to inadequate access to convenient redemption sites. These investments include:

- \$75 million over three years for incentives and investments to expand in-state manufacturing and recycling.
- \$100 million one-time for grant funding to upgrade sorting and processing infrastructure.
- \$50 million one-time for a rural recycling incentive program.

CLIMATE BOND

The May Revision has added an additional wetlands provision to planned Proposition 4 (2024) expenditures, increasing the total expenditure for 2026-27 to \$2.25 billion, [compared to the \\$2.1 billion in the Governor's January budget proposal](#). CSAC will continue to work with

the Administration, Senate, and Assembly to allocate additional bond funds for groundwater sustainability, agricultural, drinking water, water quality, and water supply projects. Additional bond allocations are more urgent due to potential impacts to the SAFER program, as discussed above.

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 47 Savings Estimate*

The Governor's May Revision includes an estimated total state savings of \$89.1 million in 2026-27, a slight decrease from the Governor's January budget proposal's estimated net savings of \$81.3 million. 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 the remaining 10% of savings for victims' services. The Governor's May Revision notes that with the passage of Proposition 36 (2024), the savings associated with Proposition 47 are projected to decrease. Most importantly for counties, there is zero funding included in the May Revision to implement Proposition 36.

Community Corrections Performance Incentives Grant (SB 678)

The Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant, established by SB 678 (Chapter 608, Statutes of 2009) was created to provide incentives for counties to reduce the number of individuals on felony probation who are admitted to state prison. The Governor's May Revision includes \$132.2 million General Fund in 2026-27 for probation departments.

As a reminder, in recent years, annual funding was held constant due to the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on probation populations, law enforcement practices, and court processes. However, the formula was modified beginning in 2025-26 with the enactment of SB 157 (Chapter 111, Statutes of 2025), which established a fixed statewide annual allocation of \$103.7 million General Fund. This allocation will be *reduced* if counties exceed their baseline return-to-prison rates and the amount will be *increased* in a separate, variable component, if counties exceed performance expectations, calculated as an average of 2022 and 2023 performance. Since inception, counties have received over \$1.5 billion for reducing state prison admissions.

Additional Budget Adjustments:

- *Vertical Prosecution Grant Program to Combat Human Trafficking*—\$10 million one-time General Fund for the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to administer a competitive Vertical Prosecution grant program aimed at preventing human trafficking.
- *Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Grant Program*—\$10 million one-time General Fund for the BSCC to administer a competitive grant program for federally recognized Indian tribes supporting efforts to identify, collect case-level data, publicize, and investigate and solve cases involving MMIP. To date, the BSCC has allocated \$37.3 million for MMIP grants—\$4 million in 2022-23, \$16 million in 2023-24, and \$17.3 million in 2024-25.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)

Federal VOCA allocations have significantly declined in recent years. In response, the 2024 and 2025 Budget Acts both included one-time state funding to mitigate the local impacts statewide. Notably, the Governor's May Revision includes \$25 million one-time General Fund to supplement decreasing federal funding to support an array of services and programs for victims of crime. This one-time augmentation is aimed at alleviating service level reductions.

Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) Population

The Department of State Hospitals (DSH) noted in January that the IST waitlist has been reduced from roughly 2,000 individuals in 2022 to fewer than 300, and the number of state and community-based treatment beds has increased from approximately 1,400 to over 2,300. The Governor's May Revision does not include updated figures, nor does it include any changes to the DSH's IST Growth Cap program imposed upon counties.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

The May Revision includes total funding of approximately \$14.6 billion (\$14.2 billion General Fund and \$400 million other funds) for CDCR. Of this amount, approximately \$4.2 billion General Fund is for health care programs, which provide incarcerated individuals access to mental health, medical, nursing, and dental care services.

Prison Population

The May Revision projects that the adult incarcerated population will continue its overall long-term downward trend over the next few years. Spring projections estimate the average daily adult incarcerated population for 2025-26 to be 90,126, an increase of 1.1% from the fall 2025 projections, and 87,611 in 2026-27, a decrease of less than 0.01% from the fall projections. Over the longer term, the population is projected to decline to 85,210 incarcerated individuals by June 30, 2030. Notably, the number of adult incarcerated individuals age 55 and older has grown to 21%, or more than 19,000 incarcerated individuals. Older incarcerated individuals tend to have complex needs that drive higher costs. In 2024, individuals 60 and older represented 14% of the prison population but accounted for approximately 27% of health system expenses.

Proposition 36

As referenced above, Proposition 36 is expected to increase CDCR's population. Based on spring projections, it is estimated to grow by 592 in 2025-26 and 1,547 upon full implementation. The active average daily population of individuals on parole is projected to be 33,785 in 2025-26, declining to 33,125 in 2026-27. The parole population is projected to decline further to 31,028 by June 30, 2030.

Prison Closures

The declining adult prison population has allowed CDCR to eliminate its reliance on contract prison capacity and terminate the lease of the California City Correctional Facility (California City). CDCR has also closed three adult institutions, including the Deuel Vocational Institution

(Tracy), California Correctional Center (Susanville), and Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (Blythe), and will close a fourth institution, the Correctional Rehabilitation Center (Norco) by October 2026. Other additional facility closures have contributed to overall savings. The cumulative savings from *all* closures will reach approximately \$4.9 billion by 2027-28.

Corcoran State Prison Honor Housing

The May Revision includes support for implementation of a new honor housing unit at Corcoran State Prison in Kings County in September 2026. Per CDCR, this housing unit will have an enhanced focus on normalization and dynamic security, which helps create a physically and socially safe space where the incarcerated population can focus on programming, education, and rebuilding family connections without the fear of violence, bullying, or other negative pressures.

This effort is the first-of-its-kind behavioral-based housing for a Level III security population within CDCR. The May Revision includes \$9.7 million General Fund and 49 positions in 2026-27, and \$12.6 million and 65 positions in 2027-28 and ongoing for this effort. The reactivation of this site as an honor housing unit will be done in conjunction with the deactivation of facilities at California State Prison, Solano and Avenal State Prison, while also reactivating different housing units at Avenal State Prison and a facility at the California Institution for Men. Combined, this results in a systemwide reduction of 75 beds.

California Department of Justice (DOJ)

The May Revision includes total funding of approximately \$1.4 billion (\$514.2 million General Fund) to support the DOJ.

Additional Budget Adjustments:

- *Antitrust Litigation Funding* - \$14.3 million special Funds in 2026-27, declining to \$10.5 million in 2029-30, to address an anticipated increase in antitrust workload.
- *Medi-Cal Fraud and Elder Abuse: Federal Grant Authority*—\$16.2 million ongoing (\$4.1 million False Claims Act Fund and \$12.1 million Federal Trust Fund) to accept a federal grant award from the Office of Inspector General to support expanded investigations, enforcement activities, and prosecutions related to Medi-Cal fraud and elder abuse.
- *Completing Organized Retail Criminal Enterprise Investigations*—\$2.2 million one-time General Fund to provide DOJ with resources to resolve 27 existing cases stemming from the original funding provided in 2022-23.
- *Fingerprint System Modernization*—\$4.3 million Fingerprint Fees Account funds in 2026-27, \$5.5 million in 2027-28, and \$1.1 million in 2028-29 and ongoing to upgrade biometric identification systems to cloud-based infrastructure.

- *Legal Services Revolving Fund Ongoing Workload*—\$10.8 million ongoing Legal Services Revolving Fund to maintain current service levels and address increased demand for legal services from client agencies.

Judicial Branch

For the Judicial Branch, the May Revision includes total funding of \$5.3 billion (\$3.3 billion General Fund) in 2026-27, of which \$3 billion is provided to support trial court operations.

Additional Budget Adjustments:

- *Language Access in the California Courts*—\$20 million Trial Court Trust Fund annually in 2026-27 and 2027-28 to address rising court interpreter costs and support language access and interpreter services in all case types in the trial courts.
- *Appellate Court Security*—\$1.6 million Appellate Court Trust Fund annually in 2026-27 through 2029-30 to continue resources for appellate court security previously funded on a limited-term basis.
- *State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SCFCF) Backfill*—A reduction of \$10 million General Fund annually in 2026-27 and 2027-28 to reflect the updated General Fund backfill need of the SCFCF based on current revenue estimates.

Office of Emergency Services (CAL OES)

The Governor's May Revision includes \$3.2 billion (\$567.8 million General Fund) and 1,927.8 positions for Cal OES. Among its other roles, Cal OES serves as the state administering agent for federal homeland security, emergency management, and victim services grants, including the VOCA funding.

Additional Budget Adjustments:

- *Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG 9-1-1) Transition*—\$141.9 million one-time State Emergency Telephone Number Account funds to continue the NG 9-1-1 deployment and transition the architecture from a regional model to a unified statewide system model. The new statewide architecture resolves existing interoperability challenges, creates one cohesive network with public-safety-grade resiliency, and significantly reduces operational complexity for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs). The one-time funding requested would: (1) begin the transition to a unified model, (2) maintain the services of the current regional providers as the transition takes place, (3) update the call handling equipment used by the PSAPs that are beyond their expected lifespan as well as systems that are not NG 9-1-1 compliant, and (4) implement a modern, reliable system for the greater Los Angeles region prior to the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games and a safer future for large-scale events and beyond.
- *Southern Emergency Operations Facility*—\$12.5 million ongoing General Fund to hire and onboard staff and bring the Southern Emergency Operations facility online to full functionality to absorb Southern Region staff and operations once the facility in Orange County is complete.

- *Nonprofit Security Grant Program*—\$40 million one-time General Fund to support physical security enhancements to nonprofit organizations that have historically been targets of hate-motivated violence.

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Government Finance and Administration

Annual Tax Relief for New Small Businesses

To encourage the formation of new small businesses, the May Revision proposes to reduce 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. The Administration anticipates this proposal will benefit approximately 250,000 new businesses each year. This proposal results in \$100 million less General Fund revenue per year.

Pensions

The May Revision proposes \$9.6 billion (\$5.2 billion General Fund) for CalPERS contributions, a slight decrease of \$107.2 million (\$66.8 million General Fund) from the January Budget proposal. Of that amount, the May Revision includes a proposed \$3 billion in one-time pension contributions to CalPERS under Proposition 2.

Labor and Workforce Development

The May Revision proposes an increase of \$40.4 million (\$15.2 million General Fund) for employee compensation. The cost increases are attributed to increasing health care costs and dental premiums for active state employees.

Workers' Compensation

Counties are facing [rapid increases](#) in premiums for the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund (SIBTF) workers' compensation program, which are rapidly outpacing increases in traditional workers' compensation costs. SIBTF premiums have increased as high as 621% over a five-year period.

The Governor's January budget proposal included \$12.7 million and 57 positions for the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) to address case growth from the SIBTF program. In addition to funding positions to respond to the backlog, the January budget proposal included a statement calling for comprehensive reform of the SIBTF program, highlighting the rapid growth of claim payments, which are expected to grow to \$1.3 billion in 2029-30, from \$87 million just ten years prior.

Trailer bill language for comprehensive SIBTF reform was [introduced](#) soon after the January budget proposal. CSAC is actively engaging on SIBTF reform efforts, [supporting](#) the trailer bill and [opposing](#) a competing measure for not doing enough, AB 1567 (Ortega). For more information on the issue and CSAC's involvement, please see our [bulletin article](#) from March 2026.

Public Employment Relations Board (PERB)

In the January Budget Proposal BAB, CSAC reported a proposed \$8.5 million General Fund increase for PERB, 30 new positions in 2026-27, and 78 new positions over the next two fiscal

years, due in large part to passage of two laws in 2025 that expand PERB’s authority to apply to private sector employers, AB 1340 (Chapter 335, Statutes of 2025) relating to bargaining among transportation network companies (e.g. *Uber* or *Lyft*), and AB 288 (Chapter 139, Statutes of 2025), which provides PERB with new authority to adjudicate unfair labor practice charges that are not timely resolved by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

AB 288 had been signed into law because the NLRB was unable to meet and establish a quorum. Since the January Budget proposal, new NLRB commissioners have been appointed, making the law inoperative. As a result, the May Revision proposes a reduction of 21 positions from the January proposal and \$4.8 million less than had been proposed in January.

Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF)

The May Revision budget proposal once again does not include funding to backfill the insufficient ERAF amounts in affected counties—San Mateo, Alpine, and Mono. The amount needed to backfill these counties in the 2026-27 fiscal year is \$122.3 million. Furthermore, the 2025 Budget Act arbitrarily cut the backfill by one third, appropriating only \$79 million to backfill these counties, which was \$39.4 million less than the total amount needed. This funding is still owed to counties to fully fund the backfill. Given the significant impact of not fully funding the backfill, San Mateo, Alpine, and Mono counties and their cities sued the state seeking full payment of the backfill. CSAC will [continue to advocate](#) for fully funding the backfill in the enacted budget.

State-Mandated Local Programs

For 2026-27, the Governor’s January budget proposes to suspend one new state-mandated program: Disclosure Requirements and Deferral of Property Taxation (22-TC-06). The May Revision does not propose to suspend additional mandates.

Broadband

The Public Utilities Commission [requests](#) reappropriation of \$68 million first authorized in 2021-22 for last-mile grants and \$870,000 and two positions to fund California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) reviews of those projects. Last-mile funds have been delayed in prior budget acts to prioritize middle-mile projects and address overall budget deficits.

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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 [leads a county coalition](#) to advocate for county H.R. 1 implementation needs. Significant coalition actions include the development of a cost estimate demonstrating counties are facing up to [\\$9.5 billion in increased costs](#) at full implementation and the release of a [multiyear state budget request](#). The budget request encompasses indigent care, public hospital systems, county eligibility, and county behavioral health and calls for \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28.

Unfortunately, the Governor's May Revision only provides funding for one component of this request, county eligibility, and even this funding is significantly lower than the amount counties are requesting. The table below compares the General Fund request from county governments for 2026-27 and what is proposed by the Administration in the May Revision. Further details about the county eligibility funding can be found in the Medi-Cal and CalFresh sections below.

County H.R. 1 Implementation Funding 2026-27

	County Request (GF)	May Revision (GF)
Indigent Care	\$761 million	\$0
Public Hospital Systems	\$500 million	\$0
County Eligibility	\$373 million	\$104 million
County Behavioral Health	\$224 million	\$0
Total	\$1.9 billion	\$104 million

CSAC will continue to work with counties and county affiliates to advocate for the multiyear budget request. These resources are critical to county efforts to maintain safety net services and sustain the health and well-being of vulnerable families and individuals.

Realignment

The Governor's May Revision includes revenue assumptions for 1991 Realignment and 2011 Realignment. The projections for 2025-26 and 2026-27 indicate revenue growth for both Realignments in each year. For 1991 Realignment, the estimates for both years indicate that all of the sales tax growth would go to caseload growth and there would only be general growth for vehicle license fee revenues. Sales tax revenues for 1991 have fallen short of base the last two years and there is a significant amount of caseload that is owed. It does not appear that there will be sufficient revenues in 2025-26 and 2026-27 to fully cover the

amount of caseload that will be owed at that time. The Realignment revenue tables, including specific projections by subaccount, are included in the appendix at the end of this publication.

HEALTH

Medi-Cal

The Medi-Cal budget includes \$194.4 billion (\$48.6 billion General Fund) in 2025-26. This is less than the projected spending in the Governor's January Budget proposal of \$196.7 billion (\$46.4 billion General Fund) in 2025-26. The May Revision projects spending of \$216.7 billion (\$44.9 billion General Fund) in 2026-27, compared to projected spending in the Governor's January Budget proposal of \$222.4 billion (\$48.8 billion General Fund). Medi-Cal is projected to cover approximately 14.4 million members in 2025-26 and 13.9 million members in 2026-27—more than one-third of the state's population.

Overall, enrollment in Medi-Cal is declining from a high point of over 15.5 million members in July 2023 to a projected average enrollment of 13.9 million members in 2026-27. This is due to the ending of COVID-19 eligibility flexibilities, an enrollment freeze for adults with Unsatisfactory Immigration Status (UIS) that began in January 2026, the reinstatement of an asset test, and the impacts of H.R. 1 eligibility changes.

H. R. 1 Impacts

The Governor's May Revision reflects a number of state, not local, 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.

In total, these changes result in state General Fund costs of about \$1.5 billion in 2026-27 (an increase of \$363.1 million General Fund compared to the Governor's January Budget proposal). The May Revision projects disenrollments from Medi-Cal due to H.R. 1 policy changes of 44,000 in 2026-27, increasing to 1.3 million in 2029-30. This reflects a decrease in the projected disenrollments by 470,000 in 2026-27 and 446,000 in 2029-30, compared to the Governor's January Budget proposal. The decrease in disenrollments reflects changed assumptions of the number of Medi-Cal enrollees who would be exempt from work and community engagement requirements due to their medical condition or being compliant with CalFresh work requirements.

The May Revision proposes a nine-month delay in the policy proposed in the Governor's January Budget proposal to shift certain lawfully present immigrants from full-scope Medi-Cal to limited-scope Medi-Cal, to July 1, 2027. This change results in costs of \$668.1 million General Fund in 2026-27 and savings of \$294 million General fund in 2029-30 and ongoing.

County Administration

The Governor's May Revision includes a one-time augmentation of \$57 million General Fund in 2026-27 (\$229 million total funds) to assist with county implementation of the work and community engagement requirements required by H.R. 1. The proposal also outlines potential state surge staffing capacity that would be available as an option to assist counties with increased workload funded at \$16.7 million General Fund (\$33 million total funds) in 2026-27, 2027-28, and 2028-29. Total Medi-Cal county administration funding in the May Revision for 2026-27 is \$705.3 million General Fund (\$2.8 billion total funds). In the H.R. 1 budget request, counties are requesting increases of \$270 million General Fund in 2026-27 and \$344 million General Fund in 2027-28 for Medi-Cal county eligibility work. The May Revision provides a fraction of the total General Fund needed for counties to perform this critical work.

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 May Revision proposes to revise and renew the MCO tax, to conform with both changes made by H.R. 1 and the requirements of Proposition 35 (which amongst other provisions, places restrictions on the structure of the MCO tax). The May Revision 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 May Revision proposes to shift UIS Medi-Cal enrollees 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 May Revision projects savings of \$538.8 million (\$471.6 million General Fund) in 2026-27 and \$1.5 billion (\$1.2 billion General Fund) ongoing as a result of this proposal.

Budget Balancing Solutions

In order to balance the General Fund, the May Revision proposes a number of budget balancing solutions in the Med-Cal program.

- *Medi-Cal Efficiencies* – establishment of utilization management policies for certain Medi-Cal services and changes to certain Medi-Cal managed care incentive policies. Results in savings of \$68 million General Fund in 2026-27 increasing to \$552 million General Fund in 2029-30
- *Increased Monthly Premiums for UIS Adults* – increases to monthly premiums adopted in the 2025 Budget Act by \$20 per month, a total of \$50 per month, effective July 1, 2027. This is projected to reduce General Fund spending by \$427.3 million General Fund in 2027-28 decreasing to \$314.3 million General Fund in 2029-30 and thereafter.

- *Medi-Cal Asset Test Limits* – a reduction to the asset test limit for enrollment in Medi-Cal from the current level of \$130,000 per individual and \$65,000 per additional member of the household to \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple (this returns to the limits in prior years before increases in the asset test limit were made in recent budgets). The May Revision projects savings of \$278.3 million General Fund in 2026-27 and \$495.6 million General Fund ongoing.
- *Enhanced Care Management and Community Supports* – savings of \$68.3 million General Fund in 2026-27 and \$158.0 million General Fund ongoing due to changes in the criteria and requirements for these Medi-Cal programs.
- *Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) Rate Cap* – implementation of a cap on PACE rates, effective January 2027. The May Revision projects savings of \$33.7 million General Fund in 2026-27 and \$80.9 million General Fund ongoing.
- *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 May Revision projects annual savings of \$25 million General Fund.
- *Elimination of the Medi-Cal Acupuncture Benefit* – a General Fund reduction of \$5.4 million General Fund in 2026-27 and \$13.1 million General Fund ongoing.

Covered California State Subsidy Program

The May Revision proposes \$110 million in increased 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.

Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA) State Directed Spending

The May Revision proposes spending \$315.9 million from the Behavioral Health Services Fund for several state departments to implement the state-directed activities under the Behavioral Health Services Act. Relatedly, the May Revision proposes to use \$211.9 million from the Behavioral Health Services Fund in lieu of General Fund in 2026-27, \$229.1 million in 2027-28, and \$226.4 million in 2029-30 for activities under the BH-CONNECT waiver workforce initiative and other state programs.

Hospitals in Immediate Distress

The May Revision proposes \$50 million General Fund in 2026-27 to provide short-term support for hospitals in immediate and significant financial distress. This is in addition to the \$25 million General Fund that was recently provided for this purpose by the state in AB 108 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2026). Criteria for awarding these funds is not yet available. Under the recently enacted AB 108, grant funding is available for hospitals that have less than ten days' cash on hand, have exhausted other financial options, have a payer mix of at least 50% public health care programs or uninsured patients, and are a not-for-profit or public hospital.

Community Based Mobile Crisis

The May Revision maintains the Governor's January budget proposal to make Medi-Cal mobile crisis services a county optional benefit beginning April 1, 2027, shifting approximately \$170 million to counties annually to maintain the benefit. CSAC is part of a [large coalition opposed](#) to this proposed cost shift to counties.

Public Health Information Technology Systems

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) operates and maintains 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 included funding for the SaPHIRE system, but no funding for the operation of the other systems nor funding for the development of a new disease surveillance and monitoring system.

The Governor's May Revision includes \$113.3 million from various fund sources to maintain these critical public health information technology systems in 2026-27.

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. For 2026-27, the Governor's May Revision includes \$33.7 billion for IHSS, of which \$12.7 billion is from the General Fund. The estimated average monthly caseload is 875,179 recipients in 2026-27. The Governor's May Revision continues the three January budget proposals (IHSS Cost Shift, IHSS Backup Provider System, IHSS Residual) to achieve savings within the IHSS program and includes one new cost savings proposal.

IHSS Cost Shift

The Governor's May Revision continues the January Budget proposal to [remove the state's share of cost for IHSS hours per case growth](#). This would go into effect in 2027-28 and result in state General Fund savings of \$233.6 million by shifting these costs to counties.

CSAC is [strongly opposed](#) to this cost shift and has testified against it at budget committee hearings. Both the Senate and Assembly budget frameworks have outlined their intent to reject this proposal.

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 Collective Bargaining

The Governor's May Revision includes a proposal related to the Realignment withholding for county IHSS collective bargaining. The [proposed trailer bill language](#) would require the penalty to be assessed on October 1, 2026, if certain conditions are met. For any county where a factfinding 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 penalty would be assessed regardless of whether the county has an expired MOU.

IHSS Asset Test Limit

The Governor's May Revision aligns IHSS with the proposed reinstatement of the Medi-Cal asset test limit to achieve savings of \$62.6 million General Fund in 2026-27. This asset test limit proposal is further described in the Health section of the Budget Action Bulletin.

Conforming IHSS with Medi-Cal Immigrant Eligibility

The Governor's May Revision aligns IHSS with the delayed transition of lawfully present immigrants to restricted scope Medi-Cal resulting in increased costs of \$30.8 million General Fund in 2026-27. This immigrant eligibility proposal is further described in the Health section of the Budget Action Bulletin.

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. The May Revision includes \$3.7 billion (\$1.6 billion General Fund) in total CalFresh and other nutrition assistance expenditures. This is in addition to \$11.6 billion in food benefits provided directly by the federal government to eligible recipients. The average monthly caseload for CalFresh is projected to be three million households in 2026-27. An estimated 560,000 individuals are estimated to lose benefits due to H.R. 1.

County Administration

The Governor's May Revision includes a one-time augmentation of \$30 million General Fund in 2026-27 to assist with county implementation of the expanded work requirements for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) required by H.R. 1. It also indicates that the required reassessment of the CalFresh county administration methodology will inform county funding needs in 2027-28.

In the county H.R. 1 budget request, counties are requesting increases of \$103 million General Fund in 2026-27 and \$58 million in 2027-28 for CalFresh county eligibility work. The May Revision provides a fraction of the total General Fund needed for counties to perform this critical work.

Adult Protective Services

The Adult Protective Services (APS) program serves older and dependent adults when there are reports of abuse and neglect. The Governor's May Revision would revert the APS expansion that was adopted in 2021-22 to achieve savings of \$70 million General Fund ongoing. Under that expansion, which CSAC supported, eligibility for APS services was expanded to those who are aged 60 or older. This proposal would instead go back to the previous age requirement of 65 and older.

County Administration

There are three programs under the California Department of Social Services (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 Governor's May Revision contains a proposal to stagger the timing of these reassessment dates so that CDSS would only be required to conduct one program reassessment per year. With the changes in the [proposed trailer bill language](#), 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. The Governor's May Revision includes \$6.9 billion in total funding in 2026-27 for CalWORKs program expenditures.

CalWORKs Grant Increase

The Governor's May Revision includes a 1.8% increase to CalWORKs Maximum Aid Payment levels, beginning October 1, 2026, with an estimated cost of \$59.5 million. The projected 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. The Governor's May Revision includes \$1.1 billion General Fund for services to children and families. Total funding for children's programs is more than \$10.5 billion when federal funding and 1991 and 2011 Realignment revenues are included.

Aging

The Governor's May Revision contains [trailer bill language](#) related to a proposed updated Intrastate Funding Formula (IFF) for Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs). The language outlines changes to the administration base allocation and the five factors that will be considered in the updated IFF. Unless the IFF is implemented with increased funding, some AAAs will see increased funding while others will see decreases.

Childcare

The May Revision includes \$7.5 billion (\$5 billion General Fund) for childcare and development programs administered by CDSS. This includes a total of \$65.1 million General Fund in 2026-27 to increase allowable in-contract administration costs for alternative payment program agencies by 1.5% of their total contract amount. This also includes a one-time increase of \$28 million federal funds for childcare facilities affected by natural disasters in 2023 and 2024.

The Governor's May Revision includes the following General Fund solution to balance the budget:

- Childcare COLA – A 30% reduction to the projected 2026-27 childcare cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) of 2.87%, resulting in a 2.01% COLA for DSS administered childcare programs.

HOMELESSNESS

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP)

The May Revision maintains the planned \$500 million for additional funding for the HHAP program that was committed to in last year's [SB 131](#) (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2025), contingent on enhanced accountability and performance requirements. The May Revision proposes [trailer bill language](#) that details new requirements that counties, cities, and Continuums of Care (CoCs) must meet to be eligible to receive the initial allocation of the \$500 million in additional funding, including but not limited to:

- Housing element compliance: City and county applicants must have a compliant housing element. If an applicant does not, HCD will withhold disbursement until the housing element becomes compliant.
- Prohousing Designation: City applicants and county applicants in which those cities are located must obtain a Prohousing Designation. If a local jurisdiction has not secured the designation before new funds are allocated, it must do so within 12 months. If it fails to meet that deadline, HCD may reallocate any remaining or unobligated HHAP funds to other eligible direct recipients in the same region.
- Encampment guidance compliance: Applicants must document compliance with current state guidance on addressing encampments when funding becomes available.

- Local match requirement: City applicants and county applicants in which those cities are located must demonstrate the availability of local matching funds equal to an as-yet-undetermined percentage of their total allocation. Sources of the matching funds include, but are not limited to, dedicated local funding sources for homelessness, affordable housing, or supportive services, new funding sources for homelessness, impact fee deferrals or waivers, land donations, local contributions to rental assistance, housing, or supportive services, and limited uses of state-originated funding such as Behavioral Health Services Act, Homekey, and Community Care Expansion.

CSAC will [continue to advocate](#) for \$1 billion for HHAP in 2026-27 and ongoing and for Round 7 to be implemented in a manner that allows that funding to be distributed by the September 1, 2026, goal date.

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Housing, Land Use, and Transportation

Housing and Land Use

Despite an improved revenue forecast released with the May Revision, the Governor is not proposing any significant funding augmentations for the state's housing program. This is likely due to the Legislature considering the placement of a \$10 billion housing bond on the November ballot. The Administration appears to be leaving room in budget negotiations with the Legislature for a limited term augmentation of funding for existing housing programs to provide interim resources before any potential bond funds become available. Instead of new funding, the state is proposing to incentivize or require counties to waive development impact fees.

Impact Fees

Included below are descriptions of the proposals. For background, 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. Development impact fees, which are based on required nexus studies and are not arbitrarily set, are the primary and often sole funding source for some counties that lack broad revenue streams and therefore cannot build or improve facilities without this fee revenue.

The May Revision budget proposes trailer bill language that would incentivize and in certain cases compel, counties to waive development impact fees that would typically be assessed on affordable housing projects. The proposed trailer bill would apply to notices of state affordable housing funding that are released after July 1, 2027.

Incentive Route

For projects that are seeking state funding from competitive housing programs, the proposal would allow project applicants to count any development fees deferred, reduced or waived by a county as a local funding match. It is important to note that this portion of the proposal is focused on improving the projects evaluation 'score' in a competitive grant program and doesn't guarantee the project will receive state funding.

Required Route

For state grants for affordable housing projects where the county is an applicant or co-applicant, the county would be required to waive development impact fees that it imposes for the project to be eligible. The Administration's primary target for this proposal is grants made by the Homekey program, but it is expansively worded and applies to a wider array of affordable housing programs. Critically, this criterion does not apply to formula-based or block grant allocation programs. Additionally, the language does not require impact fees imposed by schools, utility districts and other special districts to be waived. We are still

assessing the potential impact of this requirement but note that it could lead to counties refusing to become lead or co-applicants on these types of housing development projects.

Transportation

The May Revision is not proposing any significant General Fund augmentations or fund shifts for transportation programs. As part of 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 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. It appears the May Revision doesn't display the impact the potential revenue reductions would have on prior Cap-and-Invest funding commitments made to transportation programs.

Of relevance to counties, the Administration is proposing a one-time augmentation to a litter removal program.

Clean California

The May Revision proposes a one-time increase of \$40 million General Fund to the Clean California program, which is administered by Caltrans. The program provides grants to counties, cities, tribes, special districts and community groups to fund clean-up projects to beautify and improve streets and roads, tribal lands, parks, pathways, and transit centers. Typically, the grant programs have a local match requirement of between 0% to 50% of the total grant amount requested. Over the course of the program, 18 counties have received approximately \$45 million in grant funding for clean-up projects.

Public Works

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Net Fee Assessment

The May Revision proposes statutory changes to authorize the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation 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. We note that 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.

Formula Funding for Local Streets and Roads

The May Revision includes updated estimates of the fuels-based taxes and other fees that are the primary sources for supporting local transportation. Estimates of these revenues indicate a potential year-over-year increase of 2% in gasoline excise tax revenue and 3% in diesel excise tax revenue from 2025-26 to 2026-27. However, CSAC notes that any drop in fuel consumption driven by the overall economy and geopolitical instability may result in revenue decreases. These revenue streams fully fund county Highway User Tax Account allocations and provide approximately 70% of county Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) allocations. Transportation Improvement Fee revenues, which fund approximately 30% of county RMRA allocations, are estimated to grow by approximately 7%. CSAC will provide counties with detailed revenue estimates for 2025-26 and 2026-27 later next week.

Questions? Contact:

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1991 Realignment Estimate at 2026-27 May Revision

\$s in Thousands

2024-25 State Fiscal Year (Actual)							
Amount	CalWORKs MOE	Health	Social Services	Mental Health	Family Support	Child Poverty	Total
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$0	\$2,521,108	\$339,629	\$615,671	\$523,432	\$4,752,728
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,286,756	216,223	195,932	14,949	526,818	2,608,341
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,286,756	\$2,737,331	\$535,561	\$630,620	\$1,050,250	\$7,361,069
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	11,691	0	23,713	-	27,944	63,348
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$11,691	\$-	\$23,713	\$-	\$27,944	\$63,348
Total Realignment 2024-25	\$1,120,551	\$1,298,447	\$2,737,331	\$559,274	\$630,620	\$1,078,195	\$7,424,418
2025-26 State Fiscal Year (Projected)							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$76,685	\$2,521,108	\$339,629	\$538,986	\$523,432	\$4,752,728
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,127,598	216,223	219,645	185,798	554,763	2,671,690
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,204,283	\$2,737,331	\$559,274	\$724,784	\$1,078,195	\$7,424,418
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$0	\$0	\$94,858	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,858
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(94,858)	-	-	-	(94,858)
General Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	18,731	-	37,994	-	44,772	101,497
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$18,731	\$94,858	\$37,994	\$-	\$44,772	\$196,355
Total Realignment 2025-26	\$1,120,551	\$1,223,014	\$2,832,189	\$597,268	\$724,784	\$1,122,967	\$7,620,773
2026-27 State Fiscal Year (Projected)							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$54,787	\$2,615,966	\$339,629	\$560,884	\$523,432	\$4,847,586
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,146,329	216,223	257,639	185,798	599,535	2,773,187
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,201,116	\$2,832,189	\$597,268	\$746,682	\$1,122,967	\$7,620,773
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$0	\$0	\$163,240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$163,240
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(163,240)	-	-	-	(163,240)
General Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	15,798	-	32,044	-	37,761	85,603
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$15,798	\$163,240	\$32,044	\$-	\$37,761	\$248,843
Total Realignment 2026-27	\$1,120,551	\$1,216,913	\$2,995,429	\$629,312	\$746,682	\$1,160,729	\$7,869,616

^{1/} Excludes \$14 million in Vehicle License Collection Account moneys not derived from realignment revenue sources.

2011 Realignment Estimate at 2026-27 May Revision*

(Dollars in Millions)

	2024-25	2024-25 Growth	2025-26	2025-26 Growth	2026-27	2026-27 Growth
Law Enforcement Services	\$3,432.1		\$3,452.4		\$3,556.7	
Trial Court Security Subaccount	\$646.8	2.0	\$648.9	10.4	\$659.3	8.3
Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount ¹	\$489.9	401.6	\$489.9	424.2	\$489.9	438.8
Community Corrections Subaccount	\$1,964.7	15.3	\$1,979.9	78.2	\$2,058.1	62.0
District Attorney and Public Defender Subaccount	\$81.5	1.0	\$82.5	5.2	\$87.7	4.1
Juvenile Justice Subaccount	\$249.2	2.0	\$251.2	10.4	\$261.7	8.3
<i>Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Account</i>	\$235.4		\$237.4		\$247.2	
<i>Juvenile Reentry Grant Special Account</i>	\$13.8		\$13.9		\$14.4	
Growth, Law Enforcement Services		421.9		528.4		521.5
Mental Health²	1,120.6	1.9	1,120.6	9.7	1,120.6	7.7
Support Services	5,293.9		5,329.9		5,513.8	
Protective Services Subaccount	3,064.3	17.0	3,081.3	87.1	3,168.5	69.1
Behavioral Health Subaccount	2,229.6	18.9	2,248.5	96.8	2,345.3	76.8
<i>Women and Children's Residential Treatment Services</i>	(5.1)		(5.1)		(5.1)	
Growth, Support Services		37.8		193.6		153.6
Account Total and Growth	\$10,306.3		\$10,624.8		\$10,866.1	
Revenue						
1.0625% Sales Tax	9,372.1		9,661.6		9,877.4	
General Fund Backfill ³	42.8		49.1		60.0	
Motor Vehicle License Fee	891.5		914.1		928.7	
Revenue Total	\$10,306.3		\$10,624.8		\$10,866.1	

*This chart reflects estimates of the 2011 Realignment subaccount and growth allocations based on current revenue forecasts and in accordance with the formulas outlined in Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012 (SB 1020).

¹Base Allocation is capped at \$489.9 million. Growth does not add to the base.

²Base Allocation is capped at \$1,120.6 million. Growth does not add to the base.

³Reflects General Fund backfill pursuant to Chapter 413, Statutes of 2014; Chapter 54, Statutes of 2018; Chapter 690, Statutes of 2019; Chapter 78, Statutes of 2020; Chapter 82, Statutes of 2021; Chapter 225, Statutes of 2022; Chapter 251, Statutes of 2022; Chapter 442, Statutes of 2023; Chapter 833, Statutes of 2023; Chapter 56, Statutes of 2023; Chapter 17, Statutes of 2025; Chapter 27, Statutes of 2025; Chapter 86, Statutes of 2025; and Chapter 212, Statutes of 2025.

FY26/27 Interim Redirection Calculation								
CMSP	26-27 Realignment		Maintenance of Effort	60% Realignment + 60% MOE	Jurisdictional Risk Limitation	Adjustment to CMSP Board	Redirection	
	Sales Tax	VLF						
Alpine	\$ 61,193.30	\$ 131,117.95	\$ 21,465.00	\$ 128,265.75	\$ 13,150.00	\$ 115,115.75	\$ 13,150.00	
Amador	\$ 929,215.16	\$ 1,862,769.14	\$ 278,460.00	\$ 1,842,266.58	\$ 620,264.00	\$ 1,222,002.58	\$ 620,264.00	
Butte	\$ 6,794,903.59	\$ 12,768,723.52	\$ 724,304.00	\$ 12,172,758.67	\$ 5,950,593.00	\$ 6,222,165.67	\$ 5,950,593.00	
Calaveras	\$ 1,048,998.38	\$ 2,018,087.89	\$ -	\$ 1,840,251.76	\$ 913,959.00	\$ 926,292.76	\$ 913,959.00	
Colusa	\$ 852,277.79	\$ 1,626,510.67	\$ 237,754.00	\$ 1,629,925.48	\$ 799,988.00	\$ 829,937.48	\$ 799,988.00	
Del Norte	\$ 955,566.44	\$ 1,863,870.29	\$ 44,324.00	\$ 1,718,256.44	\$ 781,358.00	\$ 936,898.44	\$ 781,358.00	
El Dorado	\$ 3,878,503.65	\$ 7,402,768.83	\$ 704,192.00	\$ 7,191,278.69	\$ 3,535,288.00	\$ 3,655,990.69	\$ 3,535,288.00	
Glenn	\$ 929,908.23	\$ 1,804,886.65	\$ 58,501.00	\$ 1,675,977.53	\$ 787,933.00	\$ 888,044.53	\$ 787,933.00	
Humboldt	\$ 7,006,366.95	\$ 13,156,354.34	\$ 589,711.00	\$ 12,451,459.37	\$ 6,883,182.00	\$ 5,568,277.37	\$ 6,883,182.00	
Imperial	\$ 6,891,894.94	\$ 12,897,649.41	\$ 772,088.00	\$ 12,336,979.41	\$ 6,394,422.00	\$ 5,942,557.41	\$ 6,394,422.00	
Inyo	\$ 1,273,113.50	\$ 2,460,409.96	\$ 561,262.00	\$ 2,576,871.28	\$ 1,100,257.00	\$ 1,476,614.28	\$ 1,100,257.00	
Kings	\$ 3,340,554.83	\$ 6,302,281.11	\$ 466,273.00	\$ 6,065,465.36	\$ 2,832,833.00	\$ 3,232,632.36	\$ 2,832,833.00	
Lake	\$ 1,404,966.40	\$ 2,690,741.13	\$ 118,222.00	\$ 2,528,357.72	\$ 1,022,963.00	\$ 1,505,394.72	\$ 1,022,963.00	
Lassen	\$ 958,619.42	\$ 1,905,170.54	\$ 119,938.00	\$ 1,790,236.78	\$ 687,113.00	\$ 1,103,123.78	\$ 687,113.00	
Madera	\$ 3,341,857.20	\$ 6,247,095.47	\$ 81,788.00	\$ 5,802,444.40	\$ 2,882,147.00	\$ 2,920,297.40	\$ 2,882,147.00	
Marin	\$ 7,942,755.58	\$ 15,072,422.41	\$ 1,196,515.00	\$ 14,527,015.79	\$ 7,725,909.00	\$ 6,801,106.79	\$ 7,725,909.00	
Mariposa	\$ 533,654.53	\$ 1,040,446.82	\$ -	\$ 944,460.81	\$ 435,062.00	\$ 509,398.81	\$ 435,062.00	
Mendocino	\$ 2,080,093.29	\$ 3,954,195.48	\$ 347,945.00	\$ 3,829,340.26	\$ 1,654,999.00	\$ 2,174,341.26	\$ 1,654,999.00	
Modoc	\$ 586,358.90	\$ 1,144,265.49	\$ 70,462.00	\$ 1,080,651.83	\$ 469,034.00	\$ 611,617.83	\$ 469,034.00	
Mono	\$ 739,736.13	\$ 1,522,416.10	\$ 409,928.00	\$ 1,603,248.14	\$ 369,309.00	\$ 1,233,939.14	\$ 369,309.00	
Napa	\$ 3,308,007.60	\$ 6,287,694.86	\$ 546,957.00	\$ 6,085,595.68	\$ 3,062,967.00	\$ 3,022,628.68	\$ 3,062,967.00	
Nevada	\$ 2,085,234.87	\$ 3,960,299.85	\$ 96,375.00	\$ 3,685,145.83	\$ 1,860,793.00	\$ 1,824,352.83	\$ 1,860,793.00	
Plumas	\$ 919,597.33	\$ 1,721,777.71	\$ 66,295.00	\$ 1,624,602.02	\$ 905,192.00	\$ 719,410.02	\$ 905,192.00	
San Benito	\$ 1,232,783.28	\$ 2,385,246.64	\$ -	\$ 2,170,817.95	\$ 1,086,011.00	\$ 1,084,806.95	\$ 1,086,011.00	
Shasta	\$ 5,933,199.25	\$ 11,047,073.20	\$ 184,049.00	\$ 10,298,592.87	\$ 5,361,013.00	\$ 4,937,579.87	\$ 5,361,013.00	
Sierra	\$ 189,176.24	\$ 371,273.14	\$ 7,330.00	\$ 340,667.63	\$ 135,888.00	\$ 204,779.63	\$ 135,888.00	
Siskiyou	\$ 1,592,272.26	\$ 3,062,479.10	\$ 287,627.00	\$ 2,965,427.02	\$ 1,372,034.00	\$ 1,593,393.02	\$ 1,372,034.00	
Solano	\$ 8,249,026.11	\$ 15,466,858.89	\$ 115,800.00	\$ 14,299,011.00	\$ 6,871,127.00	\$ 7,427,884.00	\$ 6,871,127.00	
Sonoma	\$ 13,793,227.07	\$ 25,738,316.76	\$ 438,234.00	\$ 23,981,866.70	\$ 13,183,359.00	\$ 10,798,507.70	\$ 13,183,359.00	
Sutter	\$ 3,211,640.80	\$ 6,144,890.59	\$ 674,240.00	\$ 6,018,462.83	\$ 2,996,118.00	\$ 3,022,344.83	\$ 2,996,118.00	
Tehama	\$ 2,136,289.98	\$ 4,099,851.99	\$ 446,992.00	\$ 4,009,880.38	\$ 1,912,299.00	\$ 2,097,581.38	\$ 1,912,299.00	
Trinity	\$ 840,571.87	\$ 1,661,130.28	\$ 292,662.00	\$ 1,676,618.49	\$ 611,497.00	\$ 1,065,121.49	\$ 611,497.00	
Tuolumne	\$ 1,640,757.69	\$ 3,165,230.92	\$ 305,830.00	\$ 3,067,091.17	\$ 1,455,320.00	\$ 1,611,771.17	\$ 1,455,320.00	
Yuba	\$ 2,695,894.60	\$ 5,012,896.28	\$ 187,701.00	\$ 4,737,895.13	\$ 2,395,580.00	\$ 2,342,315.13	\$ 2,395,580.00	
Yolo	\$ 1,949,583.18	\$ 4,212,510.01	\$ 1,081,388.00	\$ 4,346,088.71	\$ 943,110.00	\$ 3,402,978.71	\$ 943,110.00	
CMSP Board	\$ 60,092,398.71	\$ 185,797,900.55	\$ -	\$ 147,534,179.56	NA	NA	\$ 245,890,299.26	
SUBTOTAL	\$ 161,420,199.05	\$ 378,007,613.97	\$ 11,534,612.00	\$ 330,577,455.01	\$ 90,012,071.00	\$ 93,031,204.46	\$ 335,902,370.26	

Article 13 60/40	26-27 Realignment		Maintenance of Effort	FY 10-11 Total Realignment		MOE Capped at 14.6% of 10-11 Realignment	Redirection	
	Sales Tax	VLF		Sales Tax	VLF			
Placer	\$ 1,963,611.44	\$ 4,073,089.69	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 1,223,351.24	\$ 3,475,002.90	\$ 368,490.00	\$ 3,843,114.68	
Sacramento	\$ 17,938,161.38	\$ 37,854,633.14	\$ 7,128,508.00	\$ 11,073,547.81	\$ 32,428,453.58	\$ 6,351,292.20	\$ 37,286,452.03	
Santa Barbara	\$ 4,453,372.83	\$ 9,778,823.71	\$ 3,794,166.00	\$ 2,695,565.51	\$ 8,405,681.53	\$ 1,620,782.07	\$ 9,511,787.16	
Stanislaus	\$ 6,106,151.15	\$ 12,985,748.68	\$ 3,510,803.00	\$ 3,756,009.76	\$ 11,132,596.16	\$ 2,173,736.46	\$ 12,759,381.78	
SUBTOTAL	\$ 30,461,296.80	\$ 64,692,295.22	\$ 14,801,967.00	\$ 18,748,474.32	\$ 55,441,734.17	\$ 10,514,300.74	\$ 63,400,735.65	

Article 13 Formula	26-27 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent Care %	Total Revenue FY 26- 27	Total Costs FY 26-27	Savings	Calculated Redirection	
	Sales Tax	VLF						
Merced*	\$ 3,215,598.83	\$ 6,508,334.65	43.41%				\$ 4,221,159.52	
Tulare	\$ 5,728,688.72	\$ 11,616,750.58	47.88%	\$ 10,586,028.82	\$ 247,748.16	\$ 10,338,280.66	\$ 8,270,624.53	
SUBTOTAL	\$ 8,944,287.55	\$ 18,125,085.23		\$ 10,586,028.82	\$ 247,748.16	\$ 10,338,280.66	\$ 12,491,784.05	

Article 13 Permanent	26-27 Realignment		Permanent Calculation %	Total Revenue FY 26- 27	Total Costs FY 26-27	Savings	Calculated Redirection	
	Sales Tax	VLF						
Fresno*	\$ 13,356,961.28	\$ 28,693,430.63	44.38%				\$ 18,661,963.93	
Orange*	\$ 32,344,874.97	\$ 62,892,196.41	52.02%				\$ 49,542,324.53	
San Diego*	\$ 38,273,019.51	\$ 70,338,922.13	49.33%				\$ 53,578,270.81	
San Luis Obispo*	\$ 2,430,568.76	\$ 5,307,181.18	44.45%				\$ 3,439,429.85	
Santa Cruz*	\$ 2,976,467.50	\$ 6,624,111.86	46.61%				\$ 4,474,830.04	
SUBTOTAL	\$ 89,381,892.02	\$ 173,855,842.21		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 129,696,819.16	

DPH	26-27 Realignment		Health Realignment Indigent Care %	Total Revenue FY 26- 27	Total Costs FY 26-27	Savings	Calculated Redirection	
	Sales Tax	VLF						
Alameda	\$ 20,855,798.69	\$ 46,165,462.84	81.68%	\$ 978,663,018.49	\$ 934,779,436.79	\$ 43,883,581.71	\$ 35,106,865.37	
Monterey	\$ 4,316,456.66	\$ 9,503,346.28	51.19%	\$ 309,341,686.14	\$ 305,311,268.11	\$ 4,030,418.02	\$ 3,224,334.42	
Riverside	\$ 17,184,862.32	\$ 36,542,184.18	84.44%	\$ 886,092,927.45	\$ 775,440,056.06	\$ 110,652,871.39	\$ 45,367,118.06	
Santa Clara	\$ 17,978,450.12	\$ 39,368,379.28	85.00%	\$ 2,107,781,073.62	\$ 1,985,820,354.14	\$ 121,960,719.49	\$ 48,744,804.99	
SUBTOTAL	\$ 60,335,567.79	\$ 131,579,372.58		\$ 4,281,878,705.70	\$ 4,001,351,115.10	\$ 280,527,590.60	\$ 132,443,122.84	

DPH Permanent	26-27 Realignment		Permanent Calculation %	Total Revenue FY 26- 27	Total Costs FY 26-27	Savings	Calculated Redirection	
	Sales Tax	VLF						
Contra Costa	\$ 10,684,278.46	\$ 23,457,925.89	0.00%				\$ -	
Kern	\$ 9,053,681.97	\$ 19,537,046.86	66.26%				\$ 18,944,216.92	
Los Angeles	\$ 165,994,411.59	\$ 369,459,384.61	0.00%				\$ -	
San Bernardino	\$ 20,330,736.89	\$ 40,804,513.34	58.54%				\$ 35,788,575.48	
San Francisco	\$ 31,664,267.75	\$ 70,474,839.47	0.00%				\$ -	
San Joaquin	\$ 7,843,860.36	\$ 16,035,562.74	0.00%				\$ -	
San Mateo	\$ 7,432,008.32	\$ 16,370,620.92	0.00%				\$ -	
Ventura	\$ 7,043,372.03	\$ 15,301,381.90	80.62%				\$ 18,014,340.62	
SUBTOTAL	\$ 380,717,752.95	\$ 834,600,020.89					\$ 72,747,133.03	
26-27 Interim Redirection							\$ 746,681,964.99	

Summary of Governor's 2026-27 May Revision May 14, 2026

This morning, Governor Gavin Newsom released his May Revision to the proposed 2026-27 state budget, his last ever over his eight-year term. He began this morning's [presentation](#) with a single word – “dominance.” Touting California as the “tentpole” of the US economy, the Governor listed the ways in which California leads the nation: manufacturing, agriculture, innovation, IPO and venture capital, and job creation. The Governor suggested that the President Trump's proposals impact California more profoundly than other states and acknowledged the significant effects of removal of grant funding to California research facilities; immigration policies that keep international students, researchers, and professionals out of the US; and the economic implications of the war in Iran. Further, the Administration estimates the passage of H.R. 1 will result in reductions of \$1.8 billion for Medi-Cal and \$290 million for CalFRESH.

Governor Newsom highlighted new components of the 2026-27 May Revision with his leading talking point: no deficit this year and no deficit next year. General fund revenues are expected to be an additional \$16.5 billion over January projections. The May Revision also does not propose any significant new ongoing expenditures. Instead, the revised spending plan puts funds into the Projected Surplus Temporary Holding Account in 2026-27 to be available for 2027-28. To assist in ensuring a positive operating balance in 2027-28, the May Revision provides for a transfer of \$9.7 billion into the Surplus Holding Account.

Recall that the Governor's May Revision amends the January budget proposal, so – unless otherwise indicated – the May Revision represents additional proposals to those contained in the January budget.

The Governor's May Revision is available [online](#) now; please be mindful before you print, as the document is 105 pages. Summaries prepared by the houses' respective budget committees are now available: [Assembly](#) | [Senate](#).



May Revision Budget Solutions

The Administration's May Revision includes the following revenue and spending solutions in the four categories to resolve the structural deficit.

Revenue

The May Revision offers \$3.6 billion in total revenue solutions in 2026-27, growing to \$5.1 billion in 2027-28 and decreasing slightly to \$4.4 billion in 2029-30. Notable items in this category include:

- ***Permanently Limit Business Credit Use to \$5 million or 50 Percent of Tax Liability, Whichever is Greater:*** \$850 million in 2026-27, growing to \$1.8 billion in 2029-30.
- ***Taxation of Digital Prewritten Software and Software as a Service:*** \$450 million in 2026-27, growing to \$900 million in 2029-30. In addition, local sales tax revenue is projected to increase by \$560 million in 2026-27 and by approximately \$1.1 billion annually thereafter. (Please note that the "local sales tax revenue" is likely equivalent to the total sales tax revenues allocated to locals, i.e. Prop 172, 1991 and 2011 Realignment, Bradley-Burns, and local option taxes.)
- ***2027 Managed Care Organization Tax:*** \$575 million in 2026-27, \$2.3 billion in 2027-28 and 2028-29, and \$1.7 billion in 2029-30.

Spending Reductions and Reforms

Additionally, the May Revision proposes \$411 million in total spending reductions and other reform solutions in 2026-27, growing to \$711.9 million by 2029-30. Notable items in this category include:

- ***Medi-Cal Asset Test Limits:*** \$278.3 million in 2026-27, growing to \$495.6 million in 2029-30.
- ***Increase Monthly Premium for Adults with Unsatisfactory Immigration Status, Aged 19-59, to \$50:*** \$427.3 million in 2027-28, decreasing to \$314.3 million in 2029-30.

General Fund Offsets

An additional \$390.7 million in total solutions will be achieved by General Fund offsets in 2026-27 decreasing slightly to \$256.5 million by 2029-30, including:

- ***Behavioral Health Services Fund (BHSF):*** \$211.9 million in 2026-27, growing to \$226.4 million in 2029-30 from utilizing BHSF in lieu of General Fund.

Reserves

Over the last two fiscal years, the state has withdrawn about \$12.2 billion from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) and suspended deposits into the BSA for the 2024-25 and 2025-26 fiscal years. The May Revision continues the suspension of the 2025-26 "true-up."

As a result of the increase in May Revision revenues, the Administration's proposed suspension increases by \$2.6 billion for a total suspension of \$5.4 billion in 2025-26. However, the May Revision also reflects a BSA deposit in 2026-27 of approximately \$3.6 billion and a minor "true-up" for fiscal year 2024-25. After accounting for these actions, the BSA balance in 2026-27 is \$15.1 billion. In addition to the BSA, the May Revision includes \$4.5 billion in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and \$10.3 billion in the Public School System Stabilization Account, bringing the combined reserves in 2026-27 to roughly \$29.9 billion.

Finally, the Administration intends to continue discussions with the Legislature on Proposition 2 reform to allow the state to build more reserves during times of significant revenue growth in order to better position the state to mitigate revenue volatility going forward and the risk of significant reductions to core programs.

Health

Medi-Cal

OVERVIEW

The Medi-Cal budget includes \$194.4 billion (\$48.6 billion General Fund) in 2025-26 and \$216.7 billion (\$44.9 billion General Fund) in 2026-27. Medi-Cal is projected to cover approximately 14.4 million Californians in 2025-26 and 13.9 million in 2026-27 – more than one-third of the state's population.

► 2025-26 Budget Update

The May Revision reflects a \$2.2 billion General Fund increase for Medi-Cal expenditures in 2025-26 compared to the Governor's Budget. This increase is driven primarily by a delay in federal approval for the 2025 Hospital Quality Assurance Fee program, federal funds repayment and deferrals for state-only populations, and increased health care costs for managed care, fee-for-service, and Medicare. The Medi-Cal shortfall in 2025-26 at the May Revision is estimated to be \$4.2 billion General Fund.

► Year-Over-Year Comparison

The May Revision projects Medi-Cal General Fund expenditures of \$44.9 billion in 2026-27, a decrease of \$3.7 billion compared with the revised 2025-26 expenditures. The decrease is primarily driven by reduced costs resulting from budgetary solutions, lower managed care

base costs associated with the projected decline in caseload, and revised timing assumptions for the Hospital Quality Assurance Fee and federal repayments.

H.R. 1 IMPACTS

The Newsom Administration proposes very lean investments to assist counties in mitigating the impacts of H.R. 1, focusing primarily on eligibility investments for CalFresh and Medi-Cal, and largely ignoring impacts to public hospitals and indigent care. The following chart compares the budget requests from counties in 2026-27 and 2027-28 with the May Revision proposals.

H.R. 1 County Asks – How Does the May Revision Stack Up?

Issue	2026-27		2027-28	
	County Ask	May Revision Proposal	County Ask	May Revision Proposal
Medi-Cal: County Eligibility Work	\$270 million General Fund (GF) (\$1.08 billion total funds)	\$74 million GF (\$262 million total funds)	\$344 million GF	\$33 million (\$16.7 million GF)
Public Hospitals	\$500 million	\$0 No Proposal	\$850 million	\$0 No Proposal
Indigent Care	\$761 million	\$0 No Proposal	\$2.4 billion	\$0 No Proposal
CalFresh: County Eligibility Work	\$103 million GF	\$30 million one-time GF to support county administration workload	\$58 million GF	The planned triennial CalFresh reassessment in 2026-27 will inform county administrative needs for the January Budget.
Behavioral Health	\$224 million	\$0 No Proposal	\$828 million	\$0 No Proposal
TOTAL	\$1.9 billion	\$104 million GF (\$292 million total funds)	\$4.5 billion	\$33 million (\$16.7 million GF) in 2027-28 and 2028-29

The May Revision reflects costs of approximately \$1.5 billion General Fund in 2026-27, an increase of \$363.1 million General Fund in 2026-27 compared to the Governor's Budget. The May Revision projects total H.R. 1 disenrollment of 44,000 in 2026-27 and 1.3 million by 2029-30, a decrease of 478,000 in 2026-27 and 446,000 by 2029-30 compared to the Governor's Budget.

► **Work and Community Engagement Requirement**

The May Revision reflects an increase in the number of individuals projected to retain Medi-Cal coverage by meeting specified exemption criteria, primarily for medical frailty and the CalFresh Able-bodied Adults Without Dependents requirements, which exempts these adults from Medi-Cal work requirements. An estimated reduction of \$357.6 million (\$90.3 million General Fund) in 2026-27 and \$9.6 billion (\$2.4 billion General Fund) by 2029-30, resulting from the new work and community engagement requirements for the Affordable Care Act adult expansion population, effective January 1, 2027. This is a General Fund increase of \$12 million in 2026-27 and \$1.2 billion in 2029-30. Projected disenrollments are 43,000 in 2026-27 and 1.1 million by 2029-30, a decrease of 190,000 in 2026-27 and 337,000 by 2029-30 compared to the Governor's Budget.

► **County Medi-Cal Administration**

The May Revision reflects a one-time augmentation of \$262 million (\$74 million General Fund) in 2026-27, \$33 million (\$16.7 million General Fund) in each of 2027-28 and 2028-29 to support county workload for the implementation of Medi-Cal eligibility changes pursuant to H.R. 1. This augmentation for county administration includes optional surge staffing capacity to provide additional support to counties with workload such as application, renewal, call center, and work requirements. The May Revision includes a total of \$2.8 billion (\$705.3 million General Fund) for Medi-Cal county administration in 2026-27.

► **Indigent Care**

The May Revision does not include a proposal to assist counties with re-establishing indigent care programs as individuals lose health care coverage due to H.R. 1. Governor Newsom was asked about this issue at his press conference, and he responded that counties could re-establish programs similar to the local coverage option in San Francisco that existed prior to the Affordable Care Act.

► **Public Hospitals**

The May Revision does not include a proposal to mitigate the estimated \$3.4 billion losses that the public hospitals are estimating will occur due to H.R. 1.

► **Affordable Care Act Adult Expansion Six-Month Redeterminations**

Based on updated federal guidance, the May Revision assumes the impacts of the required federal eligibility redetermination frequency changing from once per year to every six months for this population beginning in 2027-28. The May Revision includes a reduction of \$747.3 million (\$186.4 million General Fund) in 2027-28 and \$2.5 billion (\$633 million General Fund) by 2029-30. Compared to the Governor's Budget, projected disenrollments

have decreased to zero in 2026-27 and are estimated to be approximately 278,600 in 2029-30.

► **Restrictions on Immigrant Eligibility**

A General Fund cost of \$668.1 million in 2026-27 and savings of \$294 million in 2029-30 and ongoing for a July 1, 2027 transition to restricted-scope Medi-Cal for individuals impacted by the federal eligibility change for qualified non-citizens. The July 1, 2027 transition is a nine-month delay compared to Governor's Budget. This population will be transitioning to the fee-for-service delivery system effective January 1, 2027. Effective October 1, 2026, federal policy will exclude individuals with certain immigration statuses from being federally funded for full-scope Medi-Cal, which significantly reduces federal funding for this population. If the state were to otherwise continue to provide full-scope fee-for-service Medi-Cal to this population, the annual cost is estimated to be an additional \$1.3 billion General Fund.

► **Hospital Quality Assurance Fee**

Based on the federal government's notification that California's tax waiver request would not be approved as submitted, the Administration submitted a modified waiver request to the federal government in March 2026 that is currently pending approval. The 2025 Hospital Quality Assurance Fee program is estimated to provide hospital net-benefit payments of \$5.5 billion.

► **Medical Assistance Percentage for Emergency Services**

A General Fund cost of approximately \$669 million General Fund in 2026-27 and \$718 million due to the federal match reduction from 90 percent to 50 percent for emergency services for Affordable Care Act adult expansion population members with unsatisfactory immigration status effective October 1, 2026.

► **Reduced Retroactive Medi-Cal Timeframes**

A reduction of \$34.6 million (\$14.7million General Fund) in 2026-27 and \$75.5 million (\$32.1 million General Fund) in 2029-30 and ongoing from the reduction of retroactive Medi-Cal coverage changes from three months before an individual's application date to one month for the Affordable Care Act adult expansion population and two months for all other members, effective no sooner than January 1, 2027.

MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION TAX

The May Revision proposes to seek renewal of an MCO Tax effective January 1, 2027. The May Revision includes \$575 million in 2026-27, \$2.3 billion each in 2027-28 and 2028-29, and \$1.7 billion in 2029-30 from this new tax to support the Medi-Cal program and maintain targeted

rate increases for primary, maternal, and non-specialty mental health care implemented on January 1, 2024.

TRANSITION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH UNSATISFACTORY IMMIGRATION STATUS TO FEE-FOR-SERVICE

The May Revision proposes to move Medi-Cal members with unsatisfactory immigration status from managed care plans to the fee-for-service delivery system effective January 1, 2027. Individuals will still be eligible for all covered services, except for Enhanced Care Management and Community Supports, which are only available for people enrolled in managed care. This action will result in a reduction of \$583.8 million (\$471.6 million General Fund) in 2026-27 and \$1.5 billion (\$1.2 billion General Fund) ongoing. The Administration is making this proposal due to the new [federal policy](#) that prohibits states from covering federally eligible emergency Medicaid services for individuals with unsatisfactory immigration status in risk-based managed care delivery systems. The Administration is asserting that the move to fee-for-service will comply with this new federal requirement. DHCS indicated on a call with stakeholders that this proposal also applies to UIS individuals enrolled in Programs for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE).

ADDITIONAL ADJUSTMENTS TO MEDI-CAL

► Medi-Cal Efficiencies

The May Revision includes a General Fund reduction of \$68 million in 2026-27 increasing to \$552 million in 2029-30 to establish utilization management for applied behavioral analysis and transportation and eliminating the quality withhold incentive component of the quality withhold and incentive program for Medi-Cal managed care. The Administration is continuing to identify efficiencies in select areas of Medi-Cal.

► Increased Monthly Premium for Adults with Unsatisfactory Immigration Status

A General Fund reduction of approximately \$427.3 million in 2027-28, decreasing to approximately \$314.3 million annually in 2029-30 to increase monthly premiums for adults with unsatisfactory immigration status to \$50, effective July 1, 2027. The 2025 Budget Act included \$30 premiums for this group of adults effective July 1, 2027. During his press conference remarks, Governor Newsom that the \$50 monthly premium is similar to premiums individuals pay for insurance under Covered California.

► Medi-Cal Asset Test Limits

A General Fund reduction of \$278.3 million in 2026-27 and \$495.6 million ongoing, inclusive of IHSS impacts, to reinstate the Medi-Cal asset limit for seniors and disabled adults to \$2,000 for an individual or \$3,000 for a couple, effective no sooner than January 1, 2027. The 2025-26 state budget included a partial reinstatement of the Medi-Cal asset limit that went into effect January 1, 2026. DHCS indicates that 25,000 people will lose access to Medi-Cal in 2026-27, growing to 37,000 in 2027-28.

► **Enhanced Care Management**

A General Fund reduction of \$41.4 million in 2026-27, and \$99.2 million ongoing to refine eligibility criteria, service definitions, utilization management criteria, and payment adjustments for the Medi-Cal enhanced care management benefit, effective January 1, 2027. The DHCS director asserted to stakeholders that these changes would not necessarily impact current ECM enrollees.

► **Community Supports**

A General Fund reduction of \$26.9 million in 2026-27, \$58.8million in 2027-28, and \$51 million ongoing to refine referral pathways, eligibility criteria, service definitions, and utilization management criteria for select Medi-Cal community supports services, effective January 1, 2027. The DHCS director believes that current community supports enrollees will not be impacted.

► **Program of All-Inclusive Care (PACE) for the Elderly Rate Cap**

The May Revision proposes to cap PACE rates at the lower bound. The 2025-26 budget included a rate cap at the mid-point effective January 1, 2027. This proposal would reduce the rates even further. The proposal includes a General Fund reduction of \$33.7 million in 2026-27 and \$80.9 million ongoing to implement a rate cap for PACE organizations, except for new entrants in their first two years, at the lower bound rate, effective January 1, 2027.

► **Eliminate Optional Adult Acupuncture Benefit**

The May Revision proposes to eliminate the optional adult acupuncture benefit, which would result in a General Fund reduction of approximately \$5.4million in 2026-27 and \$13.1 million ongoing, effective January 1, 2027.

► **Medical Loss Ratio Remittances**

Lastly, the May Revision also includes a General Fund reduction of \$25 million ongoing beginning in 2027-28 to redirect medical loss ratio remittances to the General Fund.

COVERED CALIFORNIA

► **Covered California State Subsidy Program**

The May Revision includes \$300 million ongoing from the Health Care Affordability Reserve Fund, an increase of \$110 million Health Care Affordability Reserve Fund compared to the Governor's Budget, for Covered California to expand the state premium subsidy program to enrollees up to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

► **Proposition 1 Behavioral Health State Investments**

The May Revision includes \$174.8 million in BHSF funds for the Department of Public Health, \$131.1 million in BHSF funds for the Department of Health Care Access and Information, and \$10 million BHSF funds for the Commission for Behavioral Health in 2026-27 for the allocations for these purposes as required in Proposition 1. Of these amounts, \$119.8 million is for the Department of Public Health and \$94.3 million for the Department of Health Care Access and Information to implement new behavioral health population-based prevention and workforce programs in 2026-27 and continue the BH-CONNECT Workforce Initiative. The Administration is proposing to divert approximately \$50 million of BHSA funds intended for CDPH on existing state funded services that “align with Proposition 1” rather than on new population-based prevention programs. The May Revision includes \$211.9 million Behavioral Health Services Fund in lieu of General Fund in 2026-27 and \$229.1 million in 2027-28 decreasing to \$226.4 million in 2029-30.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND INFORMATION

► **Hospitals in Immediate Financial Distress**

The May Revision allows for an augmentation of up to \$50 million General Fund in 2026-27 for the Department of Health Care Access and Information to provide short-term support for hospitals in immediate and significant financial distress. This is in addition to AB 108, which provided \$25 million in the current year for distressed hospitals.

PUBLIC HEALTH

► **AIDS Drug Assistance Program Investments**

The May Revision includes \$60 million one-time AIDS Drug Assistance Program Rebate Fund in 2026-27, including \$50 million AIDS Drug Assistance Program Rebate Fund for the Department of Public Health to support services for those living with and at risk of HIV, especially services impacted by loss of federal funds, and \$10 million AIDS Drug Assistance Program Rebate Fund for LGBTQ+ community centers experiencing a loss of federal funds.

► **Statewide Menopause Campaign**

The May Revision proposes \$3 million one-time General Fund at the Department of Public Health for a statewide public awareness campaign to support greater understanding of perimenopause and menopause.

► **Sickle Cell Centers of Excellence**

The May Revision also proposes \$30 million General Fund, over five years, for the Department of Public health to support Sickle Cell Centers of Excellence to provide treatment and health care for individuals with sickle cell disease.

Human Services

In-Home Supportive Services

In addition to the proposals in the January budget impacting In-Home Supportive Services, the May Revision includes the following:

- **Conforming IHSS with Medi-Cal Immigrant Eligibility.** An increase of \$30.8 million General Fund in 2026-27 to conform IHSS to the delayed transition to restricted-scope Medi-Cal for individuals impacted by the federal eligibility change for qualified non-citizens to July 1, 2027.
- **Medi-Cal Asset Test Limits.** A reduction of \$62.6 million General Fund in 2026-27 to conform IHSS with the reinstatement of the Medi-Cal asset limit for seniors and disabled adults to \$2,000 for an individual or \$3,000 for a couple, effective no sooner than January 1, 2027.

Adult Protective Services

The May Revision proposes to revert the expansion of Adult Protective Services adopted in 2021-22, including changing the age of eligibility from 60 back to 65, which is a reduction of \$70 million General Fund in 2026-27 and ongoing.

CalFresh and Food

The May Revision includes \$3.7 billion (\$1.6 billion General Fund) in total CalFresh and nutrition expenditures. In addition, \$11.6 billion in food benefits is provided directly to recipients by the federal government. The total CalFresh caseload is projected to be 3 million households in 2026-27.

ABLE-BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS COUNTY ADMINISTRATION AUGMENTATION

Due to changes made by the H.R. 1, CalFresh Able-bodied Adults Without Dependents recipients are limited to three countable months of benefits if they are not meeting the work requirements or do not qualify for an exemption. The May Revision includes an additional \$30 million one-time General Fund to support county administration workload in 2026-27. The planned triennial CalFresh reassessment in 2026-27 will inform county administrative needs for the 2027-28 Governor's Budget.

CALFRESH STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE TARGET

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service sets the State Administrative Expense planning target each federal fiscal year. The state has exceeded and requested an increase to this target to claim additional federal funds, which is currently under

review by the USDA. The May Revision includes an increase of \$37 million General Fund in 2025-26 and \$30.6 million General Fund in 2026-27 for costs that exceed the federal target.

CALFOOD

The May Revision includes an increase of \$30 million one-time General Fund for food banks in 2026-27. The one-time appropriation augments \$8 million ongoing General Fund for this purpose.

Child Welfare Services

The May Revision includes an increase of \$18.4 million one-time General Fund to provide continuity for those currently enrolled in Bachelor of Social Work/Master of Social Work programs. This funding will provide a bridge to adjustments of sharing ratios in the Title IV-E Stipend Project contract, so the training plans reflect the allowable reimbursement percentage for Title IV-E eligible foster youth.

CalWORKs

The May Revision reflects a 1.8-percent increase to CalWORKs Maximum Aid Payment levels, effective October 1, 2026, which is estimated to cost \$59.5 million in 2026-27. These increased grant costs are funded entirely by the Child Poverty and Family Supplemental Support Subaccount of the Local Revenue Fund.

Child Care

The May Revision includes \$7.5 billion (\$5 billion General Fund) for DSS administered child care and development programs.

CHILD CARE ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT COST STRUCTURE

The May Revision includes a total of \$65.1 million General Fund in 2026-27 to increase allowable in-contract administration costs for alternative payment program agencies by 1.5 percent of their total contract amount.

CHILD CARE INFRASTRUCTURE

The May Revision proposes a one-time increase of \$28 million federal funds for child care facilities affected by the 2023 and 2024 natural disasters.

CHILD CARE COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT

The May Revision includes a 30-percent reduction to the revised 2026-27 child care cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), resulting in a 2.01 percent COLA for DSS administered child care programs. This maintains \$112 million General Fund for a COLA.

Immigration Services

The May Revisions includes an increase of \$20 million one-time General Fund to support legal strategies that increase legal aid groups' capacity to help Californians who are facing immigration court proceedings, particularly for individuals in civil immigration detention.

Housing and Homelessness

Housing

The May Revision continues to focus on the Governor's reorganization plan and the creation of the new California Housing and Homelessness Agency (CHHA). There is no reference to the two \$10 billion general obligation bond measures for affordable housing that remain active in the Legislature, [AB 735](#) (Wicks) and [SB 417](#) (Cabaldon). In addition to proposed trailer bill language on the Housing and Homelessness Assistance Program (HHAP), discussed below, the Administration is proposing trailer bill language related to local government development impact fees and competitive state housing program funding.

LOCAL IMPACT FEE TRAILER BILL LANGUAGE

Proposed trailer bill language attempts to incentivize local government development impact fee waivers for projects seeking competitive state affordable housing funding administered by the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, including the Housing Development and Finance Committee, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the California Housing Finance Agency. For the purposes of the trailer bill, development impact fees would include fees charged under the Mitigation Fee Act, construction excises taxes, special taxes levied under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act, and in-lieu fees for affordable housing, public art, or parkland dedication.

Effective July 1, 2027, when a city or county is the project applicant or co-applicant for a multifamily rental or ownership housing development program, the trailer bill would require the city or county to waive development impact fees for the project, or else be ineligible for the grant program.

For applicable projects advanced by non-local government agency sponsors after July 1, 2027, the waiver by a city or county of its development impact fees would be considered a "quantifiable in-kind contribution." Grant-making agencies would consider these in-kind contributions when making funding awards, similar to the approach of the Tax Credit Allocation Committee, which considers project-specific local fee waivers when awarding "tie-breaker" points under the competitive Low Income Housing Tax Credit program.

DISASTER REBUILDING FUND

As previewed in the January Budget, the May Revision includes \$100 million (\$56 million General Fund and \$44 million from National Mortgage Settlement funds) to create a Disaster Rebuilding Fund to expand access to construction and renovation financing for disaster-impacted homeowners in Los Angeles County and other parts of the state. The fund will be used to reduce borrowing costs and facilitate access to private financing through a combination of a loan loss guarantee program, an interest rate buydown program, and additional tools designed to help homeowners to secure financing needed to rebuild.

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP)

The May Revision continues to include \$500 million for a seventh round of the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program in 2026-27. In his comments, Governor Newsom also acknowledged the Legislature's interest in increasing this amount and the future negotiations that will occur to finalize the allocation. While previous plans for this funding noted it would be contingent on enhanced accountability and performance requirements, the May Revision actually proposes draft [trailer bill language](#) to effectuate those new requirements. These proposed requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining a compliant general plan housing element;
- Aligning with state guidance to address encampments;
- Obtaining a pro-housing designation; and
- Identification of an unspecified local match percentage.

Natural Resources

The May Revision includes limited new proposals in the natural resources space, including a significant new proposed allocation from Proposition 4 Climate Bond funding.

Golden Gate Fields Acquisition

The May Revision includes an increase of up to \$125 million from Proposition 4 Climate Bond funding to support the acquisition of the 161-acre Golden Gate Field property to repurpose it into a park, including natural restoration, improvements to the San Francisco Bay Trail, and nature-based solutions to sea level rise.

Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program

The May Revision includes \$25 million General Fund for the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program, a component of the State Water Board's anticipated updated Bay Delta Plan by the end of 2026. According to the May Revision, the program would provide a pathway for participating water agencies to deliver environmental flows, habitat restoration, science, and monitoring in compliance with the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan.

Beverage Container Recycling Fund

The May Revision includes several investments from the Beverage Container Recycling Fund, including \$60 million over three years for the Plastic Market Development Payment Program and \$5 million annually for three years for the Plastic Reclaimers and Manufacturers Grant program to invest in new or improved plastic processing infrastructure and equipment, \$100 million for the Beverage Container Quality Infrastructure Grant Program to upgrade sorting and processing infrastructure and produce cleaner, higher-quality material streams, and \$50 million for the Rural Recycling Incentive Payments Program to increase access to California Redemption Value (CRV) refunds.

Transportation

The May Revision includes relatively limited transportation proposals, focused on targeted investments rather than major new transportation funding commitments or structural funding reforms. Importantly, amid calls at the national and state level for moratoriums on fuel excise taxes, the May Revision does not include a proposal to modify California's gasoline or diesel excise taxes, nor does it propose broader changes to SB 1. The only fuel-related revenue discussion appears in the Revenue Estimates section, which notes that higher diesel fuel prices are expected to increase diesel sales tax transfers from the General Fund to the Public Transportation Account in 2026-27.

Clean California

The May Revision proposes a one-time \$40 million General Fund augmentation for the Clean California program, which was launched in 2021 with one-time funding and funds litter removal and beautification projects related to state highways.

GenAI

The May Revision also proposes \$16.4 million one-time from the State Highway Account for "Advancing GenAI for Safer and Smarter Roads." This proposal would fund engagement, governance, and implementation of generative artificial intelligence solutions intended to improve safety for vulnerable roadway users and generate traffic mobility insights on the state highway system.

Homelessness and Caltrans

The May Revision includes \$6.2 million General Fund annually for two years for Homeless Encampment Liaisons at Caltrans. The proposal is intended to sustain efforts addressing homelessness and encampments on state highway rights-of-way, with Caltrans continuing to

coordinate with local governments, social service providers, and state agency partners to connect individuals to health, human services, and safe housing options off the highway system.

2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The May Revision proposes statutory changes related to the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles. Specifically, the Administration proposes to establish and administer an automated enforcement program on the State Highway System portion of the Games Route Network in advance of the LA28 Games.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel Tax Credit

Finally, the May Revision does not appear to modify the Governor's January proposal to create a Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) tax credit. As proposed in January, the credit would be applied against diesel excise tax liability to incentivize in-state production of sustainable aviation fuel, a lower-carbon alternative to petroleum-based jet fuel.

Based on prior estimates, the SAF proposal could reduce transportation revenues by at least \$165 million annually in the near term, with impacts potentially growing to \$300 million or more annually over time. These reductions would affect diesel excise tax-funded programs, including the State Highway Operation and Protection Program, local streets and roads, and the Trade Corridor Enhancement Program. The local impacts, divided evenly between cities and counties, would be approximately \$50 million annually at the \$165 million level.

Local Public Safety and State Corrections

Proposition 36

Consistent with Governor Newsom's opposition to Proposition 36, the May Revision proposes no funding to support implementation of the voter-approved initiative passed in November 2024, which increased penalties for certain drug and theft crimes as well as created treatment-mandated felonies for specified drug possession offenses. Today, when asked about the absence of Proposition 36 funding in his revised budget, the Governor cited other financial resources that have "flooded the zone" that can be brought to bear in supporting implementation.

Proposition 47

The May Revision estimates state correctional savings of \$89.1 million in 2025-26 (for allocation in 2026-27) associated with the state's continued implementation of Proposition 47 (2014); this projection is up \$7.8 million as compared to the estimate in the January budget. Pursuant to the ballot measure, those funds will be allocated to the three following policy priorities:

(1) behavioral health treatment and diversion programs (65 percent), (2) programs to improve outcomes for K-12 students and reduce trancies (25 percent), and (3) support for victims'

services through trauma recovery centers (10 percent). As noted in the state corrections section below, Proposition 36 implementation is expected to increase prison admissions in the years ahead – and therefore decreased Proposition 47 state correctional savings – which will be reflected in future fiscal years.

Community Corrections Performance Incentive Grant (SB 678)

The May Revision proposes \$132.2 million in SB 678 funding for county probation departments in 2026-27, which reflects statutory updates to the funding formula adopted in the 2025-26 budget. The revised method for calculating SB 678 incentive payments recognizes the historic successes of California probation departments in reducing the number of individuals sent to prison by establishing stable funding, enhancing the performance-based incentive nature of the funding, and reducing variability in the prior methodology.

Vertical Prosecution Grants

The May Revision includes \$10 million in one-time funds to be administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for a competitive Vertical Prosecution grant program aimed at preventing human trafficking.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Grants

The May Revision also proposes an additional round of funding to the BSCC to support identifying, collecting case-level data, publicizing, investigating, and solving cases involving MMIP. Under this proposal, BSCC would administer \$10 million in one-time funding for a competitive grant program for federally recognized Indian tribes to support this effort.

State Corrections and Prison Population Trends

The May Revision includes \$14.6 billion in overall funding for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), with over 25% of that funding dedicated to correctional health care programs.

The prison population is expected to continue its overall decline over the next several years – from just over 90,000 this fiscal year to 87,500 in 2026-27; by June 30, 2030, the number of incarcerated persons is expected to drop to just over 85,000. CDCR population projections indicate that Proposition 36 increased the prison population by 592 in the current year and by 1,547 upon full implementation. Parole population numbers also continue to decline; May Revision estimates suggest that the average daily population of parolees will drop from 33,785 in 2025-26 to 31,028 by June 30, 2030.

The May Revision notes that the proportion of inmates over the age of 55 is increasing; the percentage of older incarcerated individuals has increased 21% in the last 16 years – from 7% in

2010 to 21% currently. An aging incarcerated population is expected to continue to drive higher health care costs.

The May Revision also announces a new honor housing unit at the Corcoran state prison in Kings County. The unit will provide more normalized space; feature a dynamic security model that promotes a mutual staff-resident relationship; and offer space, programming, and education that better support community reentry. Participation in the honor housing unit is voluntary; the first unit is proposed to go live in September 2026, with a second to follow in February 2027. The May Revision includes \$9.7 million in associated funding along with 49 positions in 2026-27, growing to \$12.6 million and 65 position in 2027-28 and ongoing. The May Revision also details process improvements recommended by the Boston Consulting Group, which are intended to achieve \$360 million in ongoing savings based on efficiencies in three categories: (1) workforce optimization; (2) improved workers' compensation process; and (3) improvement of existing contract agreements.

Office of Emergency Services

Notable adjustments in the CalOES budget in the May Revision include:

- **Victims of Crime Act Supplemental Funding** – \$25 million in one-time funding to offset decreases in federal VOCA funding for an array of services for victims of crime.
- **Next Generation 9-1-1 Transition** – \$141.9 million in one-time funding (from the State Emergency Telephone Number Account) to continue Next Gen 9-1-1 deployment and transition from a regional model to a unified statewide system. The new statewide architecture seeks to resolve interoperability challenges, creates a cohesive network with public safety-grade resiliency, and reduces operational complexity for Public Safety Answering Points. The May Revision notes that the funding will, in part, implement a modern, reliable system for the Los Angeles region prior to the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- **Southern Emergency Operations Facility** – \$12.5 million ongoing to hire and train staff as well as bring the Southern Emergency Operational facility online to full functionality.
- **Nonprofit Security Grant Program** – \$40 million one-time support for physical security enhancements to non-profit organizations that have historical been targets of violence.

Judicial Branch

Significant budget adjustments in the judicial branch budget include a \$20 million annual increase in 2026-27 and 2027-28 to enhance language access in the courts as well as a \$10 million reduction in 2026-27 and in 2027-28 in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund backfill.

Updated 1991 and 2011 Realignment Revenue Estimates

The May Revision includes updated realignment revenue projections. (See charts below.) Relative to the Community Corrections Subaccount, the Department of Finance estimates 2025-26 base funding of \$1.98 billion and 2025-26 growth fund of \$78.2 million (down \$8.4 million compared to the January budget estimate). This updated projection establishes an estimated 2026-27 base of \$2.06 billion and reflects 2026-27 growth of \$62 million (up \$8.6 million compared to the January budget estimate).

Recall that the Department of Finance updates revenue estimates twice annually – at the Governor's January Budget and May Revision. Final revenues for the various accounts and subaccounts attributable to the Realignment fiscal year (August 16-August 15) are typically finalized in the fall (late August or early September).

2011 Realignment Estimate at 2026-27 May Revision*					
(Dollars in Millions)					
	2024-25	2024-25 Growth	2025-26	2025-26 Growth	2026-27 Growth
Law Enforcement Services	\$3,432.1		\$3,452.4		\$3,556.7
Trial Court Security Subaccount	\$646.8	2.0	\$648.9	10.4	\$659.3
Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount ¹	\$489.9	401.6	\$489.9	424.2	\$489.9
Community Corrections Subaccount	\$1,964.7	15.3	\$1,979.9	78.2	\$2,058.1
District Attorney and Public Defender Subaccount	\$81.5	1.0	\$82.5	5.2	\$87.7
Juvenile Justice Subaccount	\$249.2	2.0	\$251.2	10.4	\$261.7
Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Account	\$235.4		\$237.4		\$247.2
Juvenile Reentry Grant Special Account	\$13.8		\$13.9		\$14.4
Growth, Law Enforcement Services		421.9		528.4	521.5
Mental Health²	1,120.6	1.9	1,120.6	9.7	1,120.6
Support Services	5,293.9		5,329.9		5,513.8
Protective Services Subaccount	3,064.3	17.0	3,081.3	87.1	3,168.5
Behavioral Health Subaccount	2,229.6	18.9	2,248.5	96.8	2,345.3
Women and Children's Residential Treatment Services	(5.1)		(5.1)		(5.1)
Growth, Support Services		37.8		193.6	153.6
Account Total and Growth	\$10,306.3		\$10,624.8		\$10,866.1
Revenue					
1.0625% Sales Tax	9,372.1		9,661.6		9,877.4
General Fund Backfill ³	42.8		49.1		60.0
Motor Vehicle License Fee	891.5		914.1		928.7
Revenue Total	\$10,306.3		\$10,624.8		\$10,866.1

*This chart reflects estimates of the 2011 Realignment subaccount and growth allocations based on current revenue forecasts and in accordance with the formulas outlined in Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012 (SB 1020).

¹Base Allocation is capped at \$489.9 million. Growth does not add to the base.

²Base Allocation is capped at \$1,120.6 million. Growth does not add to the base.

³Reflects General Fund backfill pursuant to Chapter 413, Statutes of 2014; Chapter 54, Statutes of 2018; Chapter 690, Statutes of 2019; Chapter 78, Statutes of 2020; Chapter 82, Statutes of 2021; Chapter 225, Statutes of 2022; Chapter 251, Statutes of 2022; Chapter 442, Statutes of 2023; Chapter 833, Statutes of 2023; Chapter 56, Statutes of 2023; Chapter 17, Statutes of 2025; Chapter 27, Statutes of 2025; Chapter 86, Statutes of 2025; and Chapter 212, Statutes of 2025.

1991 Realignment Estimate at 2026-27 May Revision							
\$s in Thousands							
2024-25 State Fiscal Year (Actual)							
Amount	CalWORKs MOE	Health	Social Services	Mental Health	Family Support	Child Poverty	Total
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$0	\$2,521,108	\$339,629	\$615,671	\$523,432	\$4,752,728
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,286,756	216,223	195,932	14,949	526,818	2,608,341
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,286,756	\$2,737,331	\$535,561	\$630,620	\$1,050,250	\$7,361,069
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	11,691	0	23,713	-	27,944	63,348
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$11,691	\$-	\$23,713	\$-	\$27,944	\$63,348
Total Realignment 2024-25	\$1,120,551	\$1,298,447	\$2,737,331	\$559,274	\$630,620	\$1,078,195	\$7,424,418
2025-26 State Fiscal Year (Projected)							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$76,685	\$2,521,108	\$339,629	\$538,986	\$523,432	\$4,752,728
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,127,598	216,223	219,645	185,798	554,763	2,671,690
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,204,283	\$2,737,331	\$559,274	\$724,784	\$1,078,195	\$7,424,418
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$0	\$0	\$94,858	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,858
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(94,858)	-	-	-	(94,858)
General Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	18,731	-	37,994	-	44,772	101,497
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$18,731	\$94,858	\$37,994	\$-	\$44,772	\$196,355
Total Realignment 2025-26	\$1,120,551	\$1,223,014	\$2,832,189	\$597,268	\$724,784	\$1,122,967	\$7,620,773
2026-27 State Fiscal Year (Projected)							
Base Funding							
Sales Tax Account	\$752,888	\$54,787	\$2,615,966	\$339,629	\$560,884	\$523,432	\$4,847,586
Vehicle License Fee Account	367,663	1,146,329	216,223	257,639	185,798	599,535	2,773,187
Subtotal Base	\$1,120,551	\$1,201,116	\$2,832,189	\$597,268	\$746,682	\$1,122,967	\$7,620,773
Growth Funding							
Sales Tax Growth Account:	\$0	\$0	\$163,240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$163,240
Caseload Subaccount	-	-	(163,240)	-	-	-	(163,240)
General Growth Subaccount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle License Fee Growth Account	-	15,798	-	32,044	-	37,761	85,603
Subtotal Growth	\$-	\$15,798	\$163,240	\$32,044	\$-	\$37,761	\$248,843
Total Realignment 2026-27	\$1,120,551	\$1,216,913	\$2,995,429	\$629,312	\$746,682	\$1,160,729	\$7,869,616

¹¹ Excludes \$14 million in Vehicle License Collection Account moneys not derived from realignment revenue sources.

TK-12 Education

The May Revision includes total funding of \$151.6 billion for all TK-12 education programs. The May Revision reflects significant increases in Proposition 98 funding for local educational agencies and increased support for core programs such as the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and special education. Specifically, the Administration is calculating a revised Proposition 98 guarantee for TK-14 schools of \$124.9 billion in 2024-25, \$125.1 billion in 2025-26, and \$127.1 billion in 2026-27. These revised Proposition 98 levels represent an increase of approximately \$28 billion over the three-year period relative to the 2025 Budget Act, and an increase of approximately \$6.4 billion from Governor's Budget.

In addition, the Proposition 98 formula requires an \$8.3 billion maintenance factor payment in 2024-25, which will be paid in addition to the Guarantee level and accounts for much of the increase in the Guarantee in that fiscal year. This payment will fully retire the Proposition 98 maintenance factor balance.

The Administration notes the number of students with disabilities in California's public schools is growing, and with it, the cost of providing special education services. The May Revision maintains the \$509 million discretionary increase for special education included at Governor's Budget and adds an additional ongoing special education base rate investment of \$1.8 billion. In total, this represents a nearly \$2.4 billion increase in special education funding.

The May Revision also updates the amount of one-time Proposition 98 General Fund available for the Student Support and Professional Development Discretionary Block Grant to \$5 billion (up from \$2.8 billion at Governor's Budget). These funds will provide local educational agencies with additional fiscal support to address rising costs, as well as fund statewide priorities including: (1) professional development for teachers on the English Language Arts/English Language Development (ELA/ELD) Framework and the Literacy Roadmap, with a focus on strategies to support literacy for English learners; (2) professional development for teachers on the Mathematics Framework; (3) professional development for TK-3 teachers and elementary school site administrators on the principles and guidelines of developmentally appropriate instruction; (4) teacher recruitment and retention strategies; and (5) career pathways and dual enrollment expansion efforts consistent with the Master Plan for Career Education.

General Government

California Civic Media Program

\$10 million General Fund annually in 2026-27 and 2027-28 for the California Civic Media Program, a public-private partnership, to support the work of California's newsrooms, increase access to information, and strengthen community engagement statewide. This funding is in addition to the \$10 million General Fund provided in the 2025 Budget Act, increasing the total investments in this program to \$30 million General Fund.

Elections

As part of the budget process, the Administration, working collaboratively with the Legislature, will identify ways to continue to protect democracy in the state of California.

What's Next?

Both houses' budget subcommittees will convene starting next week – see schedule that follows beginning on page 22 – to review the Governor's May Revision proposals.

During the month between the May Revision release and the June 15 deadline for the Legislature to approve a balanced budget, considerable behind-the-scenes work – negotiations as well as drafting of specific language – will take place in addition to the public hearings. We will keep you apprised on developments throughout these next few weeks of high-intensity activity.

Questions?

As always, we remain available to answer questions on any aspect of the May Revision or the budget process in general. Please do not hesitate to reach out. Thank you!

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Budget Subcommittee Hearings – Week of May 18

Please note that these meetings are subject to change and cancellation. As subcommittee agendas are finalized and published, additional details will be known about what specific items will be heard. The latest information will be posted by subcommittee at these links: [Assembly](#) | [Senate](#).

Assembly		
Monday, May 18		
3 to 6 p.m. Capitol, Room 126	Budget Subcommittee No. 1 on Health	May Revision – All departments
Upon adjournment of session Swing Space, Room 1100	Budget Subcommittee No. 2 on Human Services	May Revision – All departments
2:30 p.m. Capitol, Room 447	Budget Subcommittee No. 6 on Public Safety	May Revision – All departments
Tuesday, May 19		
2 to 5 p.m. Capitol, Room 126	Budget Subcommittee No. 1 on Health	May Revision – All departments
9 a.m. Capitol, Room 437	Budget Subcommittee No. 4 on Climate Crisis, Resources, Energy, and Transportation	3900 – CA Air Resources Board: Cap and Invest Proposed Regulations
1:30 p.m. Capitol, Room 447	Budget Subcommittee No. 5 on State Administration	May Revision – All departments
Wednesday, May 20		
10 a.m. Capitol, Room 447	Budget Subcommittee No. 5 on State Administration	May Revision – All departments

Senate		
Tuesday, May 19		
9 a.m. Swing Space, Room 2200	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection and Energy	May Revision All Departments - Open Issues
9 a.m. Swing Space, Room 1200	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 3 on Health and Human Services	May Revision Human Services - Open Issues
9:30 a.m. Capitol, Room 113	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 4 on State Administration and General Government	May Revision All Departments - Open Issues

1:30 p.m. Capitol, Room 112	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 5 on Corrections, Public Safety, Judiciary, Labor and Transportation	May Revision All Departments - Open Issues
Wednesday, May 20		
9 a.m. Swing Space, Room 2200	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection and Energy	May Revision All Departments - Open Issues
9 a.m. Swing Space, Room 1200	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 3 on Health and Human Services	May Revision Health Issues - Open Issues
1:30 p.m. Capitol, Room 113	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 4 on State Administration and General Government	May Revision All Departments - Open Issues
1:30 p.m. Capitol, Room 112	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 5 on Corrections, Public Safety, Judiciary, Labor and Transportation	May Revision All Departments - Open Issues
Thursday, May 21		
1:30 p.m. Swing Space, Room 2200	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection and Energy	May Revision All Departments - Open Issues
1:30 p.m. Swing Space, Room 1200	Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 3 on Health and Human Services	May Revision: Medi- Cal - Open Issues



Digital Software Sales and Use Tax Facts: May Revision Proposal

As part of his 2026-27 May Revision proposal, the Governor has proposed to extend the sales and use tax to digital prewritten software and software as a service. The Administration is estimating that this change would generate \$450 million for the General Fund in 2026-27, growing to \$900 million in 2029-30. In addition, the Administration estimates that local sales tax revenue is projected to increase by \$560 million in 2026-27 and by approximately \$1.1 billion annually thereafter. During his May Revision press conference, the Governor suggested that this revenue would be helpful to counties in offsetting costs associated with H.R. 1 implementation.

To clarify the practical impact of this proposal to county governments, we thought it would be helpful to outline the following:

Breakdown of the California Sales and Use Tax Rate¹

Rate	Jurisdiction	Purpose
3.6875%	State	State General Fund
0.25%	State	State General Fund
0.50%	State	Local Public Safety Fund (Prop 172)
0.50%	State	Local Revenue Fund (1991 Realignment)
1.0625%	State	Local Revenue Fund 2011 (2011 Realignment)
1.25%	Local	0.25% County transportation funds 1.00% City or county general fund
7.25%		Total Statewide Base Sales and Use Tax Rate
Rate	Jurisdiction	Purpose
Varies	Local entity w/ voter approval	Counties, cities, and other authorized local entities in California may impose one or more district taxes. Those district tax rates range from 0.10% to 2.0%

Estimated Impact of Governor's Proposal²

Dollars in millions

Rate	Jurisdiction	Purpose	2026-27	2027-28
3.6875%	State	State General Fund	\$ 450	\$ 900
0.25%	State	State General Fund		
0.50%	State	Local Public Safety Fund (Prop 172)	57	114
0.50%	State	Local Revenue Fund (1991 Realignment)	57	114
1.0625%	State	Local Revenue Fund 2011	121	243
1.00%	Local	City or county general fund	114	119
0.25%	Local	County transportation funds	29	57
		District add-ons	182	363
TOTAL			\$ 1,010	\$ 2,021

¹ Source: <https://cdtfa.ca.gov/taxes-and-fees/sut-rates-description.htm>.

² Based on Governor's 2026-27 May Revision; base rate only.

Programs Funded by Source

Local Public Safety Fund (Prop 172)	Local public safety including sheriff, police, fire, county district attorneys, and corrections; requires MOE
Local Revenue Fund (1991 Realignment)	Health and human services programs, including child welfare services, IHSS, CalWORKs, indigent health care, public health, and behavioral health
Local Revenue Fund 2011 (2011 Realignment)	Public safety programs, including criminal justice, mental health, and social services programs



Where the May Revision Falls Short for Counties: H.R. 1 Implementation

Counties are deeply concerned about the lack of investment in the May Revision to ensure health care services and food access for those impacted by the new federal requirements of H.R. 1. Specifically, we are alarmed at the lack of state support for the county-administered programs that support the state's public health care system.

While no one knows exactly how many individuals will be disenrolled in 2026-27, we also know that future guidance from CMS anticipated in June will likely have an impact on those numbers. We cannot wait to prepare for the influx of individuals who will lose coverage, become sicker, and need basic medical care.

County Eligibility (Medi-Cal)

Not only does the May Revision include a substantially smaller allocation than requested for Medi-Cal eligibility work, but the details of the May Revision that were not publicly available last week also reveal an Administration proposal to pass along an as-yet unspecified penalty to counties for not meeting eligibility processing timelines that – without proper funding of the workload – is nearly impossible to prevent. We know that the county workforce is the front-line for ensuring that individuals are able to retain their eligibility; underfunding the work that is required to keep individuals enrolled only serves to undermine the state's historic gains in health care coverage.

2026-27 (dollars in millions)		
County Request	May Revision Proposal	Variance
\$157	\$57.2	↓ \$99.8

County Eligibility (CalFresh)

The May Revision proposal includes a lower estimate of CalFresh caseload and a corresponding lower estimate for county eligibility. The May Revision in effect leaves counties worse positioned to meet the stakes of H.R. 1 as it reduces counties' base CalFresh funding by \$119 million General Fund (relative to Governor's Budget) due to the caseload forecast for 2026-27. Adjusting for the administrative cost shift pursuant to H.R. 1, this roughly equates to nearly a **13 percent reduction** in counties' base CalFresh funding from 2025-26 to 2026-27— which would place over 450 FTEs statewide at-risk, which is nearly the same level of **new staffing** estimated to be needed for H.R. 1 requirements. As a result, the CalFresh county eligibility funding proposed in the May Revision is actually a **reduction** in funding.

2026-27 (dollars in millions)		
County Request	May Revision Proposal	Variance
\$103	\$30	↓ \$73

Public Hospitals

Public hospitals have requested \$500 million to mitigate the impacts of H.R. 1; the May

Revision contains no resources for public hospitals to address those impacts. Further, the change to state-only fee-for-service Medi-Cal for those with unsatisfactory immigration status represents at least an additional \$800 million reduction to public hospitals and compounds the H.R. 1 reductions, making the impacts even worse. Additionally, if patients cannot find providers in the scarce fee-for-service network, they will seek care at public hospitals sicker and with conditions that could have been more effectively treated in other settings.

The total reduction to public hospitals is nearly \$4 billion when considering H.R. 1 implementation and the transition to FFS for the UIS population. This is unsustainable and a real threat to the state's entire health care system. Public hospitals provide trauma, burn and graduate medical education that all Californians rely on.

2026-27 (dollars in millions)		
County Request	May Revision Proposal	Variance
\$500	\$0	↓ \$500

Indigent Care

There is no investment in indigent health care in the May Revision and no alternative option for those individuals who are unable to retain

coverage. If the state does not want to invest in rebuilding county indigent care systems before the full scope of federal H.R.1 impacts is understood, it must instead invest in a short-term bridge program to prevent an immediate loss of coverage and sudden uninsured status for the thousands of individuals that will "fall off" of Medi-Cal.

2026-27 (dollars in millions)		
County Request	May Revision Proposal	Variance
\$761	\$0	↓ \$761

Behavioral Health

There is no investment in county behavioral health in the May Revision to mitigate the

impacts of H.R. 1 for individuals on Medi-Cal with behavioral health conditions. As individuals with less severe behavioral health conditions lose Medi-Cal eligibility and coverage, this loss of coverage will result in diminished access to upstream behavioral health care for those who may have mild to moderate conditions. The loss of coverage also may lead to exacerbation of mental health and substance use disorder conditions, eventually resulting in the need for specialty services for some of these individuals. Additionally, individuals may lose access to important supports available through CalAIM, such as housing supports, that keep them stably housed and healthy.

2026-27 (dollars in millions)		
County Request	May Revision Proposal	Variance
\$224	\$0	↓ \$224



Updated County H.R. 1 Multi-Year Budget Request

The Governor’s May Revision lacks any meaningful support for counties who must implement the requirements of H.R. 1. The proposal does not include any resources to support county indigent care, public hospital systems, or county behavioral health. While the May Revision includes modest one-time funding to support the county eligibility workforce to help individuals maintain their health care and food assistance benefits, it is far short of what is needed.

H.R. 1 represents a fundamental shift of fiscal responsibility for safety net programs from the federal government to states and counties, with counties facing increased costs ranging from \$6 billion to \$9.5 billion per year at full implementation. In March 2026, counties released an H.R. 1 Multi-Year Budget Request – \$1.9 billion in 2026-27 and \$4.5 billion in 2027-28 – to ensure individuals and families continue to have access to medical care, nutrition benefits, and behavioral health services.

The table below outlines California counties’ **UPDATED** H.R. 1 Multi-Year Budget Request for the 2026-27 and 2027-28 fiscal years.

	Coalition Budget Request		May Revision		Updated Coalition Budget Request	
	2026-27	2027-28	2026-27	2027-28	2026-27	2027-28
Indigent Care / PATH Program¹	\$761 million	\$2.4 billion	N/A	N/A	\$50 million	\$462 million
Public Hospital Systems	\$500 million	\$850 million	0	0	\$500 million	\$850 million
County Eligibility	\$373 million	\$402 million	\$87 million	0	\$300 million	\$425 million
County Behavioral Health	\$224 million	\$828 million	0	0	\$224 million	\$828 million
TOTAL	\$1.9 billion	\$4.5 billion	\$87 million	0	\$1.1 billion	\$2.5 billion

**All numbers are state General Fund.*

¹Updated Coalition Budget Request reflects the development of new proposal to preserve access to health care for the indigent care population.



Healthcare



Food

The lack of sufficient state funding to counties to implement H.R. 1 will cause irreparable harm to California's communities. Counties cannot deliver health care and food assistance services on behalf of the state without a significant financial investment from the state. County resources are finite and the more mandated H.R. 1 costs that are shifted to counties by the state without an influx of resources, the less funding that is available for other core services, such as public safety and elections.

Recognizing the significant fiscal challenges facing the State and the difficult decisions before the Legislature, alternative approaches to preserving access to health care may need to be considered. As an alternative to individuals who lose Medi-Cal coverage having to turn to unfunded county indigent care programs, counties recommend the state establish a limited, emergency-only Medi-Cal benefit for two-years. This will preserve health care access for more people while giving the state time to determine a long-term plan for maintaining recent gains in health care coverage.

Key Facts

- As the table above references, the May Revision does not include any General Fund allocations to address the impacts of H.R. 1 on county indigent care programs, public hospital systems, or county behavioral health systems. The May Revision only provides a total of \$87.2 million GF in 2026-27 to support the eligibility workforce. This is only 5% of the total 2026-27 county budget request.
- According to the Legislative Analyst's Office, the uninsured rate in California is projected to double by 2030, with more than 2 million people losing health care coverage. The lack of funding in the May Revision to mitigate the impacts of H.R. 1 means this looming health care crisis is not being addressed.



PROPOSAL: Establish a 2-Year Pilot Project to Protect California’s Historic Health Coverage Gains, Protect Access to Healthcare (PATH), Provide a Foundation for Long-Term Solutions, and Minimize Impacts on County Healthcare Systems

Through a 2-year pilot project, establish a “fail-safe” Emergency Services Only Medi-Cal benefit for Californians who lose Medi-Cal eligibility due to new federal H.R. 1 Community Engagement requirements, but who otherwise qualify for Medi-Cal coverage. This fail-safe benefit would be intended to “Protect Access to Healthcare (PATH)” for the affected Medi-Cal members and Medi-Cal applicants and provide them the opportunity for full-scope coverage at a future time. It would be a State investment in maintaining California’s historic health coverage gains.

Rather than allowing Medi-Cal members to disenroll and “fall off” of Medi-Cal, become uninsured, and turn to unprepared county indigent health care systems, the proposed limited Emergency Services only benefit would serve as a **2-year stabilization tool** designed to achieve specific policy goals:

- Maintain Medi-Cal coverage for otherwise eligible adults that prevents their immediate loss of coverage and sudden uninsured status;
- Prevent inundation of newly uninsured on unprepared county indigent programs;
- Avoid costly rebuilding of county indigent health care systems before the full scope of federal H.R.1 impacts is understood;
- Maintain individuals’ connection to county Medi-Cal eligibility workers and the opportunity for full-scope coverage;
- Collect real-world data on coverage losses, exemptions, churn, and reenrollment;
- Identify which front-end interventions most effectively help coverage retention;
- Provide the next Governor and Legislature time to develop real world experience with H.R.1 and develop long-term solutions informed by data rather than projections.
- Provide a practical 2-year bridge to a future statewide policy solution based on concrete information.

Projected Cost

- Projected benefit costs of up to \$40 million for FY 2026-27 and up to \$415 million for FY 2027-28.
- Projected eligibility administration cost of up to \$10 million in FY 2026-27 and up to \$48 million for FY 2027-28.

The proposed funding amount is substantially less than the cost of rebuilding county indigent healthcare programs statewide, estimated to be \$761 million in FY 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in FY 2027-28.

“Prevent the Cliff to Major Health Coverage Losses”

PATH would prevent a sudden healthcare coverage cliff for more than one million Californians who would otherwise be forced to seek care from unprepared county indigent care programs. PATH would provide emergency-only coverage while the state and counties work to:

- Reconnect individuals to full-scope Medi-Cal,
- Identify exemptions,
- Reduce procedural terminations,
- Improve front-end intervention tools, and
- Understand long-term enrollment trends.

PATH is fundamentally a ***risk mitigation and transition management tool*** that provides time to evaluate options and implement longer-term policy solutions that align with California’s long-held vision of expanded health coverage.

Key Policy Arguments for a PATH Rollout

- Keeps People Connected to Medi-Cal Coverage
- Uses Existing “on the shelf” Medi-Cal Infrastructure for benefit delivery
- Creates Real-World Data and 2-Year Program Testing Window to determine best long-term approach
- Minimizes impacts on unprepared county indigent healthcare programs and the associated devastating fiscal impact to counties
- Less Expensive Than Rebuilding County Indigent Healthcare Programs



May 19, 2026

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

The Honorable Dawn Addis
Chair, Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 1
1021 O Street, Room 4120
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Maintaining Coverage for Vulnerable Californians: Alternative to Indigent Care Funding

Dear Assembly Member Gabriel and Assembly Member Addis,

The California State Association of Counties (CSAC), Urban Counties of California (UCC), Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), County Medical Services Program (CMSP), California Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems (CAPH), County Health Executives Association of California (CHEAC), County Welfare Directors Association of California (CWDA), County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California (CBHDA), and the Service Employees International Union-California (SEIU California) write to request your leadership and partnership in addressing anticipated coverage losses resulting from federal work requirements and their impact on Medi-Cal eligible populations and county indigent care programs.

California has been a national leader in reducing the uninsured rate and expanding access to care following implementation of the Affordable Care Act. However, provisions in H.R. 1 threaten to reverse this progress. These changes put coverage at risk for more than one million Californians and will significantly increase the number of individuals who may turn to county indigent care programs which lack the resources to absorb this demand.

Counties serve as providers of last resort, delivering basic, often time-limited, medical care under their indigent care obligations. As Medi-Cal and Covered California expanded coverage, the state enacted AB 85 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2013), which reduced available 1991 health realignment funding by slowing revenue growth and redirecting substantial funding to offset General Fund

costs. As a result, counties do not have the financial capacity to respond to a large-scale shift of newly uninsured residents without additional support.

Counties have developed a comprehensive budget request to address the impact of H.R. 1 – including the need for funding for indigent care programs, county eligibility workload associated with changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh, impacts of H.R. 1 on public hospital finances, and impacts on county behavioral health programs from people losing Medi-Cal coverage. Due to increased demand for county indigent care services under H.R. 1, counties have requested state funding of \$761 million in 2026-27 and \$2.4 billion in 2027-28 to rebuild the infrastructure and deliver indigent care services.

Recognizing the significant fiscal challenges facing the state and the difficult decisions before the Legislature, we acknowledge that alternative approaches to preserving access to care may need to be considered.

As an alternative to the state funding county costs to provide indigent care to those losing Medi-Cal coverage due to H.R. 1 community engagement requirements, we recommend the state establish a limited, emergency-only Medi-Cal benefit for two years. We estimate the benefit cost of this approach to be up to \$40 million in 2026-27 and \$415 million in 2027-28 and the county administrative cost to be \$10 million in 2026-27 and \$48 million in 2027-28.

This approach would:

- Ensure access to critical, life-saving care and stabilization services
- Prevent individuals from becoming fully uninsured and immediately shifting into unprepared county indigent care systems
- Allow the state to more easily access allowed federal funding when individuals are admitted for in-patient emergency services, which provides an exemption from H.R. 1 work requirements.
- Provide the State with a two-year stabilization period to assess the real-world impacts of H.R. 1 and develop longer-term policy solutions

Rather than allowing individuals to “fall off” Medi-Cal entirely, this limited benefit would maintain a basic coverage floor while avoiding the costly and complex need to rebuild indigent care infrastructure.

Our shared north star remains full-scope coverage for all Californians. Counties would strongly support any expansion beyond emergency-only services as resources allow.

Thank you for your leadership and partnership as we work together to identify pragmatic, fiscally responsible solutions that preserve access to care and maintain coverage for California’s most vulnerable residents.

Sincerely,

As signed by

Brendan McCarthy, Sr. Legislative Advocate
California State Association of Counties
(CSAC)

As signed by

Kelly Brooks-Lindsey, Legislative Advocate
Urban Counties of California (UCC)

As signed by

Sarah Dukett, Policy Advocate
Rural County Representatives of California
(RCRC)

As signed by

Katie Rodriguez, Interim President & CEO
California Association of Public Hospitals and
Health Systems (CAPH)

As signed by

Kari Brownstein, Executive Director
County Medical Services Program (CMSP)

As signed by

Michelle Gibbons, Executive Director
County Health Executives Association of
California (CHEAC)

As signed by

Michelle Doty Cabrera, Executive Director
County Behavioral Health Directors
Association of California (CBHDA)

As signed by

Carlos Marquez, III, Executive Director
County Welfare Directors Association of
California (CWDA)

As signed by

Beth Malinowski
Government Relations Advocate
SEIU California

cc: Honorable Members, Assembly Budget Committee
Joe Stephenshaw, Director, California Department of Finance
Kim Johnson, Secretary, California Health and Human Services Agency
Michelle Baass, Director, California Department of Health Care Services
Erica Pan, Director and State Public Health Officer, California Department of Public Health
Richard Figueroa, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
Paula Villescaz, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
Rosielyn Pulmano, Office of the Assembly Speaker
Christian Griffith, Assembly Budget Committee
Patrick Le, Assembly Budget Committee
Joe Shinstock, Assembly Republican Caucus
Eric Dietz, Assembly Republican Caucus
Jason Constantouros, Legislative Analyst's Office

On May 11, the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) [submitted](#) a five-year renewal request to continue the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) Section 1115 demonstration to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. The renewal continues the State's efforts to deliver more coordinated, person-centered, value-based care. It builds on the successes of CalAIM by continuing existing initiatives, introduces targeted new supports, and transitions certain services to longer-term Medi-Cal authorities. A renewal of the CalAIM 1915(b) waiver, which authorizes California's managed care delivery systems, will be submitted this summer.



Continuing Key Initiatives

- » **Reentry services** for justice-involved individuals up to 90 days prior to release
- » **Substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services** for members receiving short-term residential SUD treatment in facilities with more than 16 beds (institutions for mental diseases, or IMDs) in the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS)
- » **County option to provide additional outpatient SUD services**
- » **Contingency management** for evidence-based stimulant use disorder treatment
- » **Culturally responsive treatment provided by Indian Health Care Providers**
- » **Chiropractic services furnished by Tribal providers**
- » **Global Payment Program** supporting designated public hospitals serving uninsured patients
- » **Coverage for young adults under 26 formerly in foster care in another state**
- » **Modification of the asset test for select federally defined disabled adults**
- » **Medi-Cal "Matching Plan Policy" for dual eligible members** to align their Medicaid plan with their Medicare Advantage plan choice where possible
- » **Authorization of County-Organized Health System and Single Plan models** in specified counties



Proposed New Initiatives

- » **Employment Supports** to help eligible individuals meet the work and community engagement reporting requirements established under H.R. 1
- » **BridgeCare Pilots** for local entities to provide targeted home and community-based services and caregiver supports so that low-income Medicare members with incomes above Medi-Cal limits can safely remain at home, saving federal and state dollars



Proposed Transitioning Initiatives

- » **Recuperative Care** will transition to managed care In Lieu of Services authority, consistent with other Community Supports; care offered under Short-Term Post Hospitalization Housing will be incorporated into the updated Recuperative Care model
- » **Community-Based Adult Services** for older adults and adults with disabilities will transition to 1915(i) State Plan authority

Waiver Renewal Timeline

July 2025	February 2026	May 2026	Summer 2026	Q4 2026	December 2026	January 2027
Release Concept Paper	Post Draft 1115 Application for Public Comment	Submit 1115 Application	Submit 1915(b) Renewal Request	Target 1115 and 1915(b) Waivers Approval Date	Current CalAIM Waivers Expire	New Waivers Launch 



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 26-2278

Agenda Date: 5/27/2026

Agenda #: 5.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: May 27, 2025

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

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

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

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

Referral History:

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

Referral Update:

This session, the County has two sponsored bills:

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

Legislative leadership, in coordination with the County's delegation, provided direction to combine Contra Costa's legislation with LA County's measure, AB 1768 (Bryan). Senator Arreguin and Assemblymember Wicks were particularly instrumental in this effort.

The bill was moved as an urgency bill. After passing through policy committees and the floor of both houses, the bill was sent to the Governor on May 20. A signature request letter is enclosed.

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

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

The bill was heard in two policy Committees, and was in the Appropriations suspense file due to its fiscal concerns.

During the same time, the County's Aging and Adult Services Bureau within EHSD has made significant strides in improving the IHSS CFCO processing times. This is a positive development, but also made it so that

the bill would not be as useful. With other concerns emerging related to broader AI policy discussions at cost considerations at the state level, a decision was made to discontinue the sponsored legislation.

The author and her team have been very responsive to the County's evolving circumstances, and amended the bill to make the bill a study bill to better understand the magnitude and fiscal impacts of these penalties on counties. The revised analysis is attached. Staff request that a support position is considered on the amended bill.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

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

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

The Board of Supervisors

County Administration Building
1025 Escobar 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

May 20, 2026

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

RE: AB 1768 (Bryan): Transactions and use taxes: Counties of Contra Costa and Los Angeles. – REQUEST FOR SIGNATURE

Dear Governor Newsom:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our strong support for AB 1768, authored by Assemblymember Bryan. This bill would raise the statutory cap on transactions and use taxes for Los Angeles and Contra Costa Counties in recognition of the unique fiscal pressures both counties are experiencing. In Contra Costa County, the bill would allow the electorate to consider adopting a five-year, 0.625% general-purpose transactions and use tax, subject to all existing limitations and voter-approval requirements.

Importantly, AB 1768 does not alter the requirement that any new or additional transactions and use tax must be approved by the voters. Contra Costa County intends to place such a measure on the June 2, 2026 ballot. We therefore respectfully request your prompt approval of this legislation so voters may have the opportunity to consider this option.

The measure authorized by AB 1768 would provide Contra Costa County with a critical tool to generate general-purpose revenue needed to sustain essential services during a five-year period of significant fiscal strain. This strain arises from sudden reductions in federal support and the imposition of new, unfunded responsibilities resulting from H.R. 1 (Pub. L. No. 119-21). These federal policy changes will eliminate health care and food security programs for millions of vulnerable Californians while shifting substantial costs and administrative obligations to counties. In Contra Costa alone, an estimated 93,000 residents are at risk of losing health coverage.

Counties like ours—and the people we serve—will be disproportionately affected because of the breadth of services we provide. Contra Costa operates a public hospital and nine community clinics, conducts eligibility and enrollment work, and delivers essential safety-net programs. Each of these responsibilities will carry new unfunded demands while existing resources diminish.

Without the ability to act locally, the consequences of these federal actions will be severe: reduced service levels, job losses, disruptions to the health care delivery system, and wider impacts across the regional economy. The County is committed to carefully balancing its fiduciary responsibilities with its obligation to provide critical services. The five-year flexibility provided by AB 1768 will allow us to respond to these challenges in a thoughtful and responsible manner while working to mitigate harm to our community.

For these reasons, we respectfully request your signature on AB 1768. This legislation will give Contra Costa residents the choice to help sustain essential programs—particularly health care and food security—during this period of transition. We appreciate your leadership during these challenging times and value our continued partnership with the State as we work together on behalf of our constituents.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS
Chair, Board of Supervisors

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

ASSEMBLY THIRD READING

AB 2278 (Ávila Farías)

As Amended May 18, 2026

Majority vote

SUMMARY

Requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report on the amount of Community First Choice Option payments made by counties by July 1, 2029.

Major Provisions**COMMENTS**

Background: *In-Home Supportive Services*. The IHSS program offers in-home personal and domestic care to low-income individuals who are aged, blind, or disabled, helping them live safely in their communities. Most recipients have incomes low enough to fall below SSI/SSP limits (about \$1,234 per month for an individual in 2025–26). Because it is an entitlement program, anyone who meets eligibility requirements can receive services.

Recipients may receive up to 283 hours of monthly assistance with tasks like bathing, dressing, and meal preparation. County social workers assess each person's needs to determine service levels. Recipients typically hire and manage their own caregivers, often family members. On average, about 875,344 recipients are projected to receive 127 hours of care per month in 2026–27, slightly higher than 125.1 hours in 2025–26.

Within the IHSS program, four subprograms provide services to different populations:

- 1) Personal Care Services Program. Recipients qualified for Medi-Cal on the basis of age, blindness, or disability.
- 2) IHSS Plus Option. Recipients who have qualified for Medi-Cal and are also part of one of the following groups: parent provider for a minor child, spouse providers, advance pay cases, or meal allowance cases.
- 3) IHSS-Residual. Recipients do not meet the requirements for the two above categories and are typically people with Satisfactory Immigration Status, which denies them federal reimbursement.
- 4) Community First Choice Option (CFCO). Recipients qualified for Medi-Cal and would otherwise need a nursing home level of care.

Community First Choice Option. CFCO is an option available to states within their Medicaid programs to provide home- and community-based attendant services and supports to seniors and persons with disabilities.

The IHSS cases eligible for the CFCO program receive the regular base Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) of 50%, plus an additional enhanced FMAP of 6% (for a total

FMAP of 56%). However, if counties do not conduct timely, federally required reassessments of CFCO recipients, those particular cases are no longer eligible to receive the additional 6% FMAP. Counties must complete a reassessment every 12 months.

The cost of this lost 6% FMAP must then be reimbursed to the federal government. Prior to 2025-26, the state picked up 100% of the loss of the 6%, also known as the CFCO late penalty. The 2025-26 Budget required a 50/50 cost split between the counties and the state. Beginning July 2026, counties will be 100% responsible if CFCO reassessment requirements are not met. A coalition including the County Welfare Directors Association, California State Association of Counties, California State Council of SEIU, UDW/AFSCME Local 3930, California Association of Public Authorities for IHSS, Disability Rights California, National Health Law Program, and Justice in Aging has submitted a letter to the budget committee and the corresponding subcommittees in each house to request, among other requests, to maintain the 50/50 cost share to "Minimize Harm from the IHSS CFCO Penalties". According to the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO), counties report that the processing time has decreased, but it may be at the cost of shifting staff time to CFCO reassessment to avoid these penalties. According to LAO's, *The 2026-27 Budget: In-Home Supportive Services*, "the number of [IHSS] applications that take over 90 days to be processed has grown from 1,600 to 4,600 in the first six months of the CFCO penalty policy being in effect.¹ CFCO penalties are an issue all 58 counties are grappling with and attempting to find solutions.

According to the Author

"Contra Costa, like many other counties, is faced with significant financial pressures as a result of H.R. 1, the state budget, and recession signals in the broader economy. County revenues are declining as a result of decreasing sales tax revenue and slowing property tax revenue growth. Increasing unfunded spending requirements for social services administration and health care are exacerbating these challenges of the County's already-underfunded IHSS administration. The new CFCO penalties will amount to nearly \$2.5 million in the first full year of implementation and are expected to climb to almost \$5 million. Faced with these challenges, the County is seeking ways to improve services for IHSS enrollees and decrease application processing times without significantly increasing administrative costs.

"[This bill] would authorize Contra Costa County to pilot innovative technologies to help accelerate eligibility and enrollment processing times for In Home Supportive Services (IHSS), resulting in an improved customer experience while reducing administrative burden on social services employees and avoid federal penalties. Through this pilot, the County aims to significantly decrease IHSS application processing for the CFCO recipients - and ultimately save money in the long run."

Arguments in Support

Contra Costa County writes, "By streamlining aspects of the assessment and documentation process, this pilot aims to significantly reduce IHSS application processing times, improve the customer experience for some of our most vulnerable residents, and alleviate administrative burden for frontline staff—without compromising program integrity or client protections."

¹ https://lao.ca.gov/reports/2026/5166/2026-27_IHSS_031826.pdf

Arguments in Opposition

None on file.

FISCAL COMMENTS

According to the Assembly Appropriations Committee on May 14, 2026, "One-time General Fund costs to CDSS are likely minor and absorbable."

VOTES**ASM HUMAN SERVICES: 5-0-2**

YES: Lee, Gipson, Elhawary, Jackson, Solache

ABS, ABST OR NV: Castillo, Tangipa

ASM PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION: 15-0-0

YES: Bauer-Kahan, Macedo, Aguiar-Curry, Bryan, DeMaio, Hoover, Irwin, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Ortega, Patterson, Petrie-Norris, Ward, Wicks, Wilson

ASM APPROPRIATIONS: 11-0-4

YES: Wicks, Aguiar-Curry, Calderon, Caloza, Fong, Mark González, Krell, Pacheco, Pellerin, Sharp-Collins, Solache

ABS, ABST OR NV: Hoover, Dixon, Ta, Tangipa

UPDATED

VERSION: May 18, 2026

CONSULTANT: Alexandria Smith / HUM. S. / (916) 319-2089

FN: 0002821



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 26-2279

Agenda Date: 5/27/2026

Agenda #: 6.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: April 15, 2026

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

Submitted For: Legislation Committee

Department: County Administrator's Office

Referral Name: Federal Update

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

Contact: E. Struthers (925) 655-2045

Referral History:

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

Referral Update:

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

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

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

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

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.

WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

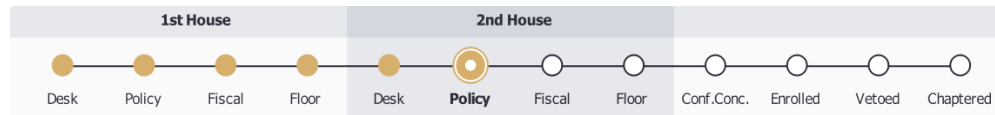
AB 762 (Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

Current Text: 01/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 01/26/2026

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and REV. & TAX.



Location: 05/20/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: Current law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Current 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 nicotine but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 01/26/2026 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)

Position: WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

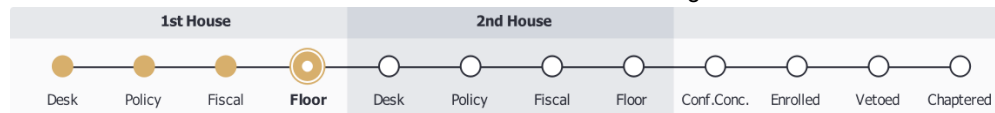
AB 2278 (Ávila Farías, D) In-home supportive services: Community First Choice Option program: noncompliance penalties.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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)

Position: WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

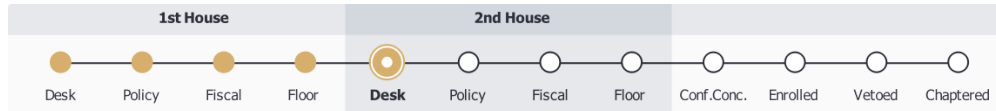
SB 922 (**Laird, D**) **Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.**

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 01/28/2026

Last Amended: 03/11/2026

Status: 05/19/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly DESK

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 expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, or surcharge imposed 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 public services or public works is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision above. (Based on 03/11/2026 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)

Position: WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

Total Measures: 3

Total Tracking Forms: 3

Oppose

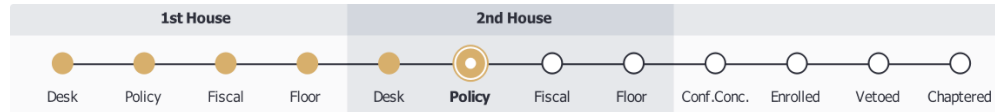
AB 306 (Schultz, D) California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code equivalence determinations.

Current Text: 05/21/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/23/2025

Last Amended: 05/21/2026

Status: 05/21/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.



Location: 04/23/2025 - Senate Housing

Summary: 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, being adversely affected by any building standard or local amendment to a building standard or any reasonable interpretation of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would expand 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 revising the required statewide significance determination of the commission to instead only require that statewide significance to be potential, as provided. (Based on 05/21/2026 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)

Position: Oppose

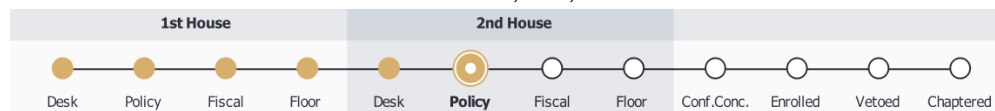
AB 1337 (Ward, D) Information Practices Act of 1977.

Current Text: 05/23/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 05/23/2025

Status: 05/06/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on P., D.T., & C.P.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Privacy, Digital Technologies, and Consumer Protection

Summary: Existing law, the Information Practices Act of 1977, prescribes a set of requirements, prohibitions, and remedies applicable to agencies, as defined, with regard to their collection, storage, and disclosure of personal information, as defined. Existing law exempts from the provisions of the act counties, cities, any city and county, school districts, municipal corporations, districts, political subdivisions, and other local public agencies, as specified. This bill would recast those provisions to, among other things, remove that exemption for local agencies, and would revise and expand the definition of "personal information." The bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive, and conforming changes. Because the bill would expand the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/23/2025 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/01/25 - [ASM. P. & C.P.](#) (Y:12 N:0 A:3) (P)

05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:1 A:3) (P)
06/02/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:64 N:0 A:15) (P)
07/15/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:13 N:0 A:0) (P)
07/15/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:6 N:2 A:5) (F)

Position: Oppose

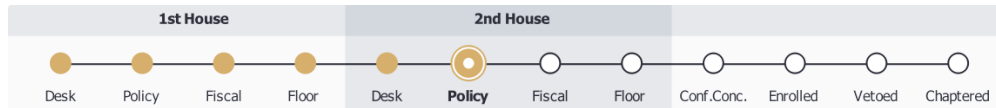
AB 1383 (McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits.

Current Text: 05/13/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 05/13/2026

Status: 05/13/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

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 05/13/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/23/25 - **ASM. P.E. & R.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)
01/22/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:0 A:3) (P)
01/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:70 N:2 A:8) (P)

Position: Oppose

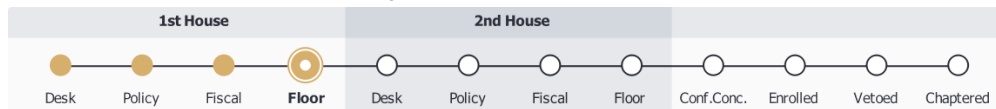
AB 2215 (Calderon, D) Water rights: permits: State Water Project.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 05/15/2026 - Set for Hearing 5/18/2026



Location: 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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 by 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)

Position: Oppose

Sponsored Legislation

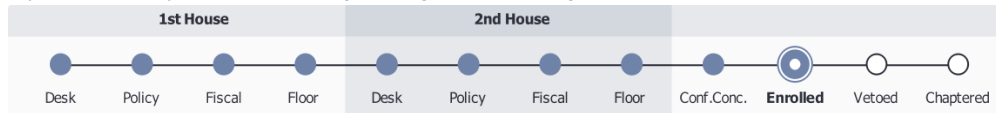
AB 1768 (Bryan, D) Transactions and use taxes: Counties of Contra Costa and Los Angeles.

Current Text: 05/20/2026 - Enrolled [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/09/2026

Last Amended: 04/21/2026

Status: 05/20/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.). In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling. Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.



Location: 05/20/2026 - Assembly ENROLLED

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 05/20/2026 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

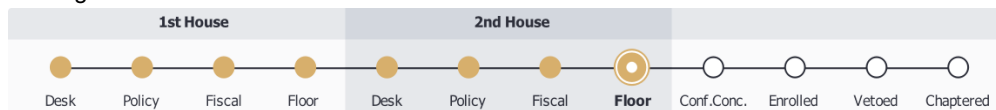
AB 736 (Wicks, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 04/10/2025

Status: 05/14/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (May 14). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 04/10/2025 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/09/25 - **ASM. H. & C.D.** (Y:10 N:1 A:1) (P)

05/23/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:2 A:2) (P)

06/03/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:65 N:11 A:3) (P)

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

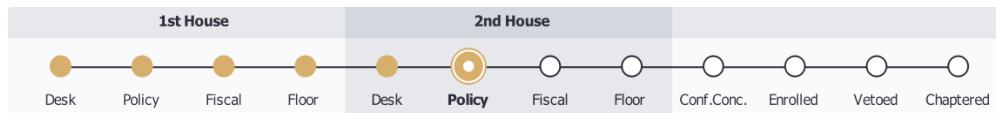
AB 871 (Stefani, D) **Mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult.**

Current Text: 01/16/2026 - Amended **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2025

Last Amended: 01/16/2026

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Coms. on B. & F.I. and JUD.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Banking and Financial Institutions

Summary: The Elder Abuse and Dependent Adult Civil Protection Act establishes procedures for the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of elder and dependent adult abuse. Current law requires a mandated reporter of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, as defined, to report financial abuse in a specified manner, including by telephone or through a confidential internet reporting tool, as specified, immediately, or as soon as practicably possible. If reported by telephone, existing law requires a written report to be sent, or an internet report to be made through the internet reporting tool, to the local adult protective services agency or the local law enforcement agency within 2 working days. Current law deems specified persons to be mandated reporters of suspected financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, including, among others, all officers and employees of a financial institution. A mandated reporter who fails to report financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult is liable for civil penalties, as specified. If a report of financial abuse is made by a mandated reporter, as described above, this bill would also require a report to be made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Internet Crime Complaint Center within 2 working days. The bill would require a financial institution to provide annual training to its mandated reporters on how to escalate internally and report suspected financial abuse of an elder or a dependent adult to both local and federal authorities, as specified. (Based on 01/16/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: N

Votes:

01/12/26 - **ASM. B. & F.** (Y:8 N:0 A:1) (P)

01/15/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)

01/22/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:69 N:0 A:11) (P)

Position: Support

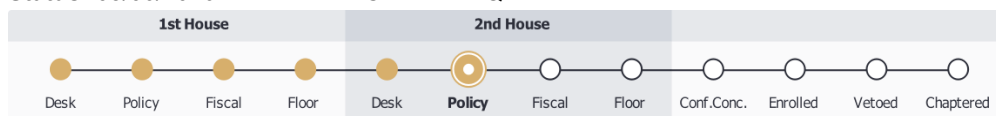
AB 1153 (Bonta, D) **Illegal disposal site abatement.**

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 02/20/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. This bill would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend funds to remove and dispose of recreational vehicles, as defined, to develop enforcement strategies, and to develop local enforcement teams and illegal dumping enforcement officers, as specified. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/07/25 - **ASM. NAT. RES.** (Y:14 N:0 A:0) (P)

01/22/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:0 A:4) (P)

01/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:75 N:0 A:5) (P)

Position: Support

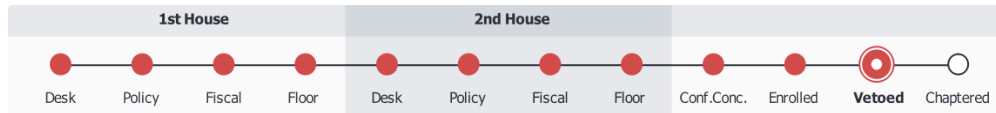
AB 1430 **(Bennett, D)** County recorders: fees.

Current Text: 10/06/2025 - Vetoed **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 03/17/2025

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



Location: 10/06/2025 - Assembly VETOED

Summary: Current law establishes the office of county recorder and requires the county recorder to accept for recordation any instrument, paper, or notice that is authorized or required to be recorded, subject to the collection of specified fees. Current law prohibits the fee for recording and indexing an instrument, paper, or notice from exceeding \$10 for recording the first page and \$3 for each additional page, which charges are to reimburse the county for the costs of services rendered. Current law requires \$1 of each \$3 fee for each additional page to be deposited in the county general fund. This bill would set the fee for recording and indexing at \$15 for recording the first page and \$4 for each additional page but would prohibit the fees from exceeding the reasonable costs of the county recorder's office for providing these services. The bill would provide that these funds are to be dedicated to, and solely utilized for, the county recorder's office, as specified. (Based on 09/12/2025 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/30/25 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:8 N:0 A:2) (P)

05/14/25 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:1 A:2) (P)

05/23/25 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:64 N:1 A:14) (P)

06/18/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)

09/10/25 - **SEN. Assembly 3rd Reading** (Y:35 N:0 A:5) (P)

Position: Support

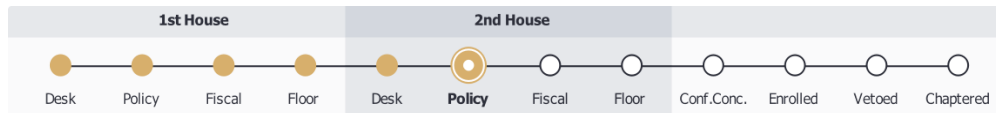
AB 1607 **(González, Mark, D)** Emergency medical services.

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

Introduced: 01/20/2026

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and PUB. S.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Health

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)

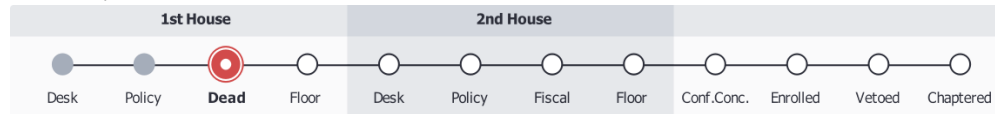
Position: Support

AB 1737 (Lackey, R) Postrelease community supervision.

Current Text: 02/05/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/05/2026

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



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to notify the sheriff or chief of police, or both, and the district attorney where certain parolees were convicted and are scheduled to be released of specified information related to the parolee prior to their release. Current law requires the department to, upon request, provide to the officials described above specified information available to the department, including photographs and fingerprints, concerning persons on parole who may be residing in that city or county, as specified. This bill would additionally require the department to notify the county chief probation officer of, or to provide upon request to the officer, as appropriate, the information described above. (Based on 02/05/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

03/10/26 - [ASM. PUB. S.](#) (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

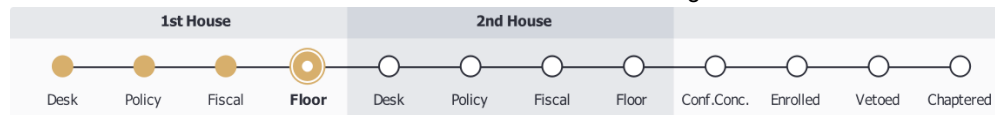
AB 1813 (Ward, D) Electricity: customer renewable energy subscription program.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/10/2026

Last Amended: 04/27/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the 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, 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 04/27/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

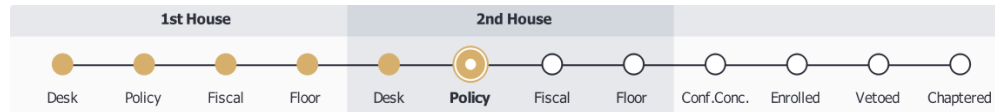
Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

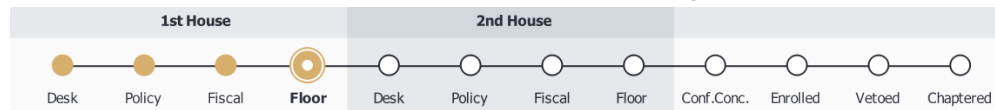
04/22/26 - [ASM. U. & E.](#) (Y:12 N:0 A:6) (P)

05/14/26 - [ASM. APPR.](#) (Y:10 N:2 A:3) (P)

Position: Support

AB 1846 (Stefani, D) Dependency: placement of child with relative.**Current Text:** 03/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)**Introduced:** 02/11/2026**Last Amended:** 03/18/2026**Status:** 05/06/2026 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and HUMAN S.**Location:** 05/06/2026 - Senate Judiciary

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

Is Urgency: N**Is Fiscal:** Y**Votes:**03/17/26 - **ASM. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:0) (P)03/24/26 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)04/08/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)04/16/26 - **ASM. CONSENT CALENDAR** (Y:68 N:0 A:12) (P)**Position:** Support**AB 1923 (Soria, D) Distressed Hospital Loan Program.****Current Text:** 05/20/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)**Introduced:** 02/12/2026**Last Amended:** 05/20/2026**Status:** 05/21/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**Location:** 05/21/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Health Care Access and Information to administer the Distressed Hospital Loan Program, until January 1, 2032, which provides loans to not-for-profit hospitals and public hospitals in significant financial distress or to governmental entities representing a closed hospital to prevent the closure of, or facilitate the reopening of, those hospitals. Existing law requires the department to develop a methodology to evaluate an at-risk hospital's potential eligibility for state assistance from the program, and authorizes the methodology for determining financial distress to consider the hospital's prior and projected performance on financial metrics, including, among other things, the amount of cash on hand. Existing law requires a hospital or a closed hospital applying for aid under this program to provide, among other things, the California Health Facilities Financing Authority and the department with financial information demonstrating the hospital's need for financial assistance due to financial hardship. Existing law requires the department to issue the loan award to a qualifying hospital as soon as reasonably practicable following its eligibility determination. Existing law prohibits not-for-profit hospitals and public hospitals that belong to integrated health care systems with more than 2 separately licensed hospital facilities from being eligible for state assistance under the program. This bill would, if an appropriation is made for this purpose, make any hospital, regardless of ownership type or system affiliation, eligible for state assistance under the program for awards provided on or after the effective date of this act, as specified, if the hospital, and its associated entities, if applicable, meets the applicable criteria for significant financial distress as established by the department and the authority. (Based on 05/20/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

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)

Position: Support

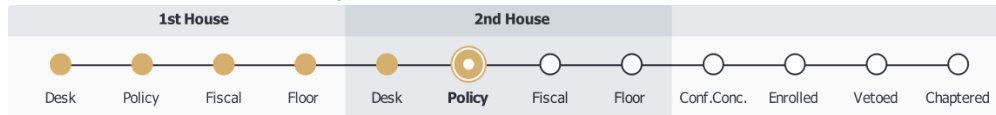
AB 1934 (**Bennett, D**) **State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.**

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/13/2026

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 05/21/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/21/2026 - Senate Rules

Summary: Would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop an implementation plan for a home hardening certification program that identifies home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be voluntarily implemented during renovation or property improvement projects, or both, to substantially reduce the risk of loss during a fire and bring existing building stock into alignment with state building standards for wildland-urban interface areas. The bill would require the committee, in developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program, to provide specified recommendations. The bill would authorize the Office of the State Fire Marshal to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program. The bill would require the committee, on or before January 1, 2028, to provide a report to specified legislative committees on its findings and recommendations pursuant to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

03/23/26 - **ASM. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** (Y:6 N:0 A:1) (P)

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)

Position: Support

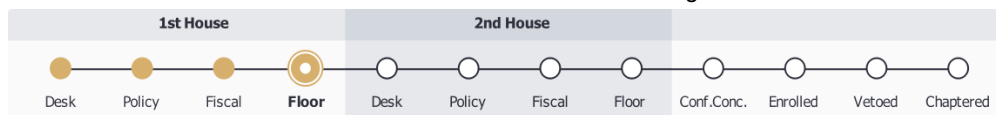
AB 2160 (**Rodriguez, Celeste, D**) **Medi-Cal: lactation services.**

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to streamline and simplify existing Medi-Cal program procedures to improve access to lactation supports and breast pumps among Medi-Cal beneficiaries. This bill would require the department to, by July 1, 2027, issue updated Medi-Cal guidance that clarifies Medi-Cal coverage for lactation services. The bill would also require the guidance to, among other things, clarify Medi-Cal coverage policies for a continuum of lactation services, including health education related to lactation, basic lactation support, and clinical lactation consultation. The bill would require the department to seek stakeholder input on draft guidance prior to issuing the guidance. The bill would 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 05/18/2026 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)

Position: Support

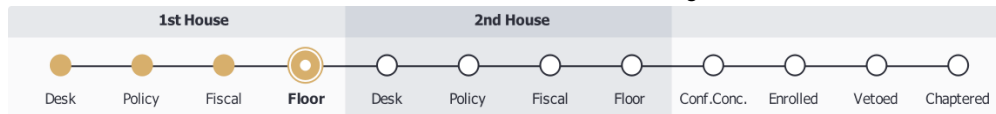
AB 2161 (Bonta, D) Medi-Cal: redeterminations and work or community engagement.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, cost sharing, and retroactive coverage, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations, including beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults. For purposes of Medicaid eligibility redeterminations, the above-described federal law requires that a Medicaid expansion adult undergo a redetermination once every 6 months, instead of an annual redetermination, except as specified. Existing state law generally requires a county to perform eligibility redeterminations for Medi-Cal beneficiaries every 12 months and to promptly redetermine eligibility whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances, as specified. This bill would make changes to those redetermination provisions to conform to the 6-month redetermination requirement under the above-described federal law for Medicaid expansion adults. The bill would make other conforming changes to related provisions. (Based on 05/18/2026 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)

Position: Support

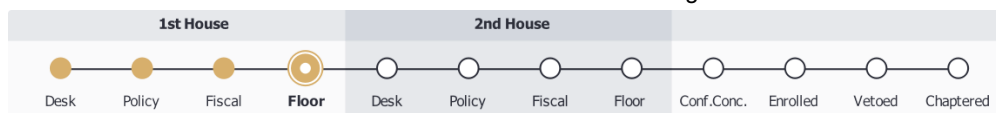
AB 2201 (Boerner, D) Medi-Cal: eligibility redetermination.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing federal law, enacted on July 4, 2025, sets forth various changes to Medicaid eligibility with regard to community engagement reporting, redeterminations, retroactive coverage, and cost sharing, among other factors, for certain Medicaid populations. For purposes of eligibility redeterminations, existing federal law requires that certain beneficiaries between 19 and 64 years of age, inclusive, with income up to 138% of the federal poverty level, commonly known as Medicaid expansion adults, undergo a redetermination once every 6 months, instead of an annual redetermination, except as specified. Existing state law generally requires a county to perform eligibility redeterminations for Medi-Cal beneficiaries every 12 months and to promptly redetermine eligibility whenever the county receives information about changes in a beneficiary's circumstances, as specified. This bill would make changes to those redetermination provisions to conform to the 6-month redetermination requirement under the above-described federal law for Medicaid expansion adults. The bill would make other conforming changes to related provisions. (Based on 05/18/2026 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)

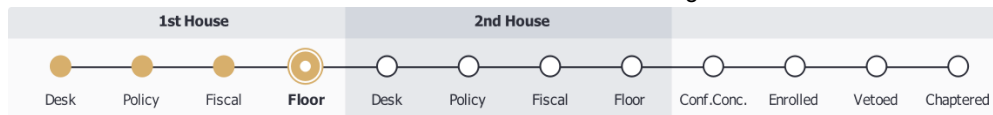
Position: Support

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

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly 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. The above-described federal law requires the state, beginning October 1, 2028, to impose deductions, cost sharing, or similar charges determined appropriate by the state, in an amount greater than \$0, with respect to certain care, items, or services furnished to Medicaid expansion adults, with income exceeding 100% and up to 138% of the federal poverty level, as determined by the state. The federal law excludes certain services from these provisions and prohibits the charge from exceeding \$35. This bill would, no sooner than October 1, 2028, set a copayment of \$0.01 for nonemergency services for the above-described population, as specified. The bill would authorize the provider to collect, retain, or waive the copayment amount. The bill would not apply the copayment requirements to emergency services, family planning services, or any services under certain categories. The bill would prohibit a service provider from denying care or services to an individual solely because of nonpayment of copayment. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/07/26 - **ASM. HEALTH** (Y:12 N:3 A:1) (P)

05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:11 N:3 A:1) (P)

Position: Support

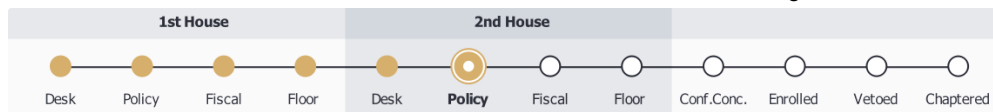
AB 2231 (Ahrens, D) California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 04/22/2026

Status: 05/12/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/12/2026 - Senate Rules

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)

Position: Support

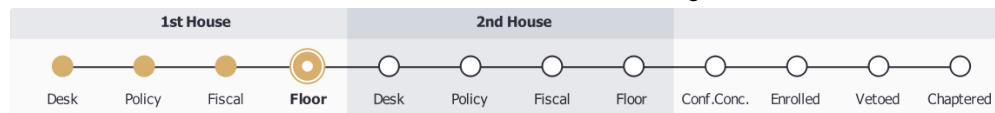
AB 2353 (Pacheco, D) Health Mandates Review Program.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 02/19/2026 (Spot bill)

Last Amended: 04/28/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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)

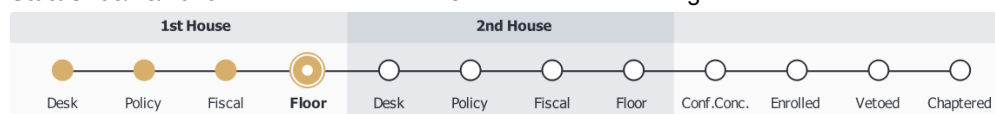
Position: Support

AB 2478 (Schultz, D) Kinship family approval.

Current Text: 02/20/2026 - Introduced **HTML PDF**

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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 02/20/2026 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)

Position: Support

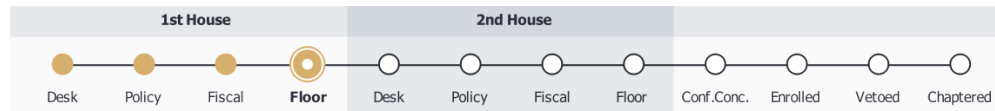
AB 2640 (Hadwick, R) Commission on State Mandates: state mandates.

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

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law creates the Commission on State Mandates and establishes procedures for implementing the requirement in the California Constitution that the state reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Existing law makes a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller and authorizes the Controller to make a field review of a claim after it has been submitted but before it has been reimbursed. Existing law requires the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days after issuance of a remittance advice of any adjustment to a claim for reimbursement that results from an audit or review. This bill would, instead, require the Controller to notify the claimant in writing within 30 days of any adjustment that results from an audit or review. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

03/25/26 - **ASM. L. GOV.** (Y:10 N:0 A:0) (P)

04/22/26 - **ASM. ED.** (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/14/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:15 N:0 A:0) (P)

Position: Support

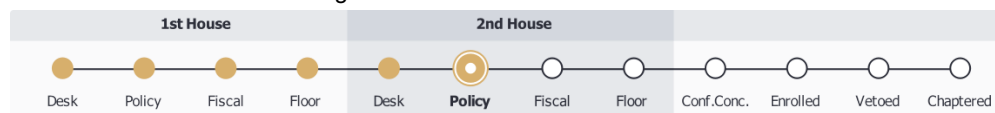
AB 2724 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate Rules

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

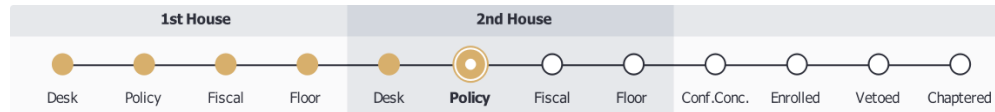
Votes:

04/22/26 - **ASM. INS.** (Y:16 N:0 A:1) (P)

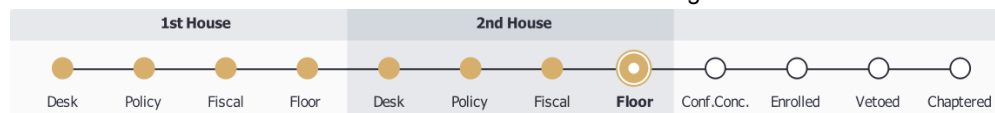
05/06/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:14 N:0 A:1) (P)

05/14/26 - **ASM. CONSENT CALENDAR** (Y:77 N:0 A:3) (P)

Position: Support

SB 239 (Arreguin, D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)**Introduced:** 01/30/2025**Last Amended:** 04/07/2025**Status:** 05/11/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.**Location:** 05/11/2026 - Assembly 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. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes specified neighborhood city councils to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, if, among other requirements, the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and 2/3 of the neighborhood city council votes to use alternate teleconference provisions, as specified. This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at each physical meeting location designated by the subsidiary body, as specified. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

Is Urgency: N**Is Fiscal:** N**Votes:**04/02/25 - **SEN. L. GOV.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)05/06/25 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:10 N:1 A:2) (P)01/27/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:29 N:11 A:0) (P)**Position:** Support**SB 417 (Cabaldon, D) The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026.****Current Text:** 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)**Introduced:** 02/18/2025**Last Amended:** 01/22/2026**Status:** 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**Location:** 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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. This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to finance programs to fund affordable rental housing and home ownership programs, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the CalHome Program, and the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y**Is Fiscal:** Y**Votes:**01/06/26 - **SEN. HOUSING** (Y:8 N:1 A:2) (P)01/20/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)01/22/26 - **SEN. APPR.** (Y:5 N:2 A:0) (P)01/27/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:30 N:9 A:1) (P)

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)

Position: Support

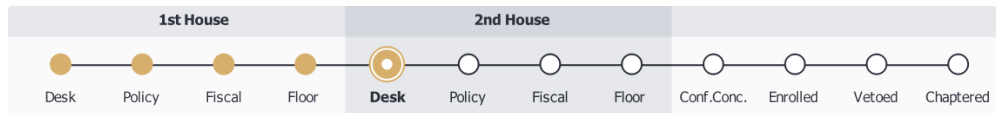
SB 872 (McNerney, D) Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/06/2026

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation and it serves as both the hub of the California water system and the most valuable estuary and wetland ecosystem on the west coast of North and South America. Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law requires the department and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the principal options for the Delta and requires the department to evaluate and comparatively rate each option for its ability to do specified things, including, among others, to maintain Delta water quality for Delta users, and to preserve, protect, and improve Delta levees. Existing law establishes in the agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Existing law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. 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. This bill would establish the Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund in the State Treasury and, upon appropriation, would make the moneys in the fund available to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for expenditure consistent with the allocations described below. The bill would authorize the secretary to seek out, and the fund to accept, state moneys from, among other sources, any bond funds, the General Fund, or the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The bill would authorize the fund to accept moneys from nonstate sources, including federal and private moneys, and would continuously appropriate those moneys without regard to fiscal year, for allocation as described, thereby making an appropriation. (Based on 05/14/2026 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)

Position: Support

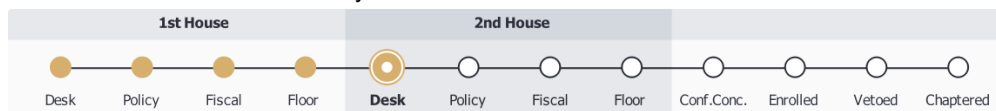
SB 959 (Grayson, D) Average daily attendance: emergencies: major safety hazard.

Current Text: 03/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/03/2026

Last Amended: 03/09/2026

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: For purposes of state apportionments based on average daily attendance, as provided, if the average daily attendance of a school district, county office of education, or charter school has been materially decreased during a fiscal year because of a specified emergency, including, among others, the imminence of a major safety hazard as determined by a local law enforcement agency, existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to estimate the average daily attendance in a manner that credits to the school district, county office of education, or charter school approximately the total average daily attendance that would have been credited to the

school district, county office of education, or charter school had the emergency not occurred. This bill, for the above-described purposes, would additionally allow a local fire agency to make a determination of the imminence of a major safety hazard. (Based on 03/09/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

03/25/26 - **SEN. ED.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

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)

Position: Support

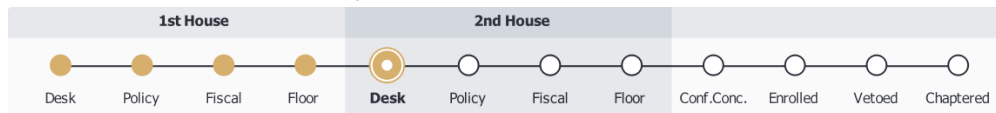
SB 1145 (Grayson, D) California Environmental Quality Act: surplus land disposal requirements: exemption.

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 04/28/2026

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

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

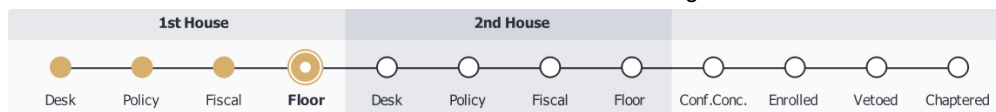
SB 1157 (Archuleta, D) Juveniles: secure youth treatment facilities: less restrictive programs.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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 require the Judicial Council, by July 1, 2028, to develop and adopt guidelines to assist the court in determining whether a particular less restrictive program is an appropriate placement for a ward. (Based on 05/14/2026 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)

Position: Support

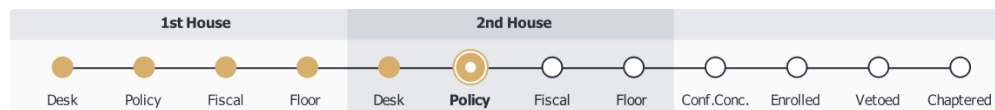
SB 1159 (Cabaldon, D) Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.

Current Text: 03/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on P. & C.P. and JUD.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection

Summary: The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business. Various provisions of existing law, including the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with some exceptions, for public access to government records and meetings of government bodies. Among those acts, the California Public Records Act defines "person" to include any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Political Reform Act of 1974, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), "person," "interested person," "participant," "member of the public," as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, robots, or other nonhuman entities, whether physical or digital. The bill would make findings and declarations related to these provisions. (Based on 03/25/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: N

Votes:

03/24/26 - **SEN. JUD.** (Y:12 N:0 A:1) (P)

04/06/26 - **SEN. P., D.T., & C.P.** (Y:9 N:0 A:0) (P)

05/04/26 - **SEN. Senate 3rd Reading** (Y:38 N:0 A:2) (P)

Position: Support

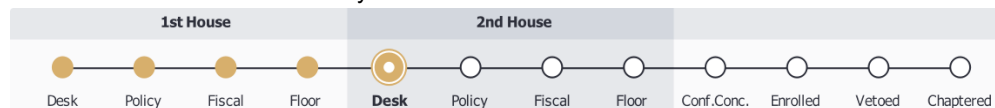
SB 1180 (Allen, D) Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act: California Plastic Pollution Mitigation Fund.

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2026

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

Summary: the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (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 adverse health impacts of plastics, supporting a reduction in plastic production, use, and disposal, and supporting research, data collection, and monitoring activities, as specified. The bill would require each department, agency, or entity implementing a grant program funded by the fund to take specified actions, such as providing technical assistance and using a single standardized, simplified application across all of those entities. (Based on 05/14/2026 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)

Position: Support

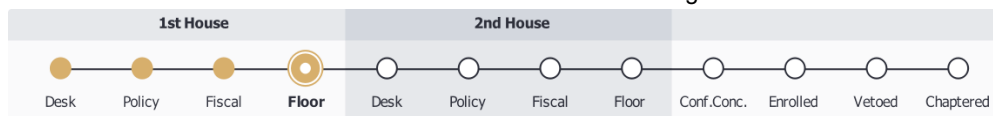
SB 1422 (**Durazo, D**) **Medi-Cal: eligibility: immigration status.**

Current Text: 05/14/2026 - Amended **HTML** **PDF**

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

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

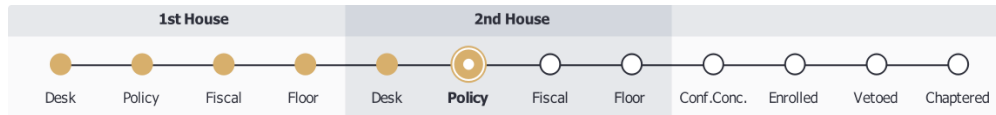
AB 1198 (Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.

Current Text: 01/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Last Amended: 01/22/2026

Status: 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.



Location: 05/06/2026 - Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement

Summary: Current law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Current law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under current law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under current law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 01/22/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:

04/02/25 - **ASM. L. & E.** (Y:7 N:0 A:0) (P)

01/22/26 - **ASM. APPR.** (Y:12 N:1 A:2) (P)

01/29/26 - **ASM. THIRD READING** (Y:65 N:6 A:9) (P)

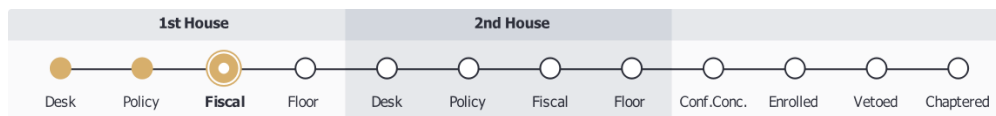
Position: Watch

AB 2309 (Bains, D) CalFresh Protection Act.

Current Text: 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

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

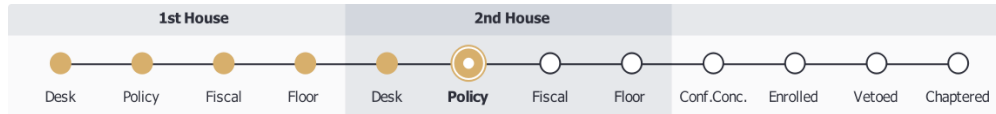


Location: 05/06/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

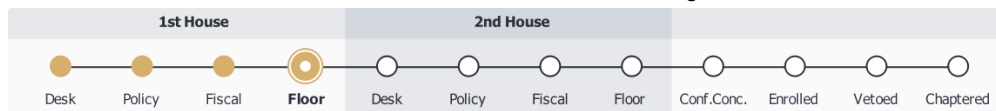
Summary: Current federal law establishes the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would, in the event of a federal funding lapse that results in the withholding, suspension, or delay of federally funded CalFresh benefits, require the State Department of Social Services to utilize state funds to ensure that CalFresh benefits continue to be issued to existing recipients. The bill would define "federal funding lapse" to mean any period during which the federal government fails to appropriate sufficient funds to the United States Department of Agriculture to cover the full monthly allotment of SNAP benefits for eligible households in California, and would require the Director of Social Services to declare a federal funding lapse during any period that meets that definition. The bill would, in the event of a declaration by the director of a federal funding lapse, continuously appropriate to the department from the General Fund an amount necessary to cover the costs to implement these provisions, as determined by the director. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Is Urgency: Y

Is Fiscal: Y

Votes:04/23/26 - **ASM. HUM. S.** (Y:5 N:0 A:2) (P)**Position:** Watch**SB 1187 (Durazo, D) Open meetings: majority.****Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)**Introduced:** 02/19/2026**Status:** 05/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.**Location:** 05/18/2026 - Assembly Local Government

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law defines “meetings” for these purposes to mean any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, as specified, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would define “majority” for purposes of the act to mean the number of members of the legislative body equaling more than half of the total number of seats on the legislative body. The bill would specify that if a seat on the legislative body is vacant, that seat is to still be counted as a seat on the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N**Is Fiscal:** N**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)**Position:** Watch**WATCH - Amendments Requested****AB 2216 (Aguiar-Curry, D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy.****Current Text:** 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)**Introduced:** 02/19/2026**Last Amended:** 05/18/2026**Status:** 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**Location:** 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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 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, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Valley and Delta Conservancy, rename the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund the Valley and Delta Conservancy Fund, and make conforming changes. (Based on 05/18/2026 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)

Position: WATCH - Amendments Requested

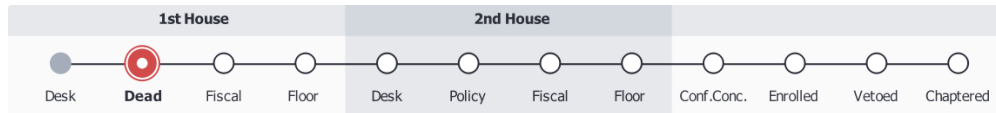
AB 2474 (Committee on Emergency Management) Office of Emergency Services: public alert and early warning software: master contract.

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/20/2026

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

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



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with all interested state agencies with designated response roles in the state emergency plan and interested local emergency management agencies, to jointly establish by regulation a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies, as specified. The California Emergency Services Act requires each local agency, in order to be eligible for any funding of response-related costs under disaster assistance programs, to use the standardized emergency management system to coordinate multiple-jurisdiction or multiple-agency operations, except that a local agency is eligible for repair, renovation, or any other nonpersonnel costs resulting from an emergency. This bill would require OES, on or before July 1, 2027, in consultation with certain entities, to develop an implementation plan for entering into a statewide master contract for a public alert and early warning software that is capable of supporting interoperable public safety alerting across state, regional, and local governmental entities. The bill would require the implementation plan, among other requirements, to include a draft request for proposal under which the public alert and early warning software, among other things, is interoperable across state, regional, and local governmental entities. The bill would require the office, upon completion of the implementation plan, to send the plan to the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management and the Senate Committee on Emergency Management. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

Is Urgency: N

Is Fiscal: Y

Position: WATCH - Amendments Requested

WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

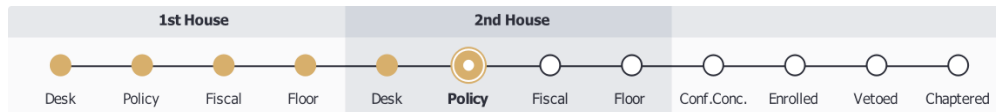
AB 762 (Irwin, D) Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.

Current Text: 01/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/18/2025

Last Amended: 01/26/2026

Status: 05/20/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and REV. & TAX.



Location: 05/20/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

Summary: Current law regulates the manufacture, sale, and disposal of various single-use products, including single-use foodware accessories and condiments and single-use carryout bags. Current 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 nicotine but not cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, as specified. (Based on 01/26/2026 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)

Position: WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

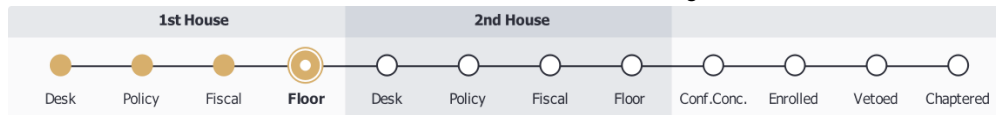
AB 2278 (Ávila Fariás, D) In-home supportive services: Community First Choice Option program: noncompliance penalties.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 02/19/2026

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 05/19/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/19/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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)

Position: WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

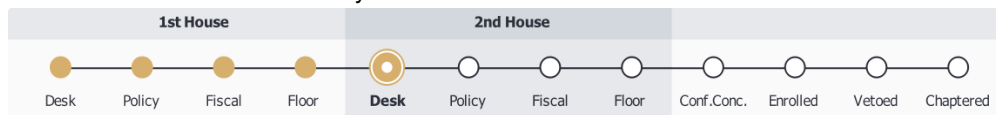
SB 922 (Laird, D) Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Introduced: 01/28/2026

Last Amended: 03/11/2026

Status: 05/19/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



Location: 05/18/2026 - Assembly DESK

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 expressly limit this prohibition to charges based on weight. The bill would also explicitly state that a fee, charge, or surcharge imposed 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 public services or public works is not a tax, permit fee, or other charge that is prohibited by the provision above. (Based on 03/11/2026 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)

Position: WATCH - Recommended Position: Support

Total Measures: 41

Total Tracking Forms: 41

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

April 15, 2026

The Honorable Nick Schultz
Chair, Assembly Public Safety Committee
1020 N Street, Room 111
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 1607 (Gonzalez) –Emergency medical services. – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Schultz:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 1607, which would remove the sunset on the "Maddy" Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Funds, ensuring access to critical, life-saving emergency health care.

The Maddy Fund is a county-by-county opt-in program, funded through a \$2 fee for every \$10 of a fine on all crimes, penalties, or forfeitures imposed by the courts. The Maddy EMS Fund is used to reimburse physicians and hospitals who treat uninsured patients in the emergency departments, as well as provide funds for EMS purposes. In addition, 15% of the funds collected are allocated to the "Richie's Fund," which supports pediatric trauma centers.

Under state and federal law, emergency departments care for patients regardless of their health care coverage status—patients are still responsible for paying for their care. In 2024, 5.9% of Californians were uninsured, but the proportion of uninsured patients who seek care is much higher. Reports estimate that 18% of the population served in California emergency departments are uninsured.

If an uninsured patient is unable to pay for their care, a hospital or physician may submit for reimbursement to their respective county's "Maddy" fund. While this funding is not equal to the overall cost of care, it allows emergency departments to continue to remain open and offer services.

The demand on emergency departments is already high and will continue to increase as millions of vulnerable Californians lose access to health insurance due to H.R. 1. This massive loss in coverage is anticipated to raise the proportion of uninsured to an estimated 18% statewide, with a volume of up to 32% uninsured at the most impacted facilities.

With the Maddy Fund sunseting in 2027, this will lead to a reduction in emergency physicians' staffing. Fewer emergency physicians per shift contribute to longer wait times and worsen access to care for all patients with emergencies.

AB 1607 will help address this issue by removing the existing sunsets on the Maddy Fund, ensuring financial assistance is available for our essential emergency health care providers.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County supports AB 1607 and respectfully requests your support for this effort.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

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

The Board of Supervisors

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

John Gioia, 1st District
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Diane Burgis, 3rd District
Ken Carlson, 4th District
Shanelle Scales-Preston, 5th District

Contra Costa County



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

April 22, 2026

The Honorable Mike A. Gipson
Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation
1020 N Street, Room 167A
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 1768 (Bryan): Transactions and use taxes: Counties of Contra Costa and Los Angeles. – SUPPORT

Dear Chair Gipson:

On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 1768, authored by Assemblymember Bryan. This bill would modify the statutory cap on transactions and use taxes for Los Angeles and Contra Costa Counties as a result of unique fiscal pressures being experienced. In Contra Costa County, this bill would allow the electorate to adopt a five-year, 0.625% general purpose transactions and use tax, subject to certain limitations and express voter approval requirements.

The proposed legislation would not alter the existing requirement that any new or additional transactions and use tax be submitted to the voters for approval. A measure will be placed before the voters on the June 2026 ballot. Accordingly, expeditious consideration of this proposal is respectfully requested.

This proposal would provide Contra Costa County with an additional tool needed to generate general purpose funding to support critical services for a five-year period. This need is urgent and emerging as a result of the sudden changes in federal support and the addition of new, unfunded responsibilities resulting from H.R. 1 (Pub. L. No. 119-21, 139 Stat. 1234). These new changes in the federal, state, and local relationship will result in the loss of health care and food security programs for millions of vulnerable Californians, while shifting new costs and requirements to local governments.

Counties like ours—and the people we serve—are particularly impacted by these changes because of the services that we provide. Contra Costa operates a public hospital and nine community clinics, in addition to performing eligibility work and other providing other essential safety net services. Unless we are able to act locally, the impact of these federal actions will have damaging consequences for our community.

The County intends to thoughtfully balance its responsibilities as a fiduciary of taxpayer dollars and the provider of critical services. This five-year window will allow the County to respond to these changes in a manner that is thoughtful, responsible, and endeavors to reduce the harm caused by these federal policy changes on our community.

For these reasons, we respectfully request your support for this legislation to help preserve critical programs by providing our community with tools to fund County services such as health care and food security. We commend your leadership during such trying times and greatly appreciate our ongoing partnership with the State as we navigate these challenges together on behalf of our constituents.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

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

The Board of Supervisors

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

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Contra Costa County



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

April 15, 2026

The Honorable Cottie Petrie-Norris
Chair, Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy
1020 N Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 1813 (Ward) – Community Renewable Energy Program Act. – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Petrie-Norris:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 1813 (Ward), the Community Renewable Energy Program Act. This bill will strengthen the initial framework for California's community solar and storage program envisioned under AB 2316 (Chapter 350, Statutes of 2022). This bill builds on the Legislature's past efforts to provide the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) with necessary resources to implement and oversee the community renewable energy program.

Californians are facing rising electricity rates, making it more challenging to add renewable generation and storage to meet our State's ambitious clean energy goals and reliability needs. Support is needed to help with the transition and to help ensure that underserved communities see relief on their utility bills.

A robust, sustainable community solar and storage program can play a significant role in meeting these goals. Recent studies suggest that community solar and storage can produce savings to cover its costs, while also delivering reliability and emissions benefits to all Californians. When properly implemented, every ratepayer will benefit, while low-income households will see more substantial bill savings.

AB 1813 will help support the following:

- Provides flexibility for homebuilders and developers to meet Title 24 compliance
- Expands access to community renewables and gets projects online quickly while addressing ratepayer impacts
- Make our transmission and distribution system more effective and efficient
- Make California more self-sufficient in electricity generation
- Reduce reliance on natural gas, thus lowering emissions
- Provide sufficient guardrails to ensure this important distributed energy resource performs as intended.

In summary, AB 1813 presents a significant opportunity to guarantee everyone has access to the benefits of distributed clean energy by providing direct benefits to subscribers and passing along savings when Californians need relief the most, especially during the hottest months when energy usage and costs are at their highest. The bill addresses California's energy equity challenges head on, particularly for those most underserved, while also relying on a compensation structure that is sensitive to the dynamic needs of the state's electricity grid. It would do this while providing a valuable tool for achieving the state's ambitious energy efficiency and climate change goals, allowing farmers to host community solar projects and keep land in family hands, all while creating high-quality and competitive jobs in California.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County supports AB 1813. Thank you for your leadership on clean energy and affordability.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

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

The Board of Supervisors

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

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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

April 23, 2026

The Honorable Buffy Wicks
Chair, Assembly Committee on Insurance
1021 O Street, Suite 8220
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 2201 (Boerner) – Medi-Cal: eligibility redetermination. – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Wicks:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 2201 (Boerner), which would reinstate four proven eligibility and renewal strategies to streamline Medi-Cal renewal processing and minimize wrongful terminations for low-income Californians.

With the implementation of H.R. 1 eligibility changes, including new work requirements for Medi-Cal participation and increased frequency of renewals from annual to every 6 months, California is bracing for 1.8 to 3 million Californians to lose Medi-Cal coverage due to paperwork and other administrative barriers. Counties are deeply invested in preventing Medi-Cal coverage losses because of the wide ranging consequences to low-income Californians – to those with behavioral health needs, to individuals experiencing homelessness, to justice involved individuals. Additionally, there are serious impacts to health equity, county indigent services, and public hospitals. It is important that California takes proactive steps to mitigate these impacts.

Counties have experience navigating large-scale eligibility transitions. During the Medi-Cal unwinding process in 2023, California implemented federal renewal streamlining strategies that reduced procedural terminations and doubled the automatic renewal rate. At the height of the unwinding, 92% of statewide Medi-Cal disenrollments were for procedural or "paperwork" reasons. When the strategies ended on June 30, 2025, automatic renewal success was cut in half, resulting in hundreds of thousands of renewals that county workers must manually process each month. This workload is expected to grow further starting January 1, 2027, when counties must conduct renewals twice a year.

AB 2201 would reinstate four proven Medi-Cal renewal streamlining strategies:

- Auto-verification of zero income;
- Auto-verification of income at or below 100% of FPL;
- Auto-verification of stable income and assets; and
- Streamlining Asset Verification System (AVS) workflows.

These strategies would help reduce county workloads, minimize wrongful terminations, and preserve staff capacity for complex cases, protecting thousands of Californians from losing their coverage.

AB 2201 would also reduce administrative and downstream healthcare cost savings to the state and counties resulting from unnecessary “churn” of disenrollment and reenrollment. A 2015 article published in Health Affairs estimated the administrative cost of a single disenrollment and reenrollment at \$400-\$600. Individuals who lose and regain coverage also tend to incur higher costs due to delayed treatment. Maintaining continuous coverage can help mitigate avoidable healthcare costs and reduces the pressures on county indigent care programs.

For these reasons, we are pleased to support AB 2201 and respectfully request your support for this legislation.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

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

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

April 20, 2026

The Honorable Assemblymember Juan Carrillo
Chair, Assembly Committee on Local Government
1020 N Street, Room 157
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 2224 (Hadwick) County Recorders: fees. – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Carrillo:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 2224, a bill related to County Recorder services and modernization. The bill ensures electronic recording throughout California for all documents, and it standardizes the fee structure to promote greater clarity to the public, expedite the recording process, and decrease the frequency of recording rejections.

Throughout the state, County Recorders are a fee-for-service office. Clerk Recorder offices play a fundamental role, serving as the custodian of vital records, recorded land documents, and other legal documents that support the integrity of property ownership, and legal transactions in California. These documents, and the efficiency of County Recorder operations, are critical to the real estate industry and economy.

Legislative statutes govern Recorder office structures and fee authority to ensure stable, cost recovery funding. Currently, Government Code 27361 authorizes County Recorders to charge a fee maximum of \$10 for the first page of a document, and \$3 for every additional page – a fee that was codified in 2009 and implemented 15 years ago in January 2010. As fee-for-service departments, the Recorder can only charge for the services provided and are not to collect more than the cost of providing those services to the public.

AB 2224 modernizes the allowable base recording fee, which will help advance electronic recording and AB 2224 also eliminates outdated fees that are no longer necessary due to technological advances. The bill continues to require fees collected to be dedicated to, and solely utilized for, the county Recorder's office, and the statutory language specifically articulates that the base fee cannot exceed the cost of providing the recording services. Additionally, the bill will require all 58 counties in California to transition to a modern electronic recording model. The mandated transition to electronic recording will help ensure that offices throughout the state are incorporating modern technologies and operating efficiently.

With this transition, County Recorders are prepared to eliminate the outdated paper-based fees found in the statute, which helps advance a consistent fee structure across all counties. The ability

to relinquish these obsolete fees will advance the transition towards a sustainable, modernized base recording fee that supports the technology necessary to serve the public effectively.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County supports AB 2224, and respectfully requests your favorable consideration.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
Kristin Connelly, Contra Costa County Clerk-Recorder
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

April 16, 2026

The Honorable Lisa Calderon
Chair, Assembly Committee on Insurance
1020 N Street, Room 369
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 2724 (Bauer-Kahan) – Catastrophe modeling: distressed areas. – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Calderon:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for AB 2724 (Bauer-Kahan), which would require the Insurance Commissioner to change the process for designating distressed areas under the Catastrophe Modeling regulations. This proposed change would help ensure that many communities affected by high insurance prices and the lack of coverage can now be included in the process for developing these regulations.

California continues to experience increasingly frequent and severe wildfires, which has destabilized the private home insurance market and left many homeowners unable to secure or maintain coverage. This challenge is especially acute in communities located in the wildland-urban interface (WUI), many of which are in Contra Costa County.

Although our communities face elevated wildfire risk and widespread non-renewals, many do not qualify as "distressed areas" under current regulations because only certain portions of a given ZIP code border wildlands. As a result, insurers are not incentivized to write policies in these areas, and homeowners are often forced onto the FAIR Plan. The FAIR Plan is expensive, provides limited coverage, and was never intended to insure this volume of high-risk homes.

Homeowners' inability to secure market-rate insurance is one of the top concerns that our offices hear in our local communities. Families are deeply distressed about their wildfire risk and the possibility of being unable to protect both their safety and their most significant financial asset—their home.

To address these concerns, AB 2724 codifies regular, ongoing reviews of distressed areas by the Department of Insurance, ensuring that outdated designations do not continue to exclude at-risk communities. It will also establish a public process so that WUI homeowners—who are directly affected by wildfire exposure and non-renewals—can provide input and ensure that the Department has comprehensive, community-level information when determining distressed areas. Importantly, the bill would improve transparency and communication through regular reporting

to the Legislative Insurance Committees, helping the Legislature monitor implementation and understand evolving wildfire-insurance dynamics.

These are meaningful, data-informed, and non-disruptive changes that will allow the state to more accurately identify communities in need—without modifying the Sustainable Insurance Strategy (SIS) framework itself.

For Contra Costa County, where many neighborhoods border rolling hills and wooded open space, AB 2724 will ensure our risk profile is reflected in the state's process and that our residents have an opportunity to be heard. Thank you for your leadership to help ensure access to insurance coverage for homeowners.

Sincerely,



DIANE BURGIS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

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

The Board of Supervisors

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

April 15, 2026

Contra Costa County



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

The Honorable Jerry McNerney
Chair, Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee
State Capitol, Room 410
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 1408 (Arreguín) – Contra Costa Transportation Authority: transactions and use tax. – SUPPORT

Dear Senator McNerney:

As Chair of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I write to express our County's support for SB 1408 (Arreguín), which authorizes the Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA) to seek voter approval for a local transactions and use tax.

Since 1988, the CCTA has served as an effective steward of voter-approved funds, managing transportation sales tax programs and countywide transportation planning. Through the previously approved Measures C and J, the CCTA has demonstrated a proven track record of delivering major projects that reduce commute times, boost the local economy, and implement sustainable transportation solutions. Despite these successes, we continue to face persistent transportation challenges. Many residents endure long commutes and heavy congestion on major corridors. It remains difficult for many, especially seniors, students, and low-income individuals, to move freely and safely throughout the county and region.

SB 1408 is a critical mechanism for ensuring that we can continue to plan, fund, and implement the transportation projects and programs our residents need throughout the entire county. This legislation is essential for creating a safer, connected, and more accessible system for everyone.

For these reasons, Contra Costa County supports SB 1408. Thank you for your leadership to ensure that our region has access to tools that help grow our regional economy for everyone.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Diane Burgis".

DIANE BURGIS
Chair, Board of Supervisors

cc: Honorable Members, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
Monica Nino, County Administrator
John Kopchik, Director of Conservation & Development
Warren Lai, Director of Public Works
Michelle Rubalcava & Geoff Neill, Nielsen Merksamer



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 26-2280

Agenda Date: 5/27/2026

Agenda #: 7.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: May 27, 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 on August 8, 2025. The agenda from the 2025 meeting is enclosed for reference.

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:

Friday, August 14, 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.
- **Format Considerations:** *Note that this will be a public, agendized meeting.*
 - Large group with one presenter at a time vs. smaller, rotating breakout group stations (*with reporting out; no decisions made in small groups*)
 - Presentation length and format

- **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.

- Preserve the Social Safety Net: H.R. 1 Impacts
 - Health impacts on the community and organization.
 - Human services impacts on the community and organization.
- Unfunded Mandates
 - Unfunded mandates history
 - California Commission on State Mandates and process
- Other potential issues: Emergency response and preparedness; risk based-reserves; homelessness; behavioral health; CARE Court; housing; climate; and other emerging or priority issues in the County's adopted legislative platforms.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

Provide feedback and direction to staff.

Fiscal Impact (if any):

None.



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

AGENDA

Legislation Committee

NOTE: Past Agenda included for reference and discussion to assist with planning 2026 event.

Supervisor Diane Burgis, Chair

Supervisor Shanelle Scales-Preston, Vice Chair

Friday, August 8, 2025

10:00 AM

1025 Escobar Street, Martinez, CA

Room 110

Note: Meeting is in-person only.

The public may attend this meeting in person at the above location.

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

1. PROVIDE welcoming and introductory remarks from Chair Burgis and Vice Chair Scales-Preston. [25-3197](#)
2. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two (2) minutes).
- 3.a. RECEIVE and DISCUSS informational updates on Health, Medicaid (Medi-Cal), including major impacts from H.R. 1 and the state budget package. [25-3198](#)

Attachments: [Attachment A - CCH Executive Summary H.R.1 Impact](#)
[Attachment B - H.R. 1 Summary-and-Impact-Table](#)
[Attachment C - CalHHS-Merged-HR1-Slides](#)
[Attachment D - CAPH Federal Medical Update](#)

- 3.b. RECEIVE and DISCUSS informational updates on Emergency/Disaster Preparedness and Response. [25-3199](#)

Attachments: [Attachment A - Federal Disaster Changes Local Recovery Impacts](#)

- 3.c. RECEIVE and DISCUSS informational updates on Innovation Opportunities and Initiatives. [25-3200](#)

Attachments: [Attachment A - Admin Bulletin 145 - Artificial Intelligence](#)
[Attachment B - AI Memo 05.23.25](#)
[Attachment C - Animal Services - Generative AI](#)
[Attachment D - Probation - CA Probation and Re Entry](#)
[Attachment E - Probation - CPOC Prop36](#)
[Attachment F - Probation - Leading the Future of Juvenile Justice](#)
[Attachment G - Probation - SB 678 Reducing Recidivism & Saving California Millions](#)

- 3.d. RECEIVE and DISCUSS informational updates on Social Safety Net Services, Including impacts from H.R. 1 and the state budget package. [25-3201](#)

Attachments: [Attachment A - EHSD Federal & State Impacts - 08.04.25](#)

The next meeting is currently scheduled for September 22, 2025.

Adjourn

General Information

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

HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT:

Persons who wish to address the Committee during public comment on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee that are not on the agenda, or who wish to comment with respect to an item on the agenda, may comment in person.

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 #: 26-2281

Agenda Date: 5/27/2026

Agenda #: 8.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Meeting Date: May 27, 2026
Subject: 2027-28 State Legislative Platform
Submitted For: Legislation Committee
Department: County Administrator
Presenter: E. Struthers
Contact: (925) 655-2045

Referral History:

The Legislation Committee reviews and considers the draft State and Federal Legislative Platforms prior to their proposal to the Board of Supervisors for adoption. The adopted Legislative Platforms of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors are available on the County website:

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/2859/Legislation>.

Referral Update:

In 2020, the County shifted its State and Federal Legislative Platforms from one to two-year documents running concurrently with the legislative and congressional sessions. The County Administrator's Office is responsible for coordinating the development of the Platforms. Pursuant to Administrative Bulletin 110, platform updates are accomplished in the fall of even-numbered years.

In preparation for this process, staff is soliciting initial feedback on key issues, including:

- Timing and Process
- Format and content
- Sponsored bill proposals

Past iterations of the Legislative Platform development process have included the following steps, which have yielded successful results:

1. Board members, County Department Heads, and/or senior staff were invited to meetings with the County's federal and state lobbyists to discuss the department's legislative and regulatory priorities, sponsored bill proposals, and policy interests.
2. Department Heads and their senior staff were asked to solicit input from any Board-established advisory bodies for which they provide staff support. They are also requested to provide the legislative priorities and principles of the professional associations to which they belong.
3. Policy positions, when included in the Platform, were requested to be refashioned to "principles." This is

intended to streamline the documents, moving away from program, project, or legislation-specific policy statements and toward more general principles. Principles are more basic than policy and objectives and are meant to govern both. However, over time, our platform has lengthened into a more “policy-statement” driven document, rather than a “principles-based” one as more detail has been included. This is not unique to Contra Costa, but a regular issue encountered by many organizations.

4. Draft Platforms are presented to the Legislation Committee for consideration in November and/or December, prior to recommendation of adoption to the Board in the following January.

The past platform is used as the basis for content. Recommendations from departments and community partners are submitted and reviewed. Most suggestions are typically incorporated or were determined to already be incorporated within the existing principles and policy statements. In limited circumstances, suggestions are not incorporated or already included, when inconsistent with the current Board’s positions and past direction.

Preliminary Considerations

- **Timing and Process**

- Meetings with County staff would be held late August-October, with a calendar scheduling tool to be set up in early-mid August.
 - Also considering workshops, office hours, or open house type approaches.
- A draft platform can be brought to Legislation Committee in October, November, or December.
- Board platform adoption is typically requested in January.

- **Format and content**

- Level of detail in principles vs. policy statements.
- Graphic vs. text-driven.
- Length, content, or other considerations.
- Policy Statements based: [Adopted-2025-26-State-Legislative-Platform-250121](https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/85518/Adopted-2025-26-State-Platform-250121)
<[https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/85518/Adopted-2025-26-State-](https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/85518/Adopted-2025-26-State-Platform-250121)
- Principles-based example from Riverside County: [2025-26 Legislative Platform](https://rivco.gov/sites/g/files/aldnop116/files/users/user151/Attachment-77482.pdf?archive-1)
<[https://rivco.gov/sites/g/files/aldnop116/files/users/user151/Attachment-77482.pdf?archive-](https://rivco.gov/sites/g/files/aldnop116/files/users/user151/Attachment-77482.pdf?archive-1)

- **Sponsored bill proposals**

- Approximately promising 5 proposals are under consideration for next cycle.
- Need preliminary direction on review process to guide timing, outreach, and other considerations.

This list is not all-inclusive, and the Committee is invited to raise other considerations or provide further feedback on the development of the 2027-28 legislative platforms.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

DISCUSS initial feedback and direction related to future updates to the County's next State Legislative

Platform, including timing, structure, and process for development.

Fiscal Impact (if any): None.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Office of the County Administrator

ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETIN

Number: 110.5
Date: 3-8-22
Section: General

SUBJECT: Legislation, Regulation, and Intergovernmental Relations

Contents:

- I. Purpose
- II. The County's State and Federal Legislative Platforms
- III. Process for Pursuing County-sponsored Legislation, State Budget Requests and Federal Appropriations Requests
- IV. Process for Obtaining an Official County Position on Pending State and Federal Legislation
- V. Positions and Comments on Federal and State Rulemaking and Federal and State Budget Legislation
- VI. Statewide Ballot Propositions and Local Ballot Measures
- VII. Legislative Advocacy
 - A. Advocacy Efforts on Behalf of the County
 - B. Advocacy That Is Not on Behalf of the County
- VIII. Legislative and Regulatory Activity Coordination
- IX. Expense Reimbursement
- X. Application of Rules and Procedures

I. Purpose:

As a unit of the state government, Contra Costa County is greatly affected by both state and federal legislation and regulation. Regular sessions of the California Legislature and Congress are held biennially. Many of the bills introduced and enacted into law, including budget bills and trailer bills, directly impact the operations of county government, as do ballot measures that are passed by voters. Recognizing the need for consistency in conveying the County's positions on federal and state legislative and regulatory matters and to provide an effective program of legislative representation, Contra Costa County coordinates interactions among the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator's Office, County departments/agencies, County advisory bodies, and the County's contract legislative advocates in Sacramento and Washington, D.C.

This bulletin has been developed for the following purposes:

- to guide County officers and employees in matters concerning legislation and regulation,

- to facilitate participation in these matters by County departments, agencies and advisory bodies,
- to ensure that advocacy efforts are expeditious and consistent with Board-approved positions, and
- to allow the County Administrator's Office to act as a central coordinator of the legislative and regulatory activities of the County and a clearinghouse for intergovernmental relations.

II. The County's State and Federal Legislative Platforms

The County's annual program of legislative and regulatory activity is developed to secure legislation and/or regulation that benefits the County and its residents; oppose/amend legislation and regulation that might adversely impact the County's delivery of services; shape public policy in areas that impact County government and operations; and secure state and federal funding for County purposes through the budget, grant and/or appropriations process.

Upon approval by the Board of Supervisors, the County's annual program is centered on the sponsored bills and appropriation requests initiated by the County as well as the County's legislative priorities, which are included in the County's adopted *State and Federal Legislative Platforms* ("*Platforms*"). The *Platforms* serves as a tool for focusing on and achieving the County's legislative goals.

The following process shall be used to develop the *Platforms*:

- A. Each fall/winter, the County Administrator's Office will conduct outreach to departments, agencies, and the members of the Board of Supervisors to solicit input on and recommended changes to the *Platforms*. (*Note that departments and agencies are encouraged to outreach to advisory bodies for which they provide administrative support for this purpose.*)
- B. Proposed changes to the *Platforms* will be considered by the Board's Legislation Committee, and draft *Platforms* will be recommended by the Legislation Committee for adoption by the Board of Supervisors.
- C. In January of each odd-numbered year, the County Administrator's Office will present the County's *Platforms* to the Board of Supervisors for consideration and adoption. Unless later amended, the *Platforms* will be the County's official policy/legislative agenda for the two years after adoption.
- D. In January of each even-numbered year, the County Administrator's Office will provide the Board of Supervisors an update of the County's legislative priorities, sponsored bills, and appropriations requests. The update will reflect evolving

policy developments at the state and/or federal levels. The update may also seek the Board of Supervisors' approval of amendments to the *Platforms*.

- E. Departments, agencies, and advisory bodies should be alert to the need for new legislation and modification of existing legislation or law. Proposed bills or legislative changes should be brought to the attention of the County Administrator's Office so that they may be considered for inclusion in the *Platforms*.

III. **Process for Pursuing County-sponsored Legislation, State Budget Requests, and Federal Appropriations Requests:**

- A. Each fall/winter, the County Administrator's Office will solicit proposals for County-sponsored legislation, state budget requests, and federal appropriations requests from all departments, agencies and the Board of Supervisors.
- B. Proposals for County-sponsored legislation and appropriations requests will be screened by a committee of the Board of Supervisors and, if approved by the committee, submitted to the Board of Supervisors for consideration.
- C. Proposals for County-sponsored legislation and appropriation requests that have been endorsed by the Board of Supervisors will be included in the *Platforms*.
- D. Legislation proposed by the County (County-sponsored bills) will be reviewed and, in some instances, drafted by the Office of the County Counsel after concept authorization by the Board of Supervisors.
- E. The County Administrator's Office, through the County's legislative advocates, will arrange for introduction of County-sponsored legislation through the County legislative delegation (the state or federal elected officials who represent Contra Costa County).

IV. **Process for Obtaining an Official County Position on Pending State and Federal Legislation**

The process for obtaining an official County position on pending legislation is as follows:

- A. The County Administrator's Office shall subscribe to a legislative bill service, through which copies of all bills, resolutions, digests, and summaries are available, and shall make these materials available to county officials, employees, and advisory bodies as needed. Appropriate mechanisms will be developed by the County Administrator's Office to transmit these materials to the

various agencies and departments. Departments and agencies may also subscribe to a legislative service, as needed.

- B. County officials, employees, and advisory body members should seek to keep informed on legislation and regulation pertaining to functions under their supervision and should call to the attention of the County Administrator's Office the bills or regulations of particular importance to the County, with an analysis of potential impact on County operations and conformance with the County's adopted *Platforms*.
- C. In the analysis, the recommendation of the department, agency or advisory body should be stated, including, when appropriate, a recommendation for a formal County position. Position recommendations may include:
 - 1. Support
 - 2. Support in Concept
 - 3. Support if Amended
 - 4. Oppose
 - 5. Oppose Unless Amended
 - 6. Watch
- D. The County Administrator's Office will review the recommendation for (1) potential impact on the County; and (2) policy conformance with the adopted *Platforms*. If there are interdepartmental or interagency impacts, the County Administrator's Office will work to achieve a consensus position among departments and/or agencies involved.
- E. After its review, the County Administrator's Office will make one of two determinations:
 - 1. If the County's adopted *Platforms* contains a policy position or principle directly related to the pending legislation, action can be taken by the Chair of the Board, County Administrator, or designee of the Chair or County Administrator, in the form of a letter expressing the County's formal position.
 - 2. If the County's adopted *Platforms* does not contain a policy or principle directly related to the pending legislation, then formal Board of Supervisors action is required.
 - i. Staff should secure a recommendation of the Board's Legislation Committee (or relevant policy committee of the Board, seeking guidance from the CAO's office, as needed) prior to presentation to the Board of Supervisors; or

- ii. If the pending legislation is of critical importance, requires immediate action prior to the next Board meeting, and the Board Chair reasonably believes a majority of the Board would support such action, action may be taken by the Board Chair and the County Administrator in the form of a letter from the Board Chair, or designee.
 - iii. The County Administrator will seek the Board of Supervisors' ratification of such action at the next Board meeting or as soon as reasonably practicable.
- F. Generally, the County position on legislation will conform to, or at least will not conflict with, formal policy positions adopted by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), the Urban Counties of California (UCC), or the National Association of Counties (NACo). The County Administrator will advise the Board of Supervisors in this regard and will communicate the County's formal positions on legislation to appropriate state or federal officials, including legislators, CSAC, UCC, and NACo.
- G. After the Board of Supervisors establishes the official County position on legislation and regulation, County officials and employees shall support that position when designated to represent the County.
- V. **Positions and Comments on Federal and State Rulemaking and State and Federal Budget Legislation:**

On behalf of the Board of Supervisors and in consultation with the Board Chair, County departments/agencies, and County Counsel, the County Administrator, or designee, will submit comments on pending state and/or federal rulemaking and/or state and federal budget matters when:

- 1. Existing policy on the issue exists in the *Platforms* and affected County departments/agencies agree with the position;
- 2. There is no existing policy in the *Platforms* and the proposal is technical, non-controversial or the policy impacts are minor;
- 3. Action is needed immediately to ensure that the County's interests are protected; or
- 4. Action is needed to prevent modification or termination of an existing County program or policy.

In all such instances, the Board of Supervisors shall be informed of the actions taken on the County's behalf.

VI. Statewide Ballot Propositions and Local Ballot Measures:

The process for action on statewide and local ballot measures is as follows:

- a. Board members, the County Administrator, and department heads may request the Board take formal action on statewide or local ballot propositions of potential impact to the County.
- b. The County Administrator's Office will review and prepare for the Legislation Committee an impartial analysis of all ballot measures brought forward for action. The analysis shall include a copy of the ballot measure, sufficient information to understand the impacts on the County, a list of known support and opposition, and identification of existing County policy that relate to the recommended position or the new policy.
- c. The Legislation Committee of the Board shall consider the measure and make a recommendation for consideration by the Board of Supervisors.
- d. The Board of Supervisors shall consider the recommendation of the Committee sufficiently in advance of the election to enable the Board's action to be relevant, and to the extent possible, to enable the Board to postpone and reconsider the matter at a later Board meeting.

VII. Legislative Advocacy

It is the primary responsibility of the County Administrator's Office, in coordination with the County's legislative advocates in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., to advance official County positions on proposed legislation and regulations. This advocacy may involve the participation of Board Members, the County Administrator, department/agency heads, and other designated County staff as appropriate.

To maintain a presence in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., the County may contract for state and federal representation to advocate official County positions on pending state and federal legislation, County sponsored bills, administrative and regulatory proceedings, and funding requests.

A. Advocacy Efforts on Behalf of the County. The following procedures address appropriate advocacy efforts on behalf of County.

Note that no department/agency or advisory body shall take an action that would imply the County's support or opposition to any pending legislation and/or regulation in the absence of or inconsistent with an adopted Board position. Furthermore, no department/agency or advisory body shall send a letter or make a social media posting communicating a position on legislation or regulation that the County Administrator, or designee, has not reviewed and approved.

1. Testimony in Support of County's Platforms

- a. The County Administrator, in conjunction with the County's legislative advocates, will provide for and coordinate the attendance of county officers and employees in Sacramento and Washington, D.C. in support of the adopted *Platforms*.
- b. County representatives will be designated by the County Administrator in advance to testify in support of the County position on legislation. The County's state or federal legislative advocate will arrange such appearances and testimony so that duplicate or conflicting testimony will be avoided. In general, members of the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator's Office, department/agency heads, and the County's contract legislative advocates will represent the County in Sacramento and Washington, D.C. for the purpose of conveying the official County position and anticipated impact of measures.
- c. The County Administrator's Office may authorize County staff to advocate before the Legislature, legislative committees, and local or regional governmental bodies on policies consistent with the Board of Supervisors' position. Proposed testimony and related materials must be submitted to the County Administrator's Office in advance of testimony for review and coordination, as necessary.

2. Non-Advocacy Related Testimony

- a. When requests are received by a department or agency to present informational and/or expert testimony on an issue, rather than as an advocate, it is not necessary to provide a copy of the testimony to the County Administrator's Office for prior review. However, the County Administrator's Office must be notified in advance of the testimony.
- b. When a department or agency is requested to provide expert testimony about a subject on which the Board of Supervisors has no formal position, as determined by the County Administrator's Office, it is imperative that the person providing the testimony state for the record that they are providing testimony as an expert in the given field and not as a representative of the County.

3. Correspondence and Social Media Advocating a Position

- a. Following action by the Board of Supervisors on legislative and/or regulatory matters, or if action is contemplated by or consistent with the County's adopted *Platforms*, the County Administrator's Office or designee will coordinate with the Board Chair to send a letter communicating the Board's position to appropriate state and federal representatives, committees, and agencies.
- b. The County Administrator's Office will coordinate the preparation of position letters with departments and agencies in accordance with the adopted County positions and distributed by the County's legislative advocates.
- c. Social media use by County officials and employees to express the County's official position on pending state or federal legislation shall be consistent with the County's adopted *Platforms* and approved by the County Administrator's Office in advance of posting.

4. Other Contact with State and Federal Representatives

- a. County officials and employees planning trips to Sacramento or Washington, D.C. to meet with state or federal representatives, committees, and/or agencies must notify the County Administrator's Office of their intended appearance, specifying the general purpose of the visit and whom they plan to see.
- b. In the event that a meeting is scheduled between a County department/agency and any legislator, staff of legislator, or official of state and/or federal agencies, advance notice of the meetings shall be provided to the County Administrator's Office.
- c. Any written materials that are to be presented to a state or federal representative, committee, or agency of a legislative or policy nature shall be provided to the County Administrator's Office in advance of presentation. Elected officials are encouraged to provide their materials to the County Administrator's Office for awareness and coordination purposes.
- d. The County Administrator's Office must be informed of the outcomes of any meetings.

5. Professional Organizations' Requests for Advocacy

At times, professional organizations representing various functions of County departments/agencies may take a position on pending state or federal legislation and request letters of support/opposition or sign-on for that organization's position.

- a. Before preparing letters in support of the professional organization's position or signing on to "sign-on letters" by providing the County seal, County staff shall contact the County Administrator's Office to:
 - i. discuss the requested action and position of the organization,
 - ii. verify whether there is existing County policy or position on the issue, and
 - iii. verify that it does not conflict with adopted Board policy or adversely impact other County operations.

6. Advisory Boards and Commissions—Advocacy Activities

Some departments/agencies work directly with and coordinate activities with an advisory board or commission. If the advisory board or commission wishes for the Board of Supervisors to take a position on a measure, the chair of the advisory board or commission must work through their department/agency staff liaison to bring the matter to the attention of the County Administrator's Office for review and action. The County Administrator's Office will determine if there is County-adopted policy or position to take action or if the measure needs to be brought to the Board of Supervisors for action.

Advisory boards or commissions established by the Board of Supervisors *that are state or federally mandated*, shown on Attachment A, may engage in legislation position development and advocacy according to the following procedures:

- a. Positions may be taken only insofar as they are not inconsistent with Board-adopted policies or positions. Staff of the mandated advisory board or commission must review the position for consistency with the County's adopted *Platforms* and advise the advisory board or commission if an inconsistency exists; and
- b. Positions of the mandated advisory body or commission must be communicated in a manner that clearly states through the use of a disclaimer/disclosure on any stationery and in the body of the letter that the advisory body is advisory to the Board of Supervisors and that any comments, recommendations, opinions, and positions made by the board

or commission or its individual members do not represent the official position of the County or any of its officers; and

- c. Position letters must be distributed by the County Administrator's Office, who will include in its distribution the Board of Supervisors and any relevant Board committee.

B. Advocacy That Is Not on Behalf of the County

Nothing in this bulletin shall preclude officers and employees from taking a position different from the formal county position before the Legislature when they are acting in their outside capacities, such as when representing an association of county officers or a recognized employee organization, or when expressing a personal opinion.

Correspondence regarding legislation sent by **independently elected officials** must specify that they are issued in their own capacity and not on behalf of the County or Board of Supervisors.

In all such situations,

- 1) the officer or employee shall clearly indicate that they are not representing the County but rather some other agency or expressing a personal opinion;
- 2) the officer or employee shall not make representation in any way on behalf of the County;
- 3) Expenses and travel costs incurred will be at their own expense;
- 4) Time taken during working hours may be charged to vacation leave or to leave without pay and shall be subject to approval of the department head in each instance; and
- 5) Notification of the outside group's position to the County Administrator's Office is requested, especially when it may significantly impact the County's programs or operations.

VIII. Legislative and Regulatory Activity Coordination

In collaboration with the legislative advocates and County departments/agencies who may be delegated specific legislative policy areas (e.g., transportation, health care, and sustainability), the County Administrator's Office will coordinate the activities of the County related to legislation and regulation, including:

- A. Developing the *Platforms* for consideration and adoption by the Board of Supervisors.
- B. Serving as the "clearing house" for all official contacts in the name of the County by county officers and employees with state and federal legislators and officials. Official contacts on behalf of the County include:

1. Communication with legislators and administrative officials on legislative and regulatory matters. Unless specifically designated to Department staff by the County Administrator, correspondence emanating from the County will be transmitted via the County Administrator's Office and distributed via the County's state and federal legislative advocates.
2. Participation with legislators and administrative officials in drafting of bills, policies, and regulations which affect Contra Costa County.
3. Appearances to speak for Contra Costa County before legislative or congressional committees, including regular and interim committee hearings, special study commissions, and administrative hearings.

C. Providing Reports to the Board and Staff Support to the Legislation Committee.

The County Administrator's Office will track the progress of and maintain a list of all bills and measures on which the Board of Supervisors has adopted a formal position. This list will be maintained on the County Administrator's webpage. The County Administrator's Office will also provide staff support to the Board of Supervisors' Legislation Committee.

D. Coordinating State Lobbying Activity Reporting. As required by state law, lobbying activity undertaken by County officials and employees must be reported on a quarterly basis. On a quarterly basis, CAO staff will distribute to all departments/agencies electronic lobbying activity questionnaires for submittal.

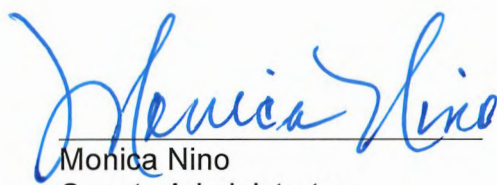
"Lobbying" includes meeting with state legislators, agency officials and their staffs -- whether in person, by telephone, by email, or in writing -- on pending bills or regulations; working with the organization's registered lobbyist; monitoring pending bills or regulations; working with other companies, trade associations or community groups on state issues; developing grassroots lobbying pieces; ex parte contacts with regulatory agency officials; etc. "Lobbying" does not include working on state contracts, permits, or licenses; providing purely technical or ministerial information to state officials; or working on city, county or federal issues.

IX. Expense Reimbursement

Expense reimbursement, in accordance with the County expense reimbursement policy, is authorized when personnel must travel on official business in support of legislation, such as when representing the official position of the County or the official position of an association of county officials of which they are a member, (e.g., the County Auditors or County Clerks Association).

X. **Application of Rules and Procedures**

The rules and procedures as set forth in this bulletin shall apply to testimony and correspondence presented to regular and interim committees of the Legislature, as well as to testimony and correspondence presented to any special study commissions.



Monica Nino
County Administrator

Originating Department: County Administrator's Office

State or Federally Mandated Advisory Boards or Commissions Established by the Board of Supervisors

1	Advisory Council on Aging
2	Airport Land Use Commission
3	Assessment Appeals Board
4	CCC Law Library Board of Trustees
5	Economic Opportunity Council
6	Emergency Medical Care Committee
7	First 5 Contra Costa Children & Families Commission
8	Fish & Wildlife Committee
9	Hazardous Materials Commission
10	In-Home Supportive Services Public Authority Advisory Committee
11	Local Child Care & Development Planning Council
12	Managed Care Commission
13	Mental Health Commission
14	Merit Board
15	Planning Commission
16	Workforce Development Board