



Legislative Bulletin

DRAFT

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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 agendaized 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 August 12, 2025, the Board of Supervisors will consider the following actions:

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- 1. SUPPORT IF AMENDED – AB 283 (Haney): In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.**
- 2. OPPOSE – AB 1331 (Elhawary): Workplace Surveillance.**
- 3. SUPPORT – SB 577 (Laird): State Government.**
- 4. DEFER TO THE BOARD – S. 2212 (Padilla): Visible Identification Standards for Immigration-Based Law Enforcement (VISIBLE) Act of 2025.**
- 5. DEFER TO THE BOARD – SB 805 (Pérez): Crimes.**
- 6. Receive and File Legislative Bulletin**

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

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

1. **SUPPORT IF AMENDED – AB 283 (Haney): In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.**

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis



BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 283	INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:	Amended: June 12, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Matt Haney		
SUBJECT:	In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act.		
BILL SPONSOR:	Service Employees International Union, California		
STATUS:	Senate Appropriations Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	CEO Legislative Affairs		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	SUPPORT IF AMENDED		
<u>Current Law:</u>	<p>Existing law establishes the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, which is administered by the State Department of Social Services, counties, and other entities, under which qualified aged, blind, or disabled persons are provided with supportive services in order to permit them to remain in their own homes.</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a county board of supervisors to elect to contract with a nonprofit consortium to provide for the delivery of in-home supportive services or to establish, by ordinance, a public authority to provide for the delivery of those services, in accordance with certain procedures. Existing law deems a public authority created under these provisions to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, which governs labor relations between local public employers and employees. Existing law also deems a nonprofit consortium contracting with a county to be the employer of in-home supportive services personnel for purposes of collective bargaining over wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment. Existing law grants recipients of in-home supportive services the right to hire, fire, and supervise the work of any in-home supportive services personnel providing services for them.</p> <p>Existing law prohibits the state and specified local public employers from deterring or discouraging public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization. Existing law also requires specified</p>		

	<p>public employers to provide exclusive employee representatives access to new employee orientations. Existing law generally grants the Public Employment Relations Board jurisdiction over violations of these provisions. Existing law defines “public employers” who are subject to these provisions as including, among others, public agencies, cities, counties, and districts.</p>
<p><u>Proposed Law:</u></p>	<p>This bill would expand the definition of “public employer,” for purposes of those provisions, to include an employer who is subject to the In-Home Supportive Services Employer-Employee Relations Act, which the bill would create. The bill would establish a method for resolving disputes regarding wages, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment between the state and recognized employee organizations representing individual providers. The bill would provide for the right of employees, also known as individual providers under the act, to form, join, and participate in activities of employee organizations for the purposes of representation on all matters within the scope of employee organizations. The bill would define “employee” or “individual provider” for these purposes to mean a person authorized to provide in-home supportive services pursuant to the individual provider mode or waiver personal care services, as prescribed.</p> <p>This bill would, for purposes of collective bargaining, deem the state to be the employer of record of individual providers in each county. The bill would grant the in-home supportive services recipient with the right to hire, fire, and supervise the work of the individual providers providing services to them. Among other things, the bill would specify that individual providers employed by a predecessor agency before January 1, 2026, shall retain employee status and not be required by the state to requalify to receive payment for providing in-home supportive services.</p> <p>Among other things, for purposes of collective bargaining, this bill would provide that existing bargaining units consisting of individual providers in a single county that are represented by the same recognized employee organization shall be deemed merged into the largest possible multicounty bargaining units represented by that employee organization. In counties where no recognized employee organization exists as of January 1, 2026, the bill would specify that a bargaining unit consisting of all employees in that county shall be deemed an appropriate unit for collective bargaining. Under the bill, if individual providers in a county bargaining unit are represented by a recognized employee organization on January 1, 2026, the state would be deemed the successor employer of the predecessor agency for purposes of negotiating a collective bargaining agreement, subject to the obligation to meet and confer in good faith and meet other related legal requirements.</p> <p>This bill would require all recognized employee organizations, as of January 1, 2026, to negotiate jointly on behalf of all bargaining units they represent to reach a single memorandum of understanding with the employer. The bill would authorize the memorandum of understanding to contain addenda reflecting regional or county-level terms and conditions. The bill would establish procedures for voting and ratification of a memorandum of understanding, and for the employer to assume a predecessor agency’s rights and obligations under a memorandum of understanding or agreement</p>

	<p>between a predecessor agency and a recognized employee organization that is in effect on January 1, 2026.</p> <p>This bill would prescribe the duties of the state under the bill, including requiring the Governor to meet and confer in good faith, and to follow specified procedures regarding collective bargaining. If an agreement is reached by a representative of the Governor and the recognized employee organizations, the bill would require those parties to jointly prepare a written memorandum of understanding and present it to the Legislature for determination by majority vote. The bill would require the Governor, for any side letter, appendix, or other addendum to a memorandum of understanding that requires the expenditure of \$250,000 or more related to salary and benefits not included in the original memorandum or the Budget Act, to provide that to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, as specified. The bill would also establish mediation and arbitration procedures that would apply when the parties fail to reach an agreement.</p> <p>This bill would make certain actions by an employer and other entities involved in administering the IHSS program unlawful, including imposing or threatening to impose reprisals on employees or otherwise interfering with the exercise of their rights. The bill would authorize the Public Employment Relations Board to adopt reasonable rules and regulations pursuant to the bill, including the adoption of emergency regulations, as prescribed.</p> <p>The bill would require the IHSS Advisory Committee to provide ongoing advice and recommendations regarding in-home supportive services, as specified. The bill would require the employer, prior to finalizing a memorandum of understanding with one or more organizations that are the designated representatives of in-home services providers, to consult with specified advisory committee representatives to obtain input on county and public authority programmatic and fiscal implications.</p>
<p><u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u></p>	<p>SEN. APPR. 7/14/25 (Y:7 N:0 A:0) SEN. JUD. 7/01/25 (Y:12 N:1 A:0) SEN. L, PE & R. 6/18/25 (Y:4 N:1 A:0) ASM. FLOOR 5/29/25 (Y:64 N:4 A:11) ASM. APPR. 5/23/25 (Y:12 N:2 A:1) ASM. PE & R. 3/19/25 (Y:7 N:0 A:0)</p>
<p><u>Vote Threshold:</u></p>	<p>Majority</p>
<p><u>State Mandated Local Program:</u></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><u>Fiscal Committee:</u></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><u>Support and Opposition:</u></p>	<p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees • California Federation of Labor • Democratic Club of Claremont • San Diego County Supervisor Joel Anderson's Office • Orange County Employees Association • Service Employees International Union, California • Arc and United Cerebral Palsy in California • United Domestic Workers of America/AFSCME Local 3930

	<p style="text-align: center;">Opposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Kern
<p><u>Background:</u></p>	<p>The IHSS program provides personal care and domestic services to low-income individuals to help them remain safely in their own homes and communities. In order to qualify for IHSS, a recipient must be aged, blind, or disabled, and in most cases have income below the level necessary to qualify for the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment. Currently, local public authorities are the designated employer of record for collective bargaining purposes with IHSS providers, while the state administers payroll, workers' compensation, and benefits. This bill would establish the IHSS Employer-Employee Relations Act, which would (1) shift collective bargaining with IHSS providers from the local level to the State, and (2) make related changes to the Government Code and the Welfare and Institutions Code regulating IHSS services. This bill would shift collective bargaining with IHSS providers from the local level to the state level for all counties. Consequently, any future wage and benefit increases for IHSS providers would also presumably shift to the state assistance program.</p> <p>The County recommended position is support if amended to ensure that the State will cover 100 percent of costs associated with any increases that come out of statewide bargaining.</p>
<p><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></p>	<p>The primary/outstanding concerns SSA has is regarding cost implications and ensuring that the state will cover 100 percent of costs associated with any increases that come out of statewide bargaining.</p>
<p>Mandates:</p>	<p>The Orange County IHSS Public Authority would no longer be required to meet and confer with the recognized employee organization after the state assumes its role as employer of record on January 1st, 2026, and county personnel would no longer be needed as support staff during labor negotiations.</p> <p>This bill requires the county to continue to have its public authority perform the functions set forth in the county ordinance, as specified.</p>
<p>Operations:</p>	<p>This bill maintains the roles and responsibilities for the Orange County IHSS Public Authority, outside of its role as employer of record, and the following will not be included within the scope of representation in state bargaining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on the delivery of services as a result of changes in regulations, rules, policies or resolutions adopted by the department and applicable to the IHSS program. • Preserves operation and rules applicable to county IP registries and appeals procedures for registry decisions. • Preserves rules and regulations applicable to the identification and scheduling of back up providers. • Recruitment and retention of providers.
<p>Estimated Costs:</p>	<p>Unknown at this time, but potentially minimal impact on the County. Friendly amendments have been proposed that would direct the state to pay 100 percent of the nonfederal share of costs resulting from the provisions of any memorandum of understanding between the State and recognized employee organizations after Jan 1, 2026. If these amendments are</p>

	<p>adopted by the author, the bill would have minimal impact on the County. Without the amendments, there is a risk that the County would be impacted by increased costs negotiated by the State.</p>
<p>Estimated Revenues:</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p><u>Policy Platform</u> <u>References:</u></p>	<p><u>CS-30: In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS):</u> Support legislation that promotes the financial sustainability of the IHSS Program and its providers through programmatic changes and appropriate cost sharing mechanisms between the State and counties. Support flexibilities for IHSS Advisory Committees to improve community participation and increase the number of individuals eligible to serve.</p> <p><u>GS-14: Local Governance Authority:</u> 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.</p>

2. OPPOSE – AB 1331 (Elhawary): Workplace Surveillance.

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



BILL NUMBER:	Assembly Bill (AB) 1331	INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:	Amended: July 17, 2025
AUTHOR:	Assemblymember Sade Elhawary (AD – 57)		
SUBJECT:	Workplace surveillance		
BILL SPONSOR:	California Labor Federation		
STATUS:	Senate Appropriations Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	CEO Legislative Affairs		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	OPPOSE		
<u>Current Law:</u>	Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law authorizes the division, which is headed by the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board or commission.		
<u>Proposed Law:</u>	<p>This bill would limit the use of workplace surveillance tools, as defined, by employers, including by prohibiting an employer from monitoring or surveilling workers in employee-only, employer-designated areas, as specified. The bill would provide workers with the right to leave behind workplace surveillance tools that are on their person or in their possession during off-duty hours, as specified.</p> <p>This bill would subject an employer who violates the bill to a civil penalty of \$500 per employee for each violation and would authorize a public prosecutor to bring specified enforcement actions.</p>		
<u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u>	<p>Senate Judiciary (Y:9 N:2 A:2) Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement (Y:4 N:1 A:0) Assembly Floor (Y:55 N:15 A:9) Assembly Appropriations Committee (Y:11 N:3 A:1) Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee (Y:10 N:3 A:2) Assembly Labor and Employment Committee (Y:5 N:0 A: 2)</p>		

<u>Vote Threshold:</u>	Majority
<u>State Mandated Local Program:</u>	No
<u>Fiscal Committee:</u>	Yes
<u>Support and Opposition:</u>	<p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees • California Alliance for Retired Americans • California Civil Liberties Advocacy • California Coalition for Worker Power • California Employment Lawyers Association • California Federation of Labor Unions • California Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO • California Immigrant Policy Center • California Nurses Association • California Professional Firefighters • California School Employees Association • California State Legislative Board, Sheet Metal Air Rail and Transportation Workers – Transportation Division • California State University Employees Union • California Teamsters Public Affairs Council • Center for Democracy and Technology • Center for Inclusive Change • Center on Policy Initiatives • California Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO • Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles • Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, San Diego County Chapter • Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO District 9 • Community Agency for Resources Advocacy & Services • Consumer Federation of California • IATSE Local 600 - International Cinematographers Guild • International Lawyers Assisting Workers (ILAW) Network • Los Angeles Alliance for New Economy (LAANE) • National Employment Law Project • National Union of Healthcare Workers • Northern California District Council - International Longshore and Warehouse Union • Oakland Privacy • Pillars of the Community • PowerSwitch Action • Rise Economy • San Diego Black Workers Center • Service Employees International Union, California State Council • Surveillance Resistance Lab • Tech Equity Action • The Workers Lab • Unite Here HERE Local 11 • United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Western States Council

- Warehouse Worker Resource Center
- Workers' Algorithm Observatory
- Working Partnerships USA
- Worksafe

Opposition

- Acclamation Insurance Management Services
- ADT Security Services
- Agricultural Council of California
- Allied Managed Care (AMC)
- American Petroleum and Convenience Store Association
- American Property Casualty Insurance Association
- Anaheim Chamber of Commerce
- Associated General Contractors
- Associated General Contractors of America (San Diego Chapter)
- Association of California HealthCare Districts
- Association of California School Administrators
- Brea Chamber of Commerce
- CalBroadband|The California Broadband & Video Association
- California Forestry Association
- California Alarm Association
- California Alliance of Family Owned Businesses
- California Apartment Association
- California Association of Health Facilities
- California Association of Joint Powers Authorities (CAJPA)
- California Association of Licensed Security Agencies, Guards & Associates (CALSAGA)
- California Association of Recreation and Park Districts
- California Association of School Business Officials
- California Association of Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association
- California Association of Winegrape Growers
- California Attractions and Parks Association
- California Automatic Vendors Council
- California Bankers Association
- California Beer and Beverage Distributors
- California Cardroom Alliance
- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Construction and Industrial Materials Association (CAL CIMA)
- California Credit Union League
- California Farm Bureau Federation
- California Fitness Alliance
- California Fuels And Convenience Alliance (CFCA)
- California Gaming Association
- California Grocers Association
- California Hospital Association
- California Hotel & Lodging Association
- California Landscape Contractors Association
- California League of Food Producers
- California Manufacturers and Technology Association
- California Moving and Storage Association

- California Pest Management Association
- California Restaurant Association
- California Retailers Association
- California School Boards Association
- California Special Districts Association
- California State Association of Counties
- California Travel Association
- Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce
- Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Coalition of Small and Disabled Veteran Businesses
- Colusa County Chamber of Commerce
- Communities for California Cardrooms
- Construction Employers Association
- Corona Chamber of Commerce
- County of Fresno
- Dairy Institute of California
- Dana Point Chamber of Commerce
- Flasher/ Barricade Association
- Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Conejo Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Greater High Desert Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce
- Housing Contractors of California
- Insights Association
- La Canada Flintridge Chamber of Commerce and Community Association
- Lake Elsinore Valley Chamber of Commerce
- League of California Cities
- Livermore Chamber of Commerce
- Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce
- Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
- Morgan Hill Chamber of Commerce
- Wildomar Chamber of Commerce
- National Association of Theatre Owners of California/Nevada
- National Electrical Contractors Association
- National Health and Fitness Association
- Oceanside Chamber of Commerce
- Orange County Business Council
- Pacific Association of Building Service Contractors
- Paso Robles & Templeton Chamber of Commerce & Visitor Centers
- Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management (PRISM)
- Rancho Cordova Chamber of Commerce
- Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce
- Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau
- Resource Recovery Coalition of California
- Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)
- San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce
- San Jose Chamber of Commerce
- Santa Barbara Region Chamber of Commerce
- Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Industry Association • Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM) • South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce • Southwest California Legislative Council • TechNet • Torrance Chamber of Commerce • Tulare Chamber of Commerce • United Contractors • Urban Counties Caucus • Walnut Creek Chamber of Commerce • Western Car Wash Association • Western Electrical Contractors Association • Western Growers Association • Wilmington Chamber of Commerce • The Wine Institute
<p><u>Background:</u></p>	<p>AB 1331 would effectively limit the use of surveillance in the workplace in off-duty areas, despite employers needing technology to ensure the safety of both employees and customers, as well as to monitor publicly accessible areas, company-owned property, and consumer data for security purposes. Under AB 1331, employees must be allowed to leave behind surveillance tools during off-duty hours or when they are entering off-duty areas. It's unclear how these rules would apply to a variety of tools that public employees may be required to use, including body cameras for law enforcement. The provisions of this bill are impractical and would hinder local governments from providing essential services. Additionally, it undermines workplace safety and exposes employers to costly litigation for not meeting the unrealistic requirements outlined in the bill.</p>
<p><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></p>	<p>Human Resources reports that AB 1331 would effectively limit the use of surveillance in the workplace in off-duty areas, despite employers needing technology to ensure the safety of both employees and customers, as well as to monitor publicly accessible areas, company-owned property, and consumer data for security purposes. Under AB 1331, employees must be allowed to leave behind surveillance tools during off-duty hours or when they are entering off-duty areas. It's unclear how these rules would apply to a variety of tools that public employees may be required to use, including body cameras for law enforcement. The provisions of this bill are impractical and would hinder local governments from providing essential services. Additionally, it undermines workplace safety and exposes employers to costly litigation for not meeting the unrealistic requirements outlined in the bill.</p> <p>OCIT states that they follow established County policies governing the use of surveillance tools. At some expense, IT can remove or replace cameras and the County can post signage in areas recorded by the video camera notifying workers that they are subject to video surveillance.</p> <p>Generally, public employers are exempt from Labor Code penalties. Although courts have recognized the authority of the legislature to specifically apply the labor code to public employers, the application of a</p>

	\$500 penalty is arguably punishing the taxpayers. Additionally, the bill's vague restrictions could create exposure to the penalty, and only the complete removal of surveillance tools could fully reduce the risk. That could put employee and public safety at risk. The existing body-worn camera policy may need to be amended to account for the new rules around the "employee-only, employer-designated areas" in the bill.
Mandates:	Operational mandates to replace and remove surveillance tools, and alter or adjust County policies regarding the use of such tools.
Operations:	Could impact operations if it is applicable to body cameras worn by public safety personnel. This bill would effectively limit the use of surveillance in the workplace in off-duty areas, despite employers needing technology to ensure the safety of both employees and customers, as well as to monitor publicly accessible areas, employer-owned property, and data for security purposes. The bill would hinder the County's ability to protect the public and its employees.
Estimated Costs:	The bill's vague and unrealistic provisions create exposure to costly litigation, and the application of a \$500 per employee penalty is arguably punitive. OCIT estimates \$500K-\$1.5 million for design and replacement of surveillance tools, and \$250K - \$300K for removal of surveillance tools.
Estimated Revenues:	N/A
<u>Policy Platform References:</u>	<u>GS-14: Local Governance Authority:</u> 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.

3. SUPPORT – SB 577 (Laird): State Government.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis



BILL NUMBER:	Senate Bill (SB) 577	INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:	<u>Amended:</u> July 9, 2025
AUTHOR:	Senator John Laird		
SUBJECT:	State Government		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Assembly Appropriations Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	CEO Legislative Affairs		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	SUPPORT		
<u>Current Law:</u>	<p>Under existing law, bonds, warrants, contracts, obligations, and evidences of indebtedness, for the purpose of validating proceedings, are deemed to be in existence upon their authorization, as specified.</p> <p>Existing law permits a defendant or a cross-defendant in a civil proceeding under the Government Claims Act, or in any civil action for indemnity or contribution, to seek from the court, at the time of the granting of a motion for summary judgment, directed verdict, motion for judgment in a nonjury trial, or nonsuit dismissing the moving party other than the plaintiff, petitioner, cross-complainant, or intervenor, a determination of whether the plaintiff, petitioner, cross-complainant, or intervenor brought their proceeding in good faith and with reasonable cause. If the court determines that the proceeding was not brought in good faith or with reasonable cause, existing law requires the court to decide the reasonable and necessary defense costs incurred by the party opposing the proceeding and to render judgment in favor of that party. Existing law applies these provisions only if the defendant or cross-defendant has made a motion for summary judgment, a motion for directed verdict, a motion for judgment in a nonjury trial, or nonsuit.</p> <p>Existing law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff</p>		

discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. Existing law provides that there is no time limit for commencement of such actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault which occurred on or after January 1, 2024. Actions subject to these time limits include actions for liability against any person or entity who owed a duty of care to the plaintiff and an action for liability against any person or entity for an intentional act that was the legal cause of the childhood sexual assault. Existing law provides that in actions against entities for violation of a duty of care, the plaintiff must establish that the entity acted wrongfully or negligently.

For actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, existing law requires a plaintiff 40 years of age or older at the time the action is filed to file certificates of merit. Existing law provides that the failure to file certificates in accordance with these provisions is grounds for a demurrer.

Existing law authorizes a person who is sexually assaulted and who proves it was as the result of a cover up, as defined, to recover up to treble damages against the defendant who is found to have covered up the sexual assault, unless prohibited by another law.

Existing law, the California School Finance Authority Act, authorizes a participating party, as defined, in connection with securing financing or refinancing of a project, or working capital, as defined, to elect to provide for funding payments of bonds issued by the California School Finance Authority and related obligations by electing to participate in a state or local intercept, or both, by an action of its governing board. Existing law requires the Controller, the county treasurer, or other appropriate county fiscal officer, as applicable, upon receipt of written notice provided by the participating party, to make an apportionment or revenue transfer from specified moneys designated for apportionment to the participating party.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district that determines during a fiscal year that its revenues are less than the amount necessary to meet its current year expenditure obligations to request an emergency apportionment through the Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to specified requirements. Existing law prescribes the financing conditions on emergency apportionments, including a requirement for a school district to develop a schedule to repay the emergency loan, which the county superintendent of schools is required to review, comment on, and submit to the Superintendent for approval.

Existing law authorizes emergency apportionments to be provided through an interim loan from the General Fund and lease financing to be made available by the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, which is authorized to issue bonds for purposes of the emergency apportionments and related costs. Existing law prohibits the term of the lease from exceeding 20 years, except as specified. Existing law authorizes, as an alternative to lease financing, emergency apportionments to be provided from the General Fund. Existing law requires the emergency apportionment to be repaid within 20 years.

Proposed Law:

This bill would provide that, for purposes of determining the validity of refunding bonds to refund a tort action judgment entered against a public agency, as specified, indebtedness is deemed to be in existence on the date of adoption by the governing body of the public agency of a resolution or ordinance, as specified.

This bill would expand the Government Claims Act provision to apply to a demurrer brought by a defendant or cross-defendant. The bill would also prohibit an award of defense costs under these provisions against an attorney from being passed on to a client as a litigation cost.

This bill would shorten the amount of time a victim of childhood sexual assault that occurred before January 1, 2024, would have to file a specified action to 22 years from the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 3 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. This bill would, for actions filed on or after April 15, 2025, against a public entity, or one of its employees or agents, by a plaintiff who is 40 years of age or older, increase the standard of liability to gross negligence. For all cases against a public entity filed on or after April 15, 2025, this bill would provide factors that courts must consider when reviewing motions for remittitur and would authorize a court to structure judgments against public entities so that they could be paid over time.

This bill would require all cases filed by victims of childhood sexual assault that occurred at the MacLaren Children's Center or any juvenile probation facility or detention center operated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department that was closed before or on January 1, 2020, be filed on or before January 1, 2026. This bill specifies that the procedural requirements that typically apply to such causes of action, including the requirement that plaintiffs who file their claims at the age of 40 or greater file a certificate of merit, as specified, also apply to these specific cases. This bill would require that in these cases, certificates of merit along with additional information shall be provided to a court-appointed special master. This bill would prohibit a special master from distributing funds pursuant to a settlement agreement until all of those requirements have been satisfied.

This bill would instead require the certificates to be filed concurrently with the complaint and would prohibit a court clerk from accepting the filing of a complaint that lacks the certificates, except as specified.

This bill would prohibit treble damages from being imposed against a defendant that is a public entity.

This bill would provide a similar authorization to a participating party, as defined, in connection with securing financing, refinancing, or refunding of a public debt obligation, as defined, to elect to provide for funding payments of the public debt obligation by electing to participate in a state or local intercept, or both, by an action of its governing board. The bill would require the Controller, the county treasurer, or other appropriate county fiscal officer, as applicable, upon receipt of written notice provided by the participating party, to make an apportionment or revenue transfer from specified moneys designated for apportionment to the participating party, as provided. The bill would authorize, and not require, a county to participate in local intercepts under these provisions. The bill would

	<p>require a participating party to certify the payment schedule, as specified. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>This bill would require the school district to consult the county superintendent of schools and the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team in developing the repayment schedule and would require the county superintendent of schools to submit the repayment schedule to the Department of Finance, instead of the Superintendent, for approval. The bill would extend the maximum term of a lease or for repayment of an emergency apportionment to 30 years. The bill would require the determination of the term to be made by the Department of Finance, in consultation with the school district, the county superintendent of schools, the Superintendent, and the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team and would require the determination to take into consideration specified factors. To the extent the bill imposes new duties on county superintendents of schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>
<u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u>	<p>ASM. JUD. 7/15/25 (Y:11 N:1 A:0) SEN. FLOOR 5/28/25 (Y:35 N:0 A:) SEN. APPR. 5/23/25 (Y:5 N:0 A:2) SEN. APPR. 5/12/25 (Y:7 N:0 A:0) SEN. JUD. 4/22/25 (Y:13 N:0 A:0)</p>
<u>Vote Threshold:</u>	Majority
<u>State Mandated Local Program:</u>	Yes
<u>Fiscal Committee:</u>	Yes
<u>Support and Opposition:</u>	<p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Alliance of Child and Family Services • California Association of School Business Officials • County of Los Angeles • County of Monterey <p>Opposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of California School Administrators • California Association of Joint Powers Authorities (CAJPA) • California School Boards Association • Children's Law Center of California • Los Angeles Dependency Lawyers • Schools Excess Liability Fund (SELF) • Youth Law Center
<u>Background:</u>	<p>This bill is the result of discussions between a broad array of stakeholders including local governments, school districts, victim advocates, plaintiff's attorneys, and the joint power authorities that provide insurance to local agencies. All parties are committed to ongoing discussions and express a genuine desire to solve the issue of liability for childhood sexual assault in a balanced and fair manner. This compromise bill seeks to provide some</p>

	<p>modicum of relief to public agencies while also trying to protect the rights of victims of these horrible acts. It provides some procedural safeguards to local agencies to defend against factually deficient claims of childhood sexual assault and enhances the procedural requirements for childhood sexual assault claims filed by persons over 40 years of age. This bill also adopts many of the recommendations of the state's County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team's report to the Legislature.</p>
<p><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></p>	<p>This bill aligns with the following 2025 Board-approved State Priority: County Budget: Liability Exposure Mitigation: Seek legislative action that responsibly addresses fiscal liabilities related to statute of limitations claims filed against the County that balances accountability and fair compensation for past harm with the need to protect local resources for the ongoing provision of county services. The County benefits from balanced and fair solutions to the issue of unanticipated liability through the provision of a modicum of relief and procedural safeguards.</p>
<p>Mandates:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Operations:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Estimated Costs:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Estimated Revenues:</p>	<p>To the extent that the County benefits from balanced and fair solutions to the issue of unanticipated liability through the provision of a modicum of relief and procedural safeguards, this could protect local revenues for County services.</p>
<p><u>Policy Platform References:</u></p>	<p><u>GS-7: County Revenue:</u> Support efforts to increase, protect and sustain local autonomy over local revenues, and ensure the County receives its fair share through the adoption of equitable funding mechanisms, such as population-based funding formulas.</p> <p><u>GS-14: Local Governance Authority:</u> 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.</p>

4. DEFER TO THE BOARD – S. 2212 (Padilla): Visible Identification Standards for Immigration-Based Law Enforcement (VISIBLE) Act of 2025.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis



BILL NUMBER:	S.2212	INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:	July 8, 2025
AUTHOR:	United States Senator Alex Padilla (D-CA) United States Senator Cory Booker (D-NJ) Co-Sponsor: United States Senator Adam Schiff (D-CA)		
SUBJECT:	"Visible Identification Standards for Immigration-Based Law Enforcement (VISIBLE) Act of 2025"		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	Second District Supervisor Vicente Sarmiento		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:	SUPPORT		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	Defer to the Board of Supervisors		
<u>Current Law:</u>	Section 287 (8 USC 1357) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 2011 outlines the powers and duties of immigration officers. Specifically: Specifically, it authorizes immigration officers to interrogate, arrest, and search individuals believed to be aliens in violation of immigration laws. <i>(Please see full text of Section 287 attached)</i>		
<u>Proposed Law:</u>	This legislation would amend Section 287 of the Immigration & Nationality Act to require all immigration enforcement officers – including state or local law enforcement agencies that have been recruited to assist with mass deportations - to display visible identification during public-facing immigration enforcement actions and to promote transparency and accountability:		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Officers should be identifiable during enforcement activity including actions involving civil and criminal authority. Unless action is truly covert and not observable by the public.</i> - <i>Activity covered includes any activity that involves direct exercise of fed. Immigration authority through public facing actions, including a patrol, a stop, arrest, search interview to determine immigration status, raid, check point inspection or the service of a judicial or administrative warrant.</i> - <i>Does not include covert, non-public operations or non-enforcement activities.</i> - <i>Requires the visual identification display of an officers agency and name or badge number that complies with requirements specified.</i> - <i>Also would require to be displayed on the outermost garment or gear and not obscured by tactical equipment, body armor, or accessories.</i> - <i>Can't wear anything that obscures an officers face unless such face coverings are operationally necessary to protect a covert nonpublic operation or to guard against hazardous environmental conditions.</i> <p>COMPLIANCE/REPORTING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Sec. of Homeland Security shall ensure that any officer who fails to comply with the requirements receive appropriate administrative discipline, including written reprimand, suspension or other personnel actions.</i> o <i>An annual report to congress including Office for civil rights and civil liberties, committee on judiciary of the senate, and a few other congressional committees.</i> o <i>Report must include total number of public immigration enforcement functions, number of documented instances of non-compliance, summary of disciplinary or actions taken for non-compliance.</i>
<u>Vote Threshold:</u>	Majority
<u>Support and Opposition:</u>	Supporters: American Civil Liberties Union, Public Counsel
<u>Background:</u>	<p>According to a press release from the author's office, <i>"Under the Trump Administration's mass deportation agenda, civil immigration enforcement operations have increasingly involved Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officers engaging with the public while wearing unmarked tactical gear, concealing clothing, and face coverings that obscure both agency affiliation and personal identity. Without visible badges, names, or insignia, members of the public often have no way to confirm whether they are interacting with legitimate government officials.</i></p> <p><i>This lack of transparency endangers public safety by causing widespread confusion and fear, especially in communities already subject to heightened immigration scrutiny. It also increases operational and safety risks for law enforcement personnel by creating an opportunity for immigration enforcement impersonators and compounding uncertainty in high-stress situations. Clear, consistent, visible identification helps reduce miscommunication during enforcement encounters, strengthens officer</i></p>

	<p><i>credibility, and improves public cooperation, all of which are vital to mission success. The VISIBLE Act would place a critical check on the government's power, ensuring basic transparency safeguards that protect public trust and legitimacy in immigration enforcement operations."</i></p>
<p><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></p>	<p>According to a press release from the Orange County Sheriff's Department: <i>"As the debate about immigration and local law enforcement's role has increased with the new presidential administration, I have been asked by members of the media and the community to clarify the Orange County Sheriff's Department's role in immigration enforcement and whether our current practices will change.</i></p> <p><i>"Securing the border and enforcing immigration law are important responsibilities of the federal government. The Orange County Sheriff's Department does not enforce federal immigration law. It is not part of our primary mission, and we remain focused on violations of state and local laws.</i></p> <p><i>"The Orange County Sheriff's Department will provide for your safety and respond to your calls for service regardless of your immigration status. We do not, and never will, ask the immigration status of victims, witnesses, suspects or those who call to report crimes. We enforce state and local laws equally, without bias, and without concern for your citizenship. That has not and will not change.</i></p> <p><i>"The crisis at our southern border has put our nation at risk. I have been a strong advocate for changes in policy and increased federal resources to address this threat. As the federal government fulfills this responsibility, it is important that local peace officers remain focused on the enforcement of state and local law.</i></p> <p><i>"California state law hinders our ability to fully communicate with federal law enforcement partners on shared threats posed by criminal offenders who are in violation of immigration law. Sheriffs are limited under California Senate Bill 54 to only communicate with ICE regarding the release of criminal offenders from our custody facilities under very limited circumstances. I have chosen to cooperate with ICE to the fullest extent provided by the law in order to prevent serious offenders from returning to the communities they have preyed upon.</i></p> <p><i>"You are safe to contact the Orange County Sheriff's Department when you need help. We will remain vigilant in protecting our communities and providing public safety services for all residents of Orange County."</i></p> <p>The Orange County Social Services Agency's Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs was established in 2023. Its mission is to build a more robust direct service resource infrastructure that promotes belonging, economic prosperity and equity of immigrants and refugees. Eleven organizations that may provide legal services are listed in the "Orange County Resource Guide," which includes the following disclaimer:</p> <p><i>"Agencies found in this pamphlet are community based and are not endorsed by the County of Orange Social Services Agency."</i></p>

<p><i>Mandates:</i></p>	<p>S. 2212 would extend these requirements to <i>“state or local law enforcement agencies that have been recruited to assist with mass deportations.”</i></p> <p>The Orange County Sheriff’s Department reports no impacts: <i>“Securing the border and enforcing immigration law are important responsibilities of the federal government. The Orange County Sheriff’s Department does not enforce federal immigration law. It is not part of our primary mission, and we remain focused on violations of state and local laws.”</i></p>
<p><u>Policy Platform</u> <u>References:</u></p>	<p>CS-29: Immigration Reform: <i>“Monitor state and federal efforts to reform the immigration system, and support expedited review of pending immigration cases.”</i></p>

5. DEFER TO THE BOARD – SB 805 (Pérez): Crimes.

CEO/Office of Legislative Affairs
Bill Analysis



BILL NUMBER:	Senate Bill (SB) 805	INTRODUCED/AMENDED DATE:	<u>Gutted/Amended:</u> July 17, 2025
AUTHOR:	Senator Sasha Renée Pérez (D-Pasadena)		
SUBJECT:	Crimes.		
BILL SPONSOR:	N/A		
STATUS:	Assembly Appropriations Committee		
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY:	Second District Supervisor Vicente Sarmiento		
DEPARTMENT/AGENCY RECOMMENDED POSITION:	SUPPORT		
CEO-LA RECOMMENDED POSITION:	Defer to the Board of Supervisors		
<u>Current Law:</u>	<p>Existing law prohibits credibly impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a public utility, state or local government agency, or search and rescue team, as specified. Existing law also prohibits willfully and credibly impersonating a peace officer, firefighter, or employee of a public utility, state or local government agency, or search and rescue team through or on an internet website, or by other electronic means, for the purposes of defrauding another. A violation of these prohibitions is punishable as a misdemeanor.</p> <p>Existing law, the Bail Fugitive Recovery Persons Act, regulates bail fugitive recovery agents, defined as a person given written authorization by the bail or depositor of bail and contracted to investigate, surveil, locate, and arrest a bail fugitive and any person employed to assist the bail or depositor of bail to investigate, surveil, locate, and arrest a bail fugitive.</p>		
<u>Proposed Law:</u>	<p>This bill would clarify that a peace officer, for these purposes, includes a federal law enforcement officer. The bill would extend these offenses to include willfully and credibly impersonating any of those entities through</p>		

	<p>any means for the purpose of defrauding another. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>This bill would require a law enforcement officer operating in California that is not uniformed to visibly display identification that includes their agency and either a name or badge number to the public when performing their enforcement duties, except as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. The bill would define personnel of a law enforcement agency as any peace officer under California law and any federal law enforcement officer. By creating a new crime and imposing duties on local law enforcement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>The bill would require any law enforcement agency operating in California to maintain and publicly post a written policy on the visible identification of sworn personnel, including a requirement for sworn personnel to visibly display identification and for specified exceptions. The bill would exempt personnel of any agency from the crime for not displaying identification if an agency maintains a policy pursuant to this section. The bill would deem a policy consistent with that exception unless a member of the public, an oversight body, or a local governing authority challenges it. The bill would, if the agency does not address deficiencies within 90 days, authorize the complaining party to proceed to a court of competent jurisdiction for a judicial determination of the exemption, as specified.</p> <p>The bill would also authorize a peace officer, as defined, to request an alleged law enforcement officer to present identification when there is probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe the alleged law enforcement officer has committed crime, including, but not limited to, impersonating a peace officer.</p> <p>This bill would prohibit a person authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive from using that position for the purposes of immigration enforcement and would prohibit a person authorized to apprehend a bail fugitive from disclosing personally identifiable information of any bail fugitive that is requested for purposes of immigration enforcement, except as specified.</p> <p>This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>
<u>Prior Legislative Votes:</u>	ASM. PUB. S. 7/15/25 (Y:7 N:0 A:2) <i>Prior legislative votes were for an unrelated version of the bill.</i>
<u>Vote Threshold:</u>	2/3
<u>State Mandated Local Program:</u>	Yes
<u>Fiscal Committee:</u>	Yes
<u>Support and Opposition:</u>	<p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alameda County United for Immigrant Rights • Alameda Labor Council, AFL-CIO • California Alliance for Youth and Community Justice • California Church IMPACT • California Civil Liberties Advocacy • California Faculty Association

- California Federation of Labor Unions
- California School Employees Association
- California Hawaii State Conference of the NAACP
- Californians for Safety and Justice
- Centro Legal de la Raza
- California Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
- City of Monterey Park
- City of Paramount
- Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles
- Courage Campaign
- Culver City Democratic Club
- Eden United Church of Christ
- Fair Chance Project
- Faith in Action East Bay
- Felony Murder Elimination Project
- Filipino Advocates for Justice
- Friends Committee on Legislation of California
- Hijas Del Campo
- Indivisible California State Strong
- Indivisible Westside Los Angeles
- Initiate Justice
- Justice2Jobs Coalition
- La Defensa
- Latino Community Foundtion
- Los Angeles County Public Defenders Association
- Los Angeles County Democratic Party
- National Union of Healthcare Workers
- Orange County Board of Supervisors - Supervisor Vicente Sarmiento
- Rubicon Programs
- San Francisco Labor Council
- San Mateo Labor Council
- Santa Monica Democratic Club
- Service Employees International Union, Local 1000 (SEIU Local 1000)
- Showing Up for Racial Justice San Francisco - Surj Sf
- Sikh American Legal Defense and Education Fund
- Silicon Valley Debug
- Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition
- Smart Justice of California
- South Bay AFL-CIO Labor Council
- W. Haywood Burns Institute
- University Professional and Technical Employees, CWA Local 9119 (UPTE-CWA)
- Valor California
- Viet Voices
- West Hollywood/hernan Molina, Governmental Affairs Liaison

Opposition

- California Police Chiefs Association

<p><u>Background:</u></p>	<p>According to a press release from the author’s office, “News outlets have reported incidents across the nation of individuals impersonating ICE officers. These reports include a South Carolina man being charged with kidnapping and impersonating an ICE agent after allegedly detaining a group of Latino men. Another report documents a man charged with sexual assault in North Carolina posing an ICE agent and threatening to deport a woman if she didn’t comply with his demands. These cases undermine public trust in law enforcement, especially among vulnerable individuals, and pose a threat to public safety.</p> <p>While ICE has publicly condemned impersonations, the agency’s use of face coverings and lack of consistent, visible identification creates public confusion and makes it difficult for the public to distinguish between authorized law enforcement personnel and dangerous criminals. SB 805, in addition to expanding the scope of existing impersonation laws, will require law enforcement operating in California to clearly display identification featuring either their name or badge number. It would also authorize law enforcement to request identification from someone claiming to be law enforcement if there is reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, such as impersonating a peace officer, or a valid safety concern. It also prohibits bounty hunters from engaging in any form of immigration enforcement.”</p>
<p><u>Department Comments, Impact on Area(s) of Responsibility:</u></p>	<p>This bill was “gutted and amended” and re-introduced in response to federal law enforcement conducting unannounced deportation operations while not identifying themselves, either by wearing a mask or not wearing any uniform or similarly identifiable designation. The amendments in the bill as drafted are not confined to immigration-related activities – instead, they apply to the performance of all law enforcement duties in the state.</p>
<p>Mandates:</p>	<p>The bill will mandate visible identification policy requirements.</p>
<p>Operations:</p>	<p>The bill may create operational or cost impacts to the OC Sheriff’s Department to implement the visible identification policy requirements, if such a policy is not already in place.</p>
<p>Estimated Costs:</p>	<p>Unknown at this time.</p>
<p><u>Policy Platform References:</u></p>	<p><u>P-20: Public Safety:</u> Support a public safety system that promotes local law enforcement services, crime prevention, prosecution of crime, confinement of high-risk adults, and evidence-based programs aimed at rehabilitation and lowering the recidivism rate.</p> <p><u>CS-29: Immigration Reform:</u> “Monitor state and federal efforts to reform the immigration system, and support expedited review of pending immigration cases.”</p> <p><u>GS-14 Local Governance Authority:</u> The County supports legislation and budget actions that preserve its local discretionary control and</p>

	<i>flexibility over its governance issues, including land use authority and service delivery.</i>
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INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

1. County Position Matrix: CEO-LA

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

State Legislation

As of Thursday, August 7, 2025


Bill No.	Author	Subject	Position	Date of Board Action	Status
<u>AB 28</u>	<u>Schiavo</u>	Solid Waste Landfills: subsurface temperatures.	Oppose	6.24.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 70</u>	<u>Aguiar-Curry</u>	Solid Waste: Organic Waste Diversion: Biomethane.	Support	6.24.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 81</u>	<u>Ta</u>	Veterans: Mental Health	Support	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 91</u>	<u>Harabedian</u>	State and local agencies: demographic data	Support	4.22.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 226</u>	<u>Calderon</u>	California FAIR Plan Association	Support	4.08.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 261</u>	<u>Quirk-Silva</u>	Fire safety: fire hazard severity zones: State Fire Marshal.	Support	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 282</u>	<u>Pellerin</u>	Discrimination: housing: source of income.	Support	5.06.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 339</u>	<u>Ortega</u>	Local public employee organizations: notice requirements	Oppose	4.22.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 349</u>	<u>Dixon</u>	Foster care supplement	Support	4.08.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 370</u>	<u>Carrillo</u>	California Public Records Act: cyberattacks	Support	4.22.25	Chaptered
<u>AB 394</u>	<u>Wilson</u>	Crimes: public transportation providers	Support	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 424</u>	<u>Davies</u>	Alcohol and other drug programs: complaints	Support	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 462</u>	<u>Lowenthal</u>	Land use: coastal development permits: accessory dwelling units	Support	4.08.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 492</u>	<u>Valencia</u>	Alcohol and drug programs: licensing	Support	3.25.25	Senate Floor
<u>AB 571</u>	<u>Quirk-Silva</u>	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: Gypsum Canyon Veterans Cemetery	Co-Sponsor	2.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 607</u>	<u>Rodriguez</u>	CalWORKs: Home Visiting Program.	Support	6.24.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 615</u>	<u>Davies</u>	Power facilities: emergency response and action plan	Support	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 618</u>	<u>Krell</u>	Medi-Cal: behavioral health: data sharing	Support	5.20.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 689</u>	<u>Rubio</u>	Foster Youth: Disaster aid assistance.	Support	6.24.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 1131</u>	<u>Ta</u>	General Plan: Annual Report: Congregate Care for the Elderly.	Support	6.24.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 1288</u>	<u>Addis</u>	Registered environmental health specialists	Support	4.22.25	Senate Appropriations Committee
<u>AB 1356</u>	<u>Dixon</u>	Alcohol and other drug programs	Support	3.25.25	Senate Appropriations Committee

<u>AB 1387</u>	<u>Quirk-Silva</u>	Mental health multidisciplinary personnel team.	Support	5.06.25	Assembly Floor
<u>SB 35</u>	<u>Umberg</u>	Alcohol and drug programs	Support if amended	3.25.25	Assembly Appropriations Committee
<u>SB 55</u>	<u>Umberg</u>	State parks: facilities pass: Gold Star Family members	Support	4.08.25	Assembly Appropriations Committee
<u>SB 71</u>	<u>Wiener</u>	California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: transit projects	Support	3.25.25	Assembly Appropriations Committee
<u>SB 283</u>	<u>Laird</u>	Energy storage systems	Support	4.08.25	Assembly Appropriations Committee
<u>SB 329</u>	<u>Blakespear</u>	Alcohol and drug recovery or treatment facilities: investigations	Support	3.25.25	Assembly Appropriations Committee
<u>SB 346</u>	<u>Durazo</u>	Local Agencies: Transit Occupancy Taxes: Short-Term Rental Facilitator.	Support	6.24.25	Assembly Floor
<u>SB 634</u>	<u>Pérez</u>	Local government: homelessness	Oppose	5.06.25	Assembly Floor

Federal Legislation

As of Thursday, August 7, 2025

Bill No.	Author	Subject	Position	Date of Board Action	Status
<u>H.R. 965</u>	<u>Sherman</u>	Housing Unhoused Disabled Veterans Act	Support	5.20.25	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
<u>H.R. 1012</u>	<u>Levin</u>	Spent Fuel Prioritization Act of 2025	Support	5.20.25	House Committee on Energy and Commerce
<u>H.R. 2483</u>	<u>Guthrie</u>	SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act of 2025	Support	6.24.25	Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

 Highlighted sections symbolize a status change.

*Two-year bills and bills that are no longer moving have been removed.

2. Sacramento Legislative Report

Prepared by Precision Advocacy Group LLC

Potential Wildfire Fund Legislation

With state officials estimating that fire losses from the January 2025 Eaton fire could reach \$15.2 billion, and only \$13 billion in the state Wildfire Fund, the Newsom Administration is circulating proposed [language](#) to replenish the fund. The draft proposal would provide \$18 billion to the fund, split evenly between ratepayers and utility shareholders over 10 years. Should a legislator choose to author the proposal, legislation may be considered in the last 4 weeks of this year's legislative session.

Established in legislation, AB 1054 (Chapter 79, Statutes of 2019), the wildfire fund is a mechanism to address third-party damages against an electrical corporation from wildfires ignited by the utility, the costs of which exceed the greater of \$1 billion or the amount of the insurance coverage required of the electric investor-owned utility. The goal in creating the fund was to prevent another bankruptcy like the one PG&E went through, which followed a devastating wildfire in 2018.

The proposed language would:

- Authorize the Department of Water Resources to issue up to \$10 billion in bonds to support the Wildfire Fund.
- Require the Wildfire Fund's administrator, in consultation with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, the Department of Insurance, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, by April 1, 2026, to prepare and submit to the legislature and governor, a report with recommendations on new models or approaches that mitigate damage, accelerate recovery, and responsibly and equitably allocate the burdens from catastrophic wildfires, and potentially other climate change-induced natural disasters, across stakeholders, to complement or replace the fund.
- Create the Continuation Account within the Wildfire Fund, separate and distinct from monies in the fund, to be continuously appropriated for purposes of payment of eligible claims arising from wildfires ignited on or after the effective date of the bill.
- Require each large electrical corporation, within 15 days of the effective date of the bill, to provide to the commission a written notification of its election to participate, or not to participate, in the account.
- Authorize the Wildfire Fund administrator, on or after the date the commission provides the notification, but not later than December 31, 2028, to determine if additional annual contributions are needed, and to provide notification of its determination to the commission and the department.
- Require the CPUC, within 15 days of receiving the notification from the administrator, to initiate a rulemaking proceeding to consider using its authority to require the large electrical corporations to collect a charge from ratepayers to support the account, including the payment of any bond issued for the support of the account.
- If the CPUC imposes a non-bypassable charge to support the account, require the large electrical corporations, from calendar years 2029 to 2045, inclusive, to provide to the administrator their annual contributions, for deposit into the account.
- If the Wildfire Fund administrator determines that an additional contribution is needed to support the account, authorize the administrator to require the large electrical corporations to provide their proportionate share of that amount in equal installment payments over a 5-year period.

- Authorize a large electrical corporation to seek payment from the account to satisfy settled or finally adjudicated eligible claims arising from wildfires ignited on or after the effective date of the bill.
- Require the large electrical corporations, within 6 months of the CPUC's decision in the application for the recovery of costs and expenses arising from the wildfire, to reimburse the fund for any payment of costs and expenses determined not to be just and reasonable.
- For a catastrophic wildfire that was ignited between January 1, 2025, and the effective date of the bill, authorize an electrical corporation, before filing an application for a determination of just and reasonableness of the settled or finally adjudicated claims associated with the catastrophic wildfire, to file an application for a determination that those claims cannot be paid by the fund and for the issuance of a financing order in the amount of those claims.
- Require a large electrical corporation, if it issues recovery bonds pursuant to the financing order, to file an application for a just and reasonableness determination for the costs and expenses included in the recovery bonds, as provided.
- Authorize the commission to order a large electrical corporation to provide a credit to its ratepayers for any disallowed costs and expenses plus any cost and expense resulting from the inclusion of the disallowed costs and expenses in the recovery bonds.
- Impose limitations on the amount a plaintiff or the plaintiff's insurer can recover in a civil action, including an inverse condemnation action, for property damage resulting from a wildfire from an electrical corporation, a local publicly owned electric utility, an electrical cooperative, or from any other governmental entity.
- Require the plaintiff's maximum recovery in such an action to be reduced by any amount the plaintiff has received, or will receive, from an insurer.
- Limit the recovery of an insurer that is subrogated to the rights of a policyholder in such an action to not more than 40% of what the insurer has paid, or will pay, to the policyholder.

We will keep you updated on any developments and assess any implications for the county.

Congressional Redistricting

Governor Gavin Newsom has been vocal in recent weeks about his interest in countering Texas' redistricting efforts aimed at favoring Republican candidates by redrawing California's congressional maps to make GOP-held seats more competitive for Democratic challengers.

The administration is exploring several options which have evolved over the last week. One legal question under review is whether the legislature and governor could unilaterally redraw the maps without involving California voters. Newsom is now floating the outline of a proposal that would require the legislature to call a November special election. Under this plan, new maps would be established and utilized for the 2026, 2028, and 2030 elections, and before reverting back to voters' previously approved Redistricting Commission process for the 2032 cycle. Other options reportedly under discussion include legislative-drawn maps subject to voter approval, a temporary or permanent repeal of the Redistricting Commission's authority to draw maps, or the creation of a new redistricting framework.

In 2008, voters removed California legislators' power to draw their own seats, and in 2010, the voters additionally expanded the Redistricting Commission's authority to draw congressional maps. The Redistricting Commission is popular with voters which will complicate what would already be an expensive and difficult campaign if the legislature chooses to move forward with Newsom's proposal.

By law congressional seats are redrawn once every 10 years following the U.S. Census. California's current maps were drawn in 2020 and took effect in 2022.

Insurance Commissioner Takes Action on the Issue of Smoke Damage Claims

Last week, Insurance Commissioner Ricardo Lara announced formal legal action against the California FAIR Plan Association (FAIR Plan), for systematically denying and limiting smoke damage claims from wildfire survivors – particularly in the wake of the Palisades and Eaton Fires earlier this year.

The California Department of Insurance filed an [Order](#) to Show Cause against the FAIR Plan after consumer complaints showed a pattern of denying smoke damage claims based on a FAIR Plan-defined requirement for “permanent physical damage.” The Department’s legal filing follows hundreds of escalating consumer complaints filed against the FAIR Plan and builds on a multi-year investigation, which uncovered at least 418 violations of California’s consumer protection laws.

“I’ve spoken with wildfire survivors who would rather lose their homes to flames than endure the stress and confusion of navigating smoke damage claims. This is unacceptable. This issue has persisted after every fire and has become even more urgent in the aftermath of the largest urban fires in history, the Palisades and Eaton fires. These consumers’ message is clear: they need assistance, not obstacles,” said Commissioner Lara. “We will not tolerate insurance companies breaking the law and denying Californians the coverage they deserve, including the FAIR Plan.”

The enforcement action is part of a broader effort led by Commissioner Lara to strengthen consumer protections through oversight, examination, and enforcement across both traditional insurance carriers and the FAIR Plan. The Department is also conducting a [Market Conduct Examination of State Farm](#) for its handling of consumers’ wildfire claims.

The Department of Insurance has regulatory oversight of the FAIR Plan to ensure it complies with state law and treats policyholders fairly. Commissioner Lara’s legal action cites violations of California Insurance Code section 790.03 including, but not limited to:

- Misrepresenting policy terms
- Failing to investigate claims fairly
- Denying legitimate claims without reasonable basis

Commissioner Lara is expected to file in the coming weeks the Department’s Report of Examination for an ongoing financial examination of the FAIR Plan, including its compliance with recommendations from the Department’s 2022 [Operational Assessment Report](#). The 2022 report called for significant changes in the FAIR Plan’s governance, operations, underwriting and claims handling, risk management, customer service, and financial planning strategies and policies.

Commissioner Lara has also created the [Smoke Claims & Remediation Task Force](#) to develop statewide standards for investigating and remediating smoke damage—a gap that has existed for decades. To date, the Department has helped recover more than \$74 million for wildfire survivors through formal complaint intervention.

Upcoming Hearings

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

Monday, August 18, 2025, 10:00 a.m.

Assembly Committee on Emergency Management

1021 O Street, Room 1100

Oversight Hearing: Lessons Learned from the Los Angeles Wildfires

Tuesday, August 19, 2025, 1:30 p.m.

Assembly Joint Hearing Assembly Human Services and Senate Human Services

1021 O Street, Room 2100

Oversight Hearing: 2026–27 Community Services Block Grant State Plan

Wednesday, August 20, 2025, 9:00 a.m.

Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 7 on Accountability and Oversight

State Capitol, Room 126

Informational Hearing: Impacts of H.R. 1 on California's Budget

Wednesday, August 20, 2025, 10:00 a.m.

Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Tourism

State Capitol, Room 444

Informational Hearing: The Current Outlook of California's Tourism Industry

Wednesday, August 20, 2025, 1:30 p.m.

Assembly Select Committee on Child Care Costs

Informational Hearing: The State of Childcare in California

Thursday, August 21, 2025, 9:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of session

Senate Transportation Subcommittee on LOSSAN Rail Corridor Resiliency

1021 O Street, Room 1200

Informational Hearing: Getting it Right - Advancing Rail Reforms in Southern California

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: 8/26/25 23:59

Title: [Household Hazardous Waste Grant, HD44 \(Construction\)](#)

State Agency / Department: [Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery](#)

Match Funding? No

Estimated Total Funding: \$500,000

Funding Method: Reimbursement(s)

Expected Award Announcement: 10/1/25

Title: [Alcohol Enforcement and Education 2026](#)

State Agency / Department: [Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control](#)

Match Funding? No

Estimated Total Funding: \$750,000

Funding Method: Reimbursement(s)

Application Deadline: 9/12/25 00:00

Title: [ABC/OTS Alcohol Enforcement Grant 2026](#)

State Agency / Department: [Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control](#)

Match Funding? No

Estimated Total Funding: \$750,000

Funding Method: Reimbursement(s)

Governor's Press Releases

Below is a list of the governor's press releases beginning July 30.

August 5: [Since January, California has seized nearly \\$480 million in illicit cannabis](#)

August 4: ICYMI: Los Angeles County releases a bold Blueprint to accelerate wildfire recovery
August 4: Fighting federal government pays off – California’s legal challenges have restored at least \$168 billion in federal funding
August 1: Governor Newsom statement on Trump administration freezing of critical research dollars to UCLA
August 1: 130 CHP officers join state’s law enforcement family
August 1: Governor Newsom: Trump has betrayed us with failed economic policies
July 31: Trump’s unlawful CalGuard power grab results in 57% decrease in fentanyl pounds seized
July 31: As Trump defunds federal firefighting, California steps up: introducing the world’s largest helicopter firefighting fleet
July 31: Nearly all National Guard soldiers in Los Angeles are demobilizing, Governor Newsom demands those remaining be released
July 30: TOMORROW: Governor Newsom to announce major addition to state’s firefighting capabilities
July 30: Governor Newsom strengthens local control in Los Angeles burn scar areas
July 30: Governor Newsom signs legislation 7.30.25
July 30: Trump tariff policy continues to cause chaos in American economy

3. Washington D.C. Legislative Report

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY

Senate Passes Three Appropriations Bills Before Recess

The Senate passed the first of their appropriations bills before heading home for August recess last week. The Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration; Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies bills passed together and were followed by a separate vote funding the Legislative Branch. All of the votes were bipartisan and the package was enrolled into [HR 3944](#).

The votes cleared an initial backlog in the Senate's appropriations process, which is still running behind as the House and Senate both work to negotiate compromises in their draft bills before the end of the fiscal year on September 30. As both chambers headed into August, the differences between their legislative proposals made progress difficult. The House bills adopt major cuts to programmatic funding and are more closely aligned with the Administration's budget request while the Senate bills are bipartisan and mostly level or slightly increase funding.

A continuing resolution (CR), continuing prior funding levels on a temporary basis and historically not including congressionally directed spending and community projects funding, is nearly guaranteed without unlikely major breakthroughs over August recess.

House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Releases Bipartisan FEMA Reform Bill

Reps. Sam Graves and Rick Larson, Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure [introduced](#) the bipartisan Fixing Emergency Management for Americans (FEMA) Act of 2025 as [HR 4669](#).

The bill restructures the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) outside of the Department of Homeland Security as an independent cabinet-level agency and makes significant changes to public and individual assistance. Post disaster public assistance under the bill would largely be administered through counties as a grant, while Individual assistance would be modernized to better accommodate common administrative issues.

The draft legislation also affords state emergency management agencies greater control over pre-disaster mitigation projects by creating a pre-approval process, it would also consolidate pre and post disaster mitigation programs to allow a single application to be mutually applicable.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY

FEMA Blocked from Reallocating BRIC Grants

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was [prohibited](#) from reallocating funding for the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program that was frozen under the Administration's review for compliance with their priorities earlier this year.

A district judge granted a [preliminary injunction](#) in the case led by states attorneys general, including California Attorney General Rob Bonta. The Administration argued that the Congressionally appropriated funding for BRIC grants fell into larger disaster mitigation legislation and therefore FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security had greater flexibility under law to reapportion the funding or modify the program.

The injunction did not release the frozen funds to the states, it only ensured they would not be spent elsewhere while the case progresses.

Sanctuary Jurisdictions List Reposted by the Department of Justice

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has released a list of 'sanctuary jurisdictions' pursuant to , [Executive Order 14287](#), titled "Protecting American Communities from Criminal Aliens," which directed the Administration to produce a list of 'sanctuary jurisdictions' not aligned with the Administration's interpretation of federal immigration law. The entire state of California was designated along with the cities of Berkley, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

The DOJ has argued that statute, specifically [Section 1373](#) requires affirmative cooperation from local jurisdictions in federal immigration enforcement efforts, making sanctuary policies unlawful. The EO seeks to withhold federal funding from designated jurisdictions.

California Attorney General Rob Bonta is expected to announce a new lawsuit depending on how the Administration seeks to enforce the provisions in the EO, as new, tangential, and non-statutory funding conditions imposed on Congressionally appropriated funding remain legally dubious following lawsuits from the first Trump Administration.

[President Considers Softening Immigration Enforcement on Farmworkers](#)

President Donald Trump on August 6 [discussed](#) modifying his Administration's policies on immigration enforcement for migrant farm workers. The President stated he wanted to "work with farmers" to find alternative pathways for certain immigrants, suggesting a program that would allow them to voluntarily exit and return with some type of work visa.

Administration officials had previously discussed expanding the H-2A agricultural worker visa program and making other exceptions for certain service industry workers but have faced backlash from immigration hawks on the potential for visa overstayers and amnesty for prior irregular immigrants. They also acknowledged the labor shortage in the agriculture industry as a whole and its importance to the economy and national security.

[EPA Announces Drinking Water Security Grants](#)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [announced](#) over \$9 million in grant funding aimed at helping midsize and large public water systems protect drinking water from cybersecurity threats and extreme weather events. This funding opportunity, authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act, is open for 60 days and targets systems serving 10,000 or more people.

Alongside the funding, the EPA released a [report](#) titled, "Securing the Future of Water: Addressing Cyber Threats Today," which outlines recommendations to improve cybersecurity resilience in the water sector. These include enhancing collaboration among government agencies, utilities, and associations, promoting cybersecurity best practices, and expanding access to technical assistance and training.

According to the EPA, the initiative responds to a rise in cyberattacks on water systems and that the recommendations were developed by a task force co-led by the EPA, involving stakeholders from across the water sector.

[Orange County Delegation Press Releases](#)

- Rep. Mike Levin – July 31, 2025: [Reps. Levin, Lawler Reintroduce Bipartisan Bill to Require On-Site Inspectors at Decommissioning Nuclear Power Plants | U.S. Congressman Mike Levin](#)
- Rep. Lou Correa – August 4, 2025: [CORREA, KIM PUSH VA TO SUPPORT OC VETERANS CEMETERY | U.S. Congressman Lou Correa of California](#)
- Rep. Young Kim – August 1, 2025: [Rep. Young Kim Pushes VA to Support OC Veterans Cemetery - Congresswoman Young Kim](#)
- Rep. Young Kim – July 31, 2025: [Rep. Young Kim Receives Inaugural "Champion of Korean War Veterans and Peace on the Peninsula" Award - Congresswoman Young Kim](#)
- Rep. Dave Min – August 1, 2025: [WATCH: Rep. Dave Min Demands Accountability at ICE Field Office in Orange County, Slams "Unsatisfying" Responses | Representative Dave Min](#)
- Rep. Linda Sanchez – August 1, 2025: [Democratic members warn HHS: Revoking immigrant health benefits puts everyone at risk | Congresswoman Linda Sanchez](#)
- Rep. Linda Sanchez – August 1, 2025: [Sánchez: President Trump's chaotic trade saga continues | Congresswoman Linda Sanchez](#)

- Sen. Alex Padilla – August 6, 2025: [Padilla, Williams Push for Resources to Increase Access to the Ballot Box Amidst Rise in Voter Suppression Efforts Across the Country - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – August 5, 2025: [Padilla, Cornyn, Garamendi, LaMalfa Announce Bipartisan Bill to Give States More Time to Use Disaster Relief Funds - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – August 4, 2025: [Padilla, Ernst, Valadao, Pingree Announce Bipartisan, Bicameral Resolution to Recognize National Farmers Market Week - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – August 1, 2025: [Padilla Pushes Legislation to Transform California’s Rail Network, Reduce Train Pollution - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – July 31, 2025: [Padilla, Schiff, Markey Decry Homeland Security’s Surveillance of Angelenos, Violation of Privacy and First Amendment Rights - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – July 31, 2025: [WATCH: Padilla Condemns Trump Administration’s Threats to Deport DACA Recipients - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Alex Padilla – July 31, 2025: [Padilla Statement on Senate Republicans’ Threat to Go Nuclear on Senate Rulebook to Expedite Trump’s Nominees - Senator Alex Padilla](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – August 4, 2025: [NEWS: Sen. Schiff Joins Sens. Cortez Masto, Daines on Bipartisan Legislation to Help Secure More Funding for Rural Communities](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – August 1, 2025: [NEWS: Schiff Joins Durbin and Coons in Introducing Resolution Recognizing Decades-Long Human Rights Abuses in Eritrea](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – August 1, 2025: [WATCH: Sen. Schiff Blasts USDA on New Proposal Overlooking California, Largest Ag Producing State in the Nation](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – August 1, 2025: [NEWS: Sen. Schiff, Colleagues Demand End to Illegal Cuts at NASA, Reassert Congress’ Sole Power to Authorize Science Funding](#)
- Sen. Adam Schiff – July 31, 2025: [NEWS: Sen. Schiff, Bennet Introduce Bill to Help Homeowners Recover and Rebuild from Natural Disasters](#)

Legislation Introduced by the Orange County Delegation

Bill Number	Bill Title	Introduction Date	Sponsor	Bill Description	Latest Major Action
S.RES.367	No Short Title Available.	08/01/25	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	A resolution designating July 2025 as "American Grown Flower and Foliage Month".	Submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendment by Unanimous Consent. (consideration: CR S5475: 5; text: CR S5212-5213: 3), 08/01/25
H.R.4859	DEAL Act of 2025.	08/01/25	Rep. Dave Min (D-CA-47)	A bill to direct the Comptroller General to report on settlements with covered law firms.	Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means., 08/01/25
S.2569	Mortgage Relief for Disaster Survivors Act	07/31/25	Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	A bill to provide forbearance assistance during a major	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing,

				disaster or emergency, and for other purposes.	and Urban Affairs., 07/31/25
S.2588	Sustaining Our Democracy Act	07/31/25	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	A bill to establish a democracy advancement and innovation program, and for other purposes.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration., 07/31/25
S.2589	Expanding the Voluntary Opportunities for Translations in Elections (VOTE) Act	07/31/25	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	A bill to modify certain notice requirements, to study certain election requirements, to clarify certain election requirements, and for other purposes.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration., 07/31/25
S.2635	Transportation Emergency Relief Extension Act	07/31/25	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to increase flexibility for emergency relief projects, and for other purposes.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (Sponsor introductory remarks on measure: CR S5001: 1), 07/31/25
S.2566	No Short Title Available.	07/31/25	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	A bill to amend the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 to authorize States to approve certain organizations to acquire, hold, and manage conservation easements under the Forest Legacy Program, and for other purposes.	Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. (Sponsor introductory remarks on measure: CR S4999: 2), 07/31/25

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.