

UPDATE OF BILLS FCLCA HAS WEIGHED IN ON

As of May 1, 2025

Information on these bills is available at

<https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billSearchClient.xhtml>

For FCLCA Budget Advocacy, [see here](#)

Health

AB 4 Covered CA expansion to undocumented

SB 242 Medigap open enrollment

SB 363 Independent review of health care denials by insurance companies

AB 1312 Patient Debt; Hospital Pricing

SB 626 Maternal health screenings and Expansion of Perinatal Services

SB 81 Immigration enforcement; hospitals and clinics

AJR 3 No cuts to federal programs Medicaid, SNAP

Housing and Homelessness

AB 736 and SB 417 – Affordable Housing Bond

ACA 4 – 5% of General Fund to housing and homelessness

AB 804 Medi-Cal- covered benefit for homelessness

AB 238 Harabedian – mortgage forbearance wildfires

SB 436 Right to redeem tenancy during eviction proceedings

AB 1157 – Cap on rent increases

AB 1165 CA Housing Act

Immigrants

AB 4 – Covered CA expansion to undocumented immigrants

SB 81 Immigration enforcement; hospitals and clinics

SB X1 2- 2024-25 budget appropriation for immigrant defense

SB 48 School Sites – no immigration collaboration

AB 49 Entry requirement for schools and day care; immigration

SB 98 Elementary, secondary and postsecondary education immigration enforcement and notification

AB 1049 California Food Assistance Program sponsor deeming

Workers' Rights

SB 578 California Workers Outreach Program

AB 65 Pregnancy Leave for Educators

SB 590 Paid Family leave for chosen family

AB 1351 Child Labor

SB 294 Know Your Rights Act

SB 642 Pay Equity Act

Income/Safety Net

AB 397 Young Child Tax Credit expansion

AB 398 - \$300 min for EITC

SB 411 STOP Child Hunger Act

SB 33 Guaranteed income to homeless youth - SOAR

AB 661 CA GI statewide Feasibility Act

AB 1365 Cal Account Program

AB 1211 Backfill SNAP; maintenance of CalFresh benefit

Environmental Issues

AB263 Would allow the emergency regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that are currently in place on the Scott and Shasta River Watersheds to remain in effect until permanent rules establishing and implementing long-term instream flow requirements are adopted.

AB472 Would include offshore wind port infrastructure in the definition of infrastructure within the Governor's Five-Year Infrastructure Plan submitted to the Legislature annually

AB491 This bill would make California the first state in the nation to codify climate action targets for natural and working lands.

AB762 Would ban single-use vaping devices.

AB794 Would direct the State Water Board to adopt regulations that keep PFAS out of our drinking water.

AB823 would ban the sale of toxic plastic microbeads in non-rinse off personal care products, cleaning products, and coatings.

AB1243 (also SB 684) Would enact the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Act of 2025 and would establish the Polluters Pay Climate Superfund Program to be administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency to require fossil fuel polluters to pay their fair share of the damage caused by greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere during the covered period.

AB1448 This bill would close legislative loophole to ensure that existing oil platforms and pipelines in state waters cannot be repurposed to expand federal drilling.

SB45 The bill would instead require, on and after January 1, 2027, beverage containers, as defined, intended for sale in this state, to have a cap that is tethered to the container that prevents the separation of the cap from the container when the cap is removed from the container by the consumer.

SB222 The Affordable Insurance and Climate Recovery Act. SB 222 improves insurance affordability in California by shifting the burden of increased insurance costs away from California ratepayers to the fossil fuel companies driving the climate crisis and makes victims of major climate disasters whole by allowing them to seek damages from fossil fuel companies in court.

SB279 Would expand composting capacity, divert more food scraps from landfills, and provide California growers with a climate-friendly alternative to open burning.

SB350 would establish a state framework to provide direct water and wastewater affordability assistance for customer bills, which would avoid local legal and financial implications, such as Prop 218.

SB427 Deletes the sunset in order to extend the Habitat Conservation Fund in perpetuity to protect reliable revenue source for conservation efforts that benefit California's diverse communities and biodiversity.

SB501 This bill would create a producer responsibility program for products containing household hazardous waste and would require a producer responsibility organization

(PRO) to ensure the safe and convenient collection and management of covered products at no cost to consumers or local governments.

SB561 This bill would create a manufacturer responsibility program for the safe and proper management of emergency distress flares.

SB594 This bill would prohibit a state agency from issuing a waste discharge permit for a new Class III landfill, as defined, until after a local enforcement agency has held a separate publicly noticed hearing and has certified to the department that the landfill will not disproportionately impact or harm an environmental justice community, as defined.

SB 601 will re-establish previous federal protections for California wetlands, streams, and drinking water by establishing permitting requirements that defend against discharge pollutants from business operations or construction. Standards established by these permits will meet or exceed federal protections provided during the Biden administration.

SB755 Requires contractors with \$25M in state contract obligations to make annual disclosures of their Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions beginning in 2027. Requires contractors with \$5-\$25M in state contract obligations to make annual disclosures of their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

SB682 This bill would, beginning January 1, 2027, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a covered product that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, except for previously used products and as otherwise preempted by federal law. The bill would define a covered product to include cleaning products, cookware, dental floss, juvenile products, food packaging, and ski wax, as specified.

This bill would, beginning January 1, 2040, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale certain products that contains intentionally added PFAS, including, but not limited to, refrigerants, solvents, propellants, and clean fire suppressants, as specified, unless the department has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use, the prohibition is preempted by federal law, or the product is previously used.

This bill would also, beginning January 1, 2033, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale any other product, as defined, that contains intentionally added PFAS unless the department has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use, the prohibition is preempted by federal law, or the product is previously used.

Criminal Justice

SUPPORT

AB247 Would require incarcerated fire fighters to be paid \$19 per hour when deployed.

AB309 Extends provision that requires a pharmacy that furnishes nonprescription syringes to provide written information or verbal counseling to consumers, as specified, at the time of furnishing or sale of nonprescription hypodermic needles or syringes.

AB321 Regarding wobblers, would allow judges to charge a misdemeanor after the preliminary hearing -- not at or before the preliminary hearing as per current law --when they have more information about the case and/or the defendant.

AB475 Excepting prisoners under a sentence of death, this bill would no longer require CDCR to require each able-bodied inmate to work and, instead, would require CDCR to develop a voluntary work program and to prescribe rules and regulations regarding voluntary work assignments for CDCR inmates, including the wages for work assignments, and would require wages for work assignments in county and city jail programs to be set by local ordinance

Assembly Bill (AB) 572 will require peace officers, prosecuting attorneys, or investigators, prior to engaging with the immediate family of someone who has been killed or severely injured by a peace officer, to be transparent as to the victim's status and provide family members with information that could protect them from a coercive interrogation.

AB622 Requires the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to apply all applicable credits under those constitutional provisions to reduce the minimum term or minimum period of confinement of a person imprisoned under one or more life sentences.

AB690 This bill would, commencing with contracts for indigent defense services entered into after January 1, 2027, revise the process and require a county or court, when contracting for indigent defense services, to include certain elements in the contract for indigent services, including requirements for compliance with the Office of the State Public Defender's standards for contract systems. The bill would prohibit a county or court from entering into flat fee contracts, as defined, or per case compensation contracts.

AB701 Requires the DOJ in collaboration with CDCR to conduct a nine-month study to collect data on CDCR's use of solitary confinement.

AB800 Reduce the excessive costs of food sold in prison visiting room vending machines.

AB802 Requires County Juvenile Justice Commissions, which are required under state law to inquire into the administration of the juvenile justice system in their jurisdiction, to conduct a survey not less than every 24 months to ascertain whether the nutritional needs of youth are being met.

AB812 In recognition of the vital role that incarcerated persons have played protecting the people and property of California from wildfires, an incarcerated firefighter may request relief pursuant to subdivision (a). Upon receipt of a request, a court shall conduct a hearing to determine if recalling and resentencing, pursuant to this section, serves the interests of justice. In making its determination, in addition to the postconviction factors listed in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a), the court shall consider an incarcerated person's emergency service during a natural disaster.

AB938 Ensures that survivors of intimate partner violence, human trafficking, and sexual violence can assert an affirmative defense or petition to vacate offenses resulting from their abuse, exploitation, and victimization.

AB1071 Revises and clarifies procedures for pursuing relief for violations of the Racial Justice Act and provides judges more discretion in fashioning a remedy to a violation.

AB1127 This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation regarding semi-automatic firearms that can be converted into automatic firearms by a converter attachment.

AB1279 This bill would ensure that a prior juvenile adjudication or prior conviction for an offense that occurred while a person was under 18 years of age is not used as a strike to enhance an adult sentence. AB 1279 will also allow incarcerated people to petition for resentencing if a youth strike was used to enhance an adult sentence.

AB1380 Requires the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) to implement a process to issue official certifications for all trainings completed by incarcerated hand crews in the Conservation Camp Program.

AB1388 Prohibits law enforcement agencies from utilizing non-disclosure agreements with regard to police conduct.

SB 423 sets forth a comprehensive initiative to bolster formal training, post-release employment, and community reinvestment strategies for incarcerated individuals who assist in wildfire suppression and emergency response.

SB672 A person who was convicted of a controlling offense that was committed when the person was 25 years of age or younger and for which the sentence is life without the

possibility of parole shall be eligible for release on parole at a youth offender parole hearing during the person's 25th year of incarceration. Under current law, people whose controlling offense occurred after age 18 who were sentenced to LWOP are ineligible. The youth parole eligible date for a person eligible for a youth offender parole hearing under this paragraph shall be the first day of the person's 25th year of incarceration. This section does not apply to a person who committed the controlling offense when the person was 18 years of age or older at the time of the crime and was convicted of special circumstance murder pursuant to paragraph (7) or (8) of subdivision (a) of Section 190.2.

Criminal Justice

OPPOSE

AB46 Would limit judicial discretion by excluding attempted murder from participation in mental health diversion programs

AB85 Requires law enforcement officials to cooperate with immigration authorities by detaining and transferring an individual and providing release information if a person has been convicted of a felony -- not only serious and violent felonies as per current law.

AB284 Makes substantive changes to the Racial Identity & Profiling Act that would reduce transparency and decrease community participation in the RIPA Board.

AB297 Adds a 3-, 4-, or 5-year arson enhancement when a forest fire destroys 500 or more acres.

AB327 Creates a new wobbler when a person knowingly makes a false 911 call with the intent to annoy or harass another person.

AB336 Eliminates the wobbler for recklessly starting a fire and makes it a felony only.

AB394 adds Section 243.3(b), which allows a [post-conviction] prohibition order barring reentry to public transit property "if a person is a continuing threat to public safety or transit operations."

SB286 Would prohibit persons convicted of various sex offenses and first- or second-degree murder from participating in the Elderly Parole Program.

AB433 Prohibits mental health diversion in cases of child abuse and other offenses.

AB568 Would include furnishing fentanyl to a minor within the definition of a serious felony, including for purposes of the three strikes law.

SB356 Requires the Board of Parole Hearings to consider graphic crime scene and autopsy photos in parole suitability hearings.

SB 537 would change this by excluding life-term murder offenders from the current three-year parole limit, effectively placing them under an indefinite period of parole supervision. In other words, even after demonstrating they no longer pose an unreasonable risk to society, these individuals would remain under ongoing scrutiny and control, unable to fully reintegrate despite having satisfied every requirement for release.

SB571 Would increase penalties for looting and other offenses during and well after a disaster.

SB759 Requires probation departments to petition to modify or revoke someone's post-release community supervision (PRCS) after three technical violations of their supervision conditions and the commission of a new misdemeanor or felony.