CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2025–26
REPORT CARD TERM: 2026

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 2026, the second year of the 2025–26 legislative session. It features votes on sixty bills addressing a wide range of issues, including online safety for children, child welfare/foster care, child poverty, youth justice, protection from abuse and neglect, health and safety, and education. As we started to do last year, we simply present each legislator's voting record on these bills and 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 19.

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,

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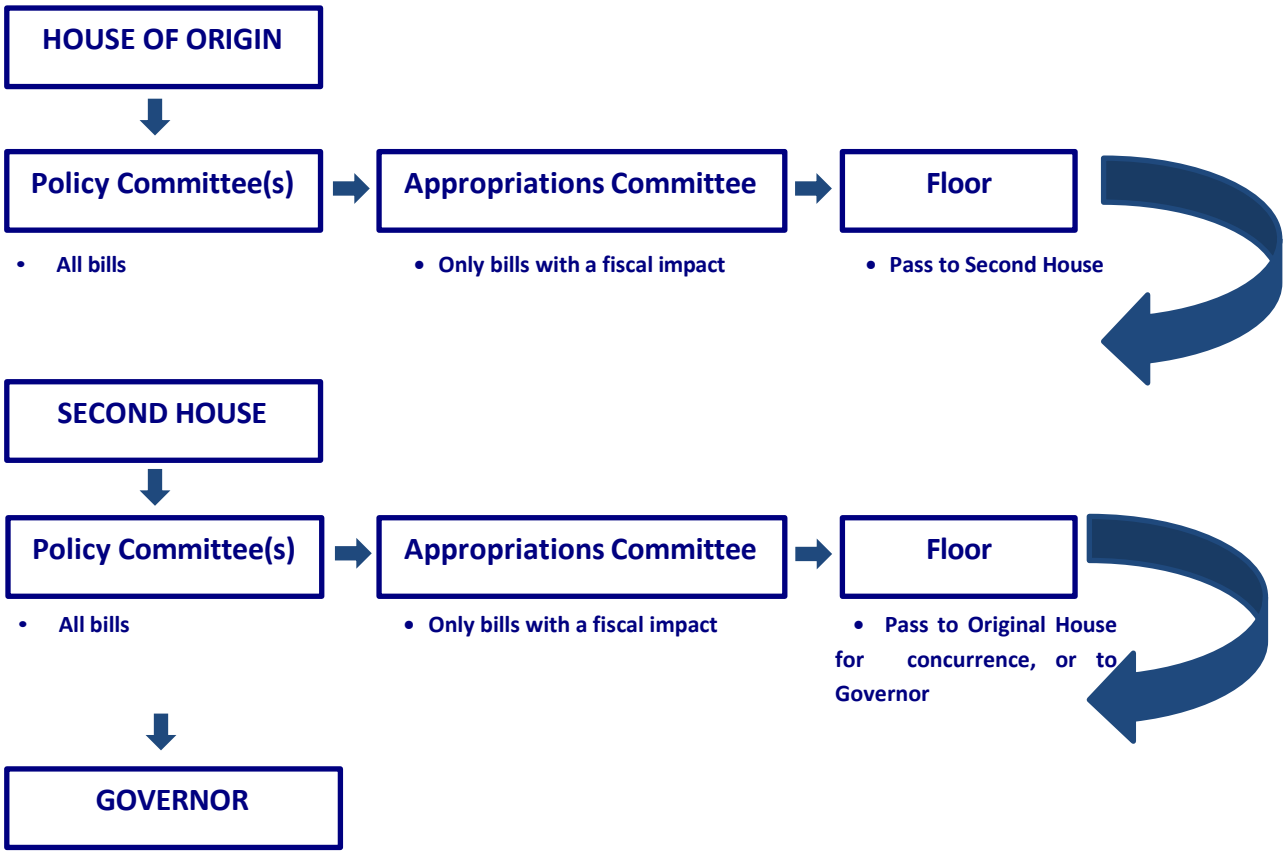
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A Primer

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.



2026
THE YEAR IN REVIEW AND
A GAVIN NEWSOM RETROSPECTIVE

Lambs, Wolves, Being Ruled by Super Rich People, and an Unlikely Source of Hope

The 19th and early 20th Century journalist Ambrose Bierce defined politics as "[a] strife of interests masquerading as a contest of principles. The conduct of public affairs for private advantage."[1] An anonymous modern quip, often misattributed to Bierce, puts it more bluntly: "democracy is four wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch."[2]

A contemporary of Bierce's, the socialist crusader Oscar Ameringer, similarly observed that "politics is the gentle art of getting votes from the poor and campaign funds from the rich by promising to protect each from the other."[3]

Bierce and Ameringer were writing about a century ago.

The more things change, the more they don't. As this Year in Review is being written in 2026, the extraordinary concentration of wealth and political influence among a small number of individuals and corporations is a defining feature of American politics. News reports documented hundreds of millions of dollars in political spending by some of the nation's wealthiest individuals, including technology billionaires whose companies have a direct stake in government regulation. The enormous resources available to influence elections, shape public debate, and lobby lawmakers raise fundamental questions about whose interests are represented when public policy is made.

Nowhere is this imbalance more apparent than in the political struggle to protect children.

Children cannot vote. They cannot make campaign contributions. They cannot hire lobbyists to represent their interests in Sacramento or Washington, D.C. Yet they have perhaps the greatest stake in the decisions made by those institutions. Their health, safety, education, and future opportunities depend on policies shaped by political forces in which they have virtually no direct voice.

And when children's interests conflict with those of powerful people and interests, the imbalance can be staggering.

Consider the technology industry. Some of the world's wealthiest corporations have built enormously profitable business models around collecting personal information, capturing attention, and maximizing user engagement. When lawmakers seek to regulate practices that may harm children, these companies have extraordinary financial and political resources at their disposal to resist those efforts.

For advocates working on behalf of children, the odds can appear overwhelming.

Yet political history offers another, more hopeful perspective. Otto von Bismarck, hardly a champion of progressive reform, famously described politics as "the art of the possible, the attainable — the art of the next best."[4] His observation captures an essential truth about all public interest advocacy — child advocacy especially: meaningful progress often comes incrementally, through persistence, principled compromise, and a willingness to challenge powerful interests even when the prospects for success appear uncertain.

That is precisely what occurred in California in 2026.

Despite the enormous resources and political influence of the technology industry, California lawmakers enacted an extraordinary collection of laws aimed at protecting children from harmful social media practices, artificial intelligence, online sexual exploitation, and other emerging threats. These victories did not happen by accident. They were the product of years of research, advocacy, coalition building, and the determination of groups like the Children's Advocacy Institute (CAI) and legislators willing to confront powerful interests on behalf of children.

The legislative achievements of 2026 demonstrate that even in an era of extraordinary corporate wealth and political influence, the interests of children need not be eclipsed by those with the deepest pockets.

Noteworthy 2026 Legislative Actions

A Landmark Year for Online Child Safety. The most significant legislative story of 2026 was California's continued effort to confront the technology industry's role in causing a horrifying array of epidemic child harms: suicide, child rape-for-hire, major depression, cyberbullying, to name a few. Building on several years of groundbreaking legislation (many of which find their source in CAI-sponsored bills), lawmakers adopted an ambitious collection of bills addressing addictive social media features, online sexual exploitation, artificial intelligence, and corporate accountability.

AB 2 (Lowenthal), written by CAI and sponsored by Common Sense Media, addresses the fundamental problem of financial incentives that encourage social media companies to treat the harm they cause to children as a cost of deploying otherwise profitable technologies. This legislation establishes enhanced financial liability when large platforms violate their duty of ordinary care under current law (Civil Code section 1714) and negligently injure children. It provides for statutory damages of $5,000 per violation, subject to a $1 million per-child cap, or treble damages, whichever is greater, in addition to damages available under current law. The principle is straightforward: take the profit out of harming children and platforms will stop doing it. Although not enacted, CAI's AB 2408 (Cunninham and Wicks) in 2022 was the first bill in the nation to promote such an approach.

AB 1709 (Lowenthal) prohibits covered platforms from providing addictive features to users under age 16, recognizing that features designed to maximize engagement can pose particular risks to developing children. Together with 2024's SB 976 (Skinner), which addressed addictive algorithmic feeds, this legislation advances California's efforts to challenge business models that depend on capturing and retaining young users' attention. CAI's AB 2408 (Cunninham and Wicks) in 2022 laid the groundwork for both laws as it was the first bill in the nation to isolate social media addiction as the problem that cut across all social media-caused child harms and which could be addressed legislatively without running afoul of federal law; a forecast which has proven correct in a variety of lawsuits.

Other legislation addressed the persistent problem of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) and child rape-for-hire online. AB 1946 (Wicks), sponsored by CAI, strengthens California's existing reporting requirements by making it easier for users to report CSAM and child sex trafficking. The legislation builds on 2023's AB 1394 (Wicks) and responds directly to shortcomings in platform compliance identified in CAI's 2025 report, *Child Cruelty by Design: Big Tech's Defiance of California's Child Online Safety Mandates*. The bill illustrates the importance of following legislative victories with meaningful oversight.

California also strengthened protections through AB 2246 (Wicks), which revisits the state's Age-Appropriate Design Code in response to litigation, and AB 1856 (Wicks), which clarifies requirements for communicating users' age information to application stores and developers.

The Legislature also confronted the rapidly evolving risks associated with artificial intelligence. For example, SB 867 (Padilla) prohibits the manufacture and sale of toys incorporating companion chatbots. This bill and similar measures reflect growing recognition that AI systems capable of simulating relationships and emotional intimacy raise particularly serious concerns when marketed or made available to children.

California also expanded protections against dangerous products marketed or sold to children online. AB 2076 (Lowenthal), co-sponsored by CAI and the San Diego County District Attorney's Office, strengthens the Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act (a CAI-sponsored law) by adding nitrous oxide to the list of products minors are prohibited from buying, banning gift cards and store credit from being used to buy products that are dangerous and illegal for children to buy, and increasing accountability for large businesses that violate the law. The measure followed CAI's 2025 investigative report, *Amazon: Breaking the Law and Placing Children at Risk?*, which revealed Amazon's brazen noncompliance with California's existing restrictions on the sale of dangerous products to minors.

AB 1705 (Bauer-Kahan) similarly strengthens accountability for operators of pornographic websites, including requirements intended to prevent the dissemination of sexually exploitative material involving minors and nonconsenting individuals.

Taken together, these measures constitute one of the most ambitious collections of child online safety legislation enacted in a single year. They also demonstrate the impact that sustained advocacy can have, even against industries possessing extraordinary financial resources and political influence.

IN SUM: The message to the technology industry is increasingly clear: protecting children is not optional, and the failure to do so must have consequences.

Foster Care: Progress and Persistent Challenges. California continued to strengthen protections and opportunities for children in foster care in 2026, particularly in the areas of family connections, educational access, and support for the transition to adulthood. Among the year's achievements was SB 534 (Padilla), co-sponsored by CAI, which requires child welfare agencies to offer youth the last known contact information for their parents and siblings before they leave care. Other measures expanded housing assistance for former foster youth, removed financial and administrative barriers to higher education, strengthened kinship placement opportunities, and protected foster youth's personal belongings during placement changes.

Several measures addressed the persistent obstacles foster youth face in pursuing higher education. AB 2766 (Ahrens) strengthens housing protections for foster and homeless students, including requirements intended to prevent delays in financial aid from jeopardizing housing. AB 2768 (Ahrens) similarly addresses financial barriers that can arise when foster youth begin college before their financial aid becomes available. AB 2162 (Bryan) expands access to housing navigation and maintenance assistance for eligible former foster and probation youth through age 28.

Other measures strengthened the system's responsiveness to foster youth and their caregivers. AB 2478 (Schultz) establishes a streamlined approval process for kinship caregivers, while AB 1846 (Stefani) reinforces preferential consideration for relatives seeking placement of children in dependency proceedings. SB 1345 (Wahab) addresses an often-overlooked indignity of foster care by strengthening youth rights to the safe transport, storage, and use of their personal belongings during placement changes.

Yet several potentially important reforms failed to become law.

AB 1099 (Bryan) would have established timelines for regional centers to assess foster children referred for developmental disability services. AB 1602 (Rubio) would have created a statewide disaster response program to help foster children and caregivers meet urgent needs following emergencies. AB 1967 (Zbur) would have strengthened the ability of minors seeking juvenile court intervention to obtain review when a child welfare agency declined to file a dependency petition. These bills passed the Legislature but were vetoed by Governor Newsom.

Another unfinished priority is ending the practice of using foster children's SSI benefits to reimburse counties for foster care costs. Newsom vetoed CAI co-sponsored legislation in 2023 that would have prohibited this practice, although he signed a narrower reform protecting certain survivor benefits in 2024. CAI continues to advocate for preserving these federal benefits for the children to whom they belong, particularly as they prepare for adulthood. California should not finance its foster care obligations with funds intended to support its most vulnerable children.

Protecting Children Impacted by Federal Immigration Enforcement. While the Legislature took significant steps to address emerging technological threats that have largely gone unaddressed at the federal level, it also acted to protect children and families from the federal government's increasingly aggressive immigration enforcement policies and practices.

AB 1655 (Bryan) addresses the impact of federal immigration detention on families receiving CalWORKs by allowing qualifying family members who are unlawfully detained to be treated as temporarily absent for purposes of calculating benefits. The measure seeks to prevent an already destabilizing event from creating additional financial hardship for children.

In education, AB 2460 (Rodriguez) requires updates to school behavioral health referral guidance to address emergencies related to immigration enforcement activities, recognizing the emotional and practical consequences such actions can have for students and families.

Eight Years of Governor Newsom: How Did Kids Fare?

While this report is meant to document the actions of the California Legislature over the past year, 2026 marks the eighth and final year of Gavin Newsom's term as Governor. To commemorate this milestone, we present a review of some of his significant child-related actions over the past eight years.

Child food security and child hunger. California's Governors most frequently lead not through seeking the introduction of individual bills but through proposals in their budgets. Newsom's 2021 budget made California the first state to offer free breakfast and lunch to every public school student, regardless of family income, beginning in the 2022–23 school year.[5] Newsom has supported this funding since.

This is a very big deal and the Governor should be loudly applauded for it.

More students are eating school meals. In 2023–24, about 1.3 million California students ate a free or reduced-price breakfast and about 2.3 million a free or reduced-price lunch on an average day, up from about 1.2 million and 2.2 million the year before.[6] Compared with the last full school year before the pandemic, California schools served 876 million meals in 2023–24, up from 824 million in 2018–19, including 318 million breakfasts (up from 288 million) and 557 million lunches (up from 536 million).[7]

Maine, Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico, Vermont, Massachusetts and Michigan followed with their own programs, Minnesota under Governor Tim Walz in 2023.[8]

Before universal school meals, roughly one in eight California children lived in a food-insecure household (2020). By 2023, the share had risen to 16.9 percent, more than one in six children, or over 1.4 million.[9] That increase, even after meals became free for every student, is a reminder that school meals alone cannot end child hunger.

At the end of the day, California's treatment of food as an essential part of education, like books and facilities, neither of which is means-tested, is revolutionary. It is working. Kids are getting the food. This was done through the budget, not a bill.

Newsom deserves much credit for this visionary program with cross-cutting benefits for children.

Child mental health. Newsom's same 2021 budget committed $4.4 billion to the Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative (CYBHI), a five-year plan to rebuild mental health services for young people from birth to age 25.[10]

Unlike school meals, this funding was not fully maintained; facing a deficit, the 2024–25 Budget Act cut the initiative by $72.3 million in 2023–24 and $313.9 million in 2024–25, leaving about $4.1 billion.[11]

"Rebuilding" in practice has meant paying for behavioral health services delivered at or near schools through a statewide fee schedule; offering free statewide apps (BrightLife Kids and Soluna) that connect children, youth, and families to coaching and care; training new workers, including more than 4,000 Certified Wellness Coaches; funding grants to spread proven treatment practices; and running public awareness campaigns.[12]

To Newsom's credit, the CYBHI appears larger and more ambitious than any comparable state effort, but its value will depend on whether the promised outcome data materialize. The initiative's independent

evaluator, Mathematica, reported in March 2025 that the program showed "early indications of promise," but that it was "too early to see the impact" of several of the initiative's largest efforts.[13] In July 2026 the California Health and Human Services Agency reported that its youth mental health apps had supported more than 500,000 children, youth and families,[14] but whether that has measurably improved outcomes is as yet unclear.

Foster care. Newsom's record on signing foster care bills is mixed but overall far-sighted and progressive. Building on the Continuum of Care Reform initiated under Governor Brown, his administration supported legislation aimed at keeping children safely with their families, expanding kinship placements, improving oversight, and helping foster youth transition successfully to adulthood. Notable reforms included clarifying that poverty and homelessness alone do not justify removing children from their families, strengthening requirements for reunification services, reforming the State Foster Care Ombudsperson's office, and improving educational and housing protections for foster youth. His administration also adopted a new foster care rate structure based on children's individual needs, scheduled to take effect in 2027. More recently, Newsom signed legislation strengthening family-finding requirements and ensuring that youth leaving foster care have access to information about their parents and siblings.

His record also includes consequential vetoes, particularly of measures requiring additional public expenditures. Most notably, in 2023, Newsom vetoed CAI co-sponsored legislation that would have prohibited counties from using foster children's Social Security survivor and disability benefits to reimburse themselves for the cost of foster care. Although he signed narrower legislation protecting certain survivor benefits in 2024, the broader problem remains unresolved. Taken together, his record reflects meaningful progress toward a more family-centered and supportive foster care system, but also persistent gaps in the state's willingness to commit the resources necessary to fully protect its most vulnerable children.

Newsom's record of DSS oversight of counties is not mixed at all; it is the best in living memory. Huge credit goes to such DSS leaders as Director Jennifer Troia,[15] Deputy Director Angie Schwartz of the Children and Family Services Division,[16] and Sara Rogers, Chief of the Division's System of Care Branch.[17]

Juvenile Justice. In 2020, Newsom signed SB 823 (Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), the first formal step toward closing the state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and moving young offenders into county programs closer to home, and SB 203 (Bradford), which requires that youth receive legal advice before a police interrogation.[18] DJJ closed fully in 2023.[19] In 2022 he signed AB 2644 (Holden), which bars police from using deceptive tactics when interrogating minors.[20] The same year he vetoed AB 503 (Stone), which would have required regular court reviews of whether a young person still needed probation.[21]

It is too soon to say how much this has worked, and the state has made it hard to know. The state's own 2025 realignment report found "limited data for youth outcomes, and no clear, consistent reporting across counties," and complaints to the state youth ombudsperson rose from 203 in 2023 to 296 in 2024.[22] The largest county shows the risk of shifting responsibility without capacity. In July 2025 Attorney General Rob Bonta asked a court to place Los Angeles County's juvenile halls into receivership, after a court had found Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall unsuitable and ordered it depopulated.[23]

Technology Safety. Newsom has signed many good bills but, until very recently, he has not (unlike many of his governor contemporaries) proposed concrete legislative action addressing what might be the most grotesque, child-harming corporate malfeasance in American history. His signing record is second-to-none among governors, but that in large part can be attributed to the leadership and grit of the state's legislators who — too often without his visible help — got bills to his desk.

Education. Newsom's largest education commitment was universal transitional kindergarten (TK), a $2.7 billion program to serve every 4-year-old by 2025.[24] In 2022 he vetoed SB 70 (Rubio), which would have made kindergarten mandatory, and AB 1973 (McCarty), which would have required full-day kindergarten, writing that the state must "remain disciplined when it comes to spending, particularly spending that is ongoing."[25]

In 2026, he signed SB 1067 (Weber Pierson), requiring early screening of math skills in kindergarten through second grade.[26]

TK now serves far more children, but a smaller share of the children who are eligible are signing up. Before the expansion, TK was open only to children turning five in the fall, and about 83 percent of those eligible enrolled at the program's pre-pandemic peak. The expansion opened TK to many more 4-year-olds, but only about 70 percent of that much larger eligible group enrolled in 2023–24: more than 150,000 of an estimated 215,000 children. In other words, the comparison is between the share of each eligible group that enrolled, before and after eligibility was widened. Take-up fell more among Latino, Black, and dual-language-learner children. The Public Policy Institute of California also noted that a lack of integrated data makes it hard to judge TK's effects.[27]

The Newsom Child Grade: A Solid if Rueful "A"

In bills signed, signature government programs initiated, and DSS oversight of foster care, Newsom may be the best, most ambitious governor for children in California's recent history. But that's grading on Bismark's "next best" curve. That he chose to lead on some issues by proposing ambitious government programs makes his absence of similar, "here-is-what-I-want!" vocal leadership on other issues (like technology safety legislation for children) disappointing — we know what he was capable of and fairly rue its absence.

True, this is a species of no good deed going unpunished. But, as a young mayor who, in an historic act of elected official bravery, sparked the national marriage equality debate by illegally marrying same sex couples — he had absolutely no idea at the time how that would play out politically for him beyond San Francisco — Newsom himself raised our expectations, perhaps wrongly or unrealistically.

A law professor can still award an "A" and be sad that the student didn't fulfill an even greater, observable potential.

Xavier Becerra: when it comes to children, Newsom set the bar of what is politically achievable for children, and it is a very high one. Because children have by far the greatest claim to your political attention, anything less won't be a "B". It will be an "F".



[1] Ambrose Bierce, *The Devil's Dictionary* (1911), s.v. "Politics" (entry first published in Bierce's "Cynic's Word Book" column, *New York American*, Mar. 16, 1906); see WIST Quotations, https://wist.info/bierce-ambrose/1081/.
[2] The line has no known source in Bierce's writings. The earliest located printing (1987) is anonymous, and a "four wolves" version appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* on Nov. 25, 1990. Barry Popik, "Democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch," *The Big Apple*, https://barrypopik.com/blog/democracy_is_two_wolves; Fred Shapiro, "Quotes Uncovered: If Wolves and Sheep Could Vote," *Freakonomics* (Aug. 12, 2010), https://freakonomics.com/2010/08/quotes-uncovered-if-wolves-and-sheep-could-vote/.
[3] Oscar Ameringer, *The American Guardian*, as quoted in WIST Quotations, https://wist.info/ameringer-oscar/32807/.
[4] See www.PoliticalDictionary.com/words/art-of-the-possible/.
[5] Caitlin O'Kane, "California becomes first state to provide free meals to all students," CBS News (Aug. 15, 2022), https://www.cbsnews.com/news/california-becomes-first-state-to-provide-free-meals-to-all-students/; see also John Fensterwald, "Unprecedented California budget to usher in sweeping education changes," *EdSource* (July 13, 2021), https://edsource.org/2021/unprecedented-california-budget-to-usher-in-sweeping-education-changes/657849.
[6] Cal. School Boards Assn., "Report: School meals participation is higher when food is free" (June 5, 2025) (summarizing Food Research & Action Center, *Reach Report 2025*), https://blog.csba.org/meals-participation-24/.
[7] Center for Ecoliteracy, "More California Students are Eating School Meals than Ever Before" (citing Cal. Dept. of Education data), https://ecoliteracy.org/node/4150.
[8] Marissa Sheldon, "States that Have Passed Universal Free School Meals (So Far) – Update," NYC Food Policy Center (Apr. 9, 2024), https://www.nycfoodpolicy.org/states-with-universal-free-school-meals-so-far-update/.
[9] KidsData, "Food Insecurity" (Feeding America, *Map the Meal Gap* data, 2023), https://m.kidsdata.org/table/2/california/764/food-insecurity.
[10] Cal. Health & Human Services Agency, *California Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative* (Nov. 2021), https://hcai.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/California-Children-and-Youth-Behavioral-Health-Initiative.pdf.
[11] Insure the Uninsured Project, "Key Highlights in California's Final FY 2024–25 Budget Act" (July 12, 2024), https://www.itup.org/itup-blog-key-highlights-in-californias-final-fy-2024-25-budget-act/.
[12] Cal. Health & Human Services Agency, "California's historic investment in youth behavioral health delivers results across the state" (July 1, 2026), https://www.chhs.ca.gov/blog/2026/07/01/californias-historic-investment-in-youth-behavioral-health-delivers-results-across-the-state/.
[13] Mathematica for Cal. Health & Human Services Agency, *CYBHI Evaluation Interim Report* (Mar. 2025), https://cybhi.chhs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/CYBHI-Interim-Evaluation-Report.pdf.
[14] See note 12, *supra*.
[15] Cal. Dept. of Social Services, "Meet the Director," https://www.cdss.ca.gov/home/about-cdss/meet-the-director.
[16] Brian Krans, "Santa Clara County Placed Children in Foster Care Without Safety Checks," KQED (Sept. 18, 2026), https://www.kqed.org/news/12100598/santa-clara-county-placed-children-in-foster-care-without-safety-checks.
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[18] Office of the Governor, "Governor Newsom Signs Critical Criminal Justice, Juvenile Justice and Policing Reform Package, Including Legislation Banning the Carotid Restraint" (Sept. 30, 2020), https://www.gov.ca.gov/2020/09/30/governor-newsom-signs-critical-criminal-justice-juvenile-justice-and-policing-reform-package-including-legislation-banning-the-carotid-restraint.
[19] Office of Youth and Community Restoration, *SB 823: 2025 DJJ Realignment Report* (2025), https://oycr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/346/2025/07/2025-DJJ-Realignment-Report_Final.pdf.
[20] *Davis Vanguard*, "CA Governor Signs Bill Shielding Youth from 'Coercive, Deceptive' Interrogation by Law Enforcement" (Sept. 16, 2022), https://davisvanguard.org/2022/09/ca-governor-signs-bill-shielding-youth-from-coercive-deceptive-interrogation-by-law-enforcement/.
[21] National Center for Youth Law, "California's AB 503, which aimed to End Endless Probation, vetoed by governor," https://youthlaw.org/news/californias-ab-503-which-aimed-end-endless-probation-vetoed-governor.
[22] See note 19, *supra*.
[23] CBS News Los Angeles, "California Attorney General Rob Bonta asks court to place Los Angeles County juvenile halls into receivership" (July 23, 2025), https://www.cbsnews.com/losangeles/news/california-attorney-general-bonta-los-angeles-county-juvenile-halls.
[24] See note 5, *supra* (Fensterwald).
[25] Zaidee Stavely, "Governor vetoes full-day and mandatory kindergarten bills," *EdSource* (Sept. 26, 2022), https://edsource.org/2022/governor-vetoes-full-day-and-mandatory-kindergarten-bills/678624 .
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[27] Laura Hill, Maya Lawton & Chansonette Buck, "Policy Brief: California's Transitional Kindergarten Expansion," Public Policy Institute of California (June 2025), https://www.ppic.org/publication/policy-brief-californias-transitional-kindergarten-expansion/.

SUBJECTS GRADED

ONLINE SAFETY FOR KIDS

AB 2 (Lowenthal) augments, until January 1, 2035, the penalties large social media platforms may face if they violate existing law by causing an injury to a minor through failure to exercise ordinary care. Under the bill, if a company is proven to have failed to exercise its already established duty of operating with ordinary care, the company becomes financially liable for a set amount of $5,000 per violation, up to a maximum penalty of $1 million per child, or three times the amount of the child's actual damages, whichever is applicable. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 180, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1705 (Bauer-Kahan) specifies that the operator of a website must exercise a duty of ordinary care with respect to pornographic content displayed on its site, and requires the operator of a pornographic internet website, as defined, to obtain from its users a verification that content the user uploads to the site does not include a depiction of a person who was a minor at the time the material was created, who did not consent to be in the material, or who did not consent to have the material uploaded. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 890, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1709 (Lowenthal) prohibits covered platforms from providing addictive features, as defined, to users under age 16; authorizes the Attorney General to adopt implementing regulations; and establishes the e-Safety Advisory Commission within the office of the Attorney General to provide advice and recommendations to state government regarding specified online safety matters. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 183, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1856 (Wicks) updates the Digital Age Assurance Act by clarifying the scope of the Act and, among other things, requiring age signals to be sent to covered application stores as well as developers. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 184, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1946 (Wicks) updates and strengthens California's reporting mechanism for child sexual abuse material (CSAM) on social media. Among other things, it removes the requirement that a reporting user be an identifiable minor in the reported material to report CSAM on a social media platform, effectively enabling all users to report CSAM; requires a social media platform to have its CSAM reporting mechanism be clear and conspicuous, not use dark patterns, and allow reporting for material sent or received through direct messaging systems that do not use end-to-end encrypted communication; and reduces the time that a social media platform has to block CSAM that is displayed, stored, or hosted on the platform from 30 days to 48 hours. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 185, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2076 (Lowenthal) expands the Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act by (1) adding nitrous oxide to the list of highly dangerous products that are banned for minors; (2) prohibiting the use of gift

cards or store credit to purchase such products; and (3) enhancing liability for businesses that make over $25 million a year. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 920, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2246 (Wicks) establishes child privacy and design requirements for businesses providing online services, products, or features likely to be accessed by children; replicates many provisions of the California Age-Appropriate Design Code Act (AADC) of 2022, while omitting and recasting the provisions enjoined or invalidated by the Ninth Circuit; requires that businesses subject to the AADC take reasonable steps to prevent specified risks; provides that any contract provision entered as the result of a design feature is voidable; and expands public enforcement, among other changes. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 187, Statutes of 2026).

SB 867 (Padilla) provides that no person shall manufacture, sell, or exchange, possess with intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange to any retailer any toy, as defined, that includes a companion chatbot. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 189, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1128 (Stern) prohibits local educational agencies from requiring a pupil in kindergarten to take home a school issued electronic device and requires the California Department of Education to curate and maintain on its website resources and guidance for the age-appropriate use of school-issued electronic devices in schools. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 191, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1247 (Padilla) requires a social media platform to provide a clear and conspicuous mechanism by which a child influencer who is at least 18 years of age can request a vlogger to delete or edit certain paid content that features the child influencer as a minor. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 1022, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1276 (Rubio) expands the crime of sexual exploitation of a child to include downloading, streaming, or accessing through electronic or digital media specified depictions of a minor engaged in an act of sexual conduct. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 192, Statutes of 2026).

CHILD WELFARE/FOSTER CARE

AB 1099 (Bryan) would have required that any child or youth in foster care referred for regional center services receive a case conference within an initial 15-day period and requires regional centers to complete a full assessment and eligibility determination within 60 days. On Sept. 27, 2026, Governor Newsom vetoed this bill.

AB 1602 (Rubio) would have established a statewide Child Welfare Disaster Response Fund and a Child Welfare Disaster Response Program to support the needs of foster children and youth and their caregivers during a disaster, and would have required that funds awarded be made available to meet the housing, clothing, transportation, and other tangible needs of foster children and youth and their caregivers that occur within 180 days of a local emergency proclamation or a state of emergency proclamation. On Sept. 20, 2026, Governor Newsom vetoed this bill.

AB 1689 (Quirk-Silva) authorizes the juvenile court to terminate or modify temporary probate guardianships at any hearing without further notice, if specified requirements are met, including, but not limited to, when in the best interests of the minor. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 542, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1824 (Ramos) codifies certain provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 into the Probate Code and creates consistency between the Probate Code and existing state law across the Family Code and Welfare Institutions Code currently referred to as the California Indian Child Welfare Act. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 25, 2026 (Chapter 454, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1846 (Stefani) clearly establishes that preferential consideration should be given to a request by a relative for placement of a dependent at every stage of the dependency court proceedings. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 18, 2026 (Chapter 276, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1967 (Zbur) would have required a social worker responding to a minor's request for juvenile court intervention to assess the safety of the minor's custodial home when the minor is living in a residential facility, and would have allowed the minor to seek court review if the social worker fails to file a petition within three weeks, with the court required to affirm the decision or order proceedings to commence within 14 days of the minor's request for review. On Sept. 27, 2026, Governor Newsom vetoed this bill.

AB 2162 (Bryan), among other things, expands the age range a young adult formerly in the state's foster care or probation system can receive funding from the Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program from 18 to 24 years old to 18 to 28 years old. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 582, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2478 (Schultz) establishes a Kinship Family Approval process within the California Department of Social Services as a streamlined, separate pathway for relatives, nonrelative extended family members, and extended family members of Indian children to become approved foster care providers. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 611, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2524 (Gipson) authorizes county probation departments and county child welfare agencies to issue work permits to certain youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill establishes requirements governing the issuance, recognition, notification, and revocation of those work permits and authorizes educational rights holders and attorneys representing eligible youth to request work permits on behalf of those youth. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 948, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2684 (Nguyen) creates a process to allow nonminor dependents who are placed out of state the option to have their required monthly visits with their social worker or probation officer be virtual rather than in-person. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 957, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2764 (Ahrens) prohibits a nonminor dependent from being denied eligibility for, or having eligibility terminated from, extended foster care benefits for failure to meet education or employment participation

requirements that exceed those program requirements. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 636, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2765 (Ahrens) revises and expands the CalWORKs recurring special needs allowance by increasing the maximum monthly amount from $10 to $15 per eligible recipient; specifies that able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs), for purposes of the state's annual federal waiver request, include a parent or other household member responsible for a dependent child 14 years of age or older, as a result of H.R. 1; and requires the California Department of Social Services to report semi-annually to the Legislature and counties on recipients subject to, exempted from, or discontinued under the ABAWD time-limit and on discontinuances resulting from the other provisions of H.R. 1, and to automate compliance for specified extended foster care participants. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 18, 2026 (Chapter 310, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2766 (Ahrens) requires, instead of requests, housing priority at a California Community College (CCC) be granted to foster and homeless youth, and requires a CCC, California State University (CSU), and requests the University of California (UC) to waive or defer housing costs for foster and homeless youth until they have received their financial aid disbursement. It further expands priority registration for enrollment to foster youth to include those enrolled in the NextUp program at a CCC. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 14, 2026 (Chapter 216, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2768 (Ahrens) requires CSU, each CCC district, and private and independent institutions of higher education that receive state financial assistance and requests UC commencing with the 2027–2028 academic year, to waive unpaid portion of enrollment fees or other costs, or defer fees or costs until the student has received an initial disbursement of their financial aid award for current or former foster youth upon initial enrollment. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 637, Statutes of 2026).

SB 534 (Padilla) requires a county welfare department to provide a minor or nonminor dependent (NMD), at the minor or NMD's final review hearing or prior to the court terminating jurisdiction, the last known whereabouts of the youth's parents and siblings and their last known contact information, unless the youth declines the information. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 20, 2026 (Chapter 415, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1017 (Reyes) expands the existing list of individuals to whom a school district, if requested, must provide student record access to include a pupil aged 14 or older who is a foster youth, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 998, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1051 (Menjivar) authorizes a child care navigator to refer a foster child to the county welfare department for eligibility and approval under the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children (Bridge Program) and requires a county welfare department to determine eligibility of a child referred from a child care navigator. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 1002, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1143 (Caballero) authorizes the members of a multidisciplinary team associated with a children's advocacy center to share any information or records, as defined, including video recordings of the forensic

interview, with child welfare agencies authorized to investigate child abuse and neglect for specified purposes. This bill was signed by the Governor on June 30, 2026 (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1190 (Grove) establishes oversight for private companies that transport minors to residential treatment and behavioral programs by requiring licensing, background checks, training, and clear safety standards. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 1015, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1345 (Wahab) adds and clarifies rights within the Foster Youth Bill of Rights, by creating the right to have their personal belongings transported during placement changes and other moves in a matter that preserves the youth's property and dignity and clarifying that the right to have storage space for private use also includes the right to maintain reasonable access to and use of personal belongings, clothing, and personal items. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 20, 2026 (Chapter 432, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1421 (McGuire) requires the California Child and Family Service Review System to track how many nonminor dependents are using benefits designed to reduce poverty. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 712, Statutes of 2026).

CHILD POVERTY

AB 1655 (Bryan) establishes that when a child or other member of the assistance unit is unlawfully detained in a federal immigration detention facility, they are to be considered temporarily absent from the home for the duration of the detention for the purposes of calculating a CalWORKs benefit amount if conditions are met. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2026 (Chapter 742, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1755 (Sharp-Collins) authorizes a parent to work any number of hours and still qualify for California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) provided the family does not exceed the applicable gross or net income limits and is otherwise eligible for assistance. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 20, 2026 (Chapter 375, Statutes of 2026).

YOUTH JUSTICE

AB 1646 (Bryan) establishes the right of youth confined in juvenile facilities to nonsexual and appropriate physical contact (*e.g.*, hugs) with visitors during in-person visits. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 537, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1647 (Bryan) would have prohibited testimony a minor gives at a transfer hearing, or statements the minor makes to the minor's probation officer, from being used against the minor in subsequent proceedings. On Sept. 27, 2026, Governor Newsom vetoed this bill.

AB 1659 (Ransom) requires school districts and charter schools in which a juvenile court school pupil will be enrolling to assign a staff member of the district or charter school to serve as the point person for transition liaison responsibilities. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 538, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1886 (Elhawary) removes the exclusion of wards that have been ordered to be under the supervision of the probation officer for placement in specified out-of-home placements from the 12-month limitation on term of probation in existing law. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 904, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1009 (Becker) prohibits a court from ordering a minor detained in the juvenile hall unless it makes a finding that a less restrictive alternative to detention in the juvenile hall is unsuitable; requires a court to reconsider whether continued detention in the juvenile hall is necessary whenever the court orders a minor detained in the juvenile hall; and prohibits a minor from being removed from the physical custody of the minor's parent or guardian as the result of an order of wardship unless the court finds that a less restrictive alternative disposition for the ward is unsuitable. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 996, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1285 (Durazo) states that Welfare and Institutions Code section 782 is a general dismissal statute, and that a petition dismissed under Section 782 is treated as if it never happened. The effect is that the individual will be protected from many of the collateral consequences of a sustained petition. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 690, Statutes of 2026).

PROTECTION FROM ABUSE/NEGLECT

AB 1267 (Pellerin) prohibits any person under 18 years old from marrying or entering into a domestic partnership. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 850, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1628 (Rodriguez) expands the safe-surrender program, through which a parent may surrender a child aged up to 72 hours at a designated safe-surrender site without incurring civil or criminal liability for child abandonment, to permit a parent to surrender a child of up to 30 days of age. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 534, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1688 (Carrillo) requires a county welfare agency, within 36 hours, to notify the attorney representing a child's parent in dependency court when the agency substantiates a report of abuse or neglect that occurred in the child's out-of-home placement or when a child is removed from a placement due to abuse or neglect; requires the agency to provide the same notice to all attorneys representing children with open dependency cases in that placement; and limits the notice to the fact that a report has been substantiated, barring disclosure of the reporting party's identity, anyone named in the report, and personal or confidential information. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 888, Statutes of 2026).

HEALTH/SAFETY

AB 350 (Bonta) expands coverage for fluoride varnish without cost-sharing for children in a primary care setting in full-service commercial health plans and insurance policies, clarifies Medi-Cal coverage for the same, and modifies Medi-Cal coverage policy to allow reimbursement when the varnish is physically

applied by nonclinical personnel otherwise authorized by law to apply it. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 500, Statutes of 2026).

AB1901 (Berman) requires manufacturers of children's diapers sold, distributed, or manufactured in the state to display on their website and on the packages of children's diapers a list of all intentionally added ingredients in the children's diapers. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2026 (Chapter 719, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2030 (Lowenthal) prohibits dietary supplements for weight loss or muscle building and over-the-counter diet pills from being sold, delivered, or given away in this state as either a retail or wholesale promotion to any person under 18 years of age, subject to an identification check, except if the person has a prescription for such a product; makes a person who violates this bill liable for a civil penalty of no more than $500 for each violation and authorizes the Attorney General, a county counsel, or a city attorney to apply to a court for a temporary injunction enjoining or restraining any person or entity from violating this bill, as specified; makes a prevailing plaintiff in an action under this bill entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and specifies that the penalties established by this bill are cumulative and do not diminish rights, remedies, or penalties established under other laws. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 28, 2026 (Chapter 720, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2247 (Elhawary) would have created the Trauma Healing and Resilience Investment for Victimized and Exposed Youth Act (T.H.R.I.V.E.) as a pilot program until January 1, 2032 in the county of Los Angeles to be administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would have provided for the administration of grants to Los Angeles county to establish and administer a program to pay for mental health and counseling services for youth survivors of gun violence, as defined, who request those services and who reside in the county. On Sept. 27, 2026, Governor Newsom vetoed this bill.

AB 2249 (Irwin) establishes a definition of "attractive to children" for purposes of prohibited advertising, marketing, packaging, and labeling of cannabis and cannabis products; requires the Department of Cannabis Control to develop compliance assessment resources to assist licensees in self-evaluating whether packaging or labeling is attractive to children. This bill was signed by the Governor on Aug. 31, 2026 (Chapter 164, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2486 (Addis) extends the sunset on a current advisory group for the California Children's Services program, broadens its mandate, adds specified stakeholders, requires a biennial report, and makes conforming changes. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 18, 2026 (Chapter 304, Statutes of 2026).

SB 331 (Menjivar) requires large group health plan contracts and health insurance policies issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2028, to include coverage for hearing aids and related services for enrollees and insureds under 21 years of age, if medically necessary, and requires the large group plan or insurer to cover services provided by a qualified audiologist with experience with children when medically necessary. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 966, Statutes of 2026).

SB 936 (Blakspear) creates four new infractions related to the sale or distribution of nitrous oxide, including making it unlawful to sell, offer to sell, or distribute a nitrous oxide container that is capable of holding more than eight grams of nitrous oxide or a nitrous oxide container from which an individual may directly inhale nitrous oxide, except as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 18, 2026 (Chapter 317, Statutes of 2026).

EDUCATION

AB 302 (Bauer-Kahan) prohibits, beginning with the 2027–28 school year, a local educational agency from excluding students who do not use addictive feeds from extracurricular activities, and from using addictive feeds as the only means of contacting students or parents and guardians. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 181, Statutes of 2026).

AB 1159 (Addis) establishes, commencing July 1, 2027, the Higher Education Student Information Protection Act governing the collection, use, disclosure, retention, and protection of postsecondary student data by educational technology operators. It further modifies the K–12 Pupil Online Personal Information Protection Act and the Early Learning Personal Information Protection Act to regulate the use of pupil data in artificial intelligence systems, apply their respective provisions to entities acting on behalf of an operator, and make other changes related to protecting pupil information. It also creates a private right of action for specified violations of pupil and student privacy protection. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 182, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2003 (Berman) recasts and revises existing requirements for CDE to identify suicide prevention trainings to instead require the Behavioral Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to develop evidence-based online training to train specified school staff, pupils, parents and guardians, and caregivers. This bill also requires local educational agencies that elect to conduct suicide risk screenings to annually report specified information to the CDE. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 16, 2026 (Chapter 92, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2071 (Hoover) requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop a plan to expand digital wellness instruction in California public schools on or before January 1, 2028. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 10, 2026 (Chapter 186, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2241 (Boerner) requires CDE to curate and maintain an internet resource that demonstrates best practices for inclusive school playground designs. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 18, 2026 (Chapter 295, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2251 (Rodriguez) requires an institute of higher education participating in the Cal Grant program to, beginning with the 2027–28 academic year, develop and implement a cost of attendance policy and adjustment process for financial aid consistent with federal standards. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2026 (Chapter 928, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2460 (Rodriguez) requires CDE by July 1, 2027, in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, to review and update as necessary, the model behavioral health referral protocols to ensure they include guidance

on providing supports in case of a local emergency related to immigration enforcement activities, and requires the governing board or body of a LEA serving students in grades 7 to 12 to review and, as necessary, adopt an updated policy on referral protocols to ensure it includes guidance on immigration enforcement by July 1, 2028. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 18, 2026 (Chapter 301, Statutes of 2026).

AB 2555 (Patel) makes changes to the system of reclassifying English learners (ELs) as English proficient, including limiting the reclassification criteria to the assessment of English language development, permitting some ELs with disabilities to be reclassified using alternate means, shifting from a manual to automatic reclassification process, strengthening parent engagement, requiring the State Board of Education to identify an appropriate instrument for monitoring reclassified ELs, requiring the CDE to post statewide data on reclassification rates, reframing EL reclassification as a milestone on the path to biliteracy, and requiring an evaluation of these changes to EL reclassification. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 619, Statutes of 2026).

SB 1067 (Weber Pierson) requires early screening of math skills in kindergarten through second grade. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 27, 2026 (Chapter 674, Statutes of 2026).

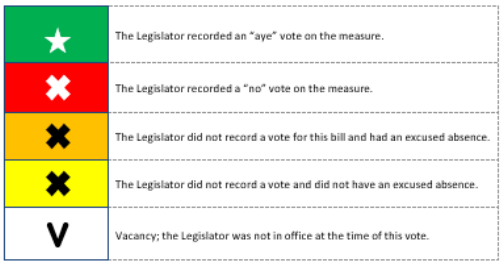
METHODOLOGY

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 they 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/).

2026 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

		Online Safety for Kids											Child Welfare / Foster Care																						
	LEGISLATOR*	AB 2 (Lowenthal)	AB 1705 (Bauer-Kahan)	AB 1709 (Lowenthal)	AB 1856 (Wicks)	AB 1946 (Wicks)	AB 2076 (Lowenthal)	AB 2246 (Wicks)	SB 867 (Padilla)	SB 1128 (Stern)	SB 1247 (Padilla)	SB 1276 (Rubio)	AB 1099 (Bryan)	AB 1602 (Rubio)	AB 1689 (Quirk-Silva)	AB 1824 (Ramos)	AB 1846 (Stefani)	AB 1967 (Zbur)	AB 2162 (Bryan)	AB 2478 (Schultz)	AB 2524 (Gipson)	AB 2684 (Nguyen)	AB 2764 (Ahrens)	AB 2765 (Ahrens)	AB 2766 (Ahrens)	AB 2768 (Ahrens)	SB 534 (Padilla)	SB 1017 (Reyes)	SB 1051 (Menjivar)	SB 1143 (Caballero)	SB 1190 (Grove)	SB 1345 (Wahab)	SB 1421 (McGuire)
SENATORS	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	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	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	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

**Senate and Assembly membership as of Aug. 31, 2026.*

At this writing, Senate Daily Journals are not available for August 26–31, 2026; accordingly, we were not able to indicate if Senators had excused absences for votes taking place on those dates.

2026 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

Child Poverty	Youth Justice							Protection from Abuse & Neglect			Health & Safety									Education							
AB 1655 (Bryan)	AB 1755 (Sharp-Col	AB 1646 (Bryan)	AB 1647 (Bryan)	AB 1659 (Ransom)	AB 1886 (Elhawary)	SB 1009 (Becker)	SB 1285 (Durazo)	AB 1267 (Pellerin)	AB 1628 (Rodriguez	AB 1688 (Carrillo)	AB 350 (Bonta)	AB1901 (Berman)	AB 2030 (Lowentha	AB 2247 (Elhawary)	AB 2249 (Irwin)	AB 2486 (Addis)	SB 331 (Menjivar)	SB 936 (Blakspear)	AB 302 (Bauer-Kahi	AB 1159 (Addis)	AB 2003 (Berman)	AB 2071 (Hoover)	AB 2241 (Boerner)	AB 2251 (Rodriguez	AB 2460 (Rodriguez	AB 2555 (Patel)	SB 1067 (Weber Pie	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

**Senate and Assembly membership as of Aug. 31, 2026.*

2026 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

		Online Safety for Kids											Child Welfare / Foster Care																					
	LEGISLATOR*	AB 2 (Lowenthal)	AB 1705 (Bauer-Kahan)	AB 1709 (Lowenthal)	AB 1856 (Wicks)	AB 1946 (Wicks)	AB 2076 (Lowenthal)	AB 2246 (Wicks)	SB 867 (Padilla)	SB 1128 (Stern)	SB 1247 (Padilla)	SB 1276 (Rubio)	AB 1099 (Bryan)	AB 1602 (Rubio)	AB 1689 (Quirk-Silva)	AB 1824 (Ramos)	AB 1846 (Stefani)	AB 1967 (Zbur)	AB 2162 (Bryan)	AB 2478 (Schultz)	AB 2524 (Gipson)	AB 2684 (Nguyen)	AB 2764 (Ahrens)	AB 2765 (Ahrens)	AB 2766 (Ahrens)	AB 2768 (Ahrens)	SB 534 (Padilla)	SB 1017 (Reyes)	SB 1051 (Menjivar)	SB 1143 (Caballero)	SB 1190 (Grove)	SB 1345 (Wahab)	SB 1421 (McGuire)
ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	Davies, Laurie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	DeMaio, Carl	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Dixon, Diane	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Elhawary, Sade	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★
	Ellis, Stan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Flora, Heath	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Fong, Mike	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Gabriel, Jesse	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Gallagher, James	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	★	v	v	v	v	★	v	v	★	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
	Garcia, Robert	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Gipson, Mike	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Gonzalez, Jeff	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Gonzalez, Mark	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hadwick, Heather	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Haney, Matt	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Harabedian, John	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hart, Gregg	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hoover, Josh	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Irwin, Jacqui	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Jackson, Corey	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	Johnson, Natasha	✖	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★
	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	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

2026 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

Child Poverty		Youth Justice						Protection from Abuse & Neglect			Health & Safety								Education								
AB 1655 (Bryan)	AB 1755 (Sharp-Collins)	AB 1646 (Bryan)	AB 1647 (Bryan)	AB 1659 (Ransom)	AB 1886 (Elhawary)	SB 1009 (Becker)	SB 1285 (Durazo)	AB 1267 (Pellerin)	AB 1628 (Rodriguez)	AB 1688 (Carrillo)	AB 350 (Bonta)	AB 1901 (Berman)	AB 2030 (Lowenthal)	AB 2247 (Elhawary)	AB 2249 (Irwin)	AB 2486 (Addis)	SB 331 (Menjivar)	SB 936 (Blakspear)	AB 302 (Bauer-Kahan)	AB 1159 (Addis)	AB 2003 (Berman)	AB 2071 (Hoover)	AB 2241 (Boerner)	AB 2251 (Rodriguez)	AB 2460 (Rodriguez)	AB 2555 (Patel)	SB 1067 (Weber Pierson)	LEGISLATOR*
✖	★	✖	✖	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Davies, Laurie
✖	★	✖	✖	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	DeMaio, Carl
✖	★	✖	✖	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	Dixon, Diane
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Elhawary, Sade
✖	★	✖	✖	★	✖	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	Ellis, Stan
✖	★	✖	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	Flora, Heath
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Fong, Mike
★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Gabriel, Jesse
v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	★	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	★	v	v	v	v	v	v	Gallagher, James
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Garcia, Robert
★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Gipson, Mike
★	★	✖	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Gonzalez, Jeff
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	Gonzalez, Mark
✖	★	★	✖	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	Hadwick, Heather
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Haney, Matt
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Harabedian, John
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Hart, Gregg
✖	★	✖	✖	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Hoover, Josh
★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Irwin, Jacqui
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	Jackson, Corey
✖	★	✖	✖	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	Johnson, Natasha
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	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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