



# Legislative Bulletin

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*A Publication of the County Executive Office/Legislative Affairs*

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March 24, 2026  
Item No. 23

## **County of Orange Positions on Proposed Legislation**

The Legislative Bulletin provides the Board of Supervisors with analyses of measures pending in Sacramento and Washington that are of interest to the County. Staff provides recommended positions that fall within the range of policies established by the Board. According to the County of Orange Legislative Affairs Program Guidelines adopted by the Board of Supervisors on January 25, 2022, staff recommendations for formal County positions on legislation will be agendized and presented in this document for Board action at regular Board of Supervisors meetings. When the Board takes formal action on a piece of legislation, the CEO will direct the County's legislative advocates to promote the individual bills as approved by the Board. The Legislative Bulletin also provides the Board of Supervisors with informative updates on State and Federal issues.

The 2025-2026 Legislative Platform was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 19, 2024.

On March 24, 2026, the Board of Supervisors will consider the following actions:

### **RECOMMENDED ACTIONS**

- 1. SUPPORT – AB 35 (Alvarez): Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.**
- 2. SUPPORT – AB 1567 (Ta): General plan: annual report: congregate and residential care for the elderly.**
- 3. SUPPORT – AB 1602 (Blanca Rubio): Foster youth: disaster aid assistance.**
- 4. SUPPORT – AB 1830 (Petrie-Norris): Ignition interlock devices.**
- 5. SUPPORT – AB 2076 (Lowenthal): The Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act: online marketplaces: nitrous oxide.**
- 6. SUPPORT – AB 2513 (Petrie-Norris): Wildfire: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: local assistance grant program: regional landscape grants.**
- 7. SUPPORT – SB 888 (Seyarto): Property taxation: disabled veterans' exemption: household income.**
- 8. SUPPORT – SB 907 (Archuleta): Driving under the influence and other driving offenses: comprehensive reform.**

9. **SUPPORT – SB 1314 (Menjivar): Smoke shops: locations, hours of operation, and sale of nitrous oxide.**
10. **SUPPORT – HR 5462 (Goldman): The Michelle Alyssa Go Act.**
11. **Receive and File Legislative Bulletin**

**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS**

1. **County Position Matrix: CEO-LA**
2. **Sacramento Legislative Report**
3. **Washington DC Legislative Report**

1. **SUPPORT – AB 35 (Alvarez): Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.**

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs**  
**Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Assembly Bill (AB) 35	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Amended: January 14, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Assemblymember David Alvarez (AD-80)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Senate Rules		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	<b>OC PUBLIC WORKS</b>		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<p>Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies.</p> <p>The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs.</p> <p>Existing law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in</p>		

	accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. Existing law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency.
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	<p>This bill would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to post an electronic form of the guidelines submitted by a state entity and the subsequent verifications on the Natural Resources Agency's internet website. The bill would authorize the use of certain previously developed program guidelines and selection criteria for these purposes.</p> <p>This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	<p>ASM. FLOOR 1/26/26 (Y:76 N:0 A:4)  ASM. APPR. 1/22/26 (Y:15 N:0 A:0)  ASM. NAT. RES. 1/12/26 (Y:13 N:0 A:1)</p>
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	2/3
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	No
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><b>Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Institute of Marin</li> <li>• American Canyon Community &amp; Parks Foundation</li> <li>• Association of California Water Agencies</li> <li>• Audubon California</li> <li>• Bay Area Council</li> <li>• Bay Area Ridge Trail Council</li> <li>• Bay Planning Coalition</li> <li>• Big Sur Land Trust</li> <li>• Bolsa Chica Land Trust</li> <li>• CalDesal</li> <li>• California Association of Local Conservation Corps</li> <li>• California Association of Resource Conservation Districts</li> <li>• California Association of Sanitation Agencies</li> <li>• California Climate and Agriculture Network</li> <li>• California Council of Land Trusts</li> <li>• California Fire Chiefs Association</li> <li>• California Habitat Conservation Planning Coalition</li> <li>• California Invasive Plant Council</li> </ul>

- California Local Conservation Corps Foundation
- California Municipal Utilities Association
- California State Association of Counties
- California State Parks Foundation
- California Stormwater Quality Association
- California Tahoe Alliance
- Calleguas Municipal Water District
- Carbon Cycle Institute
- Central California Environmental Justice Network
- Cesar Chavez Environmental Corps
- City of Sacramento
- Civicorps
- Clean Water Action
- Climate Resolve
- Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
- Coastal Corridor Alliance
- Collaborate Action Program
- Community Water Center
- Conservation Corps North Bay
- Conservation Corps of Long Beach
- County of San Diego
- County of Sonoma
- East Bay Regional Park District
- East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy
- Eastern Municipal Water District
- El Dorado County Water Agency
- Endangered Habitats League
- Fire Districts Association of California
- Fresno EOC Local Conservation Corps
- Friends of Harbors, Beaches, and Parks
- Greater Valley Conservation Corps
- High Desert Water District
- Irvine Ranch Water District
- Land Trust of Santa Cruz County
- League of California Cities
- Los Angeles Conservation Corps
- Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust
- Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District
- Mission Springs Water District
- Monterey One Water
- Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District
- Audubon Society
- Orange County Conservation Corps
- Outdoor Outreach
- Outward Bound Adventures
- Peninsula Open Space Trust
- Placer County Water Agency
- Rails-to-Trails Conservancy
- Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County
- Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)
- Sacramento Area Sewer District

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sacramento Regional Conservation Corps</li> <li>• City of San Diego</li> <li>• San Diego County Water Authority</li> <li>• San Diego Natural History Museum</li> <li>• San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance</li> <li>• San Geronio Pass Water Agency</li> <li>• San Joaquin Valley Water Collaborative Action Program</li> <li>• San Jose Conservation Corps/Charter School</li> <li>• San Luis &amp; Delta-Mendota Water Authority</li> <li>• Santa Clara County Open Space Authority</li> <li>• Santa Clara Valley Water District</li> <li>• Santa Margarita Water District</li> <li>• Save Mount Diablo</li> <li>• Save the Redwoods League</li> <li>• Sempervirens Fund</li> <li>• Sequoia Community Corps</li> <li>• Sierra Consortium</li> <li>• Sloughhouse Resource Conservation District</li> <li>• Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District</li> <li>• Sonoma Land Trust</li> <li>• Southern California Mountains Foundation</li> <li>• Southern California Water Coalition</li> <li>• Sustainable Conservation</li> <li>• Sweetwater Authority</li> <li>• Temecula-Elsinore-Anza-Murrieta Resource Conservation District</li> <li>• Conservation Fund; the</li> <li>• The Freshwater Trust</li> <li>• The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>• Wilderness Society</li> <li>• Wildlands Conservancy</li> <li>• Upper San Luis Rey Resource Conservation District</li> <li>• Urban Corps San Diego County</li> <li>• Valley County Water District</li> <li>• Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley Advocacy Fund</li> <li>• WaterReuse California</li> <li>• Wildfire Solutions Coalition</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None on file.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Background:</u></b></p>	<p>Proposition 4 was passed by the California voters in November 2024 and authorized a \$10 billion bond for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, and protecting communities and natural lands from climate risks. Much of the bond money will be used for loans and grants to local governments, Native American tribes, not-for-profit organizations, and businesses. However, the ballot initiative did not include language exempting Prop. 4 from the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), as has been done for previous natural resource bonds, including Proposition 84 and Proposition 68. A full APA exemption would enable funds to be deployed more quickly and efficiently, ensuring that protracted administrative processes do not</p>

	<p>hold up vital community projects. State Agencies have noted that a standard APA process, complete with review by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), could result in delays of 12 to 18 months for each granting Agency before communities receive awards.</p> <p>Supporters also note that “an exemption from the APA does not eliminate transparency, consultation, or public engagement. Agencies will continue to follow robust fiscal, reporting, and oversight requirements. Many agencies have already gone through extensive public processes for these existing programs. Instead, the exemption will streamline implementation, maintain consistency across programs, and avoid creating barriers to delivering critical funding where it is most needed.”</p>
<p><b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b></p>	<p>Several County departments intend to or have already applied for grants in several Prop. 4 categories, and support any efforts to expedite the release of grant programs and calls for projects. Any delay in the release of grant funding will delay the start of projects related to drought, flood and water supply, sea-level rise and coastal areas and farms and agriculture.</p>
<p><b>Mandates:</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Operations:</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Estimated Costs:</b></p>	<p>None.</p>
<p><b>Estimated Revenues:</b></p>	<p>The County would benefit from additional grant funding opportunities made available more quickly as Prop 4 programs are expedited due to the waiver of Administrative Procedure Act requirements. Without AB 35, these projects might otherwise be delayed, deferred or have to be fully funded through County funds.</p>
<p><b><u>Policy Platform References:</u></b></p>	<p><u>GS-6: Burdensome Regulatory Requirements</u></p> <p>Support proposals that minimize burdensome requirements and legal obstacles, facilitate streamlined and efficient regulatory review and permitting for public agency/government projects, eliminate duplicative or contradictory regulations, and mitigate redundancy in reporting requirements.</p> <p><u>GS-21: Regulatory Review Processes</u></p> <p>Support efforts, including streamlining and simplification, that facilitate timely and efficient regulatory review and permitting for public agency/government projects, and increased coordination among federal and state agencies, while upholding environmental, health and safety, public protection and other important standards.</p>

2. SUPPORT – AB 1567 (Ta): General plan: annual report: congregate and residential care for the elderly.

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs**  
**Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Assembly Bill (AB) 1567	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Introduced: January 12, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Assemblymember Tri Ta (AD-70)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	General plan: annual report: congregate care for the elderly		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Assembly Rules		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	CEO Legislative Affairs		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<p>The Planning and Zoning law requires each planning agency to prepare and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan containing specified elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, existing law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to various entities that includes specified information.</p> <p>Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine each region's existing and projected housing need, as provided. Existing law requires each council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county and that furthers specified objectives.</p>		
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	This bill would, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, authorize a planning agency to include in that report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly, as defined, for up to		

	15% of a jurisdiction’s regional housing need allocation for any income category. <u>Prior Legislation:</u> 2025-26: AB 1131 (Ta)
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	No
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><b>Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul>
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	With over 7,800 residential care facilities for the elderly in the state—including Assisted Living, Memory Care, and Continuing Care Retirement Communities—local governments play a significant role in siting and zoning these facilities. Although these facilities serve and house more than 210,000 residents statewide, local jurisdictions do not receive credit in their Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). AB 1567 would allow local agencies to receive RHNA credit for up to 15% of a jurisdiction’s RHNA number for any income category when developing senior residential living facilities.
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	Residential care facilities make up a small amount of residential housing stock within the unincorporated areas of the County. This bill would allow for those units to be included in the County’s RHNA calculations, so irrespective of the total number, this bill would help the County achieve its goals.
<b>Mandates:</b>	N/A
<b>Operations:</b>	This bill would not create additional operational requirements but would provide an additional resource in accounting for the County’s RHNA component.
<b>Estimated Costs:</b>	None.
<b>Estimated Revenues:</b>	None.

<p><b><u>Policy Platform</u></b> <b><u>References:</u></b></p>	<p><u>IN-38: Regional Housing Needs Assessment</u></p> <p>Support legislation that provides clarity, addresses inconsistencies, or provides flexibility in the RHNA process for a successful completion of the County's Housing Element.</p>
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3. SUPPORT – AB 1602 (Blanca Rubio): Foster youth: disaster aid assistance.

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs  
Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Assembly Bill (AB) 1602	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Introduced: January 16, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Assemblymember Blanca Rubio (AD – 48)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	Foster youth: disaster aid assistance		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Assembly Rules		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	CEO Legislative Affairs		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	Current law outlines how foster youth are placed in various settings and regulates the provision of child welfare services. It also mandates that the State Department of Social Services (the Department) coordinate emergency response services with specific program models. Each county is required to submit a disaster response plan to the Department, detailing how county programs that receive federal assistance for child and family services will respond in the event of a disaster. Additionally, existing law mandates that the Department review its disaster plan, clarify the state's roles and responsibilities during a disaster, and consult with counties to identify opportunities for collaboration in disaster response.		
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	AB 1602 would establish the Child Welfare Disaster Response Program, which will be managed by the State Department of Social Services. This program would support children and youth in foster care, along with their caregivers, who are impacted by disasters. The Department will set eligibility criteria, while counties will have the authority to apply for funding.  <u>Prior Legislation:</u> 2025-26: AB 689 (Rubio)		
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A		
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority		

<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	No
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><b>Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul>
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	Although the state has a responsibility to care for foster youth and provide them with necessary services, there is currently no dedicated program to assist children and youth in foster care, as well as their caregivers, in recovering from disasters. AB 1602 would establish such a program, ensuring that foster children have access to the resources they need to recover after a disaster. Without this essential support during challenging times, stable homes and living situations may become disrupted, leading to further trauma and instability for children in foster care.
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	Further clarification is needed on the application process, including eligibility criteria, and how funds would be prioritized if multiple counties are experiencing disasters at the same time.
<b>Mandates:</b>	N/A
<b>Operations:</b>	No direct impact to operations. All identified needs are assessed and documented to facilitate coordinated support and ensure timely access to necessary services.
<b>Estimated Costs:</b>	No additional costs are anticipated. Costs will be absorbed within current operational processes.
<b>Estimated Revenues:</b>	N/A
<b><u>Policy Platform References:</u></b>	<p><b><u>P-10: Disaster Preparedness &amp; Response:</u></b> Support measures that increase resources, timely reimbursement, and authority for disaster preparedness and response initiatives requiring County involvement, including for natural resources restoration and for rebuilding or repairing infrastructure and property in post-disaster or emergency recovery assistance.</p> <p><b><u>CS-40: Public Health Infrastructure &amp; Emergency Response</u></b> Support legislative and budgetary proposals to sustain and strengthen infrastructure and efforts to respond to, and recover from, public health emergencies and resulting economic impacts both during the emergency and long-term recovery period.</p>

4. SUPPORT – AB 1830 (Petrie-Norris): Ignition interlock devices.

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs  
Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Assembly Bill (AB) 1830	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Introduced: February 11, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Assemblymember Cottie Petrie-Norris (AD – 73)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	Ignition interlock devices.		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Assembly Public Safety		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	CEO Legislative Affairs		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<p>Existing law, commencing January 1, 2019, made various changes to the law governing ignition interlock devices (IID), including requiring a person who has been convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of an alcoholic beverage to install for a specified period of time as ordered by the court an IID on the vehicle they operate, provided however that installation of an IID is discretionary for a first offender; authorizing a person convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence, if all other requirements are satisfied, including the installation of an IID, to apply for a restricted driver’s license without completing a period of license suspension or revocation; and requiring ignition interlock device manufacturers and their certified agents to adopt a specified fee schedule that provides for the payment for the costs of an ignition interlock device in amounts commensurate with that person’s income relative to the federal poverty level. Existing law makes these changes operative until January 1, 2033. Existing law makes it a crime to violate certain provisions relating to IIDs and motor vehicles equipped with IIDs.</p> <p>Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to establish and maintain a data and monitoring system to evaluate the efficacy of intervention programs for persons convicted of violations relating to alcohol and drugs, and to report thereon annually to the Legislature.</p>		
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	This bill would extend the operation of these provisions indefinitely and would repeal a related reporting requirement. The bill would also instead		

	<p>require the court, upon the person’s first criminal conviction for driving under the influence, to order installation of the IID. The bill would include, as part of the costs of the IID, the administration of the program, installation of the device, service, maintenance, and recalibration of the device, and any other costs associated with the device. The bill would adjust the person’s income relative to the federal poverty level in the fee schedule and specify that the IID provider is responsible for absorbing the remaining costs not paid by the person.</p> <p>This bill would also require the department to include in its annual report to the Legislature additional information pertaining to the individuals described above who were required to have a functioning, certified ignition interlock device installed.</p>
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><b>Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul>
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	<p>As highlighted in recent news reports, the state has more permissive laws than many others, and data shows that they have not addressed a drunk driving epidemic. Of the 50 largest cities in the country, California has eight of the top ten highest DUI rates. Alcohol related road deaths have increased in California at double the national rate over the last decade.</p> <p>AB 1830 proposes several changes to improve California’s DUI enforcement and prevention laws, particularly for new offenders.</p>
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	<p>Drunk and drugged driving continues to pose a significant danger to California motorists, passengers and pedestrians. Over the last decade alcohol-related vehicle collision deaths increased by 50%, outpacing national trends. In recent years, California has averaged more than 1,300 fatalities annually from drunk-driving crashes alone, lives lost in incidents that could have been avoided. While ultimately these tragedies are the result of individual bad decisions, they are also enabled by public policies that fail to adequately deter or intervene earlier when patterns of dangerous behavior become evident.</p> <p>Reducing DUIs and DUI-related fatalities will require multiple changes to California DUI laws, many of which are proposed this year in the Legislature. AB 1830 seeks to address one aspect of the problem: repeat DUI offenders continuing to drive and putting others at risk. California returns drivers licenses to repeat DUI offenders much faster than other</p>

	<p>states. According to a 2025 CalMatters investigation, in California a driver's license is revoked for three years after a third DUI. This compares to eight years in New Jersey, 15 years in Nebraska and a permanent revocation in Connecticut. The investigation indicates that there are individuals with as many as six DUIs who were able to get a license in California. AB 1830 adds an additional safeguard for the time when those offenders are legally permitted to drive again by requiring installation of an ignition interlock device (IID). Together, these bills create a more comprehensive framework: longer consequences for repeat DUI convictions and stronger protections when driving privileges are eventually restored.</p>
<b>Mandates:</b>	N/A
<b>Operations:</b>	N/A
<b>Estimated Costs:</b>	N/A
<b>Estimated Revenues:</b>	N/A
<p><b><u>Policy Platform</u></b> <b><u>References:</u></b></p>	<p><u>P-11: Driving Under the Influence</u> Support efforts to increase penalties and accountability for driving under the influence, as well as resources that promote efforts to prevent driving under the influence.</p>

5. **SUPPORT – AB 2076 (Lowenthal): The Parent’s Accountability and Child Protection Act: online marketplaces: nitrous oxide.**

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs**  
**Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Assembly Bill (AB) 2076	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Introduced: February 18, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Assemblymember Josh Lowenthal (AD – 69)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	The Parent’s Accountability and Child Protection Act: online marketplaces: nitrous oxide.		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	Children’s Advocacy Institute (Co-Sponsor) San Diego District Attorney’s Office (Co-Sponsor)		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Assembly Rules		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	CEO Legislative Affairs		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	Existing law requires a person or business that conducts business in California and that seeks to sell specified products or services, to take reasonable steps, as specified, to ensure that the purchaser is of legal age at the time of purchase or delivery, including, but not limited to, verifying the age of the purchaser. That law specifies that a person or business that violates these provisions is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding \$7,500 for each violation.		
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	This bill would add nitrous oxide to the above-referenced list of specified products or services. The bill would also prohibit an online marketplace from offering any of the specified products for sale to any customer located in California. The bill would specify that an online marketplace that violates these provisions is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,500,000 for each violation.		
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A		
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority		
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	No		

<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	No
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><b>Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul>
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	<p>AB 2076 builds on existing age-verification laws by adding nitrous oxide to the list of products that businesses must not sell to minors. This includes requiring government-issued identification, credit card verification, or other safeguards to confirm the purchaser is an adult.</p> <p>The bill further prohibits large online marketplaces—defined as platforms generating more than \$1 billion in annual revenue—from offering nitrous oxide and other specified age-restricted products for sale to customers located in California. Violations by online marketplaces are subject to civil penalties of up to \$1.5 million per violation, while individual sellers remain subject to existing penalties of up to \$7,500 per violation.</p>
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	<p>Addressing substance abuse and our nation’s drug epidemic remain a top priority for several County departments, including the Health Care Agency and Orange County Sheriff’s Department. Success in this work depends on the ability to identify new trends and take action to protect our community. Misuse of nitrous oxide is one such trend that must be addressed.</p> <p>Multiple medical studies note significant increases in recreational misuse of nitrous oxide in the past five years. The risks associated with persistent nitrous oxide use are clear. Nitrous oxide inactivates B12 in the body and long-term use can lead to nerve damage in the brain and spine. There are also negative impacts caused by the behavior of those abusing nitrous oxide, including traffic accidents and criminal behavior.</p> <p>AB 2076 regulates the sale of nitrous oxide. The bill rightfully seeks to prevent sales for misuse, particularly as it relates to minors.</p>
<b>Mandates:</b>	N/A
<b>Operations:</b>	N/A
<b>Estimated Costs:</b>	N/A
<b>Estimated Revenues:</b>	N/A

<p><b><u>Policy Platform</u></b> <b><u>References:</u></b></p>	<p><u>P-26: Unsanctioned Substance Use</u> Monitor state and federal efforts to report and restrict the misuse of substances, including but not limited to nitrous oxide, ketamine, and esketamine, and support efforts to prevent their misuse.</p> <p><u>CS-40: Public Health Infrastructure &amp; Emergency Response</u> Support legislative and budgetary proposals to sustain and strengthen infrastructure and efforts to respond to, and recover from, public health emergencies and resulting economic impacts both during the emergency and long-term recovery period.</p>
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**6. SUPPORT – AB 2513 (Petrie-Norris): Wildfire: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: local assistance grant program: regional landscape grants.**

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs**  
**Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Assembly Bill (AB) 2513	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	<u>Introduced:</u> February 20, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Assemblymember Cottie Petrie-Norris (AD – 73)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	Wildfire: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: local assistance grant program: regional landscape grants.		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Assembly Natural Resources Committee		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	<b>CEO Legislative Affairs</b>		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, including the Natural Resources Agency (CNRA), the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), the Office of Planning and Research (OPR), and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in California’s Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan. Existing law requires the task force to update the action plan every 5 years, beginning on or before March 1, 2026.</li> <li>Existing law establishes, in the Department of Conservation, a Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire adapted communities and landscapes. Existing law requires the department to provide block grants to regional entities to develop regional strategies that develop governance structures, identify wildfire risks, foster collaboration, and prioritize and implement projects within the region to achieve the goals of the program. Existing law authorizes the regional</li> </ol>		

	<p>entities to implement activities pursuant to this program, directly or by providing subgrants or contracts, and collaborative planning efforts with local entities to accomplish development of regional priority strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Existing law authorizes the Director of CAL FIRE to provide grants to, or enter contracts or agreements with, specified entities for the implementation and administration of projects and programs to improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Existing law requires funds appropriated to CAL FIRE for landscape-scale projects to be allocated to subsidize the removal of small-diameter material and dead trees, for multiple benefit projects, and for activities on national forest lands.</li> <li>4. Existing law requires CAL FIRE to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities in the state and extends eligibility for grants to local agencies, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, the California Conservation Corps, certified community conservation corps, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations. Existing law requires eligible activities under the local assistance grant program to include, but not be limited to, vegetation management along roadways and driveways to reduce fire risk.</li> <li>5. The Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947 establishes the Wildlife Conservation Board within the Department of Fish and Wildlife to investigate, study, and determine what areas within the state are most essential and suitable for wildlife production and preservation. Under existing law, the board administers various habitat conservation programs.</li> </ol>
<p><b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This bill authorizes the director of the Department of Conservation to directly award regional landscape grants to regional entities to implement regional priority strategies. The bill also requires, on or before July 1, 2027, the director in collaboration with the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to establish guidelines for funding these grants to contribute to the achievement of the goals of California’s Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan.</li> <li>2. This bill would require money appropriated to CAL FIRE for landscape-scale projects to be allocated for projects that improve ecosystem health and for regional landscape grants that the CAL FIRE director would be authorized to directly award to regional entities to implement the above-described regional priority strategies. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2027, the CAL FIRE director, in collaboration with the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, to establish guidelines for funding these regional landscape grants to</li> </ol>

	<p>contribute to the achievement of the goals of California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan.</p> <p>3. This bill would expand eligible activities under CAL FIRE's local assistance grant program to include vegetation modification and ignition prevention.</p> <p>4. Lastly, this bill would authorize the Wildlife Conservation Board to award regional landscape grants to local entities to implement regional priority strategies. On or before July 1, 2027, the board, in collaboration with the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, would be required to establish guidelines for funding these regional landscape grants to contribute to the achievement of the goals of California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan.</p>
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	No
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><u>Support:</u> None registered yet</p> <p><u>Opposition:</u> None registered yet</p>
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	The availability of state funds for local fire resiliency would benefit fire-prone county areas by providing additional resources for hazard reduction services. Orange County could benefit from preventative brush clearing to reduce vegetation buildup and help mitigate wildfire risk.
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	<p>This bill expands eligible activities under regional landscape grant programs to include vegetation management and modification, ignition-prevention efforts, and projects that improve ecosystem health. The expansion would increase the range of activities for which the County may be eligible to apply under the referenced grant programs. Departments overseeing wildfire mitigation may be eligible to pursue funding under this grant opportunity.</p> <p>This grant opportunity can also support the County in implementing its Climate Action Plan (CAP) by funding projects that reduce wildfire risk, improve ecosystem health, and enhance community resilience.</p> <p>Additional County resources may be necessary to fulfill obligations on potential grant award. Additionally, areas that could benefit from this legislation may be restricted by various conservation restrictions including the National Community Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan.</p>
<b><u>Mandates:</u></b>	This bill does not create direct mandates for the County.

<p><i>Operations:</i></p>	<p>This grant opportunity could help OC Waste &amp; Recycling (OCWR) reduce operational costs associated with brush clearing at the landfills. Depending on the grant's specific terms, it may also allow OCWR to invest in new technologies or methodologies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of brush management.</p> <p>The grant could provide OC Public Works (OCPW) with funds for previously planned projects for fire hazard reduction in unincorporated county areas. This includes resources from OCPW (Agricultural Commissioner, Operations &amp; Maintenance) and contracts services. A previously submitted grant application for \$350,000 to CalFire included community outreach for fire risk education and a fuel reduction project targeting palm trees that can serve as ladder fuel. If funds are made available, a similar project could be proposed. Additionally, weed abatement responsibilities that are already codified could be funded under this program.</p> <p>The grant could provide OC Parks with an indirect benefit if vegetation management along roadways and ignition prevention is done along roads within OC Parks facilities. Additionally, it may allow OC Parks to benefit as a partner or project participant with the Irvine Ranch Conservatory, which has received funding through the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program for fire prevention.</p> <p>The grant could benefit the Loma Ridge facility (County Emergency Operations Center), through the abatement of non-native and invasive species, including grasses and mustard.</p>
<p><i>Estimated Costs:</i></p>	<p>There are no direct costs for the County.</p> <p>If the County chose to apply for the grant, initial outlay would be reimbursed over the course of the grant program. Unreimbursable costs may include project application, overtime, or any activity that, in Cal Fire's judgement, is harmful or could be harmful to the natural landscape.</p>
<p><i>Estimated Revenues:</i></p>	<p>There are no revenues anticipated if the bill passes.</p> <p>If the County chose to apply for the grants, there could be revenue to offset projects that the County might otherwise not-identify, defer or not undertake, or have to dedicate County general funds to support.</p>
<p><b><u>Policy Platform References:</u></b></p>	<p><u>IN-23: Fire Protection:</u> Support enhanced funding for fire prevention and hazardous fuel removal projects in state responsibility area lands and ensure local agencies/landowners have access to these funds. Support funding for local agencies to better prepare park lands, and facilities for wildfire prevention, mitigation, and extinguishment and to assist local agencies in repairing and restoring fire-damaged property and recreational amenities.</p>

7. SUPPORT – SB 888 (Seyarto): Property taxation: disabled veterans’ exemption: household income.

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs**  
**Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Senate Bill (SB) 888	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	<u>Introduced:</u> January 14, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Senator Kelly Seyarto (SD – 32)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	Property taxation: disabled veterans’ exemption: household income.		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	CEO Legislative Affairs		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<p>The California Constitution provides that all property is taxable and requires that it be assessed at the same percentage of fair market value, unless otherwise provided by the California Constitution or federal law. The California Constitution and existing property tax law provide various exemptions from taxation, including, among others, a disabled veterans’ exemption.</p> <p>Under existing law, the disabled veterans’ exemption exempts from taxation part of the full value of property that constitutes the principal place of residence of a veteran, the veteran’s spouse, or the veteran and veteran’s spouse jointly, and the unmarried surviving spouse of a veteran if the veteran incurred specified injuries or died while on active duty in military service. Existing law exempts that part of the full value of the residence that does not exceed \$100,000, or \$150,000 if the household income of the claimant does not exceed \$40,000, as adjusted for inflation.</p>		
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	This bill would, until January 1, 2037, exclude service-connected disability payments from the definition of		

	"household income" for purposes of the disabled veterans' tax exemption.
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<u>Support:</u> None registered yet <u>Opposition:</u> None registered yet
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	According to the "FY 2023-2024 Veterans in Orange County Report" released by the County in 2025, 7.3% of the state's Veteran population, or 84,235 Veterans, reside in OC. Housing stability is a critical aspect of transitioning to civilian life for Veterans, as many veterans are faced with navigating the long-term viability of post-service housing.
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	This bill positively impacts Veterans and their families in Orange County. Veterans with disabling conditions and surviving spouses receiving VA compensation live on fixed incomes, which creates a large disparity, as current exemptions are inadequate. Orange County housing costs are among the highest in the state and the nation, and they likely contribute to the decline in the Veterans population as they seek more affordable housing and lower property tax burdens in other states. The exemption of disability benefits from income will allow veterans and surviving spouses to thrive with these cost savings and remain in Orange County.
<i>Mandates:</i>	N/A
<i>Operations:</i>	N/A
<i>Costs:</i>	N/A
<i>Revenues:</i>	N/A
<b><u>Policy Platform References:</u></b>	<u>CS-49: Veterans Services, Programs &amp; Housing</u> Support programs, services, and funding for our veterans, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding for the County veterans service offices (VSOs).</li> <li>• Funding and approval of veteran housing projects.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintaining veterans as a priority group in the housing voucher program.</li><li>• Expedited training and certification for VSO claims officers, and increased access to the veterans' affairs database.</li></ul>
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8. SUPPORT – SB 907 (Archuleta): Driving under the influence and other driving offenses: comprehensive reform.

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs**  
**Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Senate Bill (SB) 907	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Introduced: January 22, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Senator Bob Archuleta (SD – 30)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	Driving under the influence and other driving offenses: comprehensive reform.		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	Orange County District Attorney’s Office Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office Mothers Against Drunk Driving		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Senate Public Safety		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	CEO Legislative Affairs		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existing law defines the term “violent felony” for various purposes, including, among others, enhancing the punishment for felonies pursuant to existing sentencing provisions commonly known as the “3 strikes law.”</li> <li>2. Existing law requires a person convicted of 2 or more felonies to be sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment for all convictions at a sum of the principal term, the subordinate term, and any additional term imposed for applicable enhancements, prior convictions, and prior prison terms. Under existing law, a principal term consists of the greatest term of imprisonment imposed by the court for any of the crimes, including any term imposed for applicable enhancements. Under existing law, the subordinate term for each consecutive offense is <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> of the middle term of imprisonment prescribed for each other felony conviction for which a consecutive term of imprisonment is imposed, including <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> of the term imposed for any specific enhancements applicable to those subordinate offenses. In lieu of an aggregate term as described above, existing law authorizes the imposition of a full, separate, and consecutive term for each violation of a certain class of manslaughter.</li> </ol>		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Existing law makes it a crime to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and sets forth the penalties for a violation of these provisions. Existing law provides that a person who is guilty of driving under the influence or driving under the influence causing injury is subject to enhanced penalties if the current offense occurred within 10 years of a prior conviction that was punished as a felony for driving under the influence, driving under the influence causing injury, or vehicular manslaughter with gross negligence.</li> <li>4. Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to property, including vehicles, to immediately stop the vehicle at the nearest location that will not impede traffic or otherwise jeopardize the safety of other motorists and provide specified personal information to driver of the other vehicle. Existing law makes failing to comply with these requirements a misdemeanor. Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to a person, other than that driver, or in the death of a person, to immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident and provide specified personal information to the injured person or the occupants of the other vehicle and to any traffic or police officer at the scene of the accident. Existing law makes failing to comply with these requirements a crime.</li> <li>5. Existing law requires a person who is convicted of specified crimes related to driving under the influence to be advised by the court of the dangerousness of their actions and that if that behavior in the future results in a person's death, they may be charged with murder, an advisement known as a "Watson Warning."</li> </ol>
<p><b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This bill would add to those crimes that are within the definition of a violent felony for all purposes, including of the three strikes law, vehicular manslaughter.</li> <li>2. This bill would additionally authorize the imposition of a full, separate, and consecutive term for each violation of gross vehicular manslaughter and vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated.</li> <li>3. This bill would impose for a person convicted of certain driving under the influence offenses an additional 3-year term for each prior conviction of those offenses occurring within 10 years.</li> <li>4. This bill would impose an increased penalty for each of the above-described violations if it occurred within 10 years of a separate driving under the influence, reckless driving, or gross vehicular manslaughter violation.</li> <li>5. This bill would additionally require a Watson Warning to be given if the court dismisses an allegation of a violation of driving under the influence or if a person enters a plea to a different or lesser offense.</li> </ol>
<p><b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b></p>	<p>2/3</p>
<p><b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b></p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b></p>	<p><b>Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Background:</u></b></p>	<p>As highlighted in recent news reports, the state has more permissive laws than many others, and data shows that they have not addressed a drunk driving epidemic. Of the 50 largest cities in the country, California has eight of the top ten highest DUI rates. Alcohol related road deaths have increased in California at double the national rate over the last decade.</p> <p>SB 907 proposes five changes to improve California’s DUI enforcement and sentencing laws, particularly for repeat offenders.</p>
<p><b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b></p>	<p>Drunk and drugged driving continues to pose a significant danger to California motorists, passengers and pedestrians. Over the last decade alcohol-related vehicle collision deaths increased by 50%, outpacing national trends. In recent years, California has averaged more than 1,300 fatalities annually from drunk-driving crashes alone, lives lost in incidents that could have been avoided. These tragedies are a result of individual bad decisions and are further enabled by public policies that fail to adequately deter dangerous behavior.</p> <p>Gaps in current law have resulted in minimal penalties for crimes of a serious nature. Under California law, violations of vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated are classified as “wobblers,” meaning they may be prosecuted as either a misdemeanor or a felony. When charged as a misdemeanor, the maximum penalty is up to one year in county jail. This structure allows for inconsistent sentencing outcomes in cases involving devastating loss of life. As a result, an intoxicated driver who causes a fatal crash could receive a lighter sentence than another impaired driver whose actions resulted only in injury. This creates a significant injustice for the families of DUI victims and does not adequately reflect the damage caused by this crime.</p> <p>SB 907 significantly enhances the penalties for those who drive under the influence and cause harm to others, ensuring consequences appropriately match the severity of the offense. The bill also sends a clear message that driving under the influence is unacceptable and that California is committed to making our roads safe by confronting this deadly behavior.</p>
<p><b>Mandates:</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Operations:</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Estimated Costs:</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

<b>Estimated Revenues:</b>	N/A
<b><u>Policy Platform References:</u></b>	<u>P-11: Driving Under the Influence</u> Support efforts to increase penalties and accountability for driving under the influence, as well as resources that promote efforts to prevent driving under the influence.

9. SUPPORT – SB 1314 (Menjivar): Smoke shops: locations, hours of operation, and sale of nitrous oxide.

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs**  
**Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	Senate Bill (SB) 1314	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Introduced: February 20, 2026
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Senator Caroline Menjivar (SD – 20)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	Smoke shops: locations, hours of operation, and sale of nitrous oxide.		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Senate Desk		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	CEO Legislative Affairs		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<p>The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and develop a program to reduce the availability of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age through specified enforcement activities. In addition to the primary enforcement responsibility assumed by the department, existing law authorizes other state and local governmental agencies to conduct inspections and assess penalties for violations of the act, and encourages state and local enforcement agencies to share the results of inspections and coordinate with the department when enforcing the act. In this regard, existing law authorizes an enforcing agency to assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to another person who is under 21 years of age any tobacco, cigarettes, or cigarette papers. Existing law, upon the assessment of a civil penalty for the 3rd, 4th, or 5th violation, requires the department to notify the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA), and requires the CDTFA to assess civil penalties and suspend or revoke a license issued under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003.</p>		
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	<p>This bill, effective January 1, 2028, would prohibit the retail location for a smoke shop from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or a day care center in existence at the time the retail license is issued, unless the local jurisdiction specifies a different radius. The bill would prohibit a smoke</p>		

	<p>shop from engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products directly to the public between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. The bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health or the CDTFA to establish regulations relating to the operation of smoke shops, including the creation of a separate license category with administrative processes and separate fee rates. The bill would also prohibit a smoke shop from possessing, storing, owning, or selling nitrous oxide or paraphernalia relating to the consumption of nitrous oxide. The bill would authorize an enforcement agency to assess civil penalties for a violation of those provisions. The bill would authorize the CDTFA to then assess a civil penalty and suspend or revoke a license for a violation of those provisions.</p> <p>This bill would change references in the provisions of the STAKE Act amended by this bill from the “State Board of Equalization” to the “California Department of Tax and Fee Administration” to reflect existing law which transferred the board’s duties, powers, and responsibilities to the CDTFA back in 2017.</p>
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	No
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	Yes
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><b>Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul> <p><b>Opposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TBD</li> </ul>
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	<p>Nitrous oxide misuse has emerged as a serious and rapidly growing concern in communities across California. Commonly known as “whippets,” these products are increasingly used as recreational inhalants despite well-documented health risks, including impaired brain function, asphyxiation, neurological damage, and death. The widespread retail availability of nitrous oxide canisters, including at smoke shops, has made this substance particularly accessible to youth and young adults.</p>
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	<p>Addressing substance abuse and our nation’s drug epidemic remain a top priority for several County departments, including the Health Care Agency and Orange County Sheriff’s Department. Success in this work depends on the ability to identify new trends and take action to protect our community. Misuse of nitrous oxide is one such trend that must be addressed.</p> <p>Multiple medical studies note significant increases in recreational misuse of nitrous oxide in the past five years. The risks associated with persistent nitrous oxide use are clear. Nitrous oxide inactivates B12 in the body and long-term use can lead to nerve damage in the brain and spine. There are also negative impacts caused by the behavior of those abusing nitrous oxide, including traffic accidents and criminal behavior.</p>

		SB 1314 regulates the sale of nitrous oxide. The bill rightfully seeks to prevent sales for misuse, particularly as it relates to minors.
<b>Mandates:</b>	N/A	
<b>Operations:</b>	N/A	
<b>Estimated Costs:</b>	N/A	
<b>Estimated Revenues:</b>	N/A	
<b><u>Policy Platform</u></b> <b><u>References:</u></b>		<u>P-26: Unsanctioned Substance Use</u> Monitor state and federal efforts to report and restrict the misuse of substances, including but not limited to nitrous oxide, ketamine, and esketamine, and support efforts to prevent their misuse.

10. SUPPORT – HR 5462 (Goldman): The Michelle Alyssa Go Act.

**CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs  
Bill Analysis**



<b>BILL NUMBER:</b>	H.R.5462	<b>INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:</b>	Introduced: September 18, 2025
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Rep. Daniel Goldman (D-NY-10)		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	The Michelle Alyssa Go Act		
<b>BILL SPONSOR:</b>	N/A		
<b>STATUS:</b>	Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:</b>	Health Care Agency		
<b>REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b>CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:</b>	SUPPORT		
<b><u>Current Law:</u></b>	<p>Under existing law, Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that finances the delivery of primary and acute medical services, as well as long-term services and supports, for low-income persons that include children, pregnant women, adults, individuals with disabilities, and people aged 65 and over. Section 1905(a)(30)(B) of the Social Security Act prohibits Medicaid funds from covering care provided to adults, ages 21 to 64, at an institution of mental disease (IMD), which is defined as a facility with more than 16 beds with the primary function to diagnose or treat people with behavioral health disorders. This policy is referred to as the IMD exclusion. Specifically, IMDs are defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a licensed or accredited as a psychiatric facility,</li> <li>▪ a facility that is under the jurisdiction of the state’s mental health authority,</li> <li>▪ a facility that is specialized in delivering psychiatric or psychological care and treatment. (specialization can be determined by reviewing patient records, noting if a significant</li> </ul>		

	<p>portion of the staff has specialized training in psychiatry or psychology, or if the primary purpose of the facility is to care for and treat individuals with mental illnesses),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ or has more than 50 percent of all its patients admitted based on a current need for institutionalization as a result of mental diseases.</li> </ul> <p>The Medicaid IMD payment exclusion functions to deinstitutionalize the provision of psychiatric services and shift the responsibility for funding inpatient psychiatric services from the federal level to individual states.</p>
<b><u>Proposed Law:</u></b>	<p>HR 5462 would raise the IMD threshold to 36 beds for facilities, hospitals or other institutions that meet nationally recognized, evidence-based standards for mental health programs or substance use disorder programs, such as the latest standards set forth by the American Society of Addiction Medicine, approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, including standards that establish the types of services offered, hours of clinical care, and staffing credentials for such an institution, and any other standards as the Secretary may require.</p> <p><u>Prior Legislation:</u></p> <p>2023-24: H.R. 8575 (Goldman, D-NY-10)</p> <p>2023-24: H.R. 1201 (Napolitano, D-CA-31)</p>
<b><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></b>	N/A
<b><u>Vote Threshold:</u></b>	Majority
<b><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></b>	
<b><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></b>	
<b><u>Support and Opposition:</u></b>	<p><u>Support:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Society of Addiction Medicine</li> <li>• Asian Americans Rise</li> <li>• County of Los Angeles</li> <li>• Eating Disorders Coalition for Research, Policy, &amp; Action</li> <li>• Legal Action Center</li> <li>• National Alliance on Mental Illness</li> <li>• National Association of Behavioral Healthcare</li> <li>• National Association for Children’s Behavioral Health</li> <li>• National Association of Counties (NACo)</li> <li>• National Association of County Behavioral Health and Developmental Disability Directors</li> <li>• National Association of Rural Mental Health</li> <li>• National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors</li> <li>• New York Junior League</li> <li>• Schizophrenia Policy Action Network</li> <li>• Stand with Asian Americans</li> <li>• Treatment Advocacy Center</li> <li>• Vibrant Emotional Health</li> </ul>

	<u>Opposition:</u> None known at this time.
<b><u>Background:</u></b>	<p>The existing prohibition on Medicaid coverage was intended to protect patients from maltreatment that occurred in large institutions. However, this policy has contributed to decreased access to needed care due to client inability to pay for behavioral health services out of pocket, reduced bed capacity from the downsizing of institutions, and increased barriers faced by counties attempting to administer healthcare systems that have the capacity to meet the needs of their communities.</p> <p>While state Medicaid waivers have provided some regulatory flexibility and temporary measures to impact the structure of behavioral health treatment, the regulations overseeing the IMD exclusion have not been revised since 1988. Consequently, various strategies to address this policy have garnered increased debate in Congress including eliminating the restriction completely, excluding unlocked facilities, and increasing the bed limit as proposed by this bill.</p> <p>According to the author, “this bipartisan bill takes a meaningful step toward closing those gaps, protecting our communities, and ensuring that those seeking help can actually get it” by expanding Medicaid coverage for psychiatric beds.</p>
<b><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></b>	The Health Care Agency could experience improved ability to contract for and support Medicaid-billable inpatient and residential behavioral health services. By allowing qualifying facilities with up to 36 beds to remain Medicaid-eligible, the bill may reduce inefficiencies associated with the 16-bed threshold and support more efficient workforce utilization. The bill aligns with existing evidence-based contracting practices and may improve access to care for Medi-Cal beneficiaries.
<i>Mandates:</i>	None identified. Implementation would require administrative and contractual adjustments to realize the bill’s benefits but does not impose a direct mandate on the County.
<i>Operations:</i>	Operational impacts may include updates to provider contracts, verification of compliance with nationally recognized evidence-based standards, potential adjustments to Medi-Cal claiming workflows, and ongoing quality and compliance monitoring. These activities are consistent with existing Health Care Agency oversight functions.
<i>Estimated Costs:</i>	The fiscal impact to the County is unknown. Potential short-term administrative costs may be associated with contract amendments, compliance verification, and billing workflow updates
<i>Estimated Revenues:</i>	Modifying or eliminating the IMD exclusion would increase Medicaid outlays, however, cost savings from increased federal spending for inpatient and long-term care services are unknown as the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has not analyzed the budgetary effects of this proposal. The bill may allow increased federal Medicaid reimbursement for qualifying inpatient and residential behavioral health services currently supported with local funds, which could reduce local fund pressure and increase federal financial participation for eligible services.

<p><b><u>Policy Platform</u></b> <b><u>References:</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>CS-7 Behavioral Health Services:</u></b> Support proposals to increase accessibility and funding for quality substance use and/or mental health services for children and adults, including prevention and harm reduction, community outreach and education, and treatment and recovery services provided in the most appropriate setting.</p> <p><b><u>CS-24 Health Care Policy:</u></b> Support health care policy implementation and modernization efforts that do not have an adverse financial impact on the County.</p>
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**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS**

**1. County Position Matrix: CEO-LA**

The tables below list the bills the Board of Supervisors has taken positions on in the 2025-26 legislative session.

State Legislation

*As of Thursday, March 19, 2026*

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Date of Board Action</b>	<b>Board Position</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b><u>AB 28</u></b>	<u>Schiavo</u>	Solid waste landfills: subsurface temperatures.	06/24/2025	<b>Oppose</b>	09/11/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>AB 262</u></b>	<u>Caloza</u>	California Individual Assistance Act.	06/24/2025	<b>Support</b>	06/11/2025 - Senate Governmental Organization
<b><u>AB 282</u></b>	<u>Pellerin</u>	Discrimination: housing: source of income.	05/06/2025	<b>Support</b>	09/11/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>AB 283</u></b>	<u>Haney</u>	In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.	08/26/2025	<b>Support if Amended</b>	09/11/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>AB 550</u></b>	<u>Petrie-Norris</u>	The California Endangered Species Act: take of species: renewable electrical generation facilities.	03/25/2025	<b>Support</b>	07/17/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>AB 762</u></b>	<u>Irwin</u>	Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition.	04/22/2025	<b>Support</b>	01/29/2026 - Senate Rules
<b><u>AB 1088</u></b>	<u>Bains</u>	Public health: kratom.	06/24/2025	<b>Support</b>	07/17/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>AB 2194</u></b>	<u>Valencia</u>	Medi-Cal: special commissions.	12/16/2025	<b>Sponsor</b>	03/02/2026 - Assembly Health
<b><u>AB 2320</u></b>	<u>Ta</u>	Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey: adaptive reuse.	12/16/2025	<b>Sponsor</b>	03/09/2026 - Assembly Housing And Community Development
<b><u>SB 296</u></b>	<u>Archuleta</u>	Property taxation: exemption: disabled veteran homeowners.	03/25/2025	<b>Support</b>	07/15/2025 - Assembly Rev. & Tax Suspense File
<b><u>SB 329</u></b>	<u>Blakespear</u>	Alcohol and drug recovery or treatment facilities: investigations.	03/25/2025	<b>Support</b>	08/28/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>SB 561</u></b>	<u>Blakespear</u>	Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act.	04/08/2025	<b>Support</b>	07/17/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>SB 569</u></b>	<u>Blakespear</u>	Department of Transportation: homeless encampments.	03/25/2025	<b>Support</b>	07/17/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>SB 577</u></b>	<u>Laird</u>	State Government.	08/25/2025	<b>Support</b>	09/11/2025 - 2 Year


<b><u>SB 623</u></b>	<u>Archuleta</u>	Property taxation: homeowners', veterans', and disabled veterans' exemptions.	03/25/2025	<b>Support</b>	01/29/2026 - Assembly Desk
<b><u>SB 741</u></b>	<u>Blakespear</u>	Coastal resources: coastal development permit: exemption: Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor.	06/24/2025	<b>Oppose</b>	07/17/2025 - 2 Year
<b><u>SB 758</u></b>	<u>Umberg</u>	Public health: nitrous oxide.	01/13/2026	<b>Sponsor</b>	01/27/2026 - Assembly Desk
<b><u>SB 936</u></b>	<u>Blakespear</u>	Nitrous oxide: sales.	12/16/2025	<b>Sponsor</b>	03/17/2026 - Senate Business, Professions And Economic Development
<b><u>SB 967</u></b>	<u>Blakespear</u>	Planning and zoning: housing element: housing units: acutely low income households.	12/16/2025	<b>Sponsor</b>	02/11/2026 - Senate Housing
<b><u>SB 1310</u></b>	<u>Choi</u>	Voter registration: prospective jurors.	12/16/2025	<b>Sponsor</b>	03/04/2026 - Senate Elections And Constitutional Amendments

\*All bills that were chaptered, vetoed, or are no longer moving have been removed.

Federal Legislation

*As of Thursday, March 19, 2026*

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Date of Board Action</b>	<b>Board Position</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b><u>H.R. 965</u></b>	<u>Sherman</u>	Housing Unhoused Disabled Veterans Act	05/20/2025	<b>Support</b>	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
<b><u>H.R. 1012</u></b>	<u>Levin</u>	Spent Fuel Prioritization Act of 2025	05/20/2025	<b>Support</b>	House Committee on Energy and Commerce
<b><u>H.R. 2483</u></b>	<u>Guthrie</u>	SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025	06/24/2025	<b>Support</b>	Became Law
<b><u>S. 1462</u></b>	<u>Curtis</u>	Fix Our Forests Act	09/23/2025	<b>Support</b>	Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
<b><u>S. 2212</u></b>	<u>Padilla</u>	Visible Identification Standards for Immigration-Based Law Enforcement (VISIBLE) Act of 2025	08/26/2025	<b>Support</b>	Senate Committee on the Judiciary

 Highlighted sections symbolize a status change.

## 2. Sacramento Legislative Report

### *Prepared by Precision Advocacy Group LLC*

This week's Sacramento update covers several major state developments with important implications for local governments, climate resilience planning, and county fiscal exposure. First, it reviews the implementation of Proposition 4, the 2024 Climate Bond, which authorized \$10 billion for statewide investments in wildfire prevention, water infrastructure, climate adaptation, habitat restoration, and community resilience. While the bond's rollout has so far moved more slowly than many local stakeholders had hoped, state leaders are beginning to establish the framework that will govern future grant opportunities, with a strong emphasis on transparency, equity, and improving access for a broader range of applicants. Because a significant share of bond funding is expected to be distributed through competitive grant programs, understanding the state's evolving priorities and application processes will be important for local agencies seeking to position projects for funding.

Second, the report highlights the recently announced 2026 Joint Megafire Prevention Package, a broad set of bills intended to expand California's wildfire mitigation toolkit through home hardening, beneficial fire, local coordination, resilience financing, and technology deployment. Taken together, these proposals signal continued legislative interest in accelerating both landscape-scale and community-level wildfire prevention strategies following the devastating 2025 fire season.

Finally, the report summarizes the Legislative Analyst's Office's overview of the governor's 2026-27 In-Home Supportive Services budget proposals, with particular attention to the administration's proposal to shift additional nonfederal cost growth to counties beginning in 2027-28. For counties, these issues reflect a common theme: the state is advancing significant policy and funding changes, but many of the practical details that will determine local impacts are still emerging.

The report underscores the importance of Orange County remaining actively engaged in the state budget process as these proposals continue to take shape. Many of the issues discussed here, particularly the implementation of Proposition 4 grant programs and the governor's IHSS cost-shift proposal, will be shaped not only by enacted statute but also by budget allocations, trailer bill language, departmental guidance, and administrative decisions that emerge over the course of the legislative session. Engagement with the administration, legislative offices, and relevant departments will be important to help ensure Orange County's priorities are reflected, to identify funding opportunities as they become available, and to respond to proposals that could increase long-term county fiscal or operational obligations. In that context, close monitoring and timely advocacy will be essential to protecting the county's interests and maximizing access to state resources.

### **Update on Prop. 4 Climate Bond**

Proposition 4, the 2024 Climate Bond, passed in November 2024 with 59.8% of the vote and authorized \$10 billion for projects that protect drinking water, reduce wildfire and flood risks, restore natural places, support healthy working lands, and expand access to parks and outdoor spaces. The bond also includes funding set-asides for several environmental priorities, including sea level rise and wildfire protection. It prioritizes lower-income communities and those most vulnerable to climate change, and requires annual audits. While some bond funds will go directly to state departments, including State Parks and the California Conservation Corps, much of the funding will support grant programs for local community projects, which may include water infrastructure, urban greening and park creation, land acquisition for wildlife habitat and public access, sustainable agricultural practices, community resilience centers, and more.

The rollout of Proposition 4 has so far emphasized methodology, with much of the funding not yet distributed. Of the \$10 billion approved by voters, approximately \$3.3 billion in Climate Bond funds

was authorized in fall 2025 through the Budget Act. This includes \$181 million in early-action funding already being used for wildfire prevention and forest resilience projects across the state.

California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) Secretary Wade Crowfoot has taken the lead on managing the rollout of bond funds and has emphasized providing broader support so that more organizations can take advantage of grant opportunities.

In a recent Assembly budget hearing, Secretary Crowfoot acknowledged that the roll out of the grant programs has been slow. He highlighted a new [online reporting tool](#) intended to improve transparency around how bond funds are being spent, promising that, in “real time,” the state will be able to report to the legislature as funding goes out the door and demonstrate how the programs are meeting their goals. He also emphasized a grantmaking philosophy designed to create a more level playing field for applicants. At the hearing, he pointed to the pre-application process currently being used by the State Conservation Board and the Wildlife Conservation Board, which allows applicants to test an idea and receive feedback before investing the time and resources needed to prepare a full application. This broader approach to reforming the grant administration process is also reflected in CNRA’s guidance documents for state departments.

**Defining Disadvantaged Communities.** Projects that benefit disadvantaged and severely disadvantaged communities are specifically prioritized in the Climate Bond, which requires that “at least 40% of the total funding made available pursuant to this division shall be invested in programs or projects that provide direct and meaningful benefits to disadvantaged communities, severely disadvantaged communities, and vulnerable populations.”

The following definitions come directly from the bond, Public Resources Code Section 90100, and will be used across 2024 Climate Bond programs. These definitions are important for applicants to note because they differ from those used under SB 535 (De León, 2012) and AB 1550 (De León, 2012), which required that at least 25% of proceeds from the state’s Cap-and-Trade Program, the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, be invested in projects that benefit disadvantaged communities, with at least 10% specifically located within those communities.

*Disadvantaged community (DAC):* A community with a median household income of less than 80 percent of the area average or less than 80 percent of statewide median household income.

*Severely disadvantaged community (SDAC):* A community with a median household income of less than 60 percent of the area average or less than 60 percent of statewide median household income.

*Vulnerable population:* A subgroup population within a region or community that faces a disproportionately heightened risk or increased sensitivity to impacts of climate change and that lacks adequate resources to cope with, adapt to, or recover from such impacts. (Note: tribes are considered vulnerable populations)

*Tribe:* A federally recognized Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized Native American tribe listed on the California Tribal Consultation List maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.

**Evaluation Framework.** The following four-step process will be used by state department staff to determine whether a proposed project for 2024 Climate Bond funding provides meaningful and direct benefits to a vulnerable population, DAC, or SDAC:

STEP 1: What benefits will the project provide?

STEP 2: Who will the project benefit?

STEP 3: Are the anticipated benefits “meaningful and direct” to (S)DAC(s) or vulnerable population(s)?

STEP 4: How to ensure the project counts toward the 40 percent requirement?

**Next Steps.** While more grant funding notices are expected to roll out later this year, the process has already begun. For example, CAL FIRE is currently [public feedback on draft guidelines](#) for Regional Wildfire and Landscape Resilience Grants, with comments due April 13. Once released, this grant opportunity will direct \$30 million in FY 2024-25 Climate Bond funding to collaborative land management partnerships and entities that have developed, planned, and are ready to implement portfolios of multi-benefit projects across a landscape.

Last year, CNRA held two webinars on the Climate Bond and has posted a number of guidance documents, though many details have yet to be released. As grant solicitations roll out over the next several years, Orange County should remain engaged in the budget and implementation process to help identify funding opportunities, track administrative decisions, and advocate for programs that reflect local priorities and needs. CNRA is also expected to offer additional workshops, technical assistance, and webinars to help applicants navigate the process.

### **Guidance Document for State Departments Managing Grant Programs:**

[https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/CNRA-Website/Files/Bonds/Prop-4/10Oct2025\\_Climate\\_Bond\\_Implementation\\_Guide.pdf](https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/CNRA-Website/Files/Bonds/Prop-4/10Oct2025_Climate_Bond_Implementation_Guide.pdf)

A variety of mapping tools are outlined in the [guidance document](#) and can be used to assist applicants identify disadvantage and vulnerable communities that would benefit.

CalEnviroScreen and the California Climate Investments Priority Populations Mapping Tool: [https://gis.carb.arb.ca.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=5dc1218631fa46bc8d340b8e82548a6a&page=Priority-Populations-4\\_0](https://gis.carb.arb.ca.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=5dc1218631fa46bc8d340b8e82548a6a&page=Priority-Populations-4_0)

*\*Note: The Priority Populations Mapping Tool cannot be used to identify DACs or SDACs for Climate Bond funding because the definitions used in Proposition 4 differ from those used under SB 535 (De León, 2012) and AB 1550 (De León, 2012). However, when paired with climate hazard exposure information, these tools may still help applicants better understand a population's vulnerability.*

## **Joint Megafire Prevention Package**

Earlier this month, a bipartisan group of legislators unveiled the 2026 “Joint Megafire Prevention Package,” a coordinated set of more than a dozen Senate and Assembly bills aimed at reducing wildfire risk through home hardening, resilience financing, expanded fire mitigation programs, beneficial fire, and new firefighting technologies. Led by Senators Ben Allen (D-Santa Monica), Josh Becker (D-Menlo Park), and Henry Stern (D-Los Angeles), along with Assemblymembers Steve Bennett (D-Ventura), Damon Connolly (D-San Rafael), and Chris Rogers (D-Santa Rosa), the package is being described by its supporters as one of the most comprehensive wildfire prevention efforts introduced in recent years and comes in response to the 2025 Los Angeles megafires. Collectively, the package seeks to strengthen both landscape-scale and built-environment resilience while increasing local capacity, tribal participation, and access to tools that can help communities better prepare for future megafires.

The package includes the following legislation:

### **AB 1699 (Rogers) Good Fire Act: Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: burn bosses: California Environmental Quality Act**

Replaces the temporary Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program with the permanent Good Fire Act, expands eligibility for liability coverage to most individuals and entities other than CAL FIRE and the federal government, and eases participation by removing CAL FIRE burn-plan approval when a burn boss has already approved the plan. It would also require periodic burn boss recertification, direct

CAL FIRE to expand certification pathways and instructors, allow the department to waive certain pre-burn site inspections or modify permit precautions for qualified applicants, create a CEQA exemption for CAL FIRE assistance actions on qualifying prescribed fire and cultural burning projects, require priority for certain nonpublic and tribal burns if the fund is oversubscribed, and prohibit state grant makers from disallowing overtime or double-time pay for workers on beneficial fire projects.  
*Status:* Scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee on March 23

**AB 1891 (Connolly) Forestry: Beneficial Fire Capacity Program**

Creates a new Beneficial Fire Capacity Program within CAL FIRE to expand training, organizational capacity, and support for community-led beneficial fire efforts, including those led by tribes, nonprofits, colleges, resource conservation districts, volunteer fire districts, and other local entities. The bill would require at least 10% of specified continuously appropriated Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund monies to be used for the program, direct the department to provide both direct awards and competitive grants for implementation, capacity building, research, innovation, and training, reserve at least 25% of funding for California Native American tribes or tribally or indigenous-led organizations, and require technical assistance, longer grant terms, reduced application and reporting burdens, and public reporting on funded entities, outcomes, and future funding needs.  
*Status:* Scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee on March 23

**AB 1934 (Bennett) State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program**

Expands existing wildfire mitigation law by requiring the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee, by January 1, 2028, to create a voluntary home hardening certification program for existing homes. The program would identify eligible home hardening and defensible space measures that property owners could complete during renovations or other property improvements to better protect structures from wildfire and move older homes closer to current wildland-urban interface building standards.  
*Status:* Scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Emergency Management Committee on March 23

**AB 1960 (Bennett) Wildfire Prevention Grants Program: identified cohesive fire communities**

Allows a neighborhood or other distinct community to qualify as an "identified cohesive fire community" if at least 50% of its homes are certified under a State Fire Marshal-approved home hardening certification program by June 1, 2027. Beginning in 2028-29, communities with that designation could apply for and receive a portion of Wildfire Prevention Grants Program funding, with the bill authorizing CAL FIRE to allocate up to 20% of appropriated grant funds to those communities for hazardous fuels reduction, wildfire prevention planning, education, and related wildfire resilience activities.  
*Status:* Awaiting hearings in the Assembly Natural Resources and Emergency Management committees

**AB 1964 (Bennett) State Fire Marshal: county recorder: home hardening**

Requires county recorders to maintain construction records related to home hardening and direct the State Fire Marshal, by January 1, 2030, to prepare a statewide report on homes in moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in both state and local responsibility areas. The report would have to identify how many homes are located in each zone, how many meet home hardening criteria versus still need upgrades by county and responsibility area, and the estimated cost to bring noncompliant homes up to California Wildland-Urban Interface Code standards, with the final report posted online and submitted to the legislature by July 1, 2030.  
*Status:* Awaiting hearing in the Assembly Emergency Management Committee

**AB 1971 (Bennett) Property tax: exclusion from reassessment: home hardening retrofitting improvements**

Excludes up to \$100,000 in qualifying home hardening retrofit work from property tax reassessment, meaning specified wildfire-safety improvements to an existing home would not be treated as "new construction" for Proposition 13 purposes. Eligible improvements would include Class A roofs,

multiplane windows, vent screening, defensible space, and noncombustible fences, decks, siding, eaves, and doors, but would not include square-footage expansions. To claim the exclusion, the property owner would need a home hardening certification from the Office of the State Fire Marshal or the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety and would have to timely notify the assessor and submit supporting documentation.

*Status:* Scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee on April 6

**AB 1986 (Bennett) Residential property insurance: home hardening**

Requires residential property insurers, when providing a premium quote for a home, to give the requester two quotes, one reflecting the property in its current condition and one reflecting the price if the property were certified as “hardened” under a home hardening certification program established or approved by the State Fire Marshal. This is intended to show consumers the potential insurance cost difference associated with completing qualifying wildfire-hardening improvements.

*Status:* Awaiting hearing in the Assembly Insurance Committee

**AB 2013 (Bennett) Fire risk areas: water suppliers: emergency preparedness plan**

Requires water suppliers serving more than 100 customers in moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zones to prepare and regularly update an emergency preparedness plan for red flag warnings, extreme weather, power outages, and other emergencies that could disrupt water service. The plan would have to assess minimum tank levels and pump capacity needed to maintain customer service and firefighting supply, identify which pumps have or need backup power, describe alternative water sources, and inventory infrastructure such as pipelines, tanks, pumps, backup power facilities, and fire-hardening needs; plans and updates would be submitted to the county, and utilities already filing emergency response plans with the Public Utilities Commission would need to incorporate this new plan into those submissions.

*Status:* Awaiting hearings in the Assembly Emergency Management and Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials committees

**SB 894 (Allen) Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance**

Adds a new state financing tool for wildfire mitigation by creating the California Wildfire Resilience Loan Program under the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. While existing law already directs OES and CAL FIRE to run a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program that promotes structure hardening and retrofits, this bill would authorize the authority to provide financial assistance for wildfire resilience projects, including home hardening and defensible space improvements, so property owners and other eligible participants have access to financing to reduce wildfire risk and losses.

*Status:* Awaiting assignment to a policy committee in the Senate

**SB 911 (Becker) Transfer of real property: fire hazard severity zones: compliance documentation**

Strengthens existing wildfire disclosure and defensible space compliance requirements in real estate transactions by adding a post-sale enforcement step. Under current law, if a seller in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone lacks documentation showing the property complies with fire safety or vegetation management requirements, the buyer may agree in writing to obtain compliance documentation after closing. This bill would require the seller to notify the local fire department, or CAL FIRE for property in a state responsibility area, about that agreement and the buyer’s obligation. If compliance documentation is not received or otherwise certified within one year after close of escrow, the local fire department or CAL FIRE would have to inspect the property, and local fire departments would be allowed to prioritize inspections and reinspections based on specified factors.

*Status:* Scheduled to be heard in the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 24

**SB 973 (Becker) Wildfire County Coordinator Program**

Codifies and expands the Wildfire County Coordinator Program by requiring CAL FIRE to establish the program and contract with the California Fire Safe Council to administer it statewide. The bill

would formalize county-level support for wildfire prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and recovery activities, including evacuation planning, smoke mitigation, home hardening, defensible space, fuels reduction, public education, and community resilience planning. It would also require CAL FIRE to develop statewide guidance, risk modeling standards, and planning tools for county wildfire assessments and resilience plans, while the coordinators would help counties prioritize projects, coordinate with local, tribal, regional, and federal partners, improve access to state and federal funding, reduce home-hardening costs through standardized practices and bulk purchasing, and collect data on mitigation activities, costs, and outcomes.

*Status:* Scheduled to be heard in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee on March 24

**SB 1079 (Stern) Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: Fire Innovation Unit**

Creates a new Fire Innovation Unit within CAL FIRE, headed by a Deputy Director of Wildfire Innovation, to serve as the state's central hub for wildfire technology research, coordination, procurement, testing, and deployment through January 1, 2033, contingent on legislative funding. The unit would include an Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development, an Innovation, Outreach, and Coordination Program, and a Rapid Acquisition and Deployment Program, and would be authorized to evaluate emerging technologies, run pilots and demonstrations, establish testbeds, issue grants, partner with public and private entities, and use flexible contracting to move proven wildfire technologies from pilot to operational use more quickly, including follow-on contracts without a separate competitive solicitation in specified cases. The bill would also require annual reports to the governor and legislature on technologies reviewed, performance and cost-effectiveness findings, and partnerships and funding leveraged.

*Status:* Awaiting hearings in the Senate Natural Resources and Water and Emergency Management committees

**SB 1404 (Stern) Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan: implementation strategy**

Makes a targeted change to the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force's existing implementation strategy requirements by specifying that the statewide framework for community fire risk reduction and adaptation must include quantified, risk-based planning and outcomes-based performance metrics. In practice, this would move existing law beyond a general requirement for performance measures and require a more data-driven framework to help local and regional programs assess risk, prioritize projects, and measure whether wildfire resilience efforts are producing meaningful results.

*Status:* Awaiting hearing in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

**Legislative Analyst's Office: In-Home Supportive Services**

The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) released its [overview](#) of the governor's In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) budget this week, highlighting continued cost pressure on counties even though the state has historically absorbed a growing share of nonfederal IHSS costs under the maintenance-of-effort structure. The governor's 2026-27 budget proposes approximately \$12.5 billion General Fund for IHSS, an increase of \$1.1 billion year over year, driven largely by caseload growth, rising hourly costs, and increased hours per case. The LAO indicates those assumptions appear reasonable. For Orange County, this means IHSS cost growth remains a significant county-state fiscal issue even before any new policy changes are adopted.

The most significant potential impact to Orange County is the governor's proposal to shift the nonfederal cost of growth in IHSS hours per case to counties beginning in 2027-28. The administration estimates the change would save the state about \$233 million in 2027-28 and more than \$800 million by 2029-30. However, the LAO notes that the mechanics of the proposal remain unclear. Depending on how it is ultimately structured, Orange County could either bear costs if its average authorized hours exceed a statewide baseline or share in statewide growth in hours per case based on its portion of the overall IHSS caseload. Either scenario could create significant fiscal exposure for the county.

The brief also underscores that counties conduct the assessments that determine authorized hours, and the administration argues counties should therefore bear greater fiscal responsibility for growth in hours per case. At the same time, the LAO cautions that differences in authorized hours across counties do not necessarily indicate over-authorizations. Variation may reflect demographics, disability severity, protective supervision needs, and other local conditions. Any new county fiscal obligation should be evaluated in the context of actual recipient needs rather than statewide averages alone.

The governor's other two IHSS proposals are narrower in scope but still relevant. First, the budget proposes eliminating the Permanent Back-Up Provider System, with estimated ongoing savings of \$3.5 million, largely because program utilization has been much lower than anticipated. Second, the budget proposes automatically terminating IHSS when Medi-Cal eligibility is lost due to noncompliance, which is estimated to save \$86 million ongoing. The LAO raises concerns that this change could lead to service disruptions and inequities, particularly because counties currently handle these cases differently. The proposal could carry operational and client-service implications if recipients lose coverage and need assistance restoring eligibility quickly.

More broadly, the LAO explains that the current MOE has shifted a growing share of nonfederal IHSS costs to the state over time, but the governor's hours-per-case proposal would reverse part of that trend by shifting future cost growth to counties outside the existing MOE framework. That is the central issue Orange County should monitor, not only the overall growth in IHSS costs, but whether the state is beginning to rebalance long-term fiscal responsibility back onto counties in a way that could materially affect local budgets.

## Upcoming Hearings

Agendas are typically posted on the committee websites in the [Assembly](#) and [Senate](#) a few days prior to the hearings. To view hearings after they take place, you may access them in the [Assembly](#) or [Senate](#) media archives where they are generally available within a few hours of committee adjournment.

***Monday, March 23, 2026, 3:45 p.m.***

***Assembly State of the Judiciary***

Assembly Chamber

The California State Assembly and Senate will convene a Joint Convention in the Assembly Chamber on Monday, March 23, 2026, at 3:45 p.m. for the State of the Judiciary address

***Tuesday, March 24, 2026, 9:00 a.m.***

***Assembly Joint Hearing Budget Subcommittee No. 3 on Education Finance and Subcommittee No. 2 on Human Services***

State Capitol, Room 447

Early Childhood Education

5180 Department of Social Services

6100 California Department of Education

January Budget proposals for Early Childhood Education

State of Universal Preschool Oversight

***Tuesday, March 24, 2026, 1:30 p.m.***

***Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 5 on State Administration***

State Capitol, Room 447

8955 Department of Veterans Affairs

0855 Gambling Control Commission

1115 Department of Cannabis Control

1045 Cannabis Control Appeals Panel

2100 Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control  
1110 Department of Consumer Affairs Regulatory Boards  
1111 Department of Consumer Affairs

**Tuesday, March 24, 2026, 1:30 p.m.**

**Assembly Joint Legislative Audit**

State Capitol, Room 126

Hearing to Consider New Audit Requests

I. Presentation by the State Auditor

Status Report

Work in Progress

II. Audit Requests for Consideration (Heard in Sign-In Order)

1. 2026–106 Orange County Board of Education – Public Administration Oversight (Senator Umberg)

2. 2026–108 Department of Motor Vehicles – License Revocation (Assembly Member Lackey)

3. 2026–124 Proposition 28 – Implementation (Assembly Member Quirk-Silva)

4. 2026–126 Public Utilities Commission – Utility Timeliness Oversight (Senator Allen)

5. 2026–133 Department of Transportation – State Route 710 Extension Project (Senator Perez)

6. 2026–134 California Fusion Centers – State and Local Oversight (Senator Cervantes)

**Tuesday, March 24, 2026, 1:30 p.m.**

**Senate Transportation**

1021 O Street, Room 1200

Informational Hearing: Autonomous Vehicles in California: An Overview

**Wednesday, March 25, 2026, 1:30 p.m.**

**Assembly Joint Hearing Budget Subcommittee No. 2 on Human Services and Budget  
Subcommittee No. 1 on Health**

State Capitol, Room 444

0530 California Health and Human Services Agency

4260 Department of Health Care Services

5180 Department of Social Services

4170 California Department of Aging

Impacts of Federal and State Changes on Aging Californians

5180 Department of Social Services

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program

Adult Protective Services (APS) and Home Safe

Proposal to Expand Home Safe to All Elders at Risk of Homelessness

Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) Program

Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)

Community Care Expansion Program

All Related January Governor's Budget Proposals

4170 California Department of Aging

Older Californians Act and Older Americans Act Funding

Trends and Responses to Senior Rural Suicides

All Related January Governor's Budget Proposals

Expected Impacts of Federal H.R. 1 on People Served in These Programs and Proposals to Reduce Harm in California

**Thursday, March 26, 2026, 9:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of session**

**Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 3 on Health and Human Services**

1021 O Street, Room 1200

4260 Department of Health Care Services

Medi-Cal - Program and Budget Overview

Medi-Cal - Provider Rates and Access

Medi-Cal - Managed Care  
Medi-Cal - Dental Services  
Medi-Cal - Pharmacy  
4800 California Health Benefit Exchange

## Grant Opportunities

Below is a list of the latest grant opportunities released by the state. All opportunities for local jurisdictions may be found [here](#).

Application deadline: 5/18/26 17:00

Title: [2026/27 Effectiveness Monitoring Committee Request for Research Proposals to test the California Forest Practice Rules and related regulations](#)

State Agency / Department: [Board of Forestry](#)

Match Funding? No

Estimated Total Funding: \$1,111,459

Funding Method: Reimbursement(s)

Application deadline: 4/30/26 15:00

Title: [Division of Boating and Waterways Local Assistance Surrendered and Abandoned Vessel Exchange Grant Program FY26](#)

State Agency / Department: [Department of Parks and Recreation](#)

Match Funding? 10%

Estimated Total Funding: \$1,000,000

Funding Method: Reimbursement(s)

## Governor's Press Releases

Below is a list of the governor's press releases beginning March 11.

**March 18:** [Governor Newsom announces next round of television tax credits, adding animated and competition shows for the first time](#)

**March 17:** [Governor Gavin Newsom announces appointments 3.17.2026](#)

- Thomas Boon, of Fair Oaks, has been appointed Director of the Division of Enterprise Information Services at the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Lindy Harrington, of Sacramento, has been appointed Chief Deputy Director for Policy and Program Support at the California Department of Health Care Services
- Cynthia "Cindy" Mendonza, of El Dorado Hills, has been appointed Chief Deputy Executive Director at the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank
- Jessica Russell, of Davis, has been appointed Labor Relations Officer at the California Department of Human Resources

**March 16:** [What they are saying: Overwhelming support for Governor Newsom's historic expansion of March 16: California's behavioral health capacity and treatment](#)

**March 16:** [Here's how California Paralympians represented Team USA at Milano Cortina 2026](#)

**March 13:** [Governor Newsom condemns and vows to fight Trump for exploiting Iran war crisis of his own making to harm California's coastline](#)

**March 13:** [Governor Newsom highlights mental health resources for veterans as Middle East conflict continues](#)

**March 13:** [New report highlights California's vital work to recharge groundwater](#)

**March 12:** [Governor Newsom announces more than \\$23 million to increase access to farm-fresh food for CalFresh, WIC, and Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program recipients](#)

**March 11:** [Ahead of schedule: Governor Newsom's Prop 1 is exceeding goals to expand capacity and treatment statewide, helping 5M+ Californians](#)

### 3. Washington D.C. Legislative Report

#### *Prepared by Townsend Public Affairs*

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY

##### [Negotiations Restart on the Department of Homeland Security Shutdown](#)

Negotiations restarted this week on funding for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which has been partially shut down for over a month. Disagreements over potential reforms to immigration enforcement agencies Democrats have been pushing for following multiple incidents in Minnesota continue to impede bipartisan efforts to fund the agency. Immigration enforcement agencies under DHS received \$140 billion in supplemental funding in HR 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, and have been largely immune from the impacts of the shutdown. Affected agencies include the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), and some Coast Guard civilians.

On March 16, Democrats [sent](#) a new offer to the White House, which produced its “final” offer at the start of March. Rep. Rosa DeLauro, Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Committee also [introduced](#) a discharge petition trying to force a vote on a scaled down Homeland Security bill funding all but the immigration enforcement agencies through the end of the Fiscal Year on September 30.

Senate Majority Leader John Thune [stated](#) the White House has made significant concessions and stressed that progress is being made.

##### [Voter ID Bill Challenges Senate Calendar, Potential Impacts for Counties](#)

[S 1383](#), a veterans bill amended to become the SAVE America Act saw significant debate in the Senate starting on March 17 following [pressure](#) from the President to consider it on the Senate floor.

The bill is unlikely to meet the 60 vote threshold to end debate and proceed, though Senate Majority Leader John Thune [agreed](#) to open debate on the bill, which due to Senate rules is unlimited. A group of conservative supporters of the bill have vowed to continue debate for as long as necessary to pass the legislation.

The bill is a voter ID law that among other things would wipe all current voter rolls, and require citizens to re-register in-person with either a passport or birth certificate. It contains no advance appropriations to provide counties, which administer most voter rolls and vital records across the country, additional funding to re-register and complete enhanced eligibility verification for voters. The bill also requires matching identification to be presented when a voter goes to cast their ballot.

Democrats argue that the bill would disenfranchise large numbers of Americans who do not have a passport, or would have to locate both their birth certificate and any name change documents made following marriage.

#### EXECUTIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY

##### [DOT and FAA Suspend Use of Visual Separation for Airplanes and Helicopters](#)

On March 18, the Department of Transportation (DOT) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) [announced](#) the publication of a [general notice](#) to suspend the use of visual separation between airplanes and helicopters. This follows a year-long investigation into the causes of the crash between a passenger plane and a military helicopter in early 2025 over Washington, DC.

The [new notice](#) requires air traffic controllers maintain affirmative radar contact with helicopters, regardless of military operational status. The Department of Defense (DoD) has [pushed back](#) against the ROTOR Act, a draft bill that would require military helicopters to use civilian visible transponders while training in US airspace and make other reforms, expressing concern it would inhibit covert operations and training. It is unclear whether or not DoD/Military aircraft will be required to abide by the updated general notice.

##### [Orange County Delegation Press Releases](#)

- Sen. Alex Padilla – March 14, 2026: [Padilla Condemns Trump Admin's Illegal Use of Emergency Powers to Harm California's Central Coast - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – March 12, 2026: [Padilla, Schiff Introduce Bill to Transfer Land to Pechanga Band of Indians - Senator Alex Padilla](#)

- Sen. Alex Padilla – March 12, 2026: [Padilla Statement on 21st Century ROAD to Housing Act - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – March 12, 2026: [Padilla Continues to Reject Funding for Trump’s ICE and CBP - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 15, 2026: [WATCH: “It Isn’t Worth the Costs,” Sen. Schiff Slams the Burden Trump’s Iran War is Putting on American Families, Servicemembers on NBC’s Meet the Press](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 13, 2026: [NEWS: Sen. Schiff, Reps. Thompson, Valadao Lead Calls for USDA Assistance for Peach Farmers](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 13, 2026: [NEWS: Schiff, Kaine, Gallego Introduce War Powers Resolution for Cuba](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 13, 2026: [ICYMI: Axios: Sen. Schiff “drafting AI guardrails for autonomous weapons, domestic spying”](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 13, 2026: [WATCH: Senate Republicans Block Sens. Schiff, Padilla’s Bill to Reopen FEMA](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 12, 2026: [WATCH: Senate Republicans Block Sens. Schiff, Padilla’s Bill to Reopen FEMA](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 12, 2026: [NEWS: Sen. Schiff Introduces Corruption Clawback Act to Recover Taxpayer Dollars Paid in Malign Settlements with Donald Trump](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – March 12, 2026: [NEWS: Schiff, Booker, Kaine, Murphy, Baldwin, Duckworth Lay Out Demand to Thune for Immediate Hearings on Iran War Following Introduction of New War Powers Resolutions](#)
- Rep. Mike Levin – March 12, 2026: [Rep. Mike Levin Reintroduces Bipartisan Bill to Coordinate Global Pandemic Response to Antimicrobial Resistance | U.S. Congressman Mike Levin](#)
- Rep. Derek Tran – March 12, 2026: [ICYMI: Leader Hakeem Jeffries Joins U.S. Representative Derek Tran for Roundtable Discussion with Veterans, Local Leaders | Representative Derek Tran](#)
- Rep. Derek Tran – March 12, 2026: [Representative Tran Brings Over \\$3 Million to Cerritos for Del Amo Bridge Boulevard Renovations | Representative Derek Tran](#)
- Rep. Lou Correa – March 12, 2026: [DEM LEADER JEFFRIES JOINS CORREA, TRAN FOR VETERAN ROUNDTABLE | U.S. Congressman Lou Correa of California](#)

### Legislation Introduced by the Orange County Delegation

Bill Number	Bill Title	Introduction Date	Sponsor	Bill Description	Latest Major Action
S. 4075	Continuing Resolution for FEMA	3/12/2026	Sen. Alex Padilla	A bill to make continuing appropriations for Federal Emergency Management Agency pay and operations in the event of a Federal Government shutdown, and for other purposes.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Action Date: 3/12/2026

S. 4094	No Official Title available yet.	3/12/2026	Sen. Adam Schiff	A bill to require the Attorney General to recover certain payments made to the President.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Action Date: 3/12/2026
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If you or your staff have any questions or require additional information on any of the items in this bulletin, please contact Peter DeMarco at 714-834-5777.