

# CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2023–24**

**REPORT CARD TERM: 2024**

Dear Californians,

Since 1997, the Children's Advocacy Institute has published the annual Children's Legislative Report Card.

This *Report Card* reflects the "votes for kids" percentages attributed to California legislators for their votes on child-related legislation during 2024, the second year of the 2023–24 legislative session. The grades you will see reflect each legislator's votes on 37 child-friendly bills that ran through policy and fiscal committees and achieved votes on both the Assembly and Senate floors. This Report Card also includes two additional bills—a bill that was killed in the Suspense File of the Assembly Appropriations Committee, and a bill that was killed in the Suspense File of the Senate Appropriations Committee. For those measures, which were killed in secret and died without a public vote, all legislators in the house where the bill was killed were given "no" votes.

Because this *Report Card* cannot tell you all there is to know about your elected officials, and whether they appropriately prioritize children over special interests, we urge you to communicate frequently with them so they know you expect them to vote the same way every parent would: children come first.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Fellmeth  
Executive Director



Ed Howard  
Senior Counsel / Senior Policy Advocate

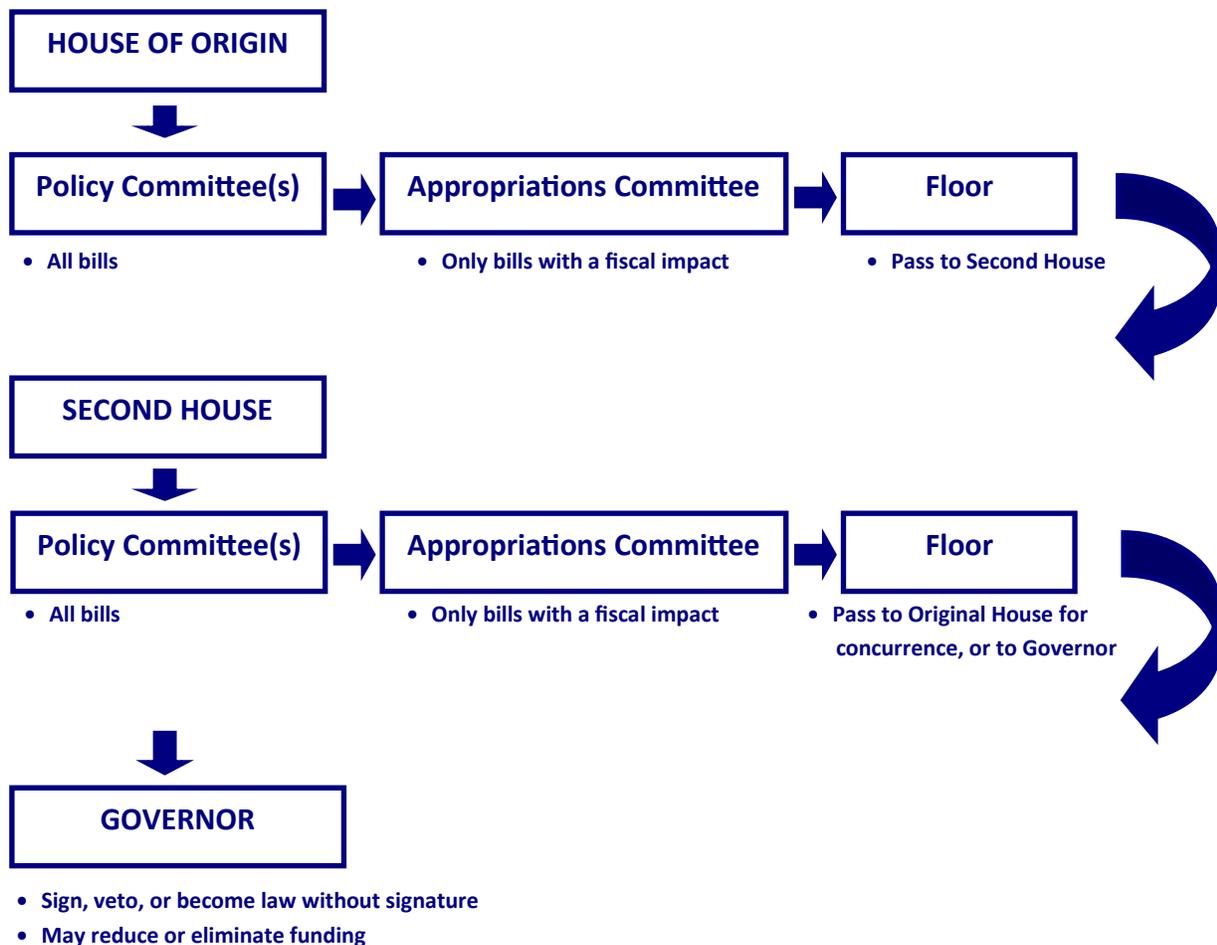


## A Primer

# THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

After introduction by a legislator, a bill is heard in the appropriate policy committee(s). If it has a fiscal impact, it is then heard in the Appropriations Committee in the house of origin (either the Assembly or Senate). If a bill passes those committees, it is next voted upon by all members of that house (the “floor vote”). If the bill passes a floor vote in the house of origin, it then goes to the other house and begins the process all over again (policy committee(s), Appropriations Committee, and floor vote). At any of these points, the bill may be changed or “amended.” If the bill is amended in the second house, it must return for a second vote on the floor of the house of origin (the “concurrence vote”).

Once a bill passes both houses of the Legislature (and, if necessary, passes a concurrence vote in the house of origin), the Governor may sign it into law, veto it, or take no action within the constitutionally-prescribed time limit, thereby allowing it to become law without his/her signature. The only change a Governor may make in a bill, without sending it back to the Legislature, is to reduce or eliminate the money allocated in the bill.



2024

# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

**W**ell, *that* was interesting.

We are referring to the 2024 California legislative year. In the Children’s Advocacy Institute’s (CAI) 35-year history of researching, drafting, and lobbying for child-protecting California legislation, 2024 was its most successful year ever.

Given CAI’s impressive history of legislative successes, that’s saying something.

Some say the secret of successful comedy is great timing. Law degrees don’t qualify us to certify this assertion. However, another kind of timing — a karmic kind — could account for the enactment in 2024 of no less than five (and the implementation of a sixth) first-in-the-nation, watershed, child-protecting laws sponsored or co-sponsored by CAI, an organization of just eight full-time employees advocating in the nation’s most populous state, one of the world’s five largest economies.

Loosely defined, “karma” means a relationship between acts and consequences. Good acts will eventually cause good consequences; bad acts will cause bad ones.

Thirty-five years ago, Professor Bob Fellmeth, Price Chair in Public Interest Law at the University of San Diego School of Law, founded CAI. He will be retiring in May. That means that 2024 was his last full year captaining the ship he imaginatively envisioned, stubbornly built, ingeniously charted, and resourcefully and successfully sailed for three and a half decades.

That CAI experienced its most successful advocacy year right before his retirement, timed to be the only sort of gold watch he would want? Karma-wise, as the great philosopher Yogi Berra observed, *that’s too coincidental to be a coincidence.*



***Bob Fellmeth's Gold Watch:  
The Landmark 2024 CAI-Sponsored  
Bills Signed into Law***



**AB 2906 (Bryan)  
Stopping California from Embezzling  
from Abused and Neglected Children**

As you likely know, [CAI has for years been at the national forefront of efforts](#) to end the grotesque practice of child welfare agencies secretly taking foster children's federal Social Security benefits (survivor benefits when parents die, disability benefits for those children who are eligible) and using the money to reimburse the agency for the child's care — something that taxpayers already pay counties to provide.

CAI has led the effort to stop this indefensible practice for over a decade. CAI's advocacy to preserve foster youth benefits began in 2007 with the introduction of the first congressional bill seeking to end the practice of foster care agencies seizing the federal benefits of the youth they serve — the [Foster Children Self-Support Act](#). In 2011, CAI revisited this issue in [The Fleecing of Foster Children – How We Confiscate Their Assets and Undermine Their Financial Security](#), identifying it as one of several state practices that directly harm youth in care, complicate family reunifications, and undermine foster youth's financial security after leaving care. Since then, CAI has continued to work on this issue, pressing for reintroductions of the bill in Congress, urging federal agencies to strengthen, clarify, and enforce existing requirements, and advocating in states for change.

In 2021, CAI provided extensive background for a [national series produced by NPR and The Marshall Project](#), which significantly expanded public awareness and renewed interest in reform. Shortly thereafter, CAI intensified its efforts to end this harmful practice nationwide, launching the [Campaign to Preserve Foster Youth Benefits](#). This multifaceted campaign, developed in collaboration with youth advisors with lived experience, has pursued local, state, and federal reforms through legislation, administrative advocacy, litigation, public education, training for frontline attorneys and judges, and more. In April 2024, CAI released a comprehensive report grading each state's policies regarding the pursuit and use of foster youth's federal benefits entitled, [Foster Care or Foster Con? Preserving the Federal Benefits of America's Most Vulnerable Children](#).

A tidal wave of [news coverage](#) has contributed to a landslide of state and local reforms. As of February 2025, [30 states and jurisdictions](#) have sought, to varying degrees, to limit or end the practice of seizing foster youth's Social Security benefits — with most of this activity taking place in the last three years, and to a significant degree, with CAI's assistance.

In 2023, citing then-emerging budget concerns, Governor Newsom vetoed California’s attempt at comprehensive reform, [AB 1512 \(Bryan\)](#), earning some negative press when he did so. In 2024, CAI and its treasured co-sponsors — the Alliance for Children’s Rights and the Children’s Law Center of California, among others — tried again with [AB 2906](#). In light of the state’s continuing budget challenges, we pared the bill back to address only Social Security survivor benefits — and it was enacted. In addition to preventing embezzlement of such benefits, the law also memorializes the fiduciary relationship between a county and foster children, and requires children and their attorneys to be given notice anytime a child welfare agency seeks to become representative payee for children’s federal survivor or disability benefits.

### **SB 1504 (Stern)**

#### **First-In-The-Nation Law Forcing Social Media Platforms to Respond to Cyberbullying**

Co-sponsored with Jewish Children and Family Services and Common Sense Media, this overhaul of the previously feckless California Cyberbullying Act is the first law in the nation requiring social media platforms to create a mechanism to report cyberbullying and requiring the platform to respond to reports on set timetables and either remove the content in question or explain why it is aligned with their platform’s policies. It also allows parents and school administrators who report cyberbullying to bring a civil action to enforce the law. For more information about CAI’s nationally groundbreaking work in this area, visit CAI’s [Ensuring Online Safety for Kids](#) web page.

### **AB 1831 (Berman)**

#### **AI-Generated Child Sex Abuse Material Cannot Escape Criminal Sanction**

Co-sponsored with Common Sense Media and the California District Attorneys Association, AB 1831, the Preventing AI-Enabled Child Exploitation Act, ensures that obscene Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) created using artificial intelligence is criminally unlawful to produce, to possess, and to distribute.

#### **More Promising News on the Social Media Front**

**But Wait, There’s More Good News on the Social Media Front.** In related news, the Governor signed [SB 976 \(Skinner\)](#), sponsored by Attorney General Rob Bonta, addressing social media addiction. CAI supported the measure which, like CAI’s 2022 legislative effort, [AB 2408 \(Cunningham, Wicks\)](#), rightly targets platforms using neuroscience-based techniques to profit from making addicts of children.

**But Wait, There’s Still More.** On January 1, 2025, [AB 1394 \(Wicks\)](#) goes into effect. This **first-in-the-nation law** written and spearheaded by CAI will, like SB 1504, require platforms to establish a mechanism for reporting CSAM and child sex trafficking, requiring the removal of such content. More importantly, it clarifies that such platforms can be held civilly liable for facilitating sex trafficking, exposing the platforms to penalties of millions of dollars per child if they do so. To read more about the law and to see the truly morally repulsive way that Instagram used to address such content (providing a warning that search results “may contain images of child sexual abuse” but allowing users to “see results anyway”) see [CAI’s recent memo](#) on the implementation of AB 1394.

**The Tide Has Turned.** More broadly and importantly, in courts and statehouses across the country, the tide has turned. The extensive press about these and other California bills, bills in other states, and continued brilliant investigative reporting, especially by *The Wall Street Journal*, have educated judges and legislators about how these platforms amorally elevate profits over the lives of children. As a result, state and federal courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, are with increasing frequency — even fury — rejecting platforms’ efforts to escape liability for their actions and overturn reform laws.

All the evidence you need to know that the platforms are feeling the heat is Instagram’s newly announced policies which — if implemented — will represent a huge step forward in child protection. Among the announced features are age-based restrictions on child-harming content which, in court and in legislatures, Big Tech lobbyists for years have argued with vein-popping vehemence was technologically impossible.

When it comes to social media reform, the world has changed for the better from when CAI decided to make this issue a priority in 2022.

### **AB 2935 (Maienschein)**

#### **First-in-the-Nation Law Preventing Foster Youth ID Theft**

Among the many afflictions suffered by foster children under the state’s care is that they are far more likely to have their identities stolen than children raised by their parents. This is because so many adults have access to their personally identifiable information. With foster children already too likely to be homeless and living on the streets when they turn 18, a marred credit report makes it even harder for them to find jobs or rent apartments.

Co-sponsored with Just in Time for Foster Youth, AB 2935 is a first-in-the-nation law addressing identity theft among foster youth by mandating actions by credit reporting agencies based on the safe presumption that children should not have credit reports; if a foster child has one, it is because of fraud. The law requires that credit reporting bureaus automatically and permanently block the reporting of fraudulent information and automatically requires the placement and removal of security freezes to protect youth from further fraud.

### **AB 3145 (Bryan)**

#### **Making Sure Parental Reunification Services Actually Work**

Once a family is involved in the child welfare system, the decision of whether to return a child home is made by a judge in dependency court. Whether parents will be able to reunify with their children — or whether their parental rights will be terminated — hinges to a large degree on the parent’s compliance with a case plan that includes services designed to address the issues placing children at risk of abuse or neglect.

What CAI’s groundbreaking research uncovered and documented is that we have no factual basis for concluding that the millions of dollars we spend on services to help families reunify with their children actually help those families. As *The Los Angeles Times* revealed in its powerful exposé inspired by CAI’s research:

The state does not ensure that parent education programs [in dependency proceedings] meet any sort of standards, allows parents facing abuse allegations to take classes that experts have deemed low quality, and cannot provide research evidence for half the programs listed in a state-funded database meant to act as a key tool for local officials to ensure child safety.

Accordingly, CAI co-sponsored AB 3145, the Foster Care Justice through Meaningful Help for Parents Act, a first-in-the-nation law requiring that family reunification services have a track record of helping families, have their outcomes tracked and publicly reported, and be designed to eradicate the situation that necessitated intervention.

### **First-in-the-Nation Protection for Veterans from Predatory For-Profit Education Businesses**

Because of their rich and richly deserved Title 38 education benefits, veterans are widely and ambitiously targeted by predatory for-profit education businesses that too often lure them into expensive and useless programs, causing our heroes to squander their hard-won, one-time benefits. In 2024 CAI, along with its sister organization the Consumer Policy Protection Center (CPPC), succeeded in its multi-year, concerted effort to prompt the state agency charged with approving such programs -- the California State Approving Agency for Veterans Education (CSAAVE) — to promulgate first-in-the-nation regulations establishing common sense benchmarks for approving education institutions' participation in the Title 38 program.

In 2022, CAI and CPPC co-sponsored AB 1731 (Davies) requiring CSAAVE to promulgate such regulations. Specifically, the law requires CSAAVE to establish regulations requiring postsecondary educational institutions to provide information to CSAAVE such as cohort default rates, history of being sued for harming consumers, accreditation status, financial wherewithal, and license exam passage rates as a part of their Title 38 application or renewal.

Getting a law passed is one thing. Getting it enforced is another. Between 2022 and 2024, CAI led the CPPC/CAI team in lobbying for the regulations, drafting extensive comments responding to proposed regulations, and after CSAAVE modified its proposed regulatory package, CPPC/CAI again responded with extensive comments. In addition to laying out the substantial background and legislative intent underlying AB 1731 and providing various technical suggestions, CAI provided numerous substantive comments to strengthen, clarify, and protect the regulations from potential legal challenges.

When the regulations became final in 2024, CSAAVE had accepted substantially all of CPPC/CAI's suggestions. Indeed, the final regulations mirror, in most places verbatim, CPCC's/CAI's proposals. This success comes on the heels of CAI spearheading the enactment of AB 1730, also by Assemblymember Davies. That first-in-the-nation bill permits a court to treble penalties for businesses that harm veterans.

**...which brings us back to Bob Fellmeth.** Simply put, these laws, and many, many others, would not have been conceived, researched, proposed, or enacted but for Bob Fellmeth.

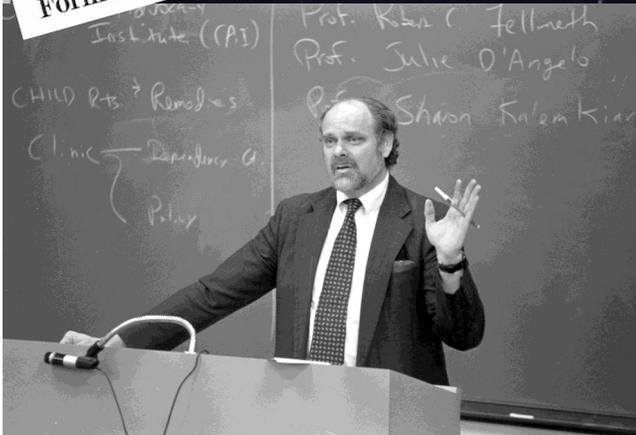
***Thanks, Bob.***

# BOB FELLMETH: A LIFETIME OF PUBLIC INTEREST ADVOCACY



Face to Face: Robert Fellmeth

Former Nader Raider advances the causes of children



## Key question drives advocacy group: 'What about the children?'

By Barbara Fitzsimmons  
STAFF WRITER

Advocates Bob Fellmeth's clients are mostly little children poor, generally powerless and nearly always forgotten by the political echelons of California.

cultural attitudes toward children, too. "Look at what our parents did for us — they went to war and died for us for the most part, they waited until after they were married to have us and they worked their families off to take care of us and put us through college." — Robert Fellmeth

me, have you thought about a child or family in this equation? They constantly remind policy-makers, institutions and government agencies that all of us — no matter where we sit — represent children and families. And that we're accountable to them. I think

Secured federal funding for child-abuse treatment in California.  
Provided advocacy services to low-income women in Los Angeles to ensure court-natal services.

**"Everyone has a place in their heart for children. But that doesn't mean a thing when policy is decided . . . their health and safety issues are often neglected when public policy is decided."**



The Sacramento Bee  
SUNDAY  
October 8, 2000

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## FORUM

STATE

### California's legislative graveyard for children

By Robert Fellmeth

The California Legislature has long had what is called a "no penes" file in each of its appropriate

It works like this: By rule, all fiscal bills costing over \$150,000 are automatically diverted by the appropriations committee to a "no penes" file. Every

Finance, he tells the Legislature which bills he wants, and the others do silently. Although approved or favored by the vast majority of legislators, these bills simply disappear into a void, a legisla-

tion removed from their homes and now offer the state as their parent. The best hope for many is adoption. That usually occurs through family foster care providers who adopt about three-quarters of

quality foster parents and create a system for advanced foster parent training and certification. And it would have included the common designation of a child as "adoptable" and made other

## Advocacy group wants children seen — and heard

By Frank Green  
Staff Writer

With a twist on an old maxim, a new child advocacy group has opened its doors at the University of California, San Diego. It hopes to help

point in the future," he said. Among those joining Fellmeth at the press conference announcing the creation of the institute were Katie Turubek, a local attorney who will manage the institute's office at UCSD

## Children's Advocates Assail Cuts In Budget

A public interest law group says the latest proposal for dating

## ADVOCATE

UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO SCHOOL OF LAW

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## A VOICE For The Children

Fellmeth's institute takes up battle for children



SD Union-Tribune, 12/12/1993

## to ★ with some plates?

Group is racing a DMV deadline for 5,000 orders to aid children

By JEFF FORTINE  
Staff Writer

If you ♥ New York, fancy yourself a big star, you may soon have the chance to say so on the back of your car. Not on a bumper sticker — on the license plate.

The Children's Advocacy Institute at the University of San Diego is racing against a Dec. 31 deadline to prove to the state's DMV that it has enough interest in the program to produce new novelty plates to justify its manufacture.

The plates have the potential to generate \$20 million or more a year, backers say, and could work as a new state child support fund.

Impenetrable, poison-control and drowning prevention signs cut to ribbons by the state," said Robert Fellmeth, the director of the Children's Advocacy Institute. "It's really nice to see that 'called Kids' Plates' could offer car and truck owners a chance to add a heart,

star, plus sign or pain print to their vehicle plates. The cost would be \$20 (and \$15 a year for renewals) to add a sympathy plate. Personalized, vanity plates — where imagination and creativity already is running wild — would be \$50 apiece, \$40 for renewals.

The Department of Motor Vehicles won't produce the plates, however, without an initial order of at least 5,000. Steve Barrow, legislative director for the children's institute in Sacramento, said the group had rounded up about 4,200 as of Friday.

The institute has been working all year to get that many, and interest needs a sizable spurt of year's end.

An order form is available through KIDS PLATES, 925 J St., Suite 709, Sacramento, CA 95814. Fellmeth sees the program as a chance to rope in a whole new set of vanity-plate aficionados, perhaps drivers who discovered their first choice is a custom-designed



See Deadline on Page B-1

Poster grown-up: Robert Fellmeth of children's institute holds out hope for vehicle-plate orders

## Caring for Our Kids Should Be the Bottom Line

By ROBERT C. FELLMETH

That is only the start. Virtually every penny of new federal money going to California for children

he long labor now

2024

# SUBJECTS GRADED

## FOSTER CARE

**AB 2108 (Ramos)** updates and expands the requirements on social workers and probation officers when foster youth and nonminor dependents are missing from foster care. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2024 (Chapter 660, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2137 (Quirk-Silva)** eliminates the “school district waiver” that currently allows school districts to shift the provision of direct services to the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 22, 2024 (Chapter 382, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2477 (Zbur)** allows a nonminor dependent (NMD) who re-enters the foster care system with financial savings that make them ineligible for Federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children to receive aid through State Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care if they otherwise qualify. The bill also prohibits a county from re-evaluating a dependent’s resources for the same foster care episode. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 14, 2024 (Chapter 237, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2664 (Bryan)** clarifies the date a child has entered the child welfare system for purposes of reunification timelines. Specifically, it clarifies that if a child is returned to the parent or guardian’s home at a disposition hearing and then a subsequent petition is brought, the child is deemed to have entered care on the date of the jurisdiction hearing for the subsequent petition or 60 days after the child was initially removed from physical custody of their parent or guardian via a subsequent petition, whichever is earlier. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 22, 2024 (Chapter 412, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2802 (Maienschein)** requires counties and operators of Transitional Housing Placement Programs to allow participants to choose who they share living spaces with regardless of gender identity and allow for gender flexibility, would expand the type of nonparticipant that a participant can share a bedroom or unit with to include a nonparticipant or participant sibling and participant’s coparent, as approved by the provider, and allows current participants to refuse to share a unit with a nonparticipant. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 14, 2024 (Chapter 245, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2830 (Rivas)** requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), by January 1, 2027, to adopt a simplified approval process for relative caregivers, consistent with federal regulations, and would specify that the simplified approval process be implemented only if and to the extent that federal financial participation is available, as specified, and requires CDSS report to the Legislature by September 30, 2026. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 22, 2024 (Chapter 417, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2906 (Bryan)** requires counties to ensure a foster child’s Social Security survivor benefits are not used to pay for, or to reimburse, the placing agency for any costs of the child’s care and requires the placing agency to promptly notify the child, the child’s attorney, and the child’s parents or guardians, of any application for federal SSA benefits made by the agency on the child’s behalf. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 26, 2024 (Chapter 623, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2929 (Carrillo)** requires the court to determine at each status review hearing if the social worker has made continued efforts to locate relatives or nonrelative extended family members (NREFM) who could provide family support or possible placement and requires each supplemental report filed to include information on efforts the social worker has made to locate relatives or NREFM who could provide family support or possible placement. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 845, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2935 (Maienschein)** revises requirements related to the placement of a security freeze, and the removal of a security freeze, on the credit report of a minor under the age of 16 years who has been placed in a foster care setting. The bill also requires automatic blocking of fraudulent credit report entries. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 846, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2948 (Ramos)** adds a final order of adoption issued by a tribal court as a qualifying circumstance to make children eligible for the Adoption Assistance Program. This bill was signed by the Governor on August 19, 2024 (Chapter 175, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 3145 (Bryan)** establishes the “Foster Care Justice through Meaningful Help for Parents Act,” requiring service providers to document their success, adds additional requirements for a family preservation service to be deemed successful, and requiring this information to be included in a county report which is to be posted annually online. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2024 (Chapter 976, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 3217 (Bryan)** would have required counties to review statewide average rates of placing foster children with relatives, as specified, and if a county has a rate of placing children with relatives that is less than the statewide average, the board of supervisors of that county must, at least once, include the topic for discussion, including whether the county has adopted best practices identified by the Center for Excellence in Family Finding, Engagement, and Support, on the agenda of a regularly noticed meeting of the full board. This bill was killed in the Suspense File of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

**SB 242 (Skinner)** revises the HOPE Trust Account Program to exempt funds in trust accounts from means-tested programs and money judgments, impose specified verifications, expands the HOPE Trust Account Program Board, and specifies notification requirements. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2024 (Chapter 1010, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1197 (Alvarado-Gil)** clarifies that children and nonminor dependents in foster care are not excluded from in-home respite services provided by regional centers. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 909, Statutes of 2024).

## CHILD PROTECTION

**AB 1831 (Berman)** expands existing provisions of law related to child pornography and obscene matter depicting a minor engaged in sexual conduct to include matter that is digitally altered or generated with the use of artificial intelligence (AI). This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2024 (Chapter 926, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 1907 (Pellerin)** requires the California Child and Family Service Review System to include data from the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment tool and other relevant behavioral health data sources. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2024 (Chapter 944, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 554 (Cortese)** clarifies that a party may seek a temporary restraining order or protective order under the Code of Civil Procedure civil harassment protective order statute or the Domestic Violence Prevention Act in any superior court within the state where jurisdiction is appropriate, even if the party is not a resident of the state. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2024 (Chapter 652, Statutes of 2024).

## ONLINE SAFETY

**AB 1949 (Wicks)** would have prohibited collecting, sharing, selling, using, or disclosing the personal information of minors without affirmative consent from either the minor or their parent or guardian, as provided, and require businesses to treat a consumer as under 18 years of age if the consumer, through a platform, technology, or mechanism, transmits a signal indicating that the consumer is less than 18 years of age. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024.

**SB 976 (Skinner)** requires certain social media platforms to provide default mechanisms that enable parental control for certain features of the platform; requires platforms to annually report information related to the use of these features; limits enforcement to civil actions by the Attorney General (AG) and requires the AG to adopt implementing regulations, including regulations regarding age assurance and parental consent, by January 1, 2027; and allows for exceptions to the regulations in order to protect minors. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 20, 2024 (Chapter 321, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1504 (Stern)** expands the scope of the Cyberbullying Protection Act (Act); requires a social media platform to respond to reports of cyberbullying within specified timelines; and increases civil penalties for a social media platform's failure to comply with the Act. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 900, Statutes of 2024).

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

**AB 866 (Rubio)** clarifies that dependent children of the juvenile court who are 16 years of age or older can consent to receive medications for opioid use disorder without the consent of their parent, guardian, social worker, or court order, and authorizes a social worker to inform a dependent child 10 years of age or older, rather than 12 years of age, of their right to consent to receive specified health services. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2024 (Chapter 936, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 1864 (Connolly)** strengthens existing protections for children from exposure to agricultural pesticides at school by requiring a notice of intent to be submitted before a person applies a restricted use pesticide within one-quarter of a mile of a schoolsite using an application method that is restricted under the Department of Pesticide Regulation's Pesticide Use Near Schools regulations. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 25, 2024 (Chapter 552, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2316 (Gabriel)** prohibits food containing six specified food dye additives from being sold to students by school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, and state special schools. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 914, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2340 (Bonta)** requires the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to take specified actions in DHCS's implementation of federal regulations requiring states to share informational materials about early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment (EPSDT) services with Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 and their families. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 25, 2024 (Chapter 564, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2828 (Bains)** would have brought long-overdue updates and reforms to the California Kids Plates specialty vehicle license plate fundraising program, which allows vehicle owners to choose a hand, heart, star or plus sign for their license plate, with proceeds going to the Child Health and Safety Fund for regulation of licensed child care facilities, child abuse prevention programs, and efforts to prevent childhood injuries. This bill was killed in the Suspense File of the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

**SB 53 (Portantino)** requires, beginning January 1, 2026, the lawful owner or authorized user of a firearm to keep their firearm securely stored in a residence when the firearm is not being carried on their person or under their control, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 24, 2024 (Chapter 542, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1230 (Rubio)** authorizes the Department of Tax and Fee Administration to seize flavored tobacco products or product flavor enhancers being sold in violation of existing law, increases civil penalties for violations of the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, and requires flavored tobacco products and flavor enhancers forfeited to the state to be destroyed. The bill also repeals (to conform with federal law) a provision authorizing the sale of tobacco products to active duty military personnel who are at least 18 years of age. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 22, 2024 (Chapter 462, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1318 (Wahab)** requires the California Department of Education, by July 1, 2026, to update the model suicide prevention policy to address crisis intervention protocols and requires local educational agencies to update their suicide prevention policies to include crisis intervention protocols on or after July 1, 2026. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2024 (Chapter 645, Statutes of 2024).

## EDUCATION

**AB 438 (Rubio)** lowers the age at which postsecondary transition planning for students with exceptional needs begins from age 16 to when a student starts their high school experience, if determined to be appropriate by a student's individualized education program team, effective July 1, 2025. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 901, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2458 (Berman, Boerner)** requires the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and California State University Chancellor's Office and requests the University of California President's Office, by July 31, 2025, to develop and disseminate a model policy to estimate and adjust college cost of attendance information for student parents. It further requires each campus of the California Community Colleges and the California State University and requests each campus of the University of California to take various steps to adjust the cost of attendance for student parents. Lastly, this bill requires certain information related to benefits for student parents to be included on college and university webpages. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2024 (Chapter 962, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2508 (McCarty)** requires, subject to appropriation and until January 1, 2029, the Scholarshare Investment Board to open a California Kids Investment and Development Savings Program account for a student in the foster care system in grades 1-12 if an account has not already been established and requires the account of a student in the foster care system to receive a one-time enhanced deposit of \$500. It further authorizes the additional enhanced deposit of \$500 for those foster youth who did not previously receive an enhanced deposit that was previously provided to low-income students. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 26, 2024 (Chapter 622, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2630 (Bonta)** expands the definition of "kindergarten" to include transitional kindergarten and requires proof of a student's oral health assessment upon first enrollment only once during a two-year kindergarten program. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 838, Statutes of 2024).

**AB 2711 (Ramos)** specifies that a pupil who voluntarily discloses their use of a controlled substance, alcohol, tobacco product or intoxicant of any kind in order to seek help through services or supports shall not be suspended solely for that disclosure. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 840, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 483 (Cortese)** prohibits the use of prone restraint by local educational agencies, charter schools, nonpublic schools and agencies, and the State Special Schools for the Blind and the Deaf. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2024 (Chapter 857, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1244 (Newman)** permits any community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) agreement with a local education agency within the service area of another district, if specified conditions are met. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2024 (Chapter 789, Statutes of 2024).

## YOUTH JUSTICE

**AB 2176 (Berman)** requires the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) to develop an annual report on chronic absenteeism rates in juvenile court schools, investigate the reasons for absenteeism at juvenile court schools with chronic absenteeism rates (subject to available funding), and provide technical assistance to ameliorate the identified causes of the chronic absenteeism (subject to available funding), and requires the OYCR ombudsperson to include reports on chronic absenteeism in its reports to the Legislature. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 22, 2024 (Chapter 385, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1005 (Ashby)** allows a probation officer, with the consent of the minor and the minor's parent, to refer an offense committed by a minor to a youth court that implements restorative justice practices, rather than filing a petition in juvenile court. This bill was signed by the Governor on Aug. 19, 2024 (Chapter 179, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1161 (Becker)** requires a juvenile court, if a person whose case has been certified to a juvenile court has their records sealed in juvenile court, to order all criminal court records associated with that juvenile record sealed. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2024 (Chapter 782, Statutes of 2024).

**SB 1353 (Wahab)** amends the Youth Bill of Rights, which enumerates several rights for individuals confined in any juvenile facility within the state, to add the right to receive adequate, appropriate, and timely behavioral health services. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 18, 2024 (Chapter 163, Statutes of 2024).



# How Legislators Were Graded

## METHODOLOGY

The bills included in this Report Card would improve current law for children. An “AYE” vote on those measures represents a vote for children and is indicated by a ★.

Legislators are elected to do many things, but the most important is the simplest: vote on bills. This is reflected in the very way our system is constituted. When a legislator is absent or fails to record a vote, the required vote threshold to enact legislation does not go down; a majority of those eligible to vote is needed to enact legislation. Thus, a failure to vote on a measure has the identical effect as a “no” vote. For that reason, the scores on our Report Card reflect the percentage of “aye” votes each legislator cast on the bills presented while each legislator held their seat. If a legislator was excused at the time a floor vote took place, the bill is excluded from the legislator’s raw eligible bill count and will not count toward the legislator’s “vote for kids” percentage.

Further, we understand that when seeking to hold elected officials publicly accountable for their comparative voting commitment to children through the process of issuing a Report Card, it is important that the mechanics of this effort not result in portraits of legislators we know subjectively to be erroneous. Not all votes in reality are do-or-die for the passage of a bill. Sometimes the critical vote is in a committee, and not at the floor vote stage. Sometimes the floor vote is not close and a member knows a bill will pass without their vote, and that their can take care of personal or other business without imperiling the fate of the bill. For that reason, the “modified aye” column in the following grid reflects each legislator’s “aye” vote percentage excluding excused absences and bills for which no vote was recorded where the vote was not close (*i.e.*, the bill passed with a margin of at least 5 votes in the Senate and 10 votes in the Assembly). This modified “aye” vote percentage is provided to the extent the reader feels the factors noted above properly influence a judgment on the performance of legislators.

The *Children’s Legislative Report Card* is based on final floor votes on bills affecting children. When bills were amended in the second house, the concurrence vote in the house of origin was used to compute those legislators’ scores, so the votes displayed reflect votes on the same version of the bill.

Votes and attendance were tallied from the Assembly and Senate Daily Journals and the California Legislative Information website (<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>).

	The Legislator recorded an “aye” vote on a pro-child measure.
	The Legislator recorded a “no” vote on a pro-child measure.
	The Legislator did not record a vote for this bill and had an excused absence. Since we do not know how the legislator would have voted, the bill is excluded from the eligible bill count and their grade is calculated based on a smaller number of eligible bills.
	The Legislator did not record a vote and did not have an excused absence, but the vote was not close. The bill is excluded from the eligible bill total for purposes of the modified aye “Votes for Kids” percentage.
	The Legislator did not record a vote and did not have an excused absence, and the vote was close (counts as a “NO” vote).
	Vacancy; the Legislator was not in office at the time of this vote. The bill is excluded from the eligible bill total and does not count toward the Legislator’s raw or modified “Votes for Kids” percentages.



2024 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

Health & Safety	AB 866 (Rubio)	AB 1864 (Connolly)	AB 2316 (Gabriel)	AB 2340 (Bonta)	AB 2828 (Bains)	SB 53 (Portantino)	SB 1230 (Rubio)	SB 1318 (Wahab)	Education	AB 438 (Rubio)	AB 2458 (Berman, Boerner)	AB 2508 (McCarthy)	AB 2630 (Bonta)	AB 2711 (Ramos)	SB 483 (Cortese)	SB 1244 (Newman)	Youth Justice	AB 2176 (Berman)	SB 1005 (Ashby)	SB 1161 (Becker)	SB 1353 (Wahab)	AYE	Raw	Raw	Modified	Modified	LEGISLATOR*	
																						Votes for Kids	Eligible Bill Total*	AYE Vote %**	Eligible Bill Total*	AYE Vote %**		
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	37	97%	37	97%	Allen, Ben
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	22	38	58%	25	88%	Alvarado-Gil, Marie
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Archuleta, Bob
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Ashby, Angelique
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Atkins, Toni
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Becker, Josh
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Blakespear, Catherine
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Bradford, Steven
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Caballero, Anna
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Cortese, Dave
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25	38	66%	32	78%	Dahle, Brian
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	35	38	92%	37	95%	Dodd, Bill
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Durazo, Maria Elena
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	37	97%	37	97%	Eggman, Susan Talamantes
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Glazer, Steven
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	37	97%	37	97%	Gonzalez, Lena
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	27	38	71%	34	79%	Grove, Shannon
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Hurtado, Melissa
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25	38	66%	34	74%	Jones, Brian
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Laird, John
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	38	95%	37	97%	Limon, Monique
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	McGuire, Mike
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Menjivar, Caroline
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Min, Dave
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Newman, Josh
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	27	38	71%	34	79%	Nguyen, Janet
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	30	38	79%	35	86%	Niello, Roger
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	26	37	70%	31	84%	Ochoa Bogh, Rosilicce
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	38	95%	37	97%	Padilla, Steve
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Portantino, Anthony
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	38	95%	38	95%	Roth, Richard
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Rubio, Susan
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	26	38	68%	34	76%	Seyarto, Kelly
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Skinner, Nancy
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Smallwood-Cuevas, Lola
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Stern, Henry
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Umberg, Thomas
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Wahab, Aisha
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	38	95%	37	97%	Wiener, Scott
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	31	38	82%	35	89%	Wilk, Scott
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	37	97%	37	97%	Addis, Dawn
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	37	97%	37	97%	Aguiar-Curry, Cecilia
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	38	89%	37	92%	Alanis, Juan
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Alvarez, David
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	35	37	95%	36	97%	Arambula, Dr. Joaquin
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	32	37	86%	34	94%	Bains, Dr. Jasmeet
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	35	36	97%	36	97%	Bauer-Kahan, Rebecca
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Bennett, Steve
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	38	97%	38	97%	Berman, Marc
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	35	37	95%	37	95%	Boerner Horvath, Tasha
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	35	97%	35	97%	Bonta, Mia
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	37	97%	37	97%	Bryan, Isaac
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	31	97%	Calderon, Lisa
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	38	95%	38	95%	Carrillo, Juan
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	38	95%	37	97%	Carrillo, Wendy
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	9	11	82%	11	82%	Cervantes, Sabrina
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	27	38	71%	29	93%	Chen, Phillip
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	38	95%	38	95%	Connolly, Damon
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24	36	67%	30	80%	Dahle, Megan
	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	32	38	84%	34	94%	Davies, Laurie

\*Total bills available for vote by each house (38) minus the legislator's excused absences and office vacancies.

\*\* The number of "aye" votes divided by the legislator's raw eligible bill total.

# Total bills available for vote by each house (38) minus the legislator's excused absences, office vacancies, and "no vote

2024 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATOR*	Foster Care / Child Welfare														Child Protection			Online Safety			
	AB 2108 (Ramos)	AB 2137 (Quirk-Silva)	AB 2477 (Zbur)	AB 2664 (Bryan)	AB 2802 (Maienschein)	AB 2830 (Rivas)	AB 2906 (Bryan)	AB 2929 (Carrillo)	AB 2935 (Maienschein)	AB 2948 (Ramos)	AB 3145 (Bryan)	AB 3217 (Bryan)	SB 242 (Skinner)	SB 1197 (Alvarado-Gil)	AB 1831 (Berman)	AB 1907 (Pellerin)	SB 554 (Cortese)	AB 1949 (Wicks)	SB 976 (Skinner)	SB 1504 (Stern)	
Dixon, Diane	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	
Essayli, Bill	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	✘	★	★	✘	★	★	
Flora, Heath	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	✘	✘	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	
Fong, Mike	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Friedman, Laura	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gabriel, Jesse	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gallagher, James	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	
Garcia, Eduardo	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gipson, Mike	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Grayson, Timothy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Haney, Matt	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Hart, Gregg	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Holden, Chris	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Hoover, Josh	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	
Irwin, Jacqui	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	
Jackson, Corey	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Jones-Sawyer, Reginald	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Kalra, Ash	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Lackey, Tom	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	✘	✘	✘	✘	
Lee, Alex	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Low, Evan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Lowenthal, Josh	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Maienschein, Brian	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Mathis, Devon	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	
McCarty, Kevin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
McKinnor, Tina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	
Muratsuchi, Al	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Nguyen, Stephanie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Ortega, Liz	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	na	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	
Pacheco, Blanca	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Papan, Diane	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Patterson, Jim	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	
Patterson, Joe	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Pellerin, Gail	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Petrie-Norris, Cottie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Quirk-Silva, Sharon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Ramos, James	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rendon, Anthony	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	
Reyes, Eloise	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	
Rivas, Luz	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rivas, Robert	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rodriguez, Freddie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rubio, Blanca	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Sanchez, Kate	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	
Santiago, Miguel	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Schiavo, Pilar	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	✘	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Soria, Esmeralda	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Ta, Tri	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	
Ting, Philip	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Valencia, Avelino	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Villapudua, Carlos	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Waldron, Marie	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wallis, Greg	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Ward, Christopher	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Weber, Akilah	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wicks, Buffy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wilson, Lori	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wood, Jim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	na	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Zbur, Rick	★	✘	★	✘	★	✘	✘	✘	★	★	✘	na	★	★	★	★	★	✘	★	✘	
Vacancy	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

\* Assembly and Senate membership as of Aug. 31, 2024.





Children's Advocacy Institute  
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The Children's Advocacy Institute is part of the  
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