

CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

AB 1967 (Zbur)

As Amended August 21, 2026

Majority vote

SUMMARY

Requires a social worker to make certain assessments, and a court to make certain orders, relating to applications commenced by a minor on their own behalf, and authorizes a nonminor to establish eligibility for foster care benefits, as specified.

Major Provisions

- 1) Requires a social worker to also assess the safety of the home and those who hold custodial rights of the minor when conducting a safety assessment, as specified, when an application is presented to a social worker to commence proceedings in juvenile court if submitted by a minor on their own behalf, where the minor is currently residing at a residential facility, as defined.
- 2) Requires a juvenile court to review the decision by a social worker to not file a petition within three weeks after a nonminor has applied on their own behalf to the social worker to commence proceedings in juvenile court and either affirm the decision or order the social worker to commence juvenile court proceedings within 14 days of the minor's application to the court for review.
- 3) Authorizes a qualifying nonminor to enter into a voluntary reentry agreement in order to establish eligibility for foster care benefits before or after filing a petition to assume dependency if either the nonminor's guardian or guardians, or adoptive parent or parents, as applicable have died, or the nonminor's guardian or guardians, or adoptive parent or parents, are no longer providing ongoing support and are no longer receiving payment on behalf of the nonminor.
- 4) Requires the juvenile court to order that any benefits being paid on behalf of the nonminor under Kin-GAP or under AFDC-FC, or under the adoption assistance program be suspended, in accordance with the procedures for terminating benefits, until the juvenile court determines that it should not assume dependency jurisdiction over the nonminor or until the juvenile court terminates the dependency jurisdiction over the nonminor subsequent to assuming dependency jurisdiction over the nonminor, as applicable. The suspension of payments pursuant to this provision does not authorize or require an accounting or investigation regarding the use of payments made prior to the suspension.
- 5) *Expands the eligibility criteria for filing a petition by eliminating the requirement that the nonminor's former guardians or adoptive parents, as applicable, no longer receive benefits on the minor's behalf, and instead specify that the nonminor is eligible pursuant to that provision if the nonminor is no longer receiving support from their former guardian or guardians or their adoptive parent or parents, as applicable.*
- 6) Authorizes the state Department of Social Services to implement the changes made to Section 388.1 by means of all-county letters or similar instructions from the department until January 1, 2028.

Senate Amendments

- 1) *Clarify the eligibility criteria for filing a petition by eliminating the requirement that the nonminor's former guardians or adoptive parents, as applicable, no longer receive benefits on the minor's behalf, and instead specify that the nonminor is eligible pursuant to that provision if the nonminor is no longer receiving support from their former guardian or guardians or their adoptive parent or parents, as applicable.*
- 2) *Make clarifying and technical changes.*

COMMENTS

California's foster care system provides temporary care for children who have been removed from their homes due to neglect or abuse. Through extended foster care, youths who would otherwise "age out" of the system when they turn 18 may voluntarily remain in the system from 18 to 21 and thus receive support, housing, and educational or employment assistance while transitioning to independent living. This bill seeks to make it easier for minors to access foster care services and for eligible nonminors to access extended foster care services.

First, the bill requires a more timely and more appropriately focused child welfare investigation whenever a minor who, while living in a residential facility, seeks to enter foster care through self-petition. Specifically, when a minor who resides in a residential facility for children and youth, and not with a parent or guardian, petitions to enter foster care on their own behalf, this bill would require the social worker to conduct a safety assessment of the home of those who have legal custody of the minor, so that the minor is not denied entry simply because the residential facility is safe. In short, while the residential facility may provide a setting that does not place the minor in sufficient danger to justify foster home placement, the home conditions that drove the minor to residential facility might pose such danger. If the social worker fails to file a petition within three weeks of the application, this bill will authorize the minor or other person to ask the juvenile court to review the social worker's decision and either affirm the social worker's decision or order the social worker to commence juvenile court proceedings.

Second, this bill facilitates nonminor access to extended foster care services when the nonminor's guardians or adoptive parents have failed to provide the nonminor with financial support, even where the guardians or adoptive parents received state or federal subsidies (including Kin-Gap or AFDC-FC) to support the nonminor. Consistent with federal and state policy guidelines, the bill would require the court to order suspension of any public payments made to the guardians or adoptive parents *before* the nonminor could obtain foster care benefits.

According to the Author

Young people in foster care who reach out for help are often doing so at a moment of crisis. Without swift access to services, they face housing instability and homelessness, which significantly hinder their pursuit of higher education, meaningful employment, and self-sufficiency. This bill ensures that youth in foster care—who are disproportionately LGBTQ+, Black, Latino, and Native American—receive the timely support and crucial interventions required to care for them and keep them safe.

Specifically, AB 1967 will ensure that the child welfare system does not leave these youth behind by ensuring that requests for intervention from vulnerable, older youth receive timely and responsive attention; eliminating barriers so that youth formerly in foster care, who need transitional services, are able to enter extended foster care when their guardian or adoptive

parent is no longer providing support; and updating relevant code sections by replacing binary language with gender-neutral language.

Arguments in Support

According to Alliance for Children's Rights (ACR) and the California Coalition for Youth (CCY), the co-sponsors of this legislation, AB 1967 will, first, "require more timely and responsive investigation by county child welfare whenever a youth seeks to enter foster care through self-petition," and second, "ensure that a nonminor (aged 18-21) is not precluded from entry into extended foster care because their guardian or adoptive parent continues to collect benefits on behalf of the youth when they are not providing ongoing financial support."

The co-sponsors identify two significant problems. First, minors who seek to enter foster care through self-petition "face inconsistent responses for entry into foster care." For example, minors "who seek services from youth homeless prevention centers (YHPC) can only stay at these programs for up to 90 days. YHPC staff . . . note that when youth disclose abuse or unsafe home environments, the resulting reports often do not trigger an immediate child welfare investigation because the youth is temporarily safe within the program." Second, the co-sponsors note that nonminor youth (ages 18-21) "who independently request entry into child welfare frequently face inconsistent or delay responses from county agencies." Timely reentry for nonminor youth is especially "critical for former foster youth who often require immediate assistance with housing, transportation, and food, and are at high risk for homelessness and aging out of eligibility for services." One barrier to timely reentry "occurs when a youth, who was adopted or is in a guardianship, is prevented from accessing extended foster care services because the adoptive parent or legal guardian continues to receive Adoption Assistance Program (AAP) or Kinship Guardian Assistance Payment (Kin-Gap) program funding, but is no longer financially supporting the youth and often, that youth is experiencing homelessness."

The co-sponsors believe that AB 1967 "will upon the existing referral pathway. . . and will support older youth access to the supports and services of extended foster care."

Arguments in Opposition

Democrats for an Informed Approach to Gender (DIAG) opposes this bill because it "creates a statutory mechanism where a minor in any [licensed] residential facility. . . may initiate state dependency proceedings against his or her owner parents. . . AB 1967 subverts parent rights and would separate troubled teenagers from their loving families. The bill raises serious constitutional concerns under the Due Process Clause of the 14th and 4th [sic] Amendments, as well as recent Supreme Court rulings and will not stand up to constitutional scrutiny by the courts."

FISCAL COMMENTS

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, annual administrative costs to county child welfare agencies, potentially in the high hundreds of thousands of dollars or more annually associated with reopening cases, expanded safety assessments, and other requirements. Costs will depend on the number of affected cases, potentially several hundred annually, and the amount of additional time spent on each case. Potential costs for higher direct benefits to NMD's reentering foster care. (General Fund)

One-time information technology automation costs in the range of \$500,000 to \$1 million for updates to the Child Welfare Services – California Automated Response and Engagement System (CWS-CARES). (General Fund)

Although these are state-mandated costs, they are not reimbursable but instead must be funded by the state pursuant to Proposition 30 (2012). Proposition 30 requires legislation enacted after September 30, 2012, that has an overall effect of increasing the costs already borne by a local agency for programs or levels of service mandated by realignment (including child welfare services and foster care), to apply to local agencies only to the extent the state provides annual funding for the cost increase

Ongoing costs to the courts for additional workload to the extent additional cases are filed. An eight-hour court day costs approximately \$10,500 based on the hourly rate of court personnel including at minimum the judge, clerk, bailiff, court reporter, jury administrator, administrative staff, and jury per-diems. While the courts are not funded on a workload basis, an increase in workload could result in delayed court services and would put pressure on the General Fund to fund additional staff and resources. The fiscal year 2026-27 Budget appropriated \$70 million General Fund for this purpose. (Trial Court Trust Fund, General Fund)

VOTES:

ASM JUDICIARY: 12-0-0

YES: Kalra, Macedo, Bauer-Kahan, Bryan, Connolly, Dixon, Harabedian, Pacheco, Papan, Sanchez, Stefani, Zbur

ASM HUMAN SERVICES: 7-0-0

YES: Lee, Castillo, Calderon, Elhawary, Jackson, Solache, Tangipa

ASM APPROPRIATIONS: 15-0-0

YES: Wicks, Hoover, Aguiar-Curry, Calderon, Caloza, Dixon, Fong, Mark González, Krell, Pacheco, Pellerin, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Ta, Tangipa

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 72-0-8

YES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

ABS, ABST OR NV: Arambula, Chen, Gallagher, Garcia, Hoover, Lackey, Ramos, Celeste Rodriguez

UPDATED

VERSION: August 21, 2026

CONSULTANT: Tom Clark / JUD. / (916) 319-2334

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