

CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2025–26

REPORT CARD TERM: 2025

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" cast by California legislators on child-related legislation during 2025, the first year of the 2025–26 legislative session. It features votes on forty bills addressing a wide range of issues, including foster care, dependency court, online protections for children, child poverty, immigrant youth, K–12 education, postsecondary education, nutrition, health and safety, youth justice, and family court. Although past issues of our Report Card included percentages reflecting each legislator's "aye" votes for kids, this year we simply present each legislator's voting record on these forty bills. We leave it to you to decide if their votes earned them a passing score in your eyes. For more information about how these votes were tallied, please refer to the Methodology on page 15.

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,



Jessica K. Heldman
Executive Director



Ed Howard
Senior Counsel / Senior Policy Advocate

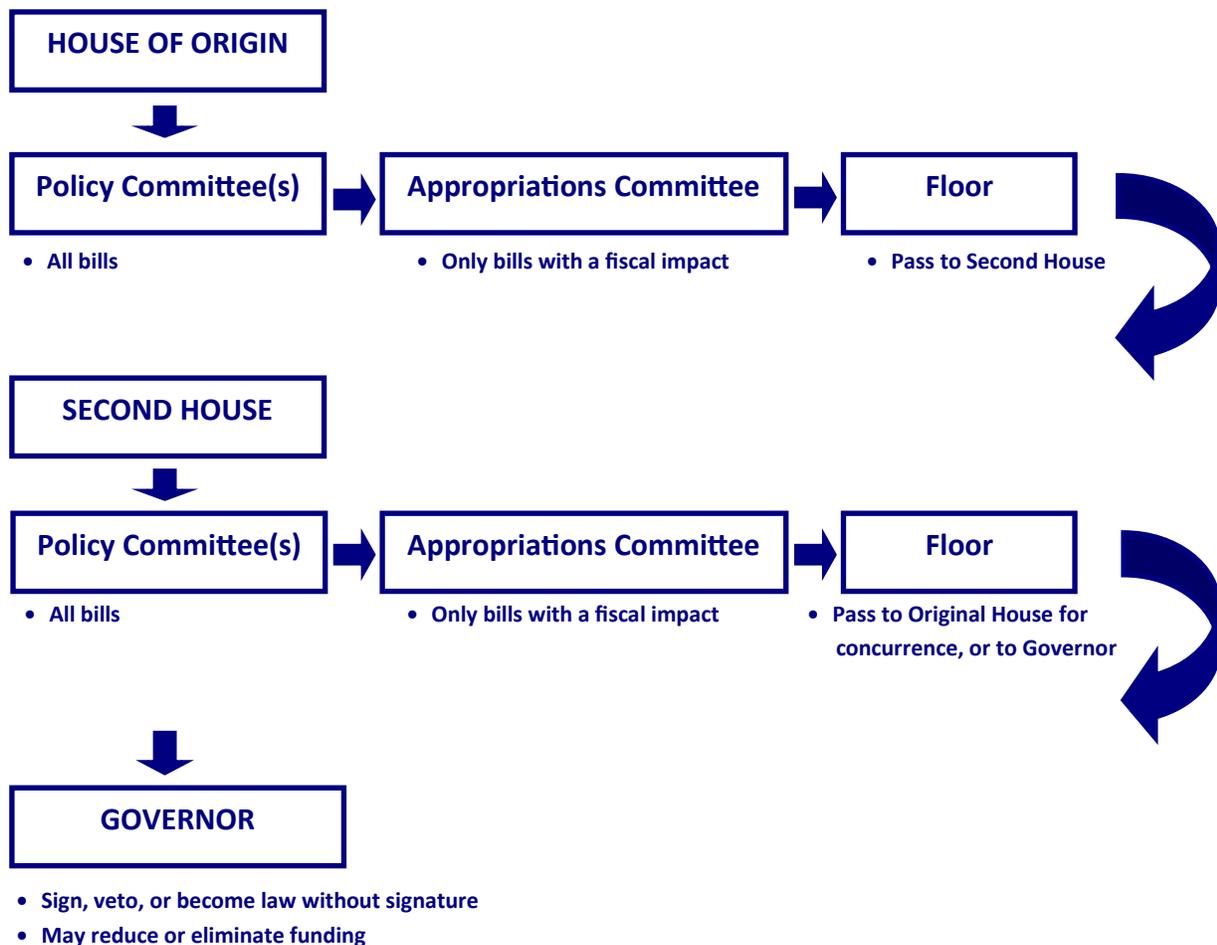


A Primer

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.



2025

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

While the broader political climate outside of California is seemingly taking its cue from the title of a recent award-winning movie — “Everything Everywhere All at Once” — CAI continued to engage in prioritized and targeted child advocacy, especially focused on developments in Sacramento affecting children. The following highlights a few key areas of California legislative activity in 2025.

ONLINE PROTECTIONS FOR KIDS

With every shocking news story and scholarly study affirming the cause-and-effect link between child use of social media and a host of epidemic and grisly consequences — record suicides, sex trafficking, major depression, deaths from drug use, and eating disorders — numerous California legislators have bravely fought to make social media platforms safer. CAI has committed significant resources to driving and supporting these efforts since 2022, recognizing two key aims for engaging in such a fight.

1. Changing the law. The first aim, obviously, is to pass trailblazing laws. California has done that. Over the past several years, and with the help of CAI, the state has achieved enactment of many significant laws including 2018’s [AB 2511 \(Chau\)](#) preventing the online sale to children of products they may not lawfully purchase in person; 2021’s [AB 891 \(Cunningham\)](#) prohibiting child waiver of parental consent; 2023’s [AB 1394 \(Wicks and Flora\)](#) addressing sex trafficking; 2024’s [SB 976 \(Skinner\)](#) addressing social media addiction; [SB 1504 \(Stern\)](#) addressing cyberbullying; [AB 1831 \(Berman\)](#) providing criminal liability for AI-generated child pornography; and 2025’s landmark [AB 316 \(Krell\)](#) cementing AI user or developer tort liability for harms caused by AI.

This year, a key focus was to address social media platforms’ ambitious efforts to defy the intent of AB 1394 and SB 1504, as documented in [a report produced by CAI](#), as well as AB 2511, as documented in [another CAI report](#). The findings of these reports led to the introduction of [SB 659 \(Reyes\)](#) to address Amazon’s noncompliance with AB 2511 and [AB 1137 \(Krell\)](#) to address defiance of AB 1394 and SB 1504. Big tech flexed its muscle in killing SB 659 in the dreaded Senate Appropriations, Star Chamber, secret “suspense” file, necessitating another and more ambitious bill in 2026. Squabbling among Assembly Democrats, having zero to do with the merits of the bill, caused the death of AB 1137, again, necessitating a more ambitious bill next year.



Other key bills passed in 2025 by the legislature, with CAI’s aid, to protect children from the harms of social media include [AB 56 \(Bauer-Kahan\)](#) which requires covered platforms to clearly display warning labels about the harms associated with social media when users, who are not reasonably determined to be adults, enter the platform and after extended use; [AB 656 \(Schiavo\)](#) which requires social media platforms to provide a button that enables users to delete their accounts, making it easier for children to quit social media platforms by making the option easy to find and easy to implement; and [AB 1043 \(Wicks\)](#), which requires operating system providers to communicate certain information to developers, including age bracket information, and requires developers to request and treat age signals as the primary indicator of the user’s age. [AB 1064 \(Bauer-Kahan\)](#), which would have prohibited making a companion chatbot available to children if it is foreseeably capable of specified harmful behaviors, including encouraging the child to engage in self-harm, suicidal ideation, or violence, or engaging in sexually explicit interactions with the child, was passed by the legislature but was vetoed by Governor Gavin Newsom.

Also in 2025, CAI co-sponsored [SB 771 \(Stern\)](#) along with groups including the American Association of University Women, Consumer Federation, and Simon Wiesenthal Center. Responding to the ever-more violent political context and Meta’s dramatic retreat from content moderation offering Jewish, LGBTQ+, Muslim, women, immigrant, and Black Californians protection, SB 771 would simply have clarified the applicability of longstanding anti-terrorism and harassment laws already applicable to every Californian and every California business to platform operations and raised penalties on platforms for violating those laws.

Ironically underscoring the need for the bill, SB 771 got “algorithmed” by both the far right and left, with social media postings seen by millions aggressively and ambitiously lying about the bill’s intent and wording. At the eleventh hour, Governor Newsom vetoed the bill based on a — we hate to say it — constructively noncommittal veto message.

2. Changing the conversation. The second, less obvious but fundamentally more critical reason to pursue such legislation is exemplified by the following hypothetical question: who, three years ago, knew anything about AI-written social media content delivery algorithms? It is commonplace now for everyone to talk about “the algorithm.”

And, that’s *exactly* how change happens, in the courts and in legislatures. Thus, the second reason to commit so many resources to this fight was to affect the very zeitgeist within which we all — judges included — live and, by doing so, affect how claims brought under **current tort laws** would be adjudicated. This isn’t an effort to bias judges. It is an effort to educate the broader citizenry, including judges, on how platforms do and don’t work, so that neither will be bamboozled by obvious lies.

After just a few short years, this effort is paying consistent dividends.

Just three years ago, it was common for trade associations to prevail in facial challenges brought under section 230 of the Communications Decency Act or the First Amendment to state social media reform laws based upon the associations’ raw allegations about how their members’ platforms operated. Likewise, platforms were just a short while ago routinely able to obtain dismissal of personal injury and other state claims under the same federal authorities based upon such raw allegations.

No more. While not uniform, the trend in case law is clear. As exemplified by recent decisions in lawsuits involving the biggest social media platforms ranging from the U.S. Supreme Court¹ to federal appellate courts² to state trial courts,³ judges are converging on a set of rulings regarding section 230 and the First Amendment that foreshadow in the next few years (i) multibillion dollar personal injury verdicts or settlements and (ii) the enactment of state laws that could foundationally alter platform business models and — at least facially — withstand a judicial challenge.

Preventing bamboozling isn't just important for getting the law right in contested cases regarding section 230 or the First Amendment. Preventing judges from being bamboozled means more cases get to discovery – unearthing even more horrifying, reform-impelling facts.

This, too, is working. Recent headlines exposed some of the truly ghastly, unimaginably immoral, insider facts of how platforms treat children – facts obtained through discovery that just three years ago would not likely have existed. For example, according to a deposition of Instagram's Head of Safety and Well-Being, Meta's policy was that a user "could incur 16 violations for prostitution and sexual solicitation, and upon the 17th violation, your account would be suspended." This means Meta allowed users more than fifteen opportunities to engage in child sex trafficking without consequence.⁴

The fight to protect children online is far from over. The next session provides more opportunities for California, with support from CAI and its partners, to stop bad actors from acting with impunity at the expense of an entire generation of children. For more information on California's and CAI's work to protect children online, visit: <https://www.sandiego.edu/cai/advocacy/legislation/social-media-liability.php> or scan this QR code.



PROTECTING AND PROMOTING THE RIGHTS OF FOSTER YOUTH

California has the largest number of foster children in the country. Ensuring their safety, well-being, and connection to family and community is one of the greatest responsibilities our state takes on with respect to children. Each legislative session provides an opportunity to improve the foster care system and ultimately reduce the number of children who endure the traumatic separation from their parents. This year, several new laws aimed to enhance support and make services more accessible to foster youth, including those in extended foster care.

Federal benefits fight. The effort to protect federal benefits belonging to eligible foster youth continues in California, as it does across the nation. Here, in California, CAI and the coalition working to stop the secret theft of Social Security benefits belonging to foster children secured enactment of 2024's AB 2906 (Bryan), outlawing the theft of survivor's benefits. This year, AB 1080 was introduced to finish the job by preventing the theft of disability benefits as well. But when the magnitude of California's budget crisis came into focus, the advocates and Assemblymember Bryan – who has been a great and brave champion on this issue – decided to press pause on the measure. Nevertheless, several other states have achieved reform, and advocates in California will continue their efforts in 2026. Learn more by visiting <https://fosteryouthbenefits.org/> or scanning this QR code:



Foster care reform. Highlights in the area of foster care reform legislation in 2025 include the following bills co-sponsored by CAI:

Supporting non-minor dependents in extended foster care. First, [AB 890 \(Lee\)](#) will prevent the following kinds of preventable tragedies:

My dependency case was in San Bernardino, but I was placed in a group home in San Diego. When I became a non-minor dependent, San Bernardino refused to transfer my case, leaving me without access to essential resources. Because I was not considered a San Diego resident, I faced significant barriers to securing housing and enrolling in programs designed to support foster youth transitioning to independence. Additionally, I struggled to obtain my education records, making it difficult to enroll in college. Had I been able to transfer my case to the county where I was actually living, I could have accessed stable housing and critical support services. Instead, I fell through the cracks and became homeless.

— Katrina W.

As illustrated by the quote above, non-minor dependents (NMDs) between the ages of 18 and 21 in our foster care system face unique challenges due to the state’s county-administered approach to child welfare services. Such youth are legal adults. Like adults, they move for college, for jobs, to find more stable housing, or to live near loved ones. Yet, for no apparent reason, prior one-size-fits-all law prohibited dependency judges from even considering a motion to move their file to their home county until the youth has lived in the new county for a full year. As social workers in, say, Shasta County will have little or no knowledge of services available thousands of miles away in, say, San Diego County, this rigid policy at best complicated and at worst denied youth access to services to which they are legally entitled.

By offering our dependency judges guided discretion to act at the request of and in the best interests of NMDs who have moved counties, AB 890 will dramatically improve the ability of judges and counties, and, by extension, all of us, to provide essential services to NMDs — services they are already legally entitled to receive.

Other efforts to support youth in extended foster care include [AB 373 \(Blanca Rubio\)](#), which clarifies that when counsel is appointed to represent a nonminor dependent, the counsel’s primary responsibility is to represent the stated wishes of the nonminor dependent rather than advocate for their “best interests” as they would for a minor. This promotes the independence and decision-making capacity of these young adults who choose to remain in foster care.

Connecting kids to their families. With [AB 562 \(Solache\)](#), CAI continued to lead a two-year fight for county-level accountability for failures in finding family placements for foster children.⁵ As one young person shared in testimony:

When I was a minor, before being placed in an out-of-county group home, I was told by the court that my DNA would be collected and stored in a federal database—not to help find my family, but to identify my body or convict me of future crimes. I was just a kid, labeled as a CSEC youth...and instead of being protected or connected to family, I was criminalized. Years later, I found out my father and siblings were living in my hometown the entire time. No one tried to find them—and no one was held accountable.

Placing foster children with family members should be the second biggest priority in foster care, ranking only beneath safely returning a child home to live with their parents. The evidence is unambiguous and conclusive that placing already-traumatized children with familiar and supportive family members leads to far better outcomes than placing these children with strangers:

When children are removed they often lose everything they know—their parents, their home, their siblings, friends, school, pets, etc. Placing a child with family diminishes this loss. Additionally, relatives often are willing to take large sibling groups, live in the same neighborhood therefore allowing for continuity of school and community, and provide the comfort of living with someone the child knows and shares a relationship with.⁶

Indeed, the benefits of placing children with kin extend into adulthood:

The connection to family or another supportive adult is critical for older youth. Research shows it is key for youth to have permanent, emotionally sustaining, and committed relationships to reach self-sufficiency and to reduce the risk of negative outcomes such as homelessness and criminal involvement.⁷

For these many reasons, California law repeatedly and uniformly instructs counties to strive to place children with relatives or non-related extended family members (NREFM).⁸

Even though neither a family’s love for children nor the laws mandating family finding vary by California geography, county family finding results are, to coin a phrase, all over the map. As the Departments of Social Services, Health Care Services, Education, and Developmental Services acknowledged in January 2023, “[a]cross the state, family-finding practices and outcomes are highly varied.”⁹ Why? Relatives do not love children more in some counties than others. Family finding obligations are identically applicable to every county.

The reason why success rates differ is that counties prioritize and operationalize state mandates for family finding differently.

Enter AB 562. AB 562’s approach is simply to require county decision-makers in counties that are below the statewide average in placing children with family members not to forget about the topic; one of urgent importance to traumatized children. To this end, the bill merely requires that:

- Once a year, each county check online¹⁰ to see how their family finding rates compare to the statewide average; and
- In counties that are below the statewide average in placing foster children with relatives, the county welfare director, or their designee, shall communicate with the Center for Excellence in Family Finding, Engagement, and Support to identify best practices that may be adopted by the county to improve its average rate of placing children with relatives.



CONCLUSION

When it comes to trying to stay abreast of national developments harmful to children – whether it is outrages in immigration where toddlers now have to be their own lawyers, gutting oversight of predatory for-profit education businesses, efforts to crash Head Start, or giving aid and comfort to those who undermine parental confidence in the second most successful public health program in human history – vaccinations (washing hands comes in first) -- It is often hard to know at the beginning of each work day what to do, when, with what urgency, possibly at the expense of longstanding but still pressing priorities. With the current national retreat on so many issues, it is, candidly, hard to celebrate our California successes. The work goes on, even so. Perhaps, especially so.



Endnotes:

¹ *Moody v. NetChoice, LLC*, 144 S. Ct. 2383 (2024).

² *NetChoice LLC v Bonta*, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, No. 25-146; *Anderson v. TikTok, Inc.*, 116 F.4th 180 (3d Cir. 2024).

³ *Social Media Cases*, Judicial Council Coordination Case No. JCCP 5355 (Los Angeles Superior Court); *Neville v. Snap, Inc.*, Case No.22STCV33500 (Los Angeles Superior Court).

⁴ *In re Soc. Media Adolescent Addiction/Pers. Injury Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 4:22-md-03047-YGR (N.D. Cal. filed Nov. 21, 2025) (Pls.' Omnibus Opp'n to Defs.' Mots. for Summ. J.). p. 61.

⁵ See CAI's 2023 report, *No Family for the Holidays in Sacramento: California's Capital Lags Far Behind Most Every Other Major California County in Placing Foster Children with Family Members*, available at https://catcher.sandiego.edu/items/usdlaw/FINAL_12.20_SAC_XMAS_REPORT.pdf and related media coverage available at https://www.kcra.com/article/sacramento-county-foster-ranked-worst-foster-youth/46204775?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery and <https://www.kcra.com/article/california-bill-requiring-family-placement-of-foster-kids-is-sent-to-governor/66107128>.

⁶ *Kinship Care is Better for Children and Families*, ABA Center on Children and the Law, by Heidi Redlich Epstein (July 1, 2017), available at https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_interest/child_law/resources/child_law_practice_online/child_law_practice/vol-36/july-aug-2017/kinship-care-is-better-for-children-and-families/

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See, e.g., Welfare & Institutions Code §§ 309(e), 358(b)(2), 361.3(a), and 11391.

⁹ *AB 2083: Children and Youth System of Care Legislative Report*, California Health and Human Services Agency and the California Department of Education (Jan. 2023) at p. 44, available at <https://www.chhs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/AB-2083-Multiyear-Plan-for-Increasing-Capacity.pdf>.

¹⁰ E.g., the California Child Welfare Indicators Project, at <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/reports/Allegation/MTSG/r/ab636/s>.

2025

SUBJECTS GRADED

FOSTER CARE / DEPENDENCY COURT

AB 349 (Dixon), beginning July 1, 2026, requires the rate paid to cover the cost of care and supervision of a child of a foster youth, known as the infant supplement, to be adjusted by an amount equal to the California Necessities Index. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 1 (Chapter 143, Statutes of 2025).

AB 373 (Rubio) requires counsel appointed to represent a nonminor dependent in a dependency proceeding to represent the wishes of the NMD, without exception. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 1 (Chapter 146, Statutes of 2025).

AB 562 (Solache. Bryan) creates the Justice through Placing Foster Children with Families Act, which requires counties to review statewide average rates of placing children with relatives and take specified actions if their county's numbers are below the statewide average. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 7 (Chapter 436, Statutes of 2025).

AB 689 (Rubio) would have created the Child Welfare Disaster Response Program to support the needs of foster youth and their caregivers during a disaster, to be administered by the California Department of Social Services, and establish the Child Welfare Disaster Response Account to fund the Program. The Governor vetoed this bill on Oct. 1, 2025.

AB 741 (Ransom) requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to monitor the Child Abuse Central Index (CACI) and notify the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program if a child abuse investigation record involving a CASA employee or volunteer is added to the CACI, and allows the DOJ to increase the fee for a CASA candidate's state and federal criminal history background check, as specified, sufficient to cover the cost of processing subsequent child abuse investigation notifications from the CACI. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 11 (Chapter 619, Statutes of 2025).

AB 890 (Lee) revises criteria for the court to consider when youth participating in the extended foster care program request to transfer their case to a new county. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 3 (Chapter 281, Statutes of 2025).

AB 896 (Elhawary) requires each county child welfare agency to adopt a policy for supporting foster children who are transitioning between placement settings and transitioning from foster care to reunification, and requires the California Department of Social Services to issue guidance to county child welfare agencies to describe best practices and strategies for successful placement transition planning. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 10 (Chapter 564, Statutes of 2025).

AB 898 (Bryan) authorizes county-based mobile response systems that are not otherwise responding to calls placed through the statewide hotline known as the Family Urgent Response System, to utilize staff based on local needs, and expands their usage to include those receiving family preservation or voluntary or court-ordered family maintenance services. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 13 (Chapter 716, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1314 (Ahrens) specifies county contract requirements with a transitional housing placement provider (THP), including prohibiting the contract from containing terms that create unreasonable barriers for a foster youth's admission into the THP program, and requires contracts to ensure that decisions about sharing bedrooms, bathroom, and units together, regardless of gender identity, are led by the program participant and agreed upon in collaboration with the provider. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 1 (Chapter 187, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1378 (Rogers) would have increased available tribal programs to prevent Native American children from entering foster care by increasing the availability of needed services and support for children and families directly through tribally created and defined prevention programs. The Governor vetoed this bill on Oct. 6, 2025.

SB 624 (Caballero) requires the California Department of Social Services to issue guidance to counties with information about practices to support nonminor dependents with filing state and federal income tax returns and accessing the foster youth tax credit, and requires county welfare departments and juvenile probation departments to annually send, by mail, to every nonminor dependent, information about filing state and federal income tax returns and the foster youth tax credit. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 1 (Chapter 230, Statutes of 2025).

ONLINE PROTECTIONS

AB 56 (Bauer-Kahan) requires covered platforms to clearly display warning labels about the harms associated with social media when users, who are not reasonably determined to be adults, enter the platform and after extended use, as provided. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 13 (Chapter 671, Statutes of 2025).

AB 316 (Krell) establishes that in civil actions, where a plaintiff alleges harm caused by artificial intelligence, a defendant who developed, modified, or used the AI is prohibited from asserting that the AI acted autonomously as a defense. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 13 (Chapter 672, Statutes of 2025).

AB 656 (Schiavo) requires social media platforms to provide users a button within the settings of the platform that enables the user to delete their account; requires the social media platforms to make this button accessible on any format that a user can access the platform; requires that a social media platform shall delete personal information of the user that pertains to the account or the use of the platform upon deletion of the account; and prohibits social media platforms from using dark patterns to interfere with a user's ability to delete their account. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 8 (Chapter 464, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1043 (Wicks), as of January 1, 2027, imposes obligations on operating system providers to communicate certain information to developers, including age bracket information, and requires developers to request and treat age signals as the primary indicator of the user's age. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 13 (Chapter 675, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1064 (Bauer-Kahan) would have prohibited making a companion chatbot available to children if it is foreseeably capable of specified harmful behaviors, including encouraging the child to engage in self-harm, suicidal ideation, or violence, or engaging in sexually explicit interactions with the child. The Governor vetoed this bill on Oct. 13, 2025.

SB 243 (Padilla, Becker) seeks to address the emotional manipulation risks posed by companion chatbots, particularly regarding their responses to self-harm and suicidal ideation. Specifically, the bill requires companion chatbot operators to disclose that the chatbot is artificial if a reasonable person interacting with a companion chatbot would be misled to believe that the person is interacting with a human. Operators are also required to take certain actions with respect to a user the operator knows is a minor, including disclosing to the user that the user is interacting with artificial intelligence. The bill further mandates that chatbot operators implement protocols to respond when a user expresses suicidal ideation or self-harm, including providing contact information for crisis or suicide hotlines. Operators must also track and report data on the frequency operator has issued a crisis service provider referral in the preceding calendar year and the protocols they have in place to prevent the chatbot from engaging in suicidal discussions to the Office of Suicide Prevention. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 13 (Chapter 243, Statutes of 2025).

SB 771 (Stern) would have, effective January 1, 2027, authorized civil penalties against large social media platforms that knowingly or recklessly contribute to violations of existing state civil rights laws through their algorithmic content delivery systems. Among other things, it would have provided that a social media platform that earns more than \$100 million in annual revenue and that violates specified civil rights laws, including through recommendation algorithms, or that aid, abet, act in concert, or conspire in a violation of any of those laws, or is a joint tortfeasor in an action alleging a violation of any of those laws, is, in addition to any other remedy, subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1 million for intentional, knowing, or willful violations, or \$500,000 for reckless violations. Such amounts could have doubled if the platform knew or should have known the plaintiff was a minor. It also would have provided that deploying an algorithm that relays content to users may be considered an act of the platform independent from the message of the content relayed; deemed a platform to have actual knowledge of the operations of its own algorithms, including how and under what circumstances its algorithms deliver content to some users but not to others; and included a severability clause and deems waivers of the bill's provisions void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy. The Governor vetoed this bill on Oct. 13, 2025.

CHILD POVERTY

AB 607 (Rodriguez) makes changes to the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKS) Home Visiting Program by clarifying that tribal families are intended to be eligible, extending the program length to not more than the duration of the applicable home visiting program model, and allowing parents of children up to 24 months old to participate. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 6 (Chapter 376, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1324 (Sharp-Collins, Lee) would have required DSS to conduct a feasibility study on expanding the CalWORKS program; update various eligibility requirements for CalWORKS; and prioritize specified employers to participate in CalWORKS' employment services placements. The Governor vetoed this bill on Oct. 6, 2025.

IMMIGRANT YOUTH

AB 1261 (Bonta) requires the state to provide legal representation for unaccompanied undocumented minors in federal immigration proceedings, or related state proceedings, in California. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 12 (Chapter 665, Statutes of 2025).

K-12 EDUCATION

AB 49 (Muratsuchi) establishes, as an urgency measure, the California Safe Haven Schools Act and prohibits, except as required by state or federal law, school officials and employees of a local educational agency (LEA) from allowing officers or employees of an agency conducting immigration enforcement to enter a school site without providing a valid judicial warrant or court order. The measure also prohibits LEAs from providing information about pupils, their families, teachers, and school employees to immigration authorities. The Governor signed this bill on Sept. 20 (Chapter 122, Statutes of 2025).

AB 461 (Ahrens) repeals the criminal offense for parents who fail to reasonably supervise and encourage their children's school attendance, resulting in chronic truancy. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 1 (Chapter 154, Statutes of 2025).

AB 495 (Rodriguez) establishes the Family Preparedness Plan Act of 2025 to, among other things, bolster existing law relating to schools' obligations to provide vital information to parents and students regarding their right to access public education; impose new requirements related to immigration-related enforcement actions at day care facilities that mirror existing provisions for local educational agencies; and modify provisions of the Probate Code to expand the eligibility to petition for joint guardianship for parents who may be facing a future event that keeps them from being available to care for their child. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 12 (Chapter 664, Statutes of 2025).

AB 715 (Zbur, Addis) establishes the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) under the administration of the Government Operations Agency and the position of Antisemitism Prevention Coordinator within OCR; requires LEAs that know or have reason to know that instructional or professional development materials were used that violate existing antidiscrimination laws to investigate and remediate the action; requires instruction and instructional materials to be factually accurate, align with the adopted curriculum and existing standards for instructional materials, and be consistent with accepted standards of professional responsibility; authorizes the California Department of Education to require LEAs to take specified corrective action; and requires specified corrective action be taken by organizations contracted to provide instructional or professional development materials if those materials are found to violate specified provisions of this bill. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 7 (Chapter 428, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1230 (Bonta) makes several changes to the components and procedures for the development and review of a rehabilitation plan for a student who is subject to an expulsion order, and specifies data collection and reporting requirements related to expulsions for school districts and county offices of education. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 3 (Chapter 294, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1454 (Rivas) builds on California's efforts to support teaching children to read by requiring the state to adopt instructional materials in English language arts/English language development, and helps principals support teachers in delivering effective literacy instruction by updating their preparation standards. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 9 (Chapter 471, Statutes of 2025).

SB 98 (Perez) requires the governing boards of school districts and county offices of education, and the governing boards of charter schools, to include procedures for notifying parents and school staff when immigration enforcement is confirmed on the school site within the school safety plan, and requires the California State University, each California Community College District, and each Cal Grant qualifying independent institution of higher education and requests the University of California Regents to issue a notification to specified individuals when the presence of immigration enforcement is confirmed on their respective campuses or school sites. The Governor signed this bill on Sept. 20 (Chapter 124, Statutes of 2025).

SB 510 (Richardson) requires the Instructional Quality Commission, upon the next revision of the History-Social Science curriculum framework, after January 1, 2026, to consider including content on the historical, social, economic, and political contributions of African Americans and their experience with discriminatory laws and their efforts to establish economic and social stability in California. The Governor signed this bill on Aug. 28, 2025 (Chapter 100, Statutes of 2025).

SB 848 (Perez) establishes new requirements to improve pupil safety by addressing school employee misconduct, clarifying professional boundaries, enhancing comprehensive school safety plans, expanding child abuse prevention training requirements, requiring instructional programming on abuse prevention, and creating a statewide system for tracking employee misconduct investigations. It also expands the definition and reporting responsibilities of mandated reporters. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 7 (Chapter 460, Statutes of 2025).

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

AB 42 (Bryan) prohibits any grant, award, scholarship, loan, or fellowship benefit for the purpose of attending an institution of higher education, provided to a CalFresh or CalWORKs beneficiary from being considered income or resource for purposes of determining benefit eligibility or awards, to the extent allowed by federal law. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 7 (Chapter 430, Statutes of 2025).

AB 243 (Ahrens) authorizes personnel at a county child welfare department, county probation department, or local educational agency, upon the request of a youth formerly in the foster care or probation system, to provide certain personal information to an institution of higher education (IHE) to assist the youth's attendance at that IHE; requires a financial aid administrator to accept a sworn attestation as sufficient documentation for adjusting a financial aid applicant's dependency status who is attending or applying to a California State University, California Community College, or University of California campus; and makes any information received by an IHE confidential, and a violation of the confidentiality provisions subject to a misdemeanor of up to a \$500 fine. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 11 (Chapter 610, Statutes of 2025).

SB 640 (Cabaldon) establishes the California State University (CSU) direct admission program between participating CSU campuses and LEAs and requires the California Community Colleges to promote the CSU dual admission transfer program. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 6 (Chapter 421, Statutes of 2025).

NUTRITION

AB 1264 (Gabriel) prohibits LEAs from selling “particularly harmful ultra-processed foods” (UPF) or beverages, beginning July 1, 2035, prohibits a vendor from offering particularly harmful UPF to a school, beginning January 1, 2032, and requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to adopt, by July 1, 2026, regulations to define particularly harmful UPF. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 8 (Chapter 467, Statutes of 2025).

SB 411 (Perez) would have enacted the Stop Child Hunger Act of 2025, requiring the California Department of Education, subject to an appropriation, with support from the Department of Social Services, to develop a statewide application that is made available through a single statewide website that enables families to submit federally required information for meal eligibility, as specified. The Governor vetoed this bill on Oct. 13, 2025.

HEALTH / SAFETY

AB 435 (Wilson), as of January 1, 2027, updates the definition for "properly restrained by a seat belt" to incorporate the requirements of the 5-Step test (the person is sitting all the way back against the auto seat; the knees of the person bend over the edge of the auto seat; the shoulder belt snugly crosses the center of the person’s chest and shoulder, not the person’s neck; the lap belt is as low as possible and is touching the person’s thighs; and the person can stay seated like this for the whole trip). The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 7 (Chapter 434, Statutes of 2025).

YOUTH JUSTICE

AB 247 (Bryan) requires that individual hand crew members incarcerated in a state prison or county jail, or a ward hand crew member placed at Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp, be paid an hourly wage of \$7.25 while assigned to an active fire incident. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 13 (Chapter 681, Statutes of 2025).

AB 651 (Bryan) requires notice and the opportunity for an incarcerated parent to be physically present at specified dependency hearings related to their child, or the opportunity to participate in those proceedings by videoconference or teleconference when their physical presence is waived. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 3 (Chapter 274, Statutes of 2025).

AB 1376 (Bonta) limits the period of time for which a court may place a ward of the court on probation to twelve months, except that a court may extend probation upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence that it is in the best interest of the ward and the public, and requires that juvenile probation conditions are individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable, as well as proportional to the legitimate interests served by the conditions. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 10 (Chapter 575, Statutes of 2025).

FAMILY COURT

AB 1375 (Hoover) ensures that family courts in California consider whether a child or parent has been a victim of human trafficking or whether a parent has been convicted of trafficking or has caused trafficking-related harm when making custody determinations. The Governor signed this bill on Oct. 7 (Chapter 452, Statutes of 2025).

How The Votes Were Tallied

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.

However, 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.

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 the measure.
	The Legislator recorded a “no” vote on the measure.
	The Legislator did not record a vote for this bill and had an excused absence.
	The Legislator did not record a vote and did not have an excused absence.
	Vacancy; the Legislator was not in office at the time of this vote.

2025 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

K-12 Education	AB 49 (Muratsuchi)	AB 461 (Ahrens)	AB 495 (Rodriguez)	AB 715 (Zbur, Addis)	AB 1230 (Bonta)	AB 1454 (Rivas)	SB 98 (Perez)	SB 510 (Richardson)	SB 848 (Perez)	Postsecondary Educ.	AB 42 (Bryan)	AB 243 (Ahrens)	SB 640 (Cabaldon)	Nutrition	AB 1264 (Gabriel)	SB 411 (Perez)	Health / Safety	AB 435 (Wilson)	Youth Justice	AB 247 (Bryan)	AB 651 (Bryan)	AB 1376 (Bonta)	Family Court	AB 1375 (Hoover)	LEGISLATOR*	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Allen, Ben
✘	✘	✘	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	✘	★	✘	Alvarado-Gil, Marie
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Archuleta, Bob
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Arreguin, Jesse
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Ashby, Angelique
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Becker, Josh
★	★	✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Blakespear, Catherine
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Cabaldon, Christopher
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Caballero, Anna
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Cervantes, Sabrina
✘	✘	✘	★	★	★	★	✘	★	★	✘	★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Choi, Steven
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Cortese, Dave
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Dahle, Megan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Durazo, Maria Elena
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Gonzalez, Lena
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Grayson, Tim
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Grove, Shannon
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Hurtado, Melissa
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Jones, Brian
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Laird, John
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Limon, Monique
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	McGuire, Mike
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	McNerney, Jerry
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Menjivar, Caroline
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Niello, Roger
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Ochoa Bogh, Rosilicie
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Padilla, Steve
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Perez, Sasha Renee
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Reyes, Eloise Gomez
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Richardson, Laura
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Rubio, Susan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Seyarto, Kelly
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Smallwood-Cuevas, Lola
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Stern, Henry
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Strickland, Tony
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Umberg, Thomas
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Valladares, Suzette Martinez
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Wahab, Aisha
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Weber Pierson, Akilah
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Wiener, Scott
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Addis, Dawn
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Aguiar-Curry, Cecilia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Ahrens, Patrick
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Alanis, Juan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Alvarez, David
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Arambula, Joaquin
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Avila Farias, Anamarie
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Bains, Jasmeet
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Bauer-Kahan, Rebecca
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Bennett, Steve
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Berman, Marc
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Boerner Horvath, Tasha
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Bonta, Mia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Bryan, Isaac
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Calderon, Lisa
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Caloza, Jessica
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Carrillo, Juan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Castillo, Leticia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Chen, Phillip
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	Connelly, Damon

2025 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATOR*	Foster Care / Dependency Court	AB 349 (Dixon)	AB 373 (Rubio)	AB 562 (Solache, Bryan)	AB 689 (Rubio)	AB 741 (Ransom)	AB 890 (Lee)	AB 896 (Elhawary)	AB 898 (Bryan)	AB 1314 (Ahrens)	AB 1378 (Rogers)	SB 624 (Caballero)	Online Protections	AB 56 (Bauer-Kahan)	AB 316 (Krell)	AB 656 (Schiavo)	AB 1043 (Wicks)	AB 1064 (Bauer-Kahan)	SB 243 (Padilla, Becker)	SB 771 (Stern)	Child Poverty	AB 607 (Rodriguez)	AB 1324 (Sharp-Collins)	Immigrant Youth	AB 1261 (Bonta)
	Davies, Laurie	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DeMaio, Carl	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dixon, Diane	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elhawary, Sade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ellis, Stan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Flora, Heath	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fong, Mike	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gabriel, Jesse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gallagher, James	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Garcia, Eduardo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gipson, Mike	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gonzalez, Jeff	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gonzalez, Mark	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hadwick, Heather	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Haney, Matt	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Harabedian, John	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hart, Gregg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hoover, Josh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Irwin, Jacqui	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jackson, Corey	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Johnson, Natasha	*	V	*	V	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	V	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kalra, Ash	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Krell, Maggy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lackey, Tom	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lee, Alex	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lowenthal, Josh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Macedo, Alexandra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
McKinnor, Tina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Muratsuchi, Al	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nguyen, Stephanie	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ortega, Liz	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pacheco, Blanca	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Papan, Diane	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Patel, Darshana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Patterson, Joe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pellerin, Gail	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Petrie-Norris, Cottie	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Quirk-Silva, Sharon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ramos, James	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ransom, Rhodesia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rivas, Robert	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rodriguez, Celeste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rodriguez, Michelle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rogers, Chris	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rubio, Blanca	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sanchez, Kate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Schiavo, Pilar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Schultz, Nick	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sharp-Collins, LaShae	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Solache, Jose Luis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Soria, Esmeralda	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Stefani, Catherine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ta, Tri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tangipa, David	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Valencia, Avelino	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wallis, Greg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ward, Christopher	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wicks, Buffy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wilson, Lori	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zbur, Rick	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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* Assembly and Senate membership as of Sept. 8, 2025.



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