

September 1, 2026

DIY Lobbying the Governor

Yesterday was the last day for the Legislature to vote on bills, with a few exceptions. Those bills that passed both houses will now go to Gov. Newsom for his signature or veto by September 30.

This update includes a selection of bills that FCLCA has weighed in on this year that are on the governor's desk. If you wish, you can contact Gov. Newsom directly through his website, asking him to sign any of these bills.

Below is the process for contacting the governor via his website. A list of bills will follow. If you would like to weigh in on any or all of these bills one at a time, you would just insert the appropriate bill number into the Message Subject and message itself (in blanks below) when you fill out the form.

Leave a Comment

1. Head to the governor's contact form on his website at <https://www.gov.ca.gov/contact/>
2. Under "Topic," select "An Active Bill."
3. Under "What specific bill?" select the bill you are writing about
4. Under "What is the purpose of your message?" select "Leave a Comment."
5. Click "Next."
6. When it asks what your stance is on this topic, select "Pro."
7. Under "Message Subject," change "An Active Bill" to "Please sign ____ (the name of the bill, e.g., AB 713)"
8. Message can be simple: ***Hello, my name is [insert name], and I am from [organization/other affiliation/city in California]. I'm writing today to urge Governor Newsom to sign ____ (name of your bill) into law.***
9. You can add a personal comment, but I think at this juncture, the governor's staff is mostly just counting up Pros and Cons.
10. Then fill in contact info and send

Bills on Gov. Newsom's desk or on their way

Environmental Bills

AB 2253 (Boerner) would protect consumers from deceptive recycled content claims ("greenwashing") by prohibiting companies from using misleading recycled content "credit" schemes and other accounting gimmicks to advertise recycled content when none is physically present in the product.

AB 2313 (Berman) The Home Energy Choice Act, would offer California households the option to voluntarily transition to clean, electric appliances rather than having their aging gas service pipelines replaced by default.

AB 1448 (Hart) will safeguard the California coast against disastrous impacts arising from federal efforts to expand offshore drilling through new lease sales and will safeguard against ecological disasters by strengthening public oversight and safety requirements for existing offshore drilling activities in California.

SB 954 (Blakespear) would make clear that California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemptions enacted last year in SB 131 exclude strip mining, fuel production, waste conversion and any "advanced manufacturing" projected located within 1,000 feet from a disadvantaged community, or within 1,600 feet of a home, school or other sensitive receptor.

SB 868 (Wiener) The Plug and Play Solar Act will make portable, small-scale solar power more affordable to millions of Californians to help save on electricity bills, including renters who can't install rooftop solar.

Economic Justice Bills

AB 1165 (Gipson), California Housing Justice Act of 2026, addresses California's housing and homelessness crises by developing a long-term, comprehensive state strategy -- forcing state departments to map out exactly how much money and housing infrastructure it will take to systematically end homelessness in California.

SB 1091 (Caballero) The bill establishes the Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program (CAPP) to finance the acquisition and rehabilitation of currently unsubsidized market-rate housing units and attach long-term affordability restrictions to them. This prevents real estate speculators from flipping properties, spiking rents, and displacing low-income families.

AB 713 (Solache) The bill prohibits California public higher education institutions from disqualifying an undocumented student from campus employment based on their lack of

federal work authorization. It targets public college networks including UC, CSU, and community colleges.

AB 2161 (Bonta) The bill addresses Medi-Cal eligibility safeguards against impending federal work requirements. It was introduced as a defensive measure to protect low-income and undocumented Californians from losing health coverage due to federal mandate changes.

Immigration Enforcement and Criminal Justice Bills

AB 2465 (Ortega) The No Taxpayer Dollars for Family Separation Act blocks state-funded grants, loans, and certain tax credits for businesses that profit from private detention facilities or federal immigration enforcement contracts. Establishes The Due Process for All Fund: Redirects revenue from these disqualified entities to support immigration services and legal programs.

AB 1633 (Haney) establishes The Detention Tax Rate and imposes an annual tax equal to 25% of the gross receipts/income generated by private companies operating detention centers within California. All collected tax revenues are deposited into the Due Process for All Fund (the same fund utilized by AB 2465) to be redistributed as state grants for free or low-cost immigration-related legal services.

AB 1807 (Gabriel) Property Use Ban: Prevents federal agents from using state property—including parking lots, vacant lots, state parks, and garages—to stage, process, temporarily detain, or mobilize vehicles and personnel for immigration enforcement.

SB 1105 (Perez) -- The Protect California Rights Act, will help ensure that California tax dollars and police personnel time are not wasted on the Trump Administration's efforts to racially profile or silence Californians and clarifies the law enforcement officers must follow state law and not Trump administration orders.

SB 1009 (Becker) prohibits a court from ordering a minor detained in the juvenile hall unless it makes a finding that a less restrictive alternative to detention in the juvenile hall is unsuitable. (May not yet be on the governor's list; check back in a couple of days).