Legislative Bulletin

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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 June 24, 2025, the Board of Supervisors will consider the following actions:

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. **OPPOSE – AB 28 (Schiavo): Solid Waste Landfills: subsurface temperatures.**

2. **SUPPORT – AB 70 (Aguiar-Curry): Solid Waste: Organic Waste Diversion: Biomethane.**

3. **SUPPORT – AB 262 (Caloza): California Individual Assistance Act.**

4. **SUPPORT – AB 607 (Rodriguez): CalWORKs: Home Visiting Program.**

5. **SUPPORT – AB 689 (Rubio): Foster Youth: Disaster aid assistance.**

6. **SUPPORT – AB 1088 (Bains): Public Health: Kratom.**

7. **SUPPORT – AB 1131 (Ta): General Plan: Annual Report: Congregate Care for the Elderly.**

8. **SUPPORT – SB 346 (Durazo): Local Agencies: Transit Occupancy Taxes: Short-Term Rental Facilitator.**

9. **CHANGE POSITION FROM SUPPORT TO OPPOSE – SB 741 (Blakespear): Coastal Resources: Coastal Development Permit: Exemption: Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor**

10. **SUPPORT – H.R. 2483 (Guthrie): SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025**

11. **Receive and File Legislative Bulletin**

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

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

1. **OPPOSE – AB 28 (Schiavo): Solid Waste Landfills: subsurface temperatures.**

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 28	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Amended: May 6, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Pilar Schiavo (AD – 40)		
SUBJECT:	Solid Waste Landfills: subsurface temperatures.		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Senate Rules Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**OC Waste & Recycling**		
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**OPPOSE**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**OPPOSE**		
Current Law:	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, generally regulates the disposal, management, and recycling of solid waste, as defined. The act authorizes the department to certify a local enforcement agency and requires the department and certified local enforcement agencies to perform specified functions with regard to the regulation of solid waste management, including issuing and enforcing solid waste facility permits. The act prohibits a person from operating a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit, as provided. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 charges the State Air Resources Board with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emission of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as provided. Pursuant to that authority, the state board adopted regulations governing methane emissions from solid waste landfills. The regulations require an owner or operator of those landfills to install and operate a gas collection and control system that is routed to a gas control device, as provided. The regulations define “gas control device” to mean a device used to		

	dispose of or treat collected landfill gas, including, but not limited to, an enclosed flare. The regulations require a flare to be equipped and be monitored with continuous recording temperature sensors.
Proposed Law:	If the gas temperature is 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, this bill would require the operator of the landfill to take specified actions, including filing a corrective action plan. If the gas temperature is 146 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery forming and leading a multiagency coordination group to investigate the subsurface elevated landfill gas temperature and provide advice on how to resolve it and the inclusion of that advice in a corrective action plan by the operator or the local enforcement agency, as specified. By requiring a local enforcement agency to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. If the gas temperature is 162 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, the bill would require additional actions, including, but not limited to, the issuance of a corrective action order. The bill would make it a crime to provide a false certification that a violation subject to a corrective action order is corrected. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. If an operator of a solid waste landfill fails to incorporate the multiagency coordination group advice into a corrective action plan or fails to provide notice of a sustained gas temperature by the specified due date, the bill would require the department or a local enforcement agency to impose a penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day. The bill would require the department or local enforcement agency to impose a penalty not to exceed $1,000,000 for each week that gas temperature is 162 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days, if specified criteria are met. The bill would require all penalties to be deposited into the Landfill Subsurface Fire Mitigation Account, which the bill would create, to be used upon appropriation by the Legislature to mitigate harm to a person or community adversely affected by a solid waste landfill with a gas temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for longer than 60 days. The bill would require any permit suspended pursuant to these provisions to be reinstated when, among others, gas temperature decreases to below 131 degrees Fahrenheit for 60 days or longer. This bill would require an operator of a solid waste landfill to reimburse public entities for their costs, as specified.
Prior Legislative Votes:	Assembly Floor (Y:56 N:9 A:14) Assembly Appropriations Committee (Y:11 N:3 A:1) Assembly Natural Resources Committee (Y: 11 N:3 A:0)
Vote Threshold:	Majority
State Mandated Local Program:	Yes
Fiscal Committee:	Yes
Support and Opposition:	**Support** • Breast Cancer Prevention Partners

	• California Communities Against Toxics • California League of Conservation Voters - Environmental Voters • Californians Against Waste • Central California Environmental Justice Network • Citizens for Chiquita Canyon Closure • California Climate Action Voters • Climate Reality Project, Orange County Chapter • Coalition for Clean Air • Greenaction • Elder Climate Action, NorCal Chapter • San Francisco Baykeeper • Santa Cruz Climate Action Network • Elders Climate Action, Southern California Chapter **Opposition** • California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance • Republic Services - Western Region • Resource Recovery Coalition of California • Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) • Waste Management, Inc.
Background:	AB 28 addresses subsurface temperatures in solid waste landfills, requiring operators to monitor and report gas temperatures. If temperatures reach or exceed 131°F for more than 60 days, the bill mandates specific actions, including corrective action plans and notifications to local agencies and residents. This bill was originally posed to address specific issues related to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill in Los Angeles, however, the bill was amended to be a statewide mandate. The bill as drafted overlaps existing regulations and oversight authorities.
Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	AB 28 requires solid waste landfill operators to continuously monitor subsurface gas temperatures and provide data publicly and to enforcement agencies. If temperatures reach 131°F for over 60 days, operators must file corrective action plans. Higher temperatures (146°F+) trigger multi-agency investigations and a focus on resolving the issue, while even higher temperatures can lead to corrective action orders and significant penalties. This bill as drafted overlaps existing regulations and oversight authorities already in place for landfill operations and temperature monitoring. This bill will further complicate regulatory monitoring and landfill operations due to the overlaps noted above. In addition, monitoring areas noted in the regulations poses safety hazards to personnel as monitoring would be required on active landfill operational areas. Additionally, monitoring temperatures in these areas is unrealistic as the monitoring area would be over exposed waste. The vast changes and penalties imposed are unnecessary for Orange County as this is not a statewide issue and only a result of a specific landfill.
Mandates:	Mandatory Actions Based on Temperature: **131°F for 60 plus days:** Landfill operators must file a corrective action plan and provide notifications to the local enforcement agency and county **146° for 60 plus days:**

	A multiagency coordination group, led by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), investigates the issue and advises on its resolution, which must be incorporated into the corrective action plan. **162° for 60 plus days:** Permits to operate the landfill can be suspended or revoked, and corrective action orders may be issued
Operations:	• This would impact operations due to the additional monitoring requirements and also pose safety hazards to OCWR personnel due to the monitoring areas being required. • Monitoring is already being conducted at the site per regulations and the bill as drafted proposes overlaps not only within monitoring but reporting authorities. • Will pose increased reporting. • Due to overlap in oversight as proposed, could lead to confusion and increased time when responding to potential areas of concern.
Estimated Costs:	**Penalties and Mitigation:** • Failure to comply with requirements can result in daily penalties, potentially up to $10,000, and substantial weekly penalties (up to $1,000,000) for prolonged high temperatures.
Estimated Revenues:	N/A
Policy Platform References:	GS-6 Burdensome Regulatory Requirements: 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.

2. SUPPORT – AB 70 (Aguiar-Curry): Solid Waste: Organic Waste Diversion: Biomethane.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 70	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Amended: May 23, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Cecilia Aguiar-Curry (AD – 4)		
SUBJECT:	Solid waste: organic waste: diversion: biomethane.		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Senate Rules Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**OC Waste & Recycling**		
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 generally regulates solid waste disposal, management, and recycling. The act requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires that element to include a 50% solid waste diversion requirement, as specified, and provides that up to 10% may be achieved through biomass conversion under certain conditions, with biomass conversion defined as the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by certain means from specified materials. One of the conditions for using biomass conversion to satisfy a portion of the solid waste diversion requirement is that pyrolysis not be included in the source reduction and recycling element. Pyrolysis is not defined for that purpose or for other purposes in the act. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations, as specified, to achieve the reduction in the organic waste disposed of in landfills. The department's regulations provide for, among other things, the calculation by the department of recovered organic waste product procurement targets for each local jurisdiction and a list of eligible recovered organic waste products for purposes of the procurement targets.		

Proposed Law:	This bill would define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of oxygen. This bill would require the department, no later than January 1, 2027, to amend regulations to include, as a recovered organic waste product attributable to a local jurisdiction's procurement target, pipeline biomethane converted exclusively from organic waste.
Prior Legislative Votes:	Assembly Floor (Y:56 N:9 A:14) Assembly Appropriations Committee (Y:11 N:3 A:1) Assembly Natural Resources Committee (Y: 11 N:3 A:0)
Vote Threshold:	Majority
State Mandated Local Program:	No
Fiscal Committee:	Yes
Support and Opposition:	**Support** • Anaergia Services • Bioenergy Association of California • California Association of Sanitation Agencies • County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County • Electrochaea • Marin Sanitary Service • Monterey One Water • Northeast-western Energy Systems • Raven SR • Resource Recovery Coalition of California • SeaHold • Sevana Bioenergy • Southern California Gas Company • Stellar J • TSS Consultants **Opposition** • None on file.
Background:	Under the California Integrated Waste Management Act, cities, counties, and regional agencies are required to develop source reduction and recycling elements as part of their integrated waste management plans. These plans must include a 50% solid waste diversion requirement, with up to 10% of that diversion achievable through biomass conversion. However, pyrolysis has historically been excluded from this definition. Additionally, SB 1383 requires jurisdictions to procure specific amounts of eligible recycled material to meet annual procurement targets. Adding biomethane to the approved list will assist jurisdictions in meeting their procurement targets by allowing additional options for procurement.
Department Comments, Impact on	AB 70 is a step towards enhancing California's waste management practices and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. While the bill's implementation may require adjustments from landfill operations, it also presents opportunities for innovation and alignment with the state's sustainability goals. Additionally,

Area(s) of Responsibility:	allowing biomethane from organic waste as an approved SB 1383 procurement product will give jurisdictions another procurement option to assist them in meeting their SB 1383 annual Procurement Target.
Mandates:	Key Provisions of AB 70 • Biomethane Utilization: AB 70 seeks to define pyrolysis as the thermal decomposition of material at elevated temperatures in the absence or near absence of oxygen. This definition could pave the way for integrating pyrolysis-derived biomethane into California's renewable energy portfolio. • Organic Waste Diversion: The bill supports the diversion of organic waste from landfills, aligning with the state's broader goals to reduce methane emissions and promote sustainable waste management practices.
Operations:	AB 70 reinforces the requirements of SB 1383, which mandates a reduction in organic waste going to landfills. This means: • **Less organic material (food scraps, yard waste)** entering landfills. • Assists in meeting division goals. • Provides additional opportunities/methods to meet Sb 1383 Procurement targets.
Estimated Costs:	To comply with AB 70 and related organic diversion mandates: • If landfill operations fail to meet new requirements **financial penalties could be imposed if they do not meet division numbers.**
Estimated Revenues:	N/A
Policy Platform References:	GS-6 Burdensome Regulatory Requirements: 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. IN-50 Waste Management Operations: Support proposals that streamline regulations and permitting, and provide funding for solid waste, organics recycling, and hazardous waste disposal. Support efforts to secure additional funding streams for smart landfill systems.

3. SUPPORT – AB 262 (Caloza): California Individual Assistance Act.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 262	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Amended: May 23, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Jessica Caloza (AD – 52)		
SUBJECT:	California Individual Assistance Act		
BILL SPONSOR:	League of California Cities		
STATUS:	Senate Rules Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**CEO Legislative Affairs**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	The California Disaster Assistance Act allows the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to oversee a disaster assistance program. This program provides financial support to local governments for expenses caused by disaster events.		
Proposed Law:	AB 262 would establish the California Individual Assistance Act, which will offer support to local agencies, non-profits, and individuals recovering from disasters. Funding for this program is dependent on appropriation by the Legislature. Additionally, the act will direct the California Office of Emergency Services to prioritize state disaster relief for communities that do not qualify for federal assistance programs.		
Prior Legislative Votes:	Assembly Floor (Y:63 N:11 A:5) Assembly Appropriations Committee (Y:11 N:3 A: 1) Assembly Emergency Management Committee (Y: 5 N:2 A: 0)		
Vote Threshold:	2/3rd		
State Mandated Local Program:	No		
Fiscal Committee:	Yes		

Support and Opposition:	**Support** • California Apartment Association • California Contract Cities Association • City of Agoura Hills • City of Norwalk • City of Rio Dell • City of Thousand Oaks • League of California Cities **Opposition** • None on file.
Background:	Natural disasters like wildfires, floods, earthquakes, and extreme weather events are on the rise in California. While there is a program in place to assist local agencies during these emergencies, there is currently no mechanism to support individuals and families who lack the resources to recover, especially when federal disaster aid is available. AB 262 seeks to address this issue by establishing a program that provides direct financial assistance to individuals, local agencies, and community-based organizations affected by disasters.
Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	OCPW's Emergency Management team supports AB 262's intent to address long standing gaps in California's disaster recovery system. Given the additional detail needed to put the program into practice, OCPW has identified the following requirements that would enable a successful program: 1. **Allow local reimbursement eligibility** If counties are expected to help with applications, outreach, or eligibility verification, associated administrative costs should be reimbursable. Even limited field support requires staff time and resources, especially in multilingual communities. 2. **Establish consistent funding** Because this program depends on the annual state budget process, it may not always be available when disasters occur. A baseline or contingency fund would help ensure the program is operational during high-impact events. 3. **Prioritize access** The bill aims to serve those who typically fall through the cracks. Strong access provisions, such as mobile-friendly apps, translated materials, and coordination with local partners through Joint Information Centers (JICs), will help outreach. 4. **Engage local emergency managers early** As Cal OES develops regulations, local emergency managers (e.g., OCPW and OCSD's Emergency Management Division) should be brought into the conversation. Their operational insight will be key to avoiding implementation delays or logistical challenges. 5. **Incorporate outcome tracking** Simple reporting measures, such as turnaround time for fund delivery and the number of applicants served would help

	demonstrate the program's impact and guide improvements over time.
Mandates:	N/A
Operations:	Unknown at this time. If the County is asked to help with applications, outreach, or eligibility verification, minor operational impacts expected, which will be lessened if associated administrative costs are reimbursable.
Estimated Costs:	Potentially minor costs to support access to the program which may be reimbursable.
Estimated Revenues:	To the extent that the program funds local disaster relief activities that would not otherwise be covered by existing state or federal programs, the County could see additional revenue.
Policy Platform References:	P-10: Disaster Preparedness & Response: 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.

4. SUPPORT – AB 607 (Rodriguez): CalWORKs: Home Visiting Program.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 607	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Introduced: February 13, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Celeste Rodriguez (AD – 43)		
SUBJECT:	CalWORKs: Home Visiting Program.		
BILL SPONSOR:	Children Now (co-sponsor) County Welfare Directors Association of California (co-sponsor)		
STATUS:	Senate Rules		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**CEO Legislative Affairs**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	Existing law establishes the CalWORKs Home Visiting Program to support positive health, development, and well-being outcomes for pregnant and parenting individuals, families, and infants born into poverty. Participation in the program is voluntary for both counties and participants. The law requires that the program provide high-quality, evidence-based, and culturally competent services to pregnant individuals, parents or caretaker relatives, and children for a duration of 24 months or until the child turns 2 years old, whichever comes later.		
Proposed Law:	AB 607 would extend the eligibility period for the CalWORKs Home Visiting Program from the current limit of 24 months or until the child reaches 2 years old—whichever comes later—to a maximum of 36 months. This adjustment would enable families to engage in the program for the full duration of the evidence-based models currently used in various counties, rather than being restricted by the existing timeframe.		
Prior Legislative Votes:	Assembly Floor (Y:79 N:0 A:0) Assembly Appropriations Committee (Y:14 N:0 A:1) Assembly Human Services Committee (Y:7 N:0 A:0)		
Vote Threshold:	Majority		
State Mandated Local Program:	No		

Fiscal Committee:	Yes
Support and Opposition:	**Support** • All for Kids • American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, District IX, California • California Alliance of Caregivers • California Family Resource Association • Child Abuse Prevention Center • Child Care Resource Center • Children Now • County Health Executives Association of California • County Welfare Directors Association of California (CWDA) • Every Child Foundation • First 5 California • First 5 Orange County • First 5 Sacramento • La Best Babies Network • Para Los Ninos • Parents As Teachers National Center • Western Center on Law and Poverty **Opposition** • None on file.
Background:	The CalWORKs Home Visiting Program is a voluntary initiative overseen by the California Department of Social Services and implemented by participating counties. Currently, 41 out of 58 counties administer this program, which aims to support positive health, development, and well-being outcomes for pregnant individuals, families, and infants born into poverty using evidence-based home visiting models. The intent of AB 607 is to extend the eligibility period for the CalWORKs Home Visiting Program, thereby providing additional support to families and young children involved in the program. As it stands, the program is available for children under 24 months old. AB 607 proposes to raise this age limit to under 36 months, increasing the duration that families can participate in the program.
Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	
Mandates:	This bill would expand the program services to include greater alignment with the duration of evidence-based home visiting models, broader access for more families by increasing child age eligibility and improved continuity for families that may lose CalWORKs eligibility.
Operations:	Operational considerations for implementing the proposed changes are staffing level adjustments needed to accommodate increased caseloads and expanded duration of program participation. In addition, consideration should be given to maintaining model

	fidelity of the home visiting protocols and timelines over longer service durations which can be difficult to manage with client attrition and inconsistent engagement of participants.
Estimated Costs:	The estimated costs associated with the proposed expansion of CalWORKs Home Visiting Program eligibility is $1,230,000 per fiscal year. The current CalWORKs Home Visiting Program is funded 91% by federal funds and 9% by state funds.
Estimated Revenues:	N/A
Policy Platform References:	CS-10: Child Care: Support measures that enhance the overall quality, affordability, capacity, accessibility, and safety of childcare and development programs.

5. SUPPORT – AB 689 (Rubio): Foster Youth: Disaster aid assistance.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 689	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Introduced: February 14, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Blanca Rubio (AD – 48)		
SUBJECT:	Foster youth: disaster aid assistance		
BILL SPONSOR:	California Alliance of Caregivers (co-sponsor) Children Now (co-sponsor)		
STATUS:	Senate Rules		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**CEO Legislative Affairs**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	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.		
Proposed Law:	AB 689 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.		
Prior Legislative Votes:	Assembly Floor (Y:79 N:0 A:0) Assembly Appropriations Committee (Y:14 N:0 A:1) Assembly Human Services Committee (Y:7 N:0 A:0)		
Vote Threshold:	Majority		

State Mandated Local Program:	No
Fiscal Committee:	No
Support and Opposition:	**Support** • Aspiranet • California Alliance of Caregivers • California Alliance of Child and Family Services • California Behavioral Health Association • California Family Resource Association • Children's Advocacy Institute, Center for Public Interest Law • Child Abuse Prevention Center • Children Now • Children's Law Center of California • California Welfare Directors Association • First Place for Youth • Good River Partners • John Burton Advocates for Youth • Public Counsel • Safe & Sound • Youth Law Center **Opposition** • None on file.
Background:	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 689 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.
Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	Further clarification will be helpful on the application process, including eligibility criteria, and how funds would be prioritized if multiple counties are experiencing disasters at the same time.

Mandates:	N/A
Operations:	No direct impact to operations. All identified needs are assessed and documented to facilitate coordinated support and ensure timely access to necessary services.
Estimated Costs:	No additional costs are anticipated.

Estimated Revenues:	To the extent that additional state funding for children and youth in foster care, along with their caregivers, who are impacted by disasters, is made available, the County could see additional revenues.
Policy Platform References:	P-10: Disaster Preparedness & Response: 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. CS-40: Public Health Infrastructure & Emergency Response 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.

6. SUPPORT – AB 1088 (Bains): Public Health: Kratom.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 1088	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Amended – 4/21/25
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Jasmeet Bains		
SUBJECT:	Public Health: Kratom.		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Senate Health Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**Vice Chair, Fifth District Supervisor Katrina Foley** **First District Supervisor Janet Nguyen**		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, provides for the regulation of various subjects relating to the manufacturing, processing, labeling, advertising, and sale of food, drugs, and cosmetics, under the administration and enforcement of the State Department of Public Health (department) and in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The act generally requires manufacturers, packers, and holders of processed foods to register with the department. A violation of the act is a crime.		
Proposed Law:	This bill would add kratom products and products containing 7-hydroxymitragynine (7-OH products), as defined, to the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law. The bill would prescribe specified quantities of alkaloids present in kratom products and 7-OH products and would establish labeling and packaging requirements for those products. The bill would prohibit the sale of kratom products and 7-OH products to those under 21 years of age. The bill would require the packaging of kratom products and 7-OH products to be child resistant and would prohibit the sale and manufacture of a kratom product or 7-OH product that is		

	attractive to children. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.
Prior Legislative Votes:	Assembly Health Committee – Passed 16-0, 4/22/25. Assembly Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials Committee – Passed 7-0, 4/29/25. Assembly Appropriations Committee – Passed 14-0, 5/23/25. Assembly Floor – Passed 76-0, 6/2/25.
Vote Threshold:	Majority
State Mandated Local Program:	Yes
Fiscal Committee:	Yes
Support and Opposition:	Support: • Arcadia Police Officers' Association • Brea Police Association • Burbank Police Department • California Association of School Police Chiefs • California Coalition of School Safety Professionals • California District Attorneys Association • California Narcotic Officers' Association • California Reserve Police Officers Assoc. • Claremont Police Officers' Association • Cleanearth4kids.org • Corona Police Officers' Association • Culver City Police Officers Association • Fullerton Police Officers' Association • Los Angeles School Police Association • Los Angeles School Police Association • Murrieta Police Officers' Association • Newport Beach Police Association • Palos Verdes Police Officers Association • Placer County Deputy Sheriff's Association • Pomona Police Officers Association • Riverside Police Officers' Association • Riverside Sheriffs' Association • Santa Ana Police Officers Association Opposition: • Holistic Alternative Recovery Trust
Background:	Kratom is a tree in the coffee family, found in Thailand and neighboring countries. Kratom leaves contain two major psychoactive ingredients. Per the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), consumption of kratom in high doses can lead to psychotic symptoms, and psychological and physiological dependence. According to the DEA, the abuse of kratom has increased markedly in recent years. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that multi-substance exposures involving kratom, predominantly in combination with opioids, are

	associated with a greater odds ratio of admittance to a health care facility and occurrence of a serious medical outcome, and noted kratom was detected on postmortem toxicology testing in 152 cases of overdose death from July 2016 to December 2017. Some estimates show that nearly 25% of all kratom sales in the United States are in California. In March 2024, the city of Newport Beach approved an ordinance to prohibit the sale and distribution of kratom. The City of San Diego and Oceanside banned the use and sale of kratom in 2016. The County is currently considering final adoption of its own kratom ordinance. The Kratom Consumer Advisory Council (KCAC) put out a position statement in October 2024 highlighting their concerns regarding the marketing of kratom products that may appeal to children intentionally or unintentionally. KCAC noted that some products are sold in forms resembling popular candies, such as gummies, lollipops, chocolate bars, and cookies. These products often feature bright colors, mascots, and flavors that could attract young children or be mistaken for regular candy. KCAC noted that the ease of access to these products and their resemblance to well-known candy items raise concerns about accidental ingestion by younger children. This bill prohibits kratom products sold or distributed from being attractive to children.
Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	Kratom is currently legal and unregulated in California. Kratom is widely sold in retail shops with no consistent age restrictions, packaging standards, or warning labels are in place. As the Kratom Consumer Protection Act has not been fully implemented statewide, vendors currently voluntarily follow third-party testing protocols. In Orange County, the presence of Kratom has been found in DUI cases and local treatment providers now offer targeted support for kratom use disorder. This bill will help address public health concerns by increasing safety standards, as well as providing age restrictions and labeling requirements.

Mandates:	By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.
Operations:	N/A
Estimated Costs:	*N/A*
Estimated Revenues:	*N/A*
Policy Platform References:	P-17: Opioid & Narcotics Epidemic: Support efforts to address the illicit use of narcotics, including opioids, such as fentanyl, by holding drug traffickers accountable, stopping the flow of narcotics across the border and disrupting the use of social media platforms to illegally sell and distribute, including supporting funding for naloxone distribution projects.

7. SUPPORT – AB 1131 (Ta): General Plan: Annual Report: Congregate Care for the Elderly.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 1131	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Amended: April 10, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Tri Ta (AD-70)		
SUBJECT:	General plan: annual report: congregate care for the elderly		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Senate Desk		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**CEO Legislative Affairs**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	The Planning and Zoning law mandates that each planning agency develop a comprehensive, long-term general plan that the legislative body of each county and city must adopt. This plan must include specific elements, one of which is a housing element. Current law requires the housing element to be revised according to a set schedule. Once the legislative body has adopted all or part of the general plan, the planning agency is required to submit an annual report by April 1 of each year to various entities, containing specified information. Current law also mandates that the Department of Housing and Community Development, in collaboration with each council of governments, assesses both the existing and projected housing needs for each region. Additionally, it requires that each council of governments, or the department in the case of cities and counties lacking a council of governments, create a final regional housing needs plan. This plan must allocate a portion of the regional housing needs to each city, county, or city and county, while also promoting specific objectives.		
Proposed Law:	This bill would allow a planning agency, starting with the 7th revision of the housing element and for each subsequent revision, to include in its report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly, as defined. This could account for up to 15% of a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation for any income category.		

Prior Legislative Votes:	Assembly Floor (Y:77 N:0 A:2) Assembly Appropriations Committee (Y:14 N:0 A:1) Assembly Local Government Committee (Y:10 N:0 A:0) Assembly Housing & Community Development Committee (Y: 12 N:0 A:0)
Vote Threshold:	Majority
State Mandated Local Program:	No
Fiscal Committee:	Yes
Support and Opposition:	**Support** • California Commission on Aging • City of Fountain Valley • League of California Cities **Opposition** • None file
Background:	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 1131 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.
Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	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.

Mandates:	N/A
Operations:	This bill would not create additional operational requirements but would provide an additional resource in accounting for the County's RHNA component.
Estimated Costs:	None.
Estimated Revenues:	None.

Policy Platform References:	IN-38: Regional Housing Needs Assessment Support legislation that provides clarity, addresses inconsistencies, or provides flexibility in the RHNA process for a successful completion of the County's Housing Element.

8. **SUPPORT – SB 346 (Durazo): Local Agencies: Transit Occupancy Taxes: Short-Term Rental Facilitator.**

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Senate Bill (SB) 346	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Amended: May 8, 2025
AUTHOR:	Senator Maria Elena Durazo (SD – 26)		
SUBJECT:	Local agencies: transient occupancy taxes: short-term rental facilitator		
BILL SPONSOR:	California Association of Treasurers and Tax Collectors (co-sponsor) League of California Cities (co-sponsor)		
STATUS:	Assembly Local Government Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**CEO Legislative Affairs**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	Existing law authorizes a local authority, by ordinance or resolution, to regulate the occupancy of a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for a period of less than 30 days.		
Proposed Law:	SB 346 would establish the Short-Term Rental Facilitator Act of 2025. It will require each short-term rental facilitator to report, upon request from local agencies, the physical address, including the nine-digit zip code of each short-term rental during the specified reporting period. They must also provide any additional information needed by the local agency to identify the property. This bill would also allow local agencies to impose administrative fines or penalties on short-term rental facilitators who fail to report this information. Additionally, it grants local agencies the authority to conduct audits or examine the records of short-term rental facilitators to verify the receipt of the transient occupancy tax (TOT) owed to the local agency.		
Prior Legislative Votes:	Senate Floor (Y:38 N:0 A:2) Senate Judiciary Committee (Y:12 N:0 A:1) Senate Local Government (Y:7 N:0 A:0)		
Vote Threshold:	Majority		

State Mandated Local Program:	No
Fiscal Committee:	No
Support and Opposition:	**Support** • Asian American Hotel Owners Association • California Association of County Treasurers and Tax Collectors • California Business Roundtable • California Contract Cities Association • California Hotel & Lodging Association • California State Association of Counties • SEIU California • California YIMBY • Century City Chamber of Commerce • City of Alameda • City of Arcata • City of Beverly Hills • City of Big Bear Lake • City of Buena Park • City of Concord • City of Ferndale • City of Fullerton • Huntington Beach • City of Indio • City of Laguna Beach • Los Alamitos • City of Morro Bay • City of Napa • City of Norwalk • City of Palm Desert • City of Paramount • Pismo Beach • City of Placentia • City of Rancho Mirage • City of San Luis Obispo • Santa Barbara • City of Simi Valley • City of Temecula • City of Thousand Oaks • Tustin • Civitas Advisors Inc. • County of Humboldt • County of Monterey • County of Placer • County of Sacramento • San Mateo County • County of Santa Clara • Trinity County • James W. Hamilton, San Luis Obispo County Treasurer-tax Collector

	• League of California Cities • Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce • California Commission on Access to Justice • Mammoth Lakes Tourism • Marin County Council of Mayors and Councilmembers • Mono County Board of Supervisors • MuniServices, LLC • Napa County Board of Supervisors • Northeast Los Angeles Hotel Owners Association • Placer County Board of Supervisors • Plumas County Board of Supervisors • Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) • San Bernardino County • Santa Barbara Region Chamber of Commerce • Solano County • The San Francisco Peninsula • Torrance Chamber of Commerce • City of Truckee • Treasurer-tax Collector Shari Freidenrich, County of Orange • UNITE HERE, AFL-CIO • Urban Counties Caucus • Visit Berkeley • Visit Huntington Beach • Visit Oceanside • City of Rancho Cordova • Access Sacramento • Visit San Luis Obispo • Visit Santa Barbara • Visit Temecula Valley • Visit the Santa Ynez Valley • City of Ventura • Visit Yosemite/Madera County • West Hollywood Chamber of Commerce **Opposition** • Airbnb, Inc. • Expedia, Inc. • TechNet • Travel Technology Association
Background:	Short-term rentals are regulated exclusively on the local level. SB 346 will assist local agencies, including counties, in enforcing local ordinances related to short-term rentals, particularly regarding the collection and remittance of transient occupancy taxes (TOT). While local agencies regulate short-term rentals, they often lack essential information, such as property addresses, which makes it challenging to accurately collect the required taxes. This bill aims to resolve this issue by ensuring that local agencies receive the assessor parcel number for each short-term rental listed on the facilitator's website, along with the necessary information to conduct a thorough audit of the TOT being collected and remitted.

Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	OC Public Works reports that the proposed bill would provide an additional resource in documenting short term rentals, which would allow for better enforcement of non-permitted facilities. The bill would also create an ability to have an additional enforcement tool to aid in the enforcement in the County. Additionally, the ability to audit online booking would assist the County in recovery of TOT. OC Treasurer-Tax Collector reports that by authorizing a local agency to require a short-term rental facilitator to report, in the form and manner prescribed by the local agency, the assessor parcel number of each short-term rental listed on the site, along with any locally-required permit number, SB 346 will increase TOT compliance and ensure that local agencies are not receiving unlawfully-generated tax revenue from properties not authorized to be used for short-term rental lodging…SB 346 will make sure that this business model – that purposefully obscures the location and legality of their revenue streams in order to maximize profit and minimize tax obligations and land use control – finally is ended.
Mandates:	N/A.
Operations:	Would not create any additional operational needs but would provide additional resources.
Estimated Costs:	N/A
Estimated Revenues:	To the extent that compliance with collection and remittance of TOT increases, the County could see additional revenue.
Policy Platform References:	GS-14: Local Governance Authority: The County supports legislation and budget actions that preserve its local discretionary control and flexibility over its governance issues, including land use authority and service delivery.

9. CHANGE POSITION FROM SUPPORT TO OPPOSE – SB 741 (Blakespear): Coastal Resources: Coastal Development Permit: Exemption: Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	Senate Bill (SB) 741	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Amended: April 21, 2025
AUTHOR:	Senator Catherine Blakespear (SD-38)		
SUBJECT:	Coastal resources: coastal development permit: exemption: Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor.		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Assembly Natural Resources Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	Vice Chair, Fifth District Supervisor Katrina Foley		
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**CHANGE POSITION FROM SUPPORT TO OPPOSE**		
CEO RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**CHANGE POSITION FROM SUPPORT TO OPPOSE**		
Current Law and Background:	The California Coastal Act of 1976, which is administered by the California Coastal Commission, requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, to obtain a coastal development permit from a local government or the commission. Existing law exempts from that coastal development permitting process certain emergency projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, or restore existing highways, as provided.		
Proposed Law:	This bill would expand that exemption to include certain emergency projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, or restore existing railroad track along the Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo (LOSSAN) Rail Corridor, as provided.		
Prior Legislative Votes:	Senate Natural Resources and Water (Y:6, N:0, A:1), 4/22/2025		

	Senate Floor (Y:39, N:0, A:1), 5/27/2025
Vote Threshold:	Majority
State Mandated Local Program:	No
Fiscal Committee:	Yes
Support and Opposition:	Support: • TBD Opposition: • TBD
Impact on Orange County:	The County took a Support position on SB 741 earlier this year. However, according to the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), recent amendments introduce new limitations that would: • **Limit emergency response**: SB 741 would not allow OCTA to perform the very types of emergency work the California Coastal Commission has recently approved under the proposed exemption, including sand protection, repair of existing armoring, and slope stabilization measures . These activities are essential to preserving service and safety along the LOSSAN Rail Corridor during and after severe weather or natural disasters. Additionally, by specifically identifying certain types of projects as not meeting the criteria authorized in emergency conditions, the bill creates a presumption against their necessity, even when critical infrastructure is at risk. • **Restrict necessary flexibility**: The requirement that emergency work take place only within existing right-of-way (ROW) will disqualify efforts like sand placement or the repair of adjacent public access trails, which often require slight encroachments beyond strict ROW boundaries. This unnecessarily constrains local agencies' ability to respond swiftly to urgent conditions. • **Create ambiguity in application**: The inconsistent use of terminology, such as referencing only "railroad tracks" instead of the broader LOSSAN Rail Corridor, introduces legal uncertainty and hinders clear application of the law. This could result in delays during emergencies when clarity and speed are paramount. • **Treat rail infrastructure differently than highways**: The bill creates an uneven standard between highway and rail infrastructure. Rather than align emergency response tools for both, it introduces limitations that make it harder to protect public transportation in times of crisis. For instance, under existing law, nothing in statute prohibits emergency

	highway protection work from including measures such as slope stabilization. • **Impact the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and statewide emergency response**: These concerns go beyond the LOSSAN Corridor. The revised language could significantly constrain Caltrans' ability to act quickly in emergencies, not just along the coast but across the state highway system, particularly in cases involving erosion or other coastal threats. Due to these limitations, the County is now recommending changing the position on SB 741 to Oppose.
Mandates:	N/A
Operations:	After a natural disaster the process to rebuild residential and non-residential structures can prove to be challenging due various permitting, regulatory and environmental issues. The recent amendments to this bill run contrary to the original intent and instead introduce new limitations on emergency work.
Costs:	N/A
Revenues:	N/A
Impact on Department Area of Responsibility:	N/A
Policy Platform References:	IN-13: Coastal Rail Mobility & Resiliency: Support emergency actions and necessary repairs including prioritizing sand placement, to protect the Los Angeles-San Luis Obispo-San Diego rail corridor and preserve impacted beaches from coastal erosion and storm-related damage. Support regional coordination between state and local governments, transit and planning agencies, and freight and railroad operators to implement long term actions that protect the rail line and preserve the impacted beaches.

10. SUPPORT – HR 2483 (Guthrie): SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis

BILL NUMBER:	H.R. 2483	**INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:**	Introduced: March 31, 2025
AUTHOR:	Sponsor: Representative Brett Guthrie (R-KY-2) Co-Sponsors: Representative Brittany Pettersen (D-CO-7)		
SUBJECT:	SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	**CEO Legislative Affairs**		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	**SUPPORT**		
Current Law:	Under current law, counties administer treatment, recovery and support services within the nation's mental and behavioral health service system through hundreds of behavioral health authorities and billions in community health investments.		
Proposed Law:	This bill: • Funds residential treatment recovery services for pregnant and postpartum women with substance use disorders (SUD) • Renews funding for prevention, treatment and recovery programs • Supports training programs for first responders and community members to reverse overdoses • Bolsters the SUD workforce by offering loan repayment programs • Funds grants for community-based recovery and youth prevention efforts • Establishes a national peer-run training and technical assistance center • Requires expanded data collection on SUD and mental health services • Extends DEA flexibilities for telehealth prescribing of Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)		

Prior Legislative Votes:	House Floor, passed 366-57 on 6/4/25.
Vote Threshold:	Majority
Support and Opposition:	N/A
Background:	In 2018, Congress passed the Substance-Use Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities (SUPPORT) Act (P.L. 115-271). This comprehensive legislative package was the largest Congressional investment in overdose prevention at the time and was aimed to strengthen the country's response to the ongoing substance use crisis. In September 2023, many policy provisions in the original package expired, requiring congressional reauthorization to continue these critical programs among a worsening overdose crisis. H.R. 2483 will generally reauthorize those provisions and billions of dollars for critical programs that target overdose prevention.
Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:	
Mandates:	N/A
Operations:	The Act will support the existing operations of the County related to opioid prevention, as well as the operations of the County's partners who benefitted from the 2018 SUPPORT Act.
Estimated Costs:	N/A
Estimated Revenues:	The County could see funds from programs supported by the Act.
Policy Platform References:	P-17: Opioid & Narcotics Epidemic: Support efforts to address the illicit use of narcotics, including opioids, such as fentanyl, by holding drug traffickers accountable, stopping the flow of narcotics across the border and disrupting the use of social media platforms to illegally sell and distribute, including supporting funding for naloxone distribution projects. CS-7: Behavioral Health Services: 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.

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, June 19, 2025*

Bill No.	Author	Subject	Position	Date of Board Action	Status
AB 3	Dixon	Alcohol and drug treatment facilities: local regulation.	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Health Committee
AB 81	Ta	Veterans: Mental Health	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Military and Veterans Affairs Committee
AB 91	Harabedian	State and local agencies: demographic data	**Support**	4.22.25	Senate Governmental Organization Committee
AB 226	Calderon	California FAIR Plan Association	**Support**	4.08.25	Senate Insurance Committee
AB 261	Quirk-Silva	Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones: State Fire Marshal.	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Governmental Organization Committee
AB 282	Pellerin	Discrimination: housing: source of income.	**Support**	5.06.25	Senate Judiciary Committee
AB 303	Addis	Battery Energy Storage Facilities	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee
AB 307	Petrie-Norris	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: fire camera mapping system	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Natural Resources Committee
AB 337	Bennett	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: grant program: edible food	**Support**	4.22.25	Assembly Appropriations Committee
AB 339	Ortega	Local public employee organizations: notice requirements	**Oppose**	4.22.25	Senate Labor, Public Employment, and Retirement Committee
AB 349	Dixon	Foster care supplement	**Support**	4.08.25	Senate Human Services Committee
AB 370	Carrillo	California Public Records Act: cyberattacks	**Support**	4.22.25	Senate Judiciary Committee
AB 394	Wilson	Crimes: public transportation providers	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Public Safety Committee
AB 404	Sanchez	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: prescribed fire, reforestation, habitat restoration, thinning, or fuel reduction projects	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Natural Resources Committee
AB 423	Davies	Alcohol and drug recovery or treatment facilities: discharge and continuing care planning	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Health Committee
AB 424	Davies	Alcohol and other drug programs: complaints	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Health Committee
AB 425	Davies	Certification of alcohol and other drug programs	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Appropriations Committee
AB 462	Lowenthal	Land use: coastal development permits: accessory dwelling units	**Support**	4.08.25	Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee
AB 492	Valencia	Alcohol and drug programs: licensing	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee

AB 550	Petrie-Norris	The California Endangered Species Act: take of species: renewable electrical generation facilities	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee
AB 571	Quirk-Silva	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: Gypsum Canyon Veterans Cemetery	**Co-Sponsor**	2.25.25	Senate Military and Veterans Affairs Committee
AB 615	Davies	Power facilities: emergency response and action plan	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee
AB 618	Krell	Medi-Cal: behavioral health: data sharing	**Support**	5.20.25	Senate Health Committee
AB 623	Dixon	Fuel modification and reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act: coastal development permits: exemptions	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Natural Resources Committee
AB 762	Irwin	Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition	**Support**	4.22.25	Assembly Business and Professions Committee
AB 877	Dixon	Health care coverage: substance use disorder: residential facilities	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Health Committee
AB 1288	Addis	Registered environmental health specialists	**Support**	4.22.25	Senate Health Committee
AB 1323	Chen	County employee's retirement: administration: Orange County	**Support**	4.08.25	Assembly Public Employment and Retirement Committee
AB 1356	Dixon	Alcohol and other drug programs	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Health Committee
AB 1387	Quirk-Silva	Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.	**Support**	5.06.25	Senate Public Safety Committee
SB 35	Umberg	Alcohol and drug programs	**Support if amended**	3.25.25	Assembly Health Committee
SB 55	Umberg	State parks: facilities pass: Gold Star Family members	**Support**	4.08.25	Assembly Military and Veterans Affairs Committee
SB 56	Seyarto	Property taxation: disabled veterans' exemption: household income	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Military and Veterans Affairs Committee
SB 71	Wiener	California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transit projects	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Natural Resources Committee
SB 239	Arreguín	Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body	**Support**	5.20.25	Senate Inactive File
SB 283	Laird	Energy storage systems	**Support**	4.08.25	Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee
SB 296	Archuleta	Property taxation: exemption: disabled veteran homeowners	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Military and Veterans Affairs Committee
SB 329	Blakespear	Alcohol and drug recovery or treatment facilities: investigations	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Health Committee
SB 432	Seyarto	Serious felonies: furnishing fentanyl to a minor	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
SB 496	Hurtado	Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions	**Support**	4.08.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
SB 519	Archuleta	Veterans	**Support**	5.06.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
SB 561	Blakespear	Hazardous waste: Emergency Distress Flare Safe Disposal Act	**Support**	4.08.25	Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee
SB 569	Blakespear	Department of Transportation: homeless encampments	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Transportation Committee

SB 623	Archuleta	Property taxation: homeowners', veterans', and disabled veterans' exemptions	**Support**	3.25.25	Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee
SB 634	Pérez	Local government: homelessness	**Oppose**	5.06.25	Assembly Local Government Committee
SB 741	Blakespear	Coastal resources: coastal development permit: exemption: Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo Rail Corridor.	**Support**	3.25.25	Assembly Natural Resources Committee
SB 789	Menjivar	Taxation: information returns: vacant commercial real property.	**Oppose**	5.06.25	Senate Appropriations Committee

Federal Legislation *As of Thursday, June 19, 2025*

Bill No.	Author	Subject	Position	Date of Board Action	Status
H.R. 965	Sherman	Housing Unhoused Disabled Veterans Act	**Support**	5.20.25	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
H.R. 1012	Levin	Spent Fuel Prioritization Act of 2025	**Support**	5.20.25	House Committee on Energy and Commerce

Highlighted sections symbolize a status change.

2. **Sacramento Legislative Report**

Prepared by Precision Advocacy Group LLC

The county's sponsored bill, AB 571 (Quirk-Silva), passed unanimously in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee on June 18. The measure exempts the proposed Gypsum Canyon Veterans Cemetery in Anaheim, Orange County from further review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The bill will next be heard in the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs Committee.

Budget

On June 13, the legislature sent its budget to Governor Gavin Newsom for his consideration ahead of the June 15 deadline with the expectation that negotiations will continue to reach a three-party agreement. The governor has until June 27 to sign, veto, or line-item veto the bill. Newsom and legislative leaders will meet behind closed doors to negotiate over differences between their competing visions to hammer out the state's final budget.

All told, the final spending plan may have a short shelf life as the Trump administration's megabill advancing in Congress would shrink or repeal safety-net programs, including Medi-Cal, food assistance, Medicare, and housing assistance provided to Orange County residents. To hedge that risk, lawmakers preserved sizable reserves, embedded discretionary triggers, and signaled a willingness to reconvene later in the summer or this fall to pass a mid-year adjustment package.

"Broad Uncertainty" is the most common phrase in legislative budget hearings, thanks in part to:

- *Federal Volatility* - Unpredictable federal actions jeopardize research funding, safety-net programs, and other streams that California communities rely on.
- *Wildfire Recovery & Delayed Revenues* - The federal government has not confirmed approval of California's $40 billion in wildfire aid request. Los Angeles wildfire rebuilding is ongoing, while billions in county tax payments are postponed until October, tightening near-term cash flow.
- *Tariff Swings & Market Instability* - Rapid shifts in federal tariff policy rattle financial markets, dampening capital gains that fuel California's progressive income-tax system.
- *Mixed Economic Signals* - Forecasters flag recession risks, yet recent stock gains could lift revenues above May Revision estimates.
- *Rising Health-Care Costs* - Escalating medical and pharmaceutical expenses pressure Medi-Cal, which serves 15 million Californians (more than one-third of the state).
- *Structural Deficits Ahead* - Even with spending reductions, annual structural gaps of $10–$20 billion persist through 2028-29. Expiration of Proposition 30/55 high-income taxes after 2030 would widen those gaps.

Legislature's Budget - Key Themes

- *Targeted Reductions & Strategic Holds* - Trims health, social-service, and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs to close the deficit. Pauses or scales back several of the governor's deepest cuts, holding on to hope that revenue could outperform forecasts.
- *Safeguards for Core Services* - Maintains Medi-Cal support despite rising costs and federal uncertainty and restores family-planning and women's-health dollars slated for elimination.
- *CEQA Overhaul for Housing & Climate* - Enacts the most robust CEQA reforms to date, streamlining approvals for housing in climate-smart locations while spurring jobs and clean-energy investment.
- *Targeted Investments*
    - *Housing & Child Care* - Includes augmentations for affordable housing and 12,000 new child-care slots.

    - *Proposition 36 Implementation* - Commits $110 million in 2025-26, in addition to prior state-local grants and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation allocations.
    - *Public Safety* - Funds victim-assistance programs, augments firefighting staff, and provides loans to Los Angeles County for wildfire recovery.
- *Tax & Incentive Adjustments* - Expands the Film & TV Tax Credit; exempts military retirement income; and aligns bank apportionment rules with other major corporations.
- *Local Transit & Regional Aid* - Provides a seventh $500 million round of HHAP homelessness grants (post-2026-27 distribution) and provides a $750 million loan of bridge funding to Bay-Area transit systems.
- *Governance & Oversight*
    - Subjects all state artificial intelligence projects to public review and legislative approval within a broader efficiency initiative running through 2026.
    - Defers the governor's proposed fast-track for the Delta Conveyance Tunnel to the legislative process.

Trailer-Bill Timeline

- *Late June* - Most trailer-bill language, already posted on the Department of Finance's website, will surface. Final text, like all legislation, must be online at least 72 hours before each floor vote.
- *August through September* - Additional clean-up or budget bills during the session's closing weeks (before the September 12 adjournment). These measures will address items left unfinished before the July 18 summer recess, assuming the main budget has passed.

UC San Francisco Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative: Latine Experience

The UC San Francisco (UCSF) Benioff California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness (CASPEH) has been one of the most widely cited and well-regarded comprehensive studies on homelessness since it was first released in June 2023. UCSF Benioff has subsequently released additional reports on specific sectors of the population studied including the latest one on the Latine Experience. The report examines who experiences homelessness in the Latine community, their experiences while homeless, and offers evidence-based policy and program solutions. These additional studies provide insight into the direction policymakers, including the legislature and administration, are likely to direct their attention in future budget years and in future legislation.

The report highlights the direct connection between economic realities and homelessness. Latine households are more likely than non-Latine households to live in poverty. They are also more likely to work in low wage jobs, reporting lower hourly and annual wages of any racial group. Many in California face a severe housing cost burden, defined as paying more than 50% of their household's income on rent. A higher proportion of Latine Californians face a severe housing cost burden than other Californians. A high housing cost burden is a major indicator of whether an individual is at risk of becoming homeless. Below are some additional high-level findings of the study:

- 35% of adults experiencing homelessness in California identify as Latine.
- Latine adults experiencing homelessness report a median age of 42, younger than members of other racial groups.
- 48% of Latine individuals reporting were in their first episode of homelessness. Among those who completed the survey in Spanish, 71% were.
- 52% entered homelessness from housing without a formal lease, without accompanying legal protections. This was especially pronounced among those born outside the U.S. (70%).
- 79% spent most of their nights in unsheltered locations; either outdoors (54%) or in vehicles (26%).
- 33% of Latine adults had minor children not currently staying with them; 24% reported being separated from their children because of homelessness.

- 93% lost their last housing in California, and most (78%) were still in the same county where they lost housing.

The report also includes an extensive list of recommendations for policymakers:

- Because the Latine population experiencing homelessness has a higher proportion of individuals between the ages of 25-49, it may benefit from housing assistance coupled with workforce development, legal assistance, and anti-discrimination efforts.
- A high proportion of Latine Californians reported being separated from minor children, indicating that there needs to be a focus on efforts that promote family reunification.
- Expand homeless prevention efforts focused on the Latine population including eviction prevention and evidence-based culturally tailored homelessness prevention services. Due to the short window between notification and eviction in Latine populations, eviction prevention efforts should be proactive, providing Latine communities with information about their housing rights, legal services and financial support.
- Policymakers should consider requiring connections to programs (including eviction prevention funds) as a mandatory part of eviction proceedings. Non-leaseholders should be eligible for homelessness prevention services.
- 31% of Latine Californians reached out for help prior to losing housing; with the majority reaching out to family or friends (63%) or religious institutions (52%). Programs should partner with community-based organizations that can identify people who would benefit from prevention resources. Programs and policymakers should create flexible prevention funds that can be used to create monthly stipends to support households that take in additional community members who are at risk of homelessness. These can be modeled after kinship placement programs used for child welfare placements.
- Continuum of Care leadership should look at using state-level flexibility created through Medi-Cal waivers and other mechanisms to integrate models of behavioral health support, particularly peer navigation and other peer support services, which can provide more support than traditionally funded outreach. These should provide services that are linguistically and culturally appropriate for Latine populations.
- A high proportion of Latine Californians reported unmet physical or behavioral health needs. Culturally tailored programs to meet these needs should be available at all points of a person's housing journey (i.e., while housed, during either sheltered or unsheltered homelessness, or after regaining housing).
- 48% of Latine Californians experiencing homelessness rated their health as either fair or poor and 32% reported difficulty with one activity of daily living (ADL). 41% of Latine Californians born outside of the United States were uninsured, in part reflecting the lack of eligibility at the time of the study. As undocumented Californians are currently eligible, homeless providers who work with the Latine population should assist clients to enroll in Medi-Cal. Given the volatility of the policy landscape surrounding Medi-Cal and documentation status, service providers should also partner with local street medicine programs to help people access care regardless of enrollment.
- 27% of Latine people capable of pregnancy between the ages of 18 and 44 reported experiencing a pregnancy during their current episode of homelessness. Programs serving this population should be integrated with pregnancy supports. Continuum of Care (CoC) and program leaders should ensure that staff at any shelters, drop-in programs, or transitional housing programs support Latine people to connect to full spectrum reproductive health services. Medi-Cal now covers doula care and can support access to other forms of culturally specific care. Street medicine teams and mobile clinics should integrate care for pregnant people.
- 37% of Latine Californians experienced physical or sexual violence during their current episode of homelessness. CoC leaders and local homelessness system leadership should work to integrate violence screening and support into homelessness service settings. CoC leadership should create culturally connected violence intervention supports, including ensuring that these supports are offered in Spanish.

- 63% of Latine respondents reported that they had experienced mental health symptoms in the prior month. 33% reported using methamphetamine regularly; 11% reported regular use of non-prescribed opioids, and 1% reported regular use of cocaine. Policymakers and program leaders should design and fund programs to respond to the high prevalence of anxiety and depression and invest in low-barrier, evidence-based substance use treatment programs, with a focus on treatment for methamphetamine use and polysubstance use of methamphetamine and opioids.
- Behavioral health programs serving Latine Californians and other historically marginalized communities should be culturally and linguistically responsive. Services should be available in Spanish, incorporate culturally specific models of care, and, where appropriate, include peer support. Community members should be directly involved in both the design and implementation of programs to ensure they reflect the lived experiences and needs of the populations they serve.
- CoC leadership should ensure that programs supporting Latine Californians born outside the United States focus on providing support for families and supporting households in stabilizing housing with formal tenancy. Additionally, they should ensure that case management staff are culturally and linguistically equipped to connect with and support this population, including expanding peer supports and integrating Medi-Cal enrollment and billing where possible, as these supports are available through Medi-Cal.

LAO Report: Trends in CalWORKs: Participant Characteristics

The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) recently issued a report, Trends in CalWORKs: Participant Characteristics, which highlights key issues for the legislature to consider when drafting California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) policies and budget decisions. Administered by counties and overseen by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), CalWORKs provides cash assistance and supportive services to California families experiencing extreme poverty. The report aims to help the legislature understand who has been served by CalWORKs over the program's history.

Background. California's version of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), CalWORKs, was established in 1997 mirroring the centerpiece of the legislation for the 1996 Federal Welfare Reform. TANF is a federal program where states receive annual fixed block grants to administer programs designed to meet the four purposes of:

- Assisting needy families so children can be cared for in their own homes;
- Reducing the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
- Preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
- Encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Program Costs. California receives $3.7 billion annually for its TANF block grant (which generally does not change from year to year), over $2 billion of which goes to CalWORKs. The remainder of the state's grant helps fund aid for some low-income college students and various other human services programs. To receive its annual TANF block grant, the state must spend a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) amount from state and local funds to provide services for families eligible for CalWORKs. This MOE is approximately $3 billion annually, which can be spent directly on CalWORKs or other programs that meet TANF requirements.

Program Eligibility. To qualify for CalWORKs, a family must include at least one child; earn less than 80% of the federal poverty level (FPL); include children who are deprived of parental support and care due to the incapacity, death, or absence of a parent, or, in two-parent families, unemployment of the principal wage earner; and own less than $10,000 in property (other than their primary residence), have less than $10,000 in their bank accounts, and own less than $25,000 in automobiles, per state rules. For individuals to be eligible, they must be a U.S. citizen, not be receiving Social Security Income, and have not exceeded lifetime aid limits. If an individual does not qualify for CalWORKS (i.e.

due to citizenship status, Supplemental Security Income, or state and federal lifetime aid limits), another family member (including children) often qualifies.

Program Changes. California has made notable changes to the CalWORKs program which have impacted costs.

- *Increased Cash Grants* - Since 2010-11, maximum cash grants for a family of three in a high-cost county have increased over 70% (about $500). These increases were provided by both formula-driven and one-time increases to grant levels. As a result of these increases, maximum cash grants now provide assistance levels similar to 50% of the FPL (based on the number of CalWORKs-eligible individuals in a family). Prior to these increases, grants were about 40 percent of the FPL. Additionally, until 2017, a family generally could not receive an increase to its monthly grant after the birth of a new child (with some exceptions) under the maximum family grant (MFG) policy. This policy was repealed in the 2016-17 Budget Act.
- *Increased Adult Recipient Time Limits* - The adult lifetime aid limit was reduced from 60 months to 48 months (to reduce costs) in 2011, and that policy was reversed in 2022, back to the 60 month limit.
- *Increased Earned Income Disregard (EID)* - The EID for applicants and participants (or the monthly dollar amount applicants and participants can earn before further income affects eligibility) changed multiple times over the last decade. Most recently, the EID increased from $90 to $450 for applicants (as of March 2023) and from $225 to $600 for participants (as of June 2022).
- *Modified Reporting Requirements* - In 2012, participant reporting requirements for certain case types were modified, decreasing the frequency with which many households must verify income.
- *Expanded Supportive Services* - California introduced multiple new programs designed to provide additional supportive services to CalWORKs participants, including family stabilization in 2013 (which provides intensive case management and services to recipients experiencing crises), the housing support program in 2014 (which assists recipients experiencing homelessness in obtaining permanent housing), and the home visiting program in 2019 (which provides home-based services to pregnant women and families with young children).
- *Established New Program Performance Measurement* - California established the CalWORKs Outcomes and Accountability Review (Cal-OAR), a local program management system, through the 2017-18 Budget Act. Cal-OAR is designed to facilitate improvement of county CalWORKs programs through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of program outcomes and best practices. The system, implemented in July 2021, includes various performance measures, including engagement, participation, supportive service delivery, and post-program outcomes.

Participation Rates. The documented participation in CalWORKs was generally similar to year-over-year changes in poverty rates of California families who qualify for the program. Around 60% of all eligible individuals in California for CalWORKs enroll, commonly referred to as the CalWORKs take-up rate. However, the CalWORKs participation rate varies from the CalWORKs take-up rate in that it incorporates *all* California families with children under the age of 18 (including families who are not eligible for the program). Thus, the CalWORKs participation rate is significantly lower than the CalWORKs take-up rate at 10% in 2019.

Regional Differences. Across California's regions, the largest concentration of families living in poverty were in Los Angeles County (28%) and in the San Joaquin Valley (20%). CalWORKs cash grants differ depending on region, the number of eligible family members, and income. The counties of Los Angeles and San Francisco receive grants around 5% higher than similar families living in more inland counties, due to the concentrated poverty of Californians in populous counties.

Characteristics & Case Load Trends. CalWORKs caseloads, historically, have followed the pattern of increases after economic downturns. Year-over-year changes in the percentage of California

families (with children under 18) participating in CalWORKs were generally similar to year-over-year changes in the poverty rate of California families with children under 18 (as would be expected given the income-based eligibility rules for CalWORKs). However, during the pandemic, CalWORKs caseload reached a historic low of about 285,000 households in August 2021, despite high rates of poverty and unemployment. Caseloads have since rebounded, with the number likely to reach pre-pandemic levels in 2025-26 or 2026-27. These trends have been attributed in part to the availability of other types of assistance, including temporary assistance during the pandemic that was less cumbersome to apply for than CalWORKs.

Over the last decade, CalWORKs cases made up 30% to 35% of national TANF cases annually. CalWORKs participation varies by county, with the highest concentration in Los Angeles County at 34%. Of these cases, three quarters are made up of children, with the average number of children per CalWORKs household being 2 in 2023-2024.

Below are some of the demographics of CalWORKs participants:

- More than 75% of program beneficiaries were children, with the average beneficiary family having 2 children. This is likely due to lower eligibility requirements for children and reflects national trends as well.
- 60% of households have at least one ineligible family member.
- 90% of CalWORKs recipients have female heads of household, compared to the 63% of all families in California having female heads of households.
- 51% of CalWORKs heads of household identify as Hispanic or Latino, and 20% were black. This reflects a disproportionately higher rate of poverty among these racial groups as compared to the broader population. Interestingly, some groups also made-up disproportionate shares of CalWORKs participants compared to overall rates of poverty among those groups in California.
- 75% of CalWORKs heads of households spoke English as their primary language, though around half of all Californian heads of households speak English as their primary language.
- 60% of adults entering CalWORKs had not completed high school education. Comparatively, 10% of all heads of households in California and 25% of heads of households in poverty in California did not receive a high school diploma.

Issues for Legislative Consideration. The LAO report highlights challenges in evaluating the CalWORKs program based on the available data. Data limitations make drawing some conclusions about the characteristics of CalWORKs families and individuals difficult, but the report acknowledges the increased cost and administrative burden that increased data collection would have.

While some of the characteristics of CalWORKs participants reflect the general population impacted by poverty, the report found that some groups make up disproportionate shares of CalWORKs participants as compared to Californians in poverty. As such the LAO recommends the Legislature consider the current disproportionality rates in geography, family composition, race/ethnicity, gender and education in CalWORKs participation as it evaluates the design of the program. The LAO will further explore some of these other factors in an upcoming report, T*rends in CalWORKs: Participant Experiences*.

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: 8/7/25 11:59
Title: **Cultural Districts**
State Agency / Department: CA Arts Council
Match Funding? 100%

Estimated Total Funding: $100,000
Funding Method: Advance(s)

Application Deadline: 7/17/25 17:00
Title: **Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure Program 2025**
State Agency / Department: CA Department of Food and Agriculture
Match Funding? No
Estimated Total Funding: $2,350,000
Funding Method: Advances & Reimbursement(s)

Governor's Press Releases

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

June 18: Governor Newsom issues emergency proclamation to help the City of Malibu recover from Franklin Fire
June 18: Governor Newsom announces judicial appointments 6.18.25

- William Forman, of Los Angeles County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.
- David Garcia, of Los Angeles County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.
- Sumako McCallum, of Los Angeles County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.
- Alan Z. Yudkowsky, of Los Angeles County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Los Angeles Superior Court.
- Melanie Chavira, of Los Angeles County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.
- Terrence Jones, of Los Angeles County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.
- Ashley Albertoni Sausser, of Merced County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Merced County Superior Court.
- Randall Bethune, of Orange County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Orange County Superior Court.
- Deborah Cumba, of San Diego County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the San Diego County Superior Court.
- John D. Echeverria, of San Francisco County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the San Francisco County Superior Court.
- Dawn Payne, of San Francisco County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the San Francisco County Superior Court.
- Jeffrey El-Hajj, of San Francisco County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Santa Clara County Superior Court.
- Eunice Lee, of Santa Clara County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Santa Clara County Superior Court.
- Erik Johnson, of Santa Clara County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Santa Clara County Superior Court.
- Adam Ramirez, of San Joaquin County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the San Joaquin County Superior Court.
- Frank Ruiz, of Tulare County, has been appointed to serve as a Judge in the Tulare County Superior Court.

June 18: After celebrating State Parks Week, Newsom administration calls out federal assault on public lands
June 18: California breaks ground on two affordable housing communities in San Francisco — including for local school district, community college employees
June 17: Governor Newsom on Fox News: "Trump is trying to destroy our democracy. Do not let him"

June 17: Gobernador Newsom en Fox News: “Trump está intentando destruir nuestra democracia. No se lo permitan”
June 17: $6.5 million in stolen goods seized in 2025, California leads in nationwide organized retail crime crackdown
June 17: ICYMI: Ending Trump’s unlawful militarization of Los Angeles
June 17: Over half of this crucial firefighting team has been diverted off wildfire work as part of Trump’s illegal Guard deployment
June 17: As Trump moves to decimate state AI laws, Governor Newsom taps the nation’s top experts for groundbreaking AI report
June 17: Military Leaders to Trump: End LA’s occupation. We aren’t a domestic police force
June 13: ICYMI: Trump is gutting police and public safety funding in California
June 13: Here’s how Trump’s illegal military deployment weakens firefighting resources – already strained by his dangerous U.S. Forest Service cuts
June 13: Governor Newsom pre-deploys safety resources ahead of anticipated demonstrations
June 13: Governor Newsom: Trump handed over Californians’ personal information to Homeland Security, a dangerous violation of privacy
June 12: Governor Newsom prevails in blocking Trump’s militarization of Los Angeles
June 12: High-ranking U.S. military officials agree: Trump’s takeover of Los Angeles is illegal
June 12: Governor Newsom signs executive order doubling down on state’s commitment to clean cars and trucks, kickstarts next phase of leadership
June 12: Six times Trump didn’t take over a state guard
June 12: California, Oregon & Washington condemn dismissal of CDC vaccine panel, call on other states to join them
June 11: ‘Assault on California continues’: Governor Newsom sues Trump over illegal attempt to revoke state’s clean air policies
June 11: What military experts are saying: Veterans unite against militarization of California
June 11: As Trump’s illegal military deployment cuts into firefighting resources, Governor Newsom launches new CAL FIRE recruiting effort
June 11: President Trump agrees he’s breaking the law in California. Here’s the evidence.
June 11: Governor Newsom statement on the passing of Brian Wilson

3. Washington D.C. Legislative Report

The House was out of session this week while the Senate continued to work through the President's nominees for subcabinet positions and negotiate their amendments to the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

The focus of the Administration was on the ongoing situation in the Middle East, leading the President to depart the G7 meeting in Canada early.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY

Budget Reconciliation and the Senate's Changes to the One Big Beautiful Bill Act

HR 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, the budget reconciliation bill meant to deliver key elements of President Donald Trump's agenda, is being further amended in the Senate this week, after a package of minor changes passed the House on June 12.

The Senate Finance Committee released draft language on June 16, completing the Senate's drafting process. Their modifications temporarily lower the State and Local Tax Deduction Limit (SALT Cap) to $10k as a placeholder, modify phase-out timelines for energy tax credits, change limitations on Medicaid provider tax credits, keep work requirements for both nutritional assistance programs and Medicaid, and raise the debt limit by $5 trillion over the House's $4 trillion proposal. The Finance Committees proposal also makes permanent a number of corporate tax breaks that were set to phase out in the House version, exempting non-incorporated businesses.

The updated language sought additional cost savings on both social service spending and tax breaks and remains controversial. It does not currently have the votes in the Senate to pass, but negotiations are expected to continue over the weekend. House Republicans are already discussing opposition based on the SALT changes, the deficit increases, and the Medicaid provider tax reforms. Additionally, the Senate Parliamentarian spent the week delivering rulings on what can be included can be included in the bill under the Byrd Rule, which generally prohibits "extraneous policy riders" in reconciliation packages. Modifications based on the Parliamentarian's rulings are expected as the bill progresses towards a vote, likely over the weekend.

The timeline appears to be shifting backwards towards passing the Senate's version of the OBBBA by July 4, for the House to consider it the following week and get a finished bill to the President before August recess. This is despite the Vice President stating he was confident they could have a finished bill before Independence Day.

Schiff and Padilla Question Department of Energy Decision to Terminate $3.7 Billion in Clean Energy Funding

Senator's Adam Schiff and Alex Padilla sent a letter to Department of Energy Secretary Chris Wright on June 17. The Senators expressed their concern over the cancellation of energy projects previously supported by the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) and asked the Department to fully reinstate the grants.

The OCED effectively provides seed money for clean energy projects to prototype new commercial scale technologies across nuclear, carbon management, hydrogen infrastructure, long-duration storage (batteries), grid improvements, and other clean-energy projects. The $3.7 billion in cancelled funding was supporting funding for 24 projects nationwide, including over $750 million for the National Cement Company of California and modifications to a liquified natural gas power plant in Yuba City.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY

EPA Termination of Environmental Justice Grants Ruled Unlawful

A federal judge concluded that the Environmental Protection Agency's termination of $600 million in Environmental Justice Grants Funding (EJ) was unlawful. The funding was part of a 2021 Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) program meant to help diverse, low-income, and rural communities address disproportionate pollution risks.

As the funding was obligated and under an executed grant agreement, the Judge found the cancellation was a violation of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), and that the EPA did not have the right to withhold congressionally appropriated funding. This case is similar to another which also received an injunction related to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GHGRF).

The EPA is anticipated to appeal both rulings as multiple cases addressing executive authority over congressionally appropriated funding make their way to the Supreme Court.

Administration Set to Transfer Programs from Department of Education to Department of Labor

The Department of Education (DOEd) has made an agreement with the Department of Labor (DOL) to transfer its career, technical, and adult education grants, implementing the President's directive to close DOEd and move its statutory spending programs to other agencies.

Despite being finalized, the agreement is frozen under a preliminary injunction in a case seeking to stop the Administration from dismantling DOEd without Congressional authorization. The programs being moved appear to be part of the Administration's plan to consolidate several disparate programs into one "Make America Skilled Again" grant program administered by DOL. It also addresses provisions in EO 14236 calling for an additional one million trainees supported by federal programming in new high-skilled apprenticeships.

DOEd would reimburse DOL's Employment and Training Administration up to $2.6 billion under the plan once it takes effect.

Federal Agencies Prepare for Energy Permitting Changes

Several federal agencies, including the Energy and Interior departments, appear to be getting ready to quickly eliminate or trim back their permitting rules. The agencies' proposals are not yet clear, but they may be part of the Administration's effort to streamline permitting procedures and expedite project approvals.

The agencies plan to issue interim final rules that will take effect immediately without public comment, according to documents posted by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. Critics argue the move is inappropriate, as it bypasses the normal rulemaking process and may not be justified by emergency circumstances. Courts have held that agencies can only adopt interim final rules in emergencies.

The interim rules were sent to the White House for final review starting on June 9. None of the notices explicitly say the agencies plan to eliminate their rules outright, but no text has been made available yet.

EPA and USACE Move Towards Waters of the United States Revision

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) announced they have concluded a series of community engagement events to gather feedback on forthcoming changes to the definition of waters of the United States (WOTUS) under the Clean Water Act (CWA).

EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin emphasized the importance of these sessions in shaping a proposed rule that aligns with the Supreme Court decision in Sackett v. EPA. The revised definition of WOTUS will guide CWA implementation, impacting whether permits are required for various projects, and aims to provide consistency for the regulated community.

According to the EPA, stakeholders stressed the importance of cooperative federalism, urging the delegation of decision-making to states and local authorities. The EPA and USACE currently plan to issue a proposed rule in the coming months, with a final rule expected by the end of 2025.

Orange County Delegation Press Releases

- Rep. Mike Levin – June 13, 2025: Rep. Mike Levin's Statement on Israel's Preemptive Strikes on Iranian Nuclear and Military Targets | U.S. Congressman Mike Levin
- Rep. Mike Levin – June 12, 2025: Rep. Mike Levin's Statement on Pres. Trump Overturning Clean Air Standards | U.S. Congressman Mike Levin
- Rep. Mike Levin – June 11, 2025: Rep. Mike Levin Introduces Amendment to Uphold Congress's Constitutional Authority—House Republicans Stunningly Vote No | U.S. Congressman Mike Levin
- Rep. Young Kim – June 17, 2025: Reps. Young Kim, Adam Gray Lead Bipartisan Push for National Wildfire Response Time - Congresswoman Young Kim
- Rep. Young Kim – June 16, 2025: Reps. Kim, Garbarino Statement on Preserving SALT Deal - Congresswoman Young Kim
- Rep. Young Kim – June 11, 2025: Rep. Young Kim Leads BUDS Act to Promote Bipartisan Collaboration in Congress - Congresswoman Young Kim
- Rep. Dave Min – June 17, 2025: Representative Dave Min Returns $1 Million to Orange County Families Through Constituent Services | Representative Dave Min
- Rep. Dave Min – June 16, 2025: Representative Dave Min Fights for Funding For Orange County | Representative Dave Min
- Rep. Dave Min – June 13, 2025: STATEMENT: Rep. Dave Min On The Conflict Between Israel And Iran | Representative Dave Min
- Rep. Dave Min – June 12, 2025: STATEMENT: Rep. Dave Min On ICE in Orange County | Representative Dave Min
- Rep. Dave Min – June 12, 2025: STATEMENT: Rep. Min On The Assault Of Senator Alex Padilla | Representative Dave Min
- Rep. Derek Tran – June 17, 2025: ICYMI: Representative Derek Tran Addresses ICE Deportation Actions Across Southern California | Representative Derek Tran
- Rep. Derek Tran – June 13, 2025: Reps. Tran, Chu, and Cisneros Demand Answers from Homeland Security and ICE After Being Illegally Denied Entry to Adelanto Detention Facility | Representative Derek Tran
- Rep. Derek Tran – June 13, 2025: WATCH: Rep. Tran Presses Defense Secretary Hegseth on Deployment of Federal Troops to LA, Removal of Senator Padilla | Representative Derek Tran
- Rep. Derek Tran – June 12, 2025: Reps. Tran, Cisneros, and Whitesides Demand Answers from Secretary Hegseth Regarding Military Deployment to Los Angeles | Representative Derek Tran
- Rep. Derek Tran – June 10, 2025: Rep. Derek Tran Stands with Jewish Community, Condemns Political Violence in Recent Vote Series | Representative Derek Tran
- Rep. Linda Sanchez – June 12, 2025: Sánchez on military strikes between Israel, Iran | Congresswoman Linda Sanchez
- Rep. Linda Sanchez – June 12, 2025: Sánchez: Trump's authoritarian tactics won't intimidate California | Congresswoman Linda Sanchez

- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 17, 2025: Padilla, Schiff Condemn Trump Administration Decision to Terminate $3.7 Billion in Clean Energy Grants, Urge DOE to Reinstate Them - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 17, 2025: WATCH: Padilla Delivers Floor Speech Following His Forcible Removal From DHS Press Conference - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 16, 2025: Padilla, Schiff, Senate Democrats Press Trump Administration to Resume Processing DACA Applications - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 16, 2025: Padilla, Van Hollen, Kaine Introduce Legislation to Sanction Salvadoran Officials for Human Rights Abuses, Collusion with Trump Administration in Violation of Constitutional Rights - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 15, 2025: WATCH: Padilla Condemns Trump's Militarization of Los Angeles, Extreme Immigration Enforcement on Face the Nation, State of the Union - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 14, 2025: Padilla Leads Entire Senate Democratic Caucus in Demanding Trump Remove Military Forces From Los Angeles - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 12, 2025: Padilla Applauds U.S. District Court Ruling Rejecting Trump's Federalizing of the National Guard - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 12, 2025: Statement on Sen. Padilla's Forcible Removal from DHS Press Conference in Los Angeles - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 12, 2025: Padilla Joins Lawmakers, DACA Recipients, Advocates to Call for Permanent Protections Ahead of DACA's 13th Anniversary Amid Growing Hostility Against Immigrant Communities - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 11, 2025: WATCH: Padilla Objects to EPA Nominees After Republicans Bypass Parliamentarian to Decimate California's Clean Air Authority - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 11, 2025: WATCH: Padilla Warns Against Trump's Unprecedented Overreach in Los Angeles, Condemns Abuse of Immigrants to Attack Our Constitutional Order - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 11, 2025: Padilla Statement Blasting Misguided Trump Admin Memo Threatening California National Monuments - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 11, 2025: Padilla, Schiff Statement on Immigration Raids Targeting California's Agricultural Workers and Communities - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 10, 2025: WATCH: Padilla Slams Trump's Unprecedented Mobilization of Marines and National Guard in LA, Pushes for Permanent DACA Protections - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 10, 2025: Padilla, Schiff Demand Answers From Trump Administration on Reckless Decision to Deploy Hundreds of Marines to Los Angeles - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Alex Padilla – June 10, 2025: WATCH: Padilla Condemns Trump Federalizing of National Guard After Indiscriminate ICE Raids in Los Angeles - Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 17, 2025: NEWS: Sens. Schiff, Padilla Condemn Trump Administration Decision to Terminate $3.7 Billion in Clean Energy Grants, Urge to Reinstate Them
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 16, 2025: NEWS: Sens. Schiff, Luján Lead 180+ Democrats in Letter to Leader Thune, Speaker Johnson Demanding Accountability Following Mistreatment of Senator Padilla
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 16, 2025: NEWS: Sen. Schiff Introduces Bill to Close Gun Resale Loophole, Keep Dangerous Firearms from Returning to California Streets

- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 15, 2025: WATCH: Sen. Schiff Reacts to Israel's Strikes on Iran, Reaffirms U.S. Support for Israel
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 15, 2025: WATCH: Sen. Schiff Condemns Rise in Political Violence, Calls Out Trump's Misuse of the Military on NBC's Meet the Press
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 13, 2025: NEWS: Sens. Schiff and Padilla Join Sen. Durbin and Senate Democrats to Press Trump Administration to Resume Processing DACA Applications
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 13, 2025: WATCH: Sen. Schiff Joins 'What A Day' Podcast, Talks Trump Administration's Immigration Raids, Disgraceful Conduct Towards Sen. Padilla
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 13, 2025: STATEMENT: Sen. Schiff on the 13th Anniversary of the DACA Program
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 13, 2025: STATEMENT: Sen. Schiff on Israel's Preemptive Strikes on Iran
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 12, 2025: WATCH: Sen. Schiff Reacts to Israel's Strikes on Iran, Court Ruling to Give Control of National Guard Back to California
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 12, 2025: WATCH: Sen. Schiff Condemns DHS' Disgraceful Conduct Towards Senator Alex Padilla
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 12, 2025: WATCH: Sen. Schiff Blasts Trump's Abuse of the Military, Indiscriminate Immigration Raids on MSNBC
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 12, 2025: NEWS: Sen. Schiff Blasts President Trump on Signing Resolutions Revoking California Vehicle Emission Standards
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 11, 2025: STATEMENT: Sens. Schiff, Padilla on Immigration Raids Targeting California's Agricultural Workers and Communities
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 11, 2025: NEWS: Sen. Schiff Vows to Defend California National Monuments from Trump's Illegal Attack
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 11, 2025: WATCH: Sen. Schiff Calls Out Trump's Misuse of the Military in Los Angeles, Self-Indulgent Birthday Parade on MSNBC
- Sen. Adam Schiff – June 10, 2025: NEWS: Sens. Schiff, Padilla Demand Answers from Trump Administration on Reckless Decision to Deploy Hundreds of Marines to Los Angeles

Legislation Introduced by the Orange County Delegation

Bill Number	Bill Title	Introduction Date	Sponsor	Bill Description	Latest Major Action
H.RES.516	No Short Title Available	06/17/25	Rep. Young Kim (R-CA-40)	A resolution condemning the violent June 2025 riots in Los Angeles, California.	Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary., 06/17/25
H.R.4038	Wildfire Response and Preparedness (WRAP) Act	06/17/25	Rep. Young Kim (R-CA-40)	To require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to establish a standard for the response	Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Transportation and

				time to wildfire incidents, and for other purposes.	Infrastructure, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned., 06/17/25
S.2088	The Firearm Destruction Licensure Act	06/17/25	Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a person from engaging in the business of destroying firearms unless such person has received a license to do so from the Attorney General, and for other purposes.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary., 06/17/25
S.2034	No Short Title Available	06/11/25	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	A bill to authorize the International Boundary and Water Commission to accept funds for activities relating to wastewater treatment and flood control works, and for other purposes.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations., 06/11/25

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.