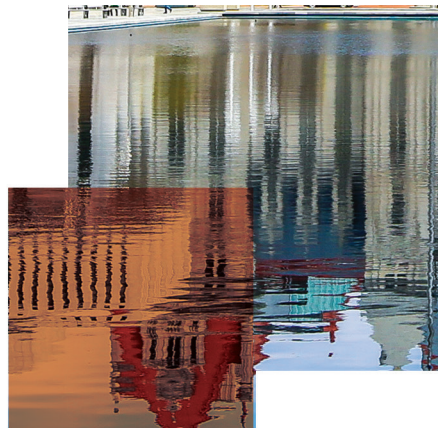
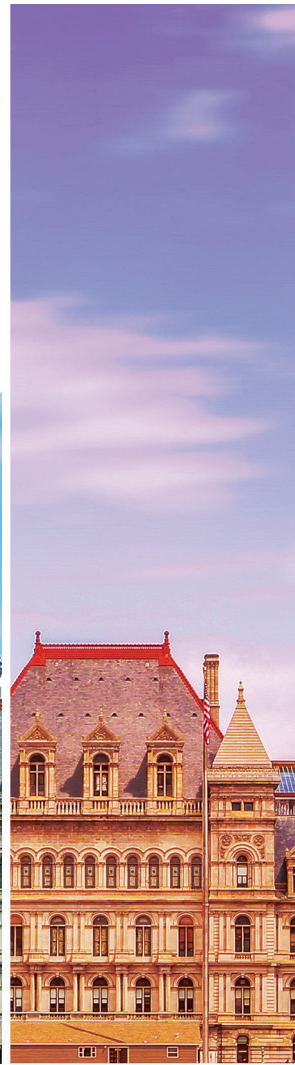


The New York State Assembly
Annual Report



**20
25**



Committee on
Children & Families

Speaker Carl E. Heastie
Andrew D. Hevesi, CHAIR



Andrew D. Hevesi
Assembly 28th District

THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

CHAIR
Committee on Children and Families

COMMITTEES
Codes, Labor, Health

Honorable Carl Heastie
Speaker of the Assembly
932 Legislative Office Building
Albany, New York 12248

December 15, 2025

Dear Speaker Heastie,

As Chair of the Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families, I am proud to present the 2025 Annual Report. Throughout this year, our Committee has continued its work to advance policies that support children and families across New York State. During the state budget process and throughout the legislative session, we focused on expanding access to child care, strengthening protections for children involved in the child welfare system, and improving services and safeguards within the state's juvenile justice system.

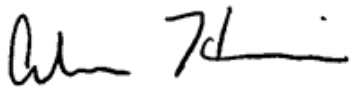
In recognition of the continued challenges facing New York's child care system, the SFY 2025-26 Enacted Budget included a historic \$2.2 billion investment in the Child Care Assistance Program, representing a \$400 million increase over the prior year. This investment ensures that social services districts can maintain open enrollment and avoid subsidy shortfalls. The Legislature additionally secured \$110 million for capital improvements to child care facilities, with a portion reserved specifically for home-based providers; \$112.4 million to support the continued rollout of the LEAPs afterschool initiative; and targeted funding to expand access to substitute caregivers and strengthen long-term planning for the child care workforce. These investments reflect the Assembly's ongoing commitment to ensuring that families across the state have access to reliable, affordable, high-quality care.

In the area of juvenile justice, the Committee advanced legislation that prioritizes youth safety, developmentally appropriate interventions, and strengthened due-process protections. In particular, we advanced measures to strengthen the custodial interrogation process for youth and improve confidentiality and expungement procedures in Family Court. These reforms build upon the rehabilitative principles embedded in the Family Court Act and help ensure that young people involved in the justice system are treated fairly and with recognition of their unique developmental needs.

The Committee also worked to strengthen the child welfare system by advancing bills to increase transparency in reporting abuse or maltreatment to the State Central Register, improve data collection on alternative living arrangements, and address significant gaps in services such as supervised visitation. The SFY 2025-26 Enacted Budget continued support for essential child welfare programs, including a statewide 2.6 percent cost-of-living adjustment for human services agencies and funding for kinship programs, permanency resource centers, and the Foster Youth College Success Initiative. These investments ensure that our most vulnerable children and families receive the services and stability they deserve.

As we look toward 2026, the Committee will continue pursuing initiatives that address the needs of children and families statewide, with a particular focus on expanding equitable access to child care, strengthening family supports, and improving safety and fairness within the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Thank you for your leadership and continued support of the Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families. I look forward to another productive legislative session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew D. Hevesi', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Andrew D. Hevesi, Chair
Committee on Children and Families

**2025 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

**Andrew D. Hevesi
Chair**

Committee Members

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Sarah Clark
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Jessica Gonzáles-Rojas
Micah Lasher
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Paul Bologna
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Kathryn Curren - Committee Clerk

Program and Counsel Staff

Janice Nieves – Assistant Secretary for Program and Policy
Michael Hegarty, Associate Counsel
Paolo Musto – Legislative Analyst
Alice Bagley – Executive Secretary

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families, established in 1975 as the Committee on Child Care, has jurisdiction over legislation affecting: 1) child welfare, including foster care, preventive services, and adoption; 2) child care; 3) juvenile justice, including youth development and delinquency prevention programs, Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), and the detention and placement of adjudicated youth; 4) adult protective services; 5) residential and non-residential domestic violence services; and 6) other services and programs for children and their families, including Family Court processes.

In New York State, there are 62 counties and 58 local social services districts. Each county represents a local district, with the exception of New York City, which operates as one district for all five counties. The Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) oversees local district provision and administration of child welfare, child care, youth programs, adult protective and other publicly funded services for children and families. In addition, in New York City, the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) is responsible for the provision and administration of child welfare services, juvenile justice services and child care assistance.

Each local social services district is required by law to provide child protective services, preventive services where a risk of foster care exists, and foster care services for children who are at imminent risk in their own homes. After a child protective investigation, a district will make a determination regarding the need for preventive services, as well as foster care. The district may provide preventive and foster care services directly or through contract with a private not-for-profit agency. Preventive services may help the family avoid foster care or help a child to return home from foster care. Such services may include counseling, drug treatment and home management skills.

If a child is placed in foster care, that decision must be affirmed by a Family Court judge. The court will also determine whether the local district has made reasonable efforts to reunite the child with his or her family and set forward a permanency goal for the child. Foster children may reside in a variety of settings, including foster family homes, group homes and residential institutions. Foster parents receive subsidy payments, comprised of federal, state, and local funds, and issued by the local social services district.

Local social services districts also issue subsidy payments to child care providers on behalf of low-income families eligible for child care assistance. This assistance is comprised of federal, state, and local funds and helps families maintain employment while their children are being cared for in a safe environment. Outside of New York City, child care providers are licensed or registered by OCFS, which also conducts inspections to ensure compliance with state regulations. In New York City, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is the licensing agency for child care providers, while ACS contracts with and issues payments to providers. These payments may also come in the form of a voucher given directly to the eligible family. Statewide, child care is provided in a variety of settings such as child care centers, group family day care homes and family day care homes. Informal child care is also available statewide, for providers that serve no more than two children or serve children for no more than three hours a day. Unlike child care centers and family day care homes, these providers are not required to be registered or licensed. However, due to amendments made by the federal government in 2014, the re-

authorization of the Child Care Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) requires these providers to receive background checks and meet additional requirements similar to child care centers and family day care homes. The CCDBG is a block grant to state, territory, and tribal governments that provides support for children and their families with paying for child care. The key goals of the 2014 CCDBG re-authorization are to protect the health and safety of children in care through more consistent standards and monitoring of standards; improve the quality of care, including through increased supports for child care providers; and enable families to more easily access child care assistance that supports stable and continuous care and that can be coordinated with other programs.

The juvenile justice system in New York State is comprised of state, local and privately operated programs for youth. Youth may be placed by the Family Court in a private voluntary agency, contracting with either the local social services district or OCFS. OCFS operates secure, limited-secure, and non-secure juvenile justice facilities, where adjudicated youth may be placed as juvenile delinquents or by the Criminal Court as juvenile offenders. The “Close to Home” reform enacted in the SFY 2012-13 budget requires that adjudicated youth from NYC be placed with the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) rather than OCFS. This reform lowered the number of youth placed with OCFS by transferring NYC youth in non-secure facilities to, and by placing all newly adjudicated youth with ACS.

In 2017, the enacted budget included language to increase the age of juvenile jurisdiction, thereby ensuring that more youth will receive necessary services and diversion rather than becoming more deeply entrenched in the criminal justice system. Under the new law, youths aged 16 or 17 charged with a misdemeanor offense would have their cases heard in Family Court. For youths aged 16 and 17 charged with a felony, their cases would originate in a separate Youth Part in Criminal Court with a family court judge presiding, where non-violent felonies would be subject to removal to Family Court.

Additionally in 2017, the Legislature passed, and the Governor signed a measure into law that would raise the lower age of youth eligible to be charged as a juvenile delinquent from age seven to age twelve. Some youth, depending on the type of crime committed, would still be considered juvenile delinquents. Instead of being charged as such, youth would be referred for services through an alternative system administered by the local social service districts to be assessed and receive services to address any potential trauma or issues the youth is facing.

OCFS provides after-care services to youth leaving placement, based in statewide Community Multi-Services Offices. Each youth leaving placement in an OCFS-operated facility receives after-care services to help with the transition back into the community. Pursuant to the “Close to Home” plan submitted by ACS; the city provides after-care to youth transitioning out of placement in voluntary agencies.

Localities also operate and provide juvenile justice programs and services. Counties operate detention facilities where a youth may be held prior to adjudication or placement. Counties also operate or contract with providers for non-mandated services for youth involved, or at risk of involvement, in the juvenile justice system. These programs include alternatives to detention and residential care, where an at-risk youth may receive services such as supervision and counseling.

While the state provides funding for alternative programs, the number and types of programs that are available vary statewide.

Local social services districts are also responsible for providing adult protective services for adults who, because of mental or physical impairments, are unable to manage their own resources, carry out activities of daily living, or protect themselves from physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, and have no one willing or able to assist them. Districts are mandated to accept and investigate reports of persons alleged to need protective services and provide such services without regard to income. These services may include arranging for medical and mental health services, assisting in relocating the adult to a safe location, providing drug treatment and assuming guardianship of the adult.

Domestic violence services are also provided by each local social services district, as required by the New York State Domestic Violence Prevention Act of 1987. OCFS issues regulations establishing standards for such services, which include both non-residential and residential domestic violence programs. The residential programs are licensed by OCFS and include shelters with ten beds or more, safe dwellings for victims and their children and safe home networks providing emergency services coordinated by a not-for-profit organization. OCFS also sets the per diem rate for residential domestic violence programs.

II. SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTION

A. CHILD CARE

The availability of child care is tied to both the social and economic development of New York State. Quite often, the child care expenses for a family of four can exceed the cost of food, rent and other household expenses, resulting in the cost of quality child care becoming the single largest expense in the family's budget. The Committee on Children and Families has continued to stress the critical need for accessible, affordable, safe, and quality child care. Parents must have reliable child care in order to maintain their employment, and young children need quality settings for appropriate educational and social development. This year, the Assembly fought to ensure that the State budget would preserve funding for quality child care, while also making quality child care more accessible and safer for children of low- to moderate-income families.

1. Legislative Initiatives

a. Adjusting Child Care Staffing Ratios

A.612 (Hevesi) / S.0278 (Skoufis); Passed Both Houses

This bill would adjust staffing ratios for child care programs outside New York City, updating requirements to better reflect current research on child development and to ensure providers can meet safety and quality standards while maintaining program viability.

b. Establishing Child Care Waitlist Transparency

A.7145 (Walker) / S.1926 (Persaud); Passed Both Houses

This bill would require social services districts to maintain and publicly report waitlists for families who have applied for, but not yet received, child care assistance. The goal is to increase statewide transparency on unmet need and improve planning for future subsidy investments.

c. Extending Time for Providers to Make Facility Corrections

A.6078-A (Hunter) / S.7949 (Ryan C.); Passed Assembly

This bill would allow child care providers additional time beyond the existing 90-day window to make necessary safety corrections to facilities identified during inspections. The bill aims to support child care providers by preventing unnecessary closures while maintaining high safety standards.

2. Budget Initiatives

Child care subsidies provide low-income families with access to quality child care. The Assembly has long emphasized that child care assistance is most effective when a dedicated, stable funding source is provided from year to year. For SFY 2025-2026, the enacted budget appropriates approximately \$2.2 billion in child care assistance statewide, including a \$400 million investment over the prior year to support child care subsidies for families statewide, with \$350 million available for New York City families. This investment ensures that local social services districts can maintain open enrollment and prevent shortfalls in subsidy availability.

In addition to subsidy funding, the Legislature secured \$110 million in capital resources to support the construction, renovation, and improvement of child care facilities, with \$10 million specifically reserved for home-based providers. The budget also provides \$1 million to support a statewide coalition tasked with developing long-term strategies for sustainable child care financing, and \$3 million to establish a child care substitute pool aimed at addressing persistent staffing shortages in child care programs. Crucially, the budget increases the Child Tax Credit by giving eligible families a \$1,000 credit for children younger than 4 years old and a \$500 credit for children ages 4-16. This nearly doubles the effective tax credit, providing critical support for New York families.

The SFY 2025-2026 budget also includes \$112.4 million for the Learning and Enrichment After-School Program Supports (LEAPs) initiative. This allocation represents an increase of nearly \$9 million over the prior year to support minimum wage adjustments for current grantees and to allow for limited expansion, contract continuation, and technical assistance for after-school providers. Afterschool programs offer structured, developmentally appropriate activities that provide safe environments for school-age children and support their social and academic development.

B. JUVENILE JUSTICE/YOUTH PROGRAMS

The Committee has jurisdiction over issues facing families and youth at every stage in the juvenile justice process. Policies concerning preventive services, alternatives to detention and placement programs, treatment of youth in care and after-care supervision all fall under the Committee's purview. The Committee has continually emphasized the need for an integrated, community-based approach in order to prevent youth from being placed in State-operated facilities. For those who must be placed, the Committee traditionally supports a rehabilitative approach to treatment while in care, as well as intensive after-care services so that youth can effectively and safely integrate back into their communities.

1. Legislative Initiatives

a. Updating Procedures Related to the Custodial Interrogation of Children

A.2620-A Hevesi / S.878-B Bailey; Passed Assembly

This bill would strengthen existing protections for children during custodial interrogations by establishing additional procedures governing how youth are taken into custody and questioned by law enforcement. The bill requires that a child consult with an attorney by telephone, video conference, or in person prior to any interrogation, and such consultation cannot be waived. It further reinforces the requirement that children be released to a parent or person legally responsible rather than being brought to a station house or detention facility, except in limited circumstances.

b. Enhancing Confidentiality and Expungement of Juvenile Delinquency Records

A.2441 Hevesi / S.3048 Brisport; Ordered to Third Reading

This bill would update the confidentiality and expungement provisions applicable to juvenile delinquency records in Family Court. It would expand the categories of records eligible for confidentiality protections, clarify procedures for sealing and expungement, and strengthen

restrictions on the disclosure of youth records to ensure that rehabilitated young people are not subjected to long-term collateral consequences. By modernizing these provisions, the bill aims to promote fairness in the juvenile justice system and support the successful reintegration of justice-involved youth into their communities.

2. Budget Initiatives

The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Enacted Budget continues support for the Raise the Age initiative, which steers 16- and 17-year-olds away from the adult criminal justice system and into age-appropriate courts and services. The budget appropriates \$250 million for Raise the Age, the same level as in SFY 2024-25, to support comprehensive diversion, probation, and programming services for youth in the juvenile justice system.

The Legislature also allocated \$56.5 million in funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), an increase of \$5 million over the Executive proposal, to provide subsidized summer jobs and work-readiness opportunities for low-income youth across the state. In addition, the enacted budget provides \$4 million to support Settlement Houses, which offer a range of community-based services for children, youth, and families, including after-school programs, employment services, and family support.

C. CHILD WELFARE

Child abuse and neglect continue to be a reality in the lives of many children in New York State. Victims of abuse and neglect can suffer long-term adverse social and psychological consequences. Therefore, it is imperative that children in these situations are protected and that families are able to receive appropriate services in order to prevent further trauma, thereby lessening the after-effects of abuse.

The foster care system provides temporary placement, care, and services to children and families in crisis while promoting the goal of family reunification. In an effort to achieve family reunification and stability, Federal and State laws have driven the development of preventive, protective, and rehabilitative programs to provide needed services. Adequate care for these children and their families is critical, and it is imperative that a wide array of services is provided to support the reunification of stable and healthy families.

For many children who cannot be reunified with their families, adoption may be the final step in obtaining a permanent family environment. Such permanency is crucial to a child's development and greatly enhances successful outcomes into adulthood. The Committee has continuously stressed the need for effective and timely permanency planning, incentives for adoption and continued post-adoption support for families in need.

1. Legislative Initiatives

a. Statewide Supervised Visitation Initiative

A.65-A Hevesi / S.9498 Mayer; Passed Assembly

This bill would establish a statewide supervised visitation initiative to ensure that supervised visitation services are available consistently across all state counties. The bill seeks to address longstanding gaps in availability and funding by creating a uniform framework for program standards, staffing, and reimbursement. The initiative aims to support safe parent–child contact in cases involving domestic violence, child welfare involvement, or court-ordered supervision.

b. Semi-Confidential Reporting of Abuse or Maltreatment to the State Central Register

A.66-A Hevesi / S.550-A Brisport; Passed Both Houses

This bill would require callers to the State Central Register (SCR) of Child Abuse and Maltreatment to provide their name and contact information when making a report. The measure preserves reporter confidentiality while reducing the prevalence of malicious, retaliatory, or knowingly false reports. The bill also includes safeguards ensuring that mandated reporters and community members may still report concerns without their identifying information being disclosed to subjects of the report.

c. Data Collection on Children in Alternative Living Arrangements

A.744 Hevesi / S.5242 Brisport; Passed Both Houses

This bill would require the Office of Children and Family Services to collect and publish data on children placed in “alternative living arrangements,” including those whose parents or caregivers are unable to provide adequate supervision due to circumstances such as hospitalization, incarceration, or emergency conditions. The bill aims to improve statewide understanding of how children enter these placements and ensure that districts use the least disruptive, most family-centered options available.

d. Provision of Durable Luggage to Youth in Foster Care

A.5434 Hevesi / S.3781 Brisport; Passed Both Houses

This bill would require social services districts and voluntary foster care agencies to provide durable luggage to youth entering or transitioning within the foster care system. The bill seeks to eliminate the practice of children transporting their belongings in plastic bags or other inappropriate containers, promoting dignity and stability during placement changes.

e. Right to Counsel in Certain Family Court Proceedings

A.8271 Davila / S.8197 Brisport; Veto Memo 98

This bill would expand the right to counsel in Family Court to include proceedings relating to violations of child support orders and the establishment of paternity or parentage. The measure ensures that litigants in these proceedings—often low-income parents facing significant legal and financial consequences—have access to legal representation to protect their rights and support fair outcomes.

f. Rent Subsidy Eligibility for Independent Foster Youth Up to Age Twenty-Four

A.735 Hevesi / No Same As; Reported, Referred to Ways and Means

This bill would expand the eligibility age for rent subsidies payable to foster youth living independently from age twenty-one to age twenty-four. By extending support through a critical transition period, the bill aims to reduce homelessness and housing instability among young adults leaving the foster care system and promote successful transitions to independent living.

2. Budget Initiatives

The Legislature worked to preserve key investments in child welfare services and support for children and families. The SFY 2025-2026 Enacted Budget continues funding for core child welfare programs and maintains a statewide cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for human services agencies providing critical services to vulnerable children and families. The budget provides a 2.6 percent COLA to state reimbursement rates for agencies carrying out human services work, helping providers address rising costs and retain staff.

The budget also maintains targeted funding to support kinship and permanency resources. It includes level funding of \$338,750 for Permanency Resource Centers, \$1.9 million for local kinship caregiver support programs, and \$320,500 for the statewide Kinship Navigator, which provides information and referrals to kinship families across New York. In addition, the Foster Youth College Success Initiative receives a modest increase of approximately \$120,000, bringing the total investment to \$8.4 million to help young people with foster care experience cover college-related costs and receive academic and supportive services.

Together, these investments help sustain the network of services that support children in foster care, kinship care, and other out-of-home placements, while also assisting families working toward permanency and stability.

III. PUBLIC HEARING

Administrative Challenges in the Reimbursement System for Domestic Violence Shelters

On October 15th, 2025, the Assembly Standing Committee on Children and Families, together with the Assembly Standing Committee on Social Services, convened a hearing to examine administrative challenges in New York’s reimbursement system for domestic violence shelters. The Committees heard testimony from providers and advocates on how the current per person, per night reimbursement model affects the ability of shelters to operate sustainably and meet the needs of survivors.

Witnesses highlighted significant concerns with the reimbursement structure, noting that the current model does not adequately cover fixed costs such as rent, utilities, and staffing. Providers reported that they face financial penalties for housing single survivors in rooms designed for multiple occupants, creating barriers for LGBTQ+, trafficking, and older survivors who often seek single placements. Organizations further testified that frequent delays in reimbursement—stemming from documentation disputes, county disagreements over payment responsibility, and inconsistent billing rules—force many shelters to rely on reserves or credit to remain operational.

Stakeholders also emphasized the administrative burdens associated with varying county requirements and outdated reporting systems, which divert staff time away from direct services. Providers expressed concern about the system’s heavy reliance on federal funding, noting that fluctuations in federal programs have created financial instability for agencies statewide.

Witnesses offered several recommendations to improve the system, including establishing a minimum reimbursement floor, modernizing billing and documentation processes, increasing transparency around rate-setting, and providing greater flexibility when survivors must temporarily leave shelter. Many organizations also urged passage of the SAFE Shelter Act to ensure equitable reimbursement when a single survivor is housed in a multi-occupancy unit.

The Committees are reviewing the testimony and proposals presented and will continue working with stakeholders to identify policy solutions that strengthen New York’s domestic violence shelter network and ensure survivors can access safe, stable housing.

APPENDIX A

2025 SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY OF ACTION ON ALL BILLS

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON

Children and Families

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD 6

	<u>ASSEMBLY</u>	<u>SENATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>BILLS</u>	<u>BILLS</u>	<u>BILLS</u>
BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLE TO:			
Codes	7	0	7
Judiciary	0	0	0
Ways and Means	9	0	9
Rules	9	0	9
Floor	2	0	2
TOTAL	27	0	27
COMMITTEE ACTION			
Held For Consideration	2	0	2
Defeated	0	0	0
Enacting Clause Stricken	1	0	1
REMAINING IN COMMITTEE	98	5	103

BILLS REFERENCE CHANGED TO:

TOTAL	0	0	0
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APPENDIX B

2025 BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW

A.0915/S.0757	Clark/Brouk	Authorizes local social services districts to utilize child care block grant funds for the presumptive eligibility period to the extent permitted by federal law.	Chap. 5
A.0917/S.0784	Hevesi/Persaud	Requires termination of adoption subsidies for disabled or hard-to-place children if the child re-enters foster care and the adoptive parent is not providing any support to the child.	Chap. 6
A.0922/S.0815	Hevesi/Hoylman-Sigal	Modifies the safe landings for youth leaving foster care act or safe landings act to allow for the conversion of certain motions to become motions to return a respondent to foster care.	Chap. 94
A.1018/S.2678	Hevesi/Fahy	Eliminates the requirement of conducting a study on the number of children in foster care who have a disability.	Chap. 38
A.4045/S.0789	Lasher/Brisport	Ensures respondents in Article 10 proceedings are informed of the consequences of consenting to a finding and clarifies that certain employers and agencies may access unsealed SCR reports.	Chap. 110
A.5927/S.7533	Carroll P/Harckham	Extends the authorization for the Rockland County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for an additional two years.	Chap. 214
A.8572/S.8382	McMahon/Ryan S	Extends the duration of orders of protection against an individual found to have abused or neglected a subject child who is not the child's parent.	Chap. 572

APPENDIX C

2025 BILLS PASSED ASSEMBLY

Bill #	Sponsor	Description	Last Action
A.0065-A/S.9498	Hevesi/Mayer	Establish a statewide supervised visitation initiative.	Passed Assembly.
A.0066-A/S.0550-A	Hevesi/Brisport	Requires a caller making a report of child abuse or maltreatment to the state central register to provide their name and contact information.	Passed Both Houses.
A.0612/S.0278	Hevesi/Skoufis	Adjust staffing ratios for child care programs outside New York City.	Passed Both Houses.
A.0744/S.5242	Hevesi/Brisport	Collect data on children in alternative living arrangements.	Passed Both Houses.
A.1382/S.6226	Paulin/Rivera	Require inspectors of child care facilities receive training in recognizing the presence of a controlled substance.	Passed Both Houses.
A.2620-A/S.0878-B	Hevesi/Bailey	Amends procedures required for the custodial interrogation and taking into custody of children to provide additional protections.	Passed Assembly.
A.4003/S.4929	Clark/Brouk	Adjust caregiver to child ratio in group family and family day care homes.	Veto Memo 103
A.5434/S.3781	Hevesi/Brisport	Provides durable luggage to youth in foster care.	Passed Both Houses.
A.5893/S.5437	Hevesi/Cleare	Allows child welfare workers to complete mandatory trainings remotely.	Passed Assembly.
A.6078-A/S.7949	Hunter/Ryan C	Allows child day care providers an extension of time of the original 90-day period to make necessary changes or accommodations to their facility.	Passed Assembly.
A.7145/S.1926	Walker/Persaud	Requires counties to maintain a waiting list of families that have applied for but not received child care assistance.	Passed Both Houses.
A.8271/S.8197	Davila/Brisport	Establishes the right to counsel in family court proceedings regarding violations of orders of child support and establishing paternity or parentage.	Veto memo 98

APPENDIX D

2024 BILLS REPORTED

Bill #	Sponsor	Description	Last Action
A0487	Hevesi/No Same As	Increases the state reimbursement rate for preventative child protective services from 65 to 75 percent.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means.
A.0735	Hevesi/No Same As	Expands the age range eligibility for the rent subsidy payable to a foster child living independently to age twenty-four.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means.
A.1242	Solages/ No Same As	Establish a task force to examine and make recommendations concerning the impact of adverse childhood experiences.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means.
A.1001-D/S.4472- C	Clark/Ramos	Implements automatic market rate increases for child care assistance equal to the applicable payment rate established by the department.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means.
A.2218/S.1994	Clark/Ramos	Prohibits requiring parents or caretakers to earn a minimum wage to be eligible for child care assistance.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means.
A.2441/S.3048	Hevesi/Brisport	Enhances the confidentiality and expungement of juvenile delinquency records.	Ordered to 3 rd Reading.
A.3174/S.2001	Hevesi/Brisport	Provides that a caregiver be eligible for child care assistance regardless of the hours the parent works.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means.
A.5352-A/S.6550- A	Kelles/Brisport	Establish pilot program and licensing framework for outdoor, nature-based child care programs.	Reported, Referred to Ways and Means.