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LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

BASED ON THE THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

The Legislative Scorecard is a nationwide, nonpartisan educational program of The John Birch Society intended to inform voters about legislators' voting records. It does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are chosen for their constitutional implications and taxpayer costs.



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Kate Sanchez

California

Assemblymember, HD-071 (R)

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Lifetime
Freedom
Score

CA Legislative Scorecard 2025

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

★ Constitutional	✗ Unconstitutional	? Did not Vote	Vote
1. SB720 Red-light Cameras (Passed 68 to 8 on 9/12/2025).	Lets any California city or county run red-light-camera programs.		NO ★
2. AB1263 Ghost-gun Ban (Passed 62 to 13 on 9/12/2025).	Expands California's restrictions on "ghost guns" by criminalizing the act of aiding, abetting, or facilitating the unlawful manufacture of firearms.		NO ★
3. AB1249 Satellite Voting Locations (Passed 60 to 18 on 9/10/2025).	Expands early-voting access in California by allowing voters to cast their vote-by-mail ballots at the county elections office or satellite locations starting 29 days before an election.		NO ★
4. SB756 DEI Motion-picture Tax Credits (Passed 78 to 1 on 9/12/2025).	Requires the California Film Commission to expand the state's motion-picture tax-credit system by adding new data-collection requirements.		YES ✗
5. AB742 Descendants of Slaves Preference (Passed 59 to 16 on 9/10/2025).	Requires California's professional-licensing boards to fast-track license applications for individuals certified as descendants of American slaves.		NO ★
6. SJR1 Con-Con Rescission (Passed 68 to 0 on 9/4/2025).	Rescinds all previous applications made by the California Legislature requesting that Congress call an Article V convention for proposing amendments to the U.S. Constitution.		YES ★

Scorecard Votes: 83%

Why do these votes matter?

1. Red-light Cameras

SB720 lets any California city or county run red-light-camera programs. Violations are civil only and strong "equity" protections (80% fine reductions for indigent drivers, 50% for low income, \$25/month payment plans, and community-service options).

The California State Assembly passed SB720 on September 12, 2025 by a vote of 68 to 8. We have assigned pluses to the nays because red-light cameras undermine due process by removing human interaction and presuming guilt before innocence—principles protected by the Fourth, Fifth, and 14th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

2. Ghost-gun Ban

AB1263 expands California's restrictions on "ghost guns" by criminalizing the act of aiding, abetting, or facilitating the unlawful manufacture of firearms, including those made with 3D printers or CNC machines.

The California State Assembly passed AB1263 on September 12, 2025 by a vote of 62 to 13. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this legislation violates the God-given right to self-defense protected by the Second and Ninth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution. Banning individuals from engaging in private, non-commercial firearm production restricts citizens from lawfully exercising this right.

3. Satellite Voting Locations

AB1249 expands early-voting access in California by allowing voters to cast their vote-by-mail ballots at the county elections office or satellite locations starting 29 days before an election. For statewide elections not conducted entirely by mail, counties must offer at least one early-voting site open for six hours on the Saturday before Election Day, where voters can return ballots, register, vote provisionally, or get replacements.

The California State Assembly passed AB1249 on September 10, 2025 by a vote of 60 to 18. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill weakens election integrity by broadening early voting and registration in ways that invite error and abuse. Although Article I, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution gives states authority to regulate the "Times, Places and Manner" of elections, that power carries the duty to preserve honest, transparent, and verifiable results.

4. DEI Motion-picture Tax Credits

SB756 requires the California Film Commission to expand the state's motion-picture tax-credit system by adding new data-collection requirements. Productions receiving film tax credits would need to report additional demographic information (such as disability, veteran, and voluntary LGBTQ+ status), ZIP-code-based hiring data, and apprenticeship/trainee participation to measure diversity and workforce impact.

The California State Assembly passed SB756 on September 12, 2025 by a vote of 78 to 1. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill expands corporate welfare and advances the leftist "diversity, equity, and inclusion" agenda under the guise of data collection. Forcing film companies to report demographic and ideological details politicizes business decisions and subjects the industry to state-controlled social engineering. Such mandates violate equal protection by favoring identity over merit and burden taxpayers with subsidies for productions that often promote anti-American values.

5. Descendants of Slaves Preference

AB742 requires California's professional-licensing boards to fast-track license applications for individuals certified as descendants of American slaves.

The California State Assembly passed AB742 on September 10, 2025 by a vote of 56 to 16. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this legislation violates the founding principle that all men are created equal. By granting preferential treatment based on ancestry, it replaces equal opportunity with state-sanctioned favoritism, directly contradicting the equal-protection guarantees of the 14th Amendment.

6. Con-Con Rescission

SJR1 rescinds all previous applications made by the California Legislature requesting that Congress call an Article V convention for proposing amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The California State Assembly passed SJR1 on September 4, 2025 by a vote of 68 to 0. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because rescinding applications for a constitutional convention protects the U.S. Constitution. A so-called "Convention of the States" would not be of "limited" purpose. Article V of the U.S. Constitution was designed to correct structural deficiencies in the federal government, not the behavior of its elected officials. Officials should pursue sound solutions to return power to the states and the people, such as clear-cut proposals in Congress to repeal bad amendments or state nullification of unconstitutional federal actions.