

CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2019–20

REPORT CARD TERM: 2019

Dear Californians,

Since 1997, the Children's Advocacy Institute has published the annual Children's Legislative Report Card in order to inform Californians of legislators' actions on a selection of bills that would have benefited children if enacted.

This *Report Card* reflects the grades attributed to California legislators for their votes on child-related legislation during 2019, the first year of the 2019–20 legislative session. The grades you will see reflect each legislator's votes on 38 child-friendly bills that ran through policy and fiscal committees and achieved votes on both the Assembly and Senate floors. This *Report Card* also includes two additional bills—a bill that was killed in the Suspense File of the Assembly Appropriations Committee, and a bill that was killed in the Suspense File of the Senate Appropriations Committee. For those measures, which were allowed to die without a public vote, all legislators in the house where the bill was killed received “no” votes. We include these bills to symbolize all of the worthy child-related measures that were not given priority status by our legislators. When so many hardships and challenges continue to plague our children and youth every day, we believe no legislator can lay claim to a score of 100%.

Because this *Report Card* cannot tell you all there is to know about your elected officials, we urge you to communicate frequently with them so they know your expectations of them with regard to California's children.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Fellmeth
Executive Director, Children's Advocacy Institute

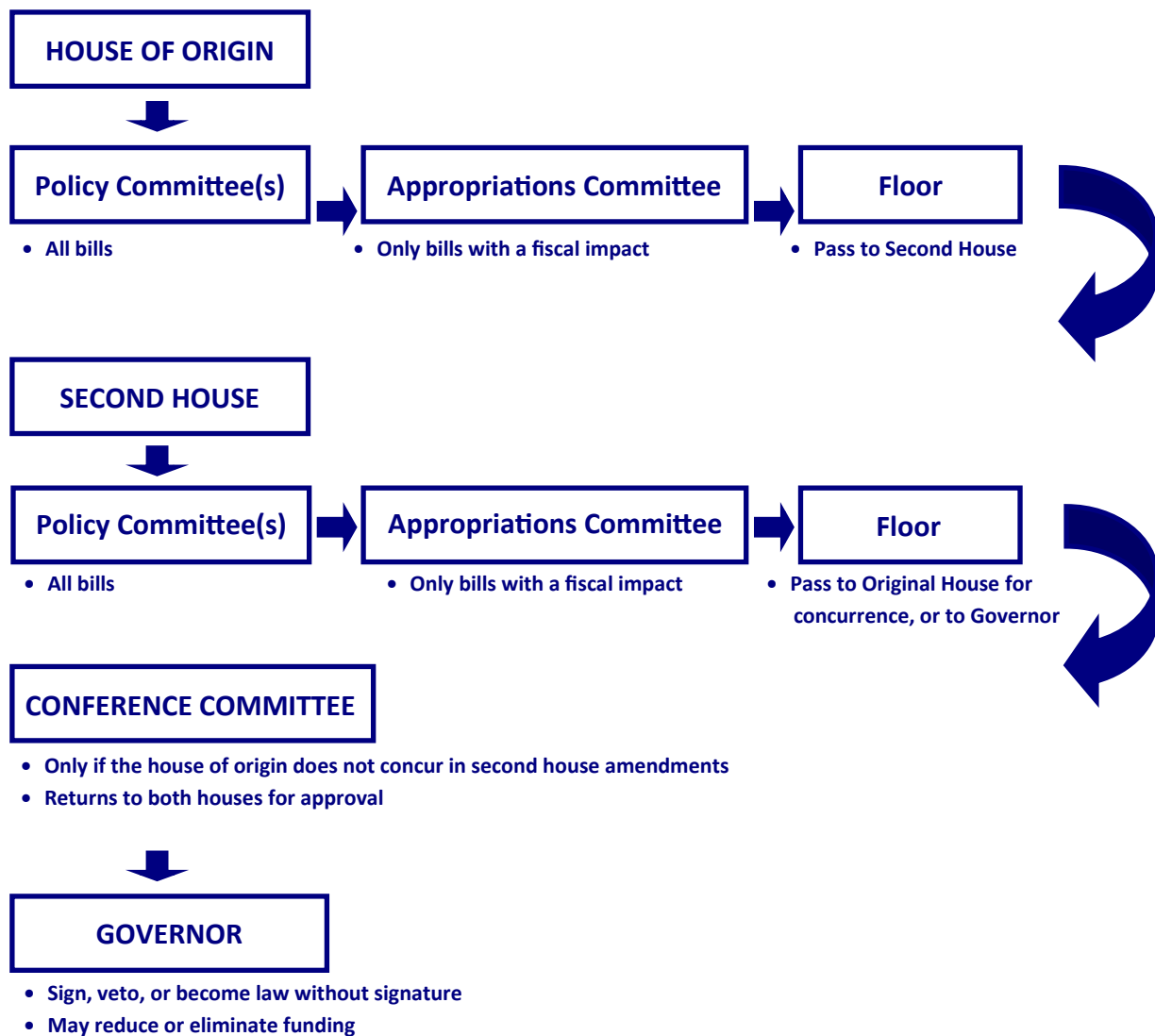


A Primer

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

After introduction by a legislator, a bill is heard in the appropriate policy committee(s), and if it has a fiscal impact 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.



2019

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

*A New Sheriff In Town: Newsom Administration Debuts with Appointments and Budget That Are the Most Pro-Child in Memory—
But the Really Hard Challenges Remain*

The Governor's Debut

Even accounting for California's healthy finances, Governor Gavin Newsom's 2019 was the most promising pro-child debut of any Governor in memory. In his appointments, budget, and bill signings, the new Governor—supported and urged on by a Legislature largely free of partisan rancor—ambitiously addressed the needs of California's children. Here are some examples:

Appointments

- He appointed Dr. Nadine Burke Harris, a national leader in pediatric medicine, to serve as California's first-ever Surgeon General. Dr. Burke Harris is a leader in efforts to reform the way government and society respond to children exposed to adverse childhood experiences and toxic stress, something critical to improving the lives of California's foster children.
- He appointed Kris Perry, a national leader in early childhood policy, to serve as Deputy Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency for Early Childhood Development and Senior Advisor to the Governor on Implementation of Early Childhood Development Initiatives. Perry has been tapped by Newsom to help lead efforts to implement more than \$1.7 billion in funding for expanded early childhood education and early interventions.
- He appointed Giannina Pérez as his Senior Policy Advisor for Early Childhood. Pérez previously worked for Early Edge California and Children Now, and her appointment reflects the Governor's emphasis on this important topic.

Budget

"The issue of dependency counsel—that's a heartbreaker."

– Governor Gavin Newsom, May 2019

For eight years CAI's advocacy prioritized reducing the caseloads of lawyers who represent abused and neglected children in dependency court. Such advocacy included a lawsuit against no less than the California Supreme Court and the Judicial Council, constant lobbying, and a full-throated public affairs strategy. We twice saw funding, agreed to by both houses of the Legislature, deleted in the late night hours. After we finally secured funding to reduce average caseloads to a slightly less grotesque level owing to the leadership of legislators like Senators Holly Mitchell, Nancy Skinner, and Hannah Beth Jackson and Assemblymember Mark Stone, Governor Newsom did what no other Governor had done on the issue: to his enduring credit, he *led*. His first budget allocated an additional \$54 million for dependency courts—thus reducing the average caseload to 153. And he did this without anything remotely resembling the kind of full court press lobbying that was required previously to obtain significant funding. He did it because it was the right thing to do.

Newsom’s leadership on children’s issues in his first budget also:

- expanded the number of low-income Californians who qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit (spending \$1 billion to give an additional \$500 credit to low-income families with children under age six and expanding the program to reach an additional 400,000 families)
- allocated for child care \$80.5 million of taxes reaped from legal marijuana sales
- gave California workers eight weeks of paid family leave, up from the current six weeks, starting in July 2020
- tripled Cal Grant awards for qualifying student-parents to \$6,000
- waived tuition for two years of community college, and
- included \$2.3 billion—that is billion with a “b”—in early childhood investments, including \$300 million for full-day kindergarten facilities, \$143.3 million to increase access to subsidized child care for 12,400 income eligible children, \$56.4 million (\$70.5 million ongoing) for continuous access to CalWORKs child care, \$31.4 million (\$124.9 million ongoing) to increase access to State Preschool for 10,000 income-eligible children in community-based organizations, \$263 million for early learning and care facilities (centers and family child care homes), and \$195 million for education/training grants and other supports for the early learning and care workforce.

Newsom also directed the Department of Public Health to launch a \$20 million statewide digital and social media public-awareness campaign about the health risks of vaping.

And, turning aside enormous political pressure, Newsom signed SB 276 (Pan), which cracks down on doctors who help parents avoid the state’s mandatory vaccination laws by issuing bogus medical exemptions.

“In the 20-plus years I have been working in Sacramento, this is the most ambitious pro-child agenda from a Governor and Legislature I have ever seen,” said CAI’s Senior Counsel and Sacramento advocate Ed Howard. “Had he elected to elevate other spending priorities, the Legislature would have had almost no choice but to follow. He didn’t. He elevated children, and for that he and his team deserve a world of credit.”

Legislative Highlights

It is always a challenge to designate particular bills as those that serve as the basis of a legislative scorecard. The selection process is, to some significant degree, subjective. CAI’s mission is in part to tackle bills that we know may elicit significant opposition from powerful interests so, every year, admitting some self-bias, we include a few CAI-sponsored bills as among those that serve as a basis upon which to evaluate the courage of legislators in prioritizing children. More broadly, we seek to include a cross section of bills based on their importance to children, regardless of their level of opposition.

But a few bills—and legislators—are worthy of a spotlight.

- First and by a wide margin foremost among the bills worth highlighting is SB 276 by child welfare hero Dr. Richard Pan. This bill closed loopholes that permitted parents who earnestly but misguidedly refuse to vaccinate their children from being able to do so. As the Assembly Health Committee correctly observed in 2015: “Public health experts agree that vaccines represent one of the greatest achievements of science and medicine in the battle against disease. Vaccines are responsible for the control of many infectious diseases that were once common around the world, including polio, measles, diphtheria, pertussis, rubella, mumps, tetanus, and Hib meningitis. Vaccine helped to eradicate smallpox, one of the most devastating diseases in history. Over the years, vaccines have prevented countless cases of infectious diseases and saved literally millions of lives.” Dr. Pan’s indefatigable and courageous pursuit of vaccination despite death threats, personal threats, and vicious personal attacks on his character unprecedented in our experience have earned him a high place in the history of child advocacy.
- Another worthy of mention is SB 284 by longtime foster care champion Senator Jim Beall. According to the author, “[t]he annual cost to the state to confine youth at the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) averages more than \$300,000 per person, yet counties contribute only \$24,000 annually per youth. Best practices show local rehabilitation is more effective; however, the current low fee incentivizes counties to send individuals to DJJ, where they are isolated from family and community-based support.” Opposed by counties and politically powerful probation officers, this bill would have raised the fee from \$24,000 to \$125,000 when a county sends a person to DJJ, if the offense on which the commitment is based occurred when the person was 15 years of age or younger, or if the offense has a maximum aggregate sentence of fewer than seven years. This bill was vetoed by the Governor, who is staking the future of state juvenile facilities on his plan to bring the DJJ under the Health and Human Services Agency with a new vision and new name, the Department of Youth and Community Restoration.
- SB 328 by Senator Anthony Portantino also earns a mention, notwithstanding several of CAI’s priority bills unjustly dying in his Appropriations Committee this year. His measure prohibits high schools, including those operated as charter schools, from beginning their school day before 8:30 am and prohibits middle schools, including those operated as charter schools, from beginning their school day before 8:00 am. Long sought after by child advocates and public health professionals, but opposed by the powerful California Teachers Association and California School Boards Association (among others), the enactment of this science-based reform elevates the interests of children over those of politically powerful adults.
- Finally, AB 965 by longtime child champion Assemblymember Mark Stone proposed to fill a gap in Proposition 57, an initiative that intended to incentivize incarcerated people to work toward their own rehabilitation by giving them access to sentence-reducing rehabilitative programs. Existing Department of Corrections regulations, however, exclude individuals with youth offender hearing dates from benefiting from the credit-earning opportunities established by Proposition 57. Assemblymember Stone’s measure permits any credit earned under Proposition 57 to apply to an incarcerated person’s first possible parole hearing date, thus incentivizing individuals with hearing dates advanced by youth offender and elderly parole to participate in educational and rehabilitative programming, and to do the work necessary to achieve rehabilitation.

Authoring and voting for each of these bills took political courage. Thus, in our scorecard grid that follows, we have indicated that each of these four legislators earned a star for extra credit. Also earning a star for extra credit is Assemblymember Todd Gloria, for supporting numerous important bills that sought to protect postsecondary students—and for assuming the visible role of “co-author” on several measures opposed by special interests in his district.

The “Buts” and “Howevers”

It does not diminish the praiseworthiness of the Governor’s debut and the Legislature’s 2019 performance to observe that, except for the vaccination bill opposed by the Left’s version of climate change deniers, none of the welcome and impressive accomplishments listed above were vigorously opposed by a powerful interest such as unions or business. The Governor’s efforts were, speaking purely politically, low hanging fruit. True, there are powerful interests that would have loved to be alternative recipients of the funding the Governor and Legislature righteously devoted to children. In other years, these interests would have prevailed and received it and that they did not this time is why Newsom deserves so much praise. But expanding funding for children during a time of budget surpluses, praiseworthy indeed, does not rank as high on the courage-for-children scale as proposing a child-protective policy that is opposed by a powerful interest with the cash to run a slate of hostile ads against elected officials, withhold or increase campaign contributions, or threaten over-riding referenda and initiatives.

Thus, when it comes to evaluating whether the Governor and the Legislature are addressing the needs of children in a way that matches how we at home prioritize the needs of our own children, what Governor Newsom and the Legislature accomplished during 2019 is, as logicians say, laudably necessary but insufficient.

Here are some of the issues that need to be addressed where powerful interests are at stake:

Education

Charter school accountability. The funds that pay for these schools are taxpayer funds and yet charter schools are too often secretly hallmarked by nepotism, inefficiency, a lack of transparency in their operations, and enduring fecklessness. This is troubling per se but is compounded by the fact that the greatest growth in charter schools have been in poorer communities of color. Moreover, the distribution of charter schools throughout the state requires scrutiny. According to a 2017 report by In the Public Interest, “A district that already has enough seats for all its students is ineligible for new construction funding. Charter schools, by contrast, are not subject to this constraint, and are frequently built in districts that already have enough seats for the entire projected population.”

While some progress was made this year, more is needed. These issues can be addressed without stifling innovation through laws that ensure that such institutions and the people who run them are modestly accountable to taxpayers and parents. Prohibitions against nepotism, baseline contracting and hiring requirements given the public nature of the funding, transparency in operations for the community and parents, better oversight of local charter school permissions, and prohibitions against those who misuse funding from holding offices in charter schools are all common-sense accountability ideas.

Home schooling. When parents deny their children an adequate education and isolate them from their peers, their children suffer educational neglect, at a minimum. While many—perhaps most—parents who elect to educate their children at home likely do so sensibly and responsibly, we have heard moving and first-person stories from formerly home schooled children who were, in practicality, imprisoned in their homes and denied rudimentary schooling. And in even more extreme cases, when parents are abusive or neglectful, “homeschooling allows abusive parents to isolate their children and hide their abuse in a way they could not if their children attended school,” according to the Coalition for Responsible Home Education, which advocates for child-centered, evidence-based homeschooling policy and practices.

Homeschooling in California is basically unregulated. That needs to change.

Foster Care

Transition Life Coaches. Over the last ten years, significant efforts have been made to address the needs of abused and neglected children, but the single most important reform benefitting them remains entirely unaddressed: how to ensure that each foster youth has a connection to a competent, dedicated, mentoring adult as the youth transitions from “the system” into adulthood.

Ask foster youth. Such a connection is what they crave. It is what they deserve. We can do it and we can do it inexpensively. CAI’s Transition Life Coach model would ensure that each young adult exiting foster care has a Coach who will serve much the same role as a parent would play in the life of a young adult who is learning how to be financially and socially self-sufficient. The Coach would help administer a fund designated for the young adult, and would discuss life decisions and financial expenditures with the young adult and work with him/her to determine how best to proceed, given the young adult’s circumstances and his/her goals—like a parent would.

We owe it to these young people, who by virtue of being in foster care are our children, to be responsible parents and provide them with a meaningful opportunity to attain self-sufficiency after leaving care. The TLC model should be the subject of a state-funded pilot project to gauge its efficacy in improving outcomes for these very special young people.

Crushing dependency court caseloads. Children in foster care depend upon a triumvirate to ensure their well-being: their social worker, their lawyer and, most critically, the judge who makes every major decision in the life of a foster child—where they will attend school, whether they will ever see brothers or sisters again, whether they will be forced to take drugs against their will, etc. While marked and welcome progress has been made to reduce lawyer and social worker caseloads (although they are still far too high), unaddressed are the preposterous caseloads of the judges which can reach as high as 1,000 children. True, the caseloads of all California’s judges are too high. But, we indisputably incur an entirely unique obligation to those children who we, by force of law, have removed from the care of their parents, assuming for ourselves the morally freighted task of raising them in a government program. Just as at home, if there was one can of food remaining, our children would eat first, so, too, must a reduction of the caseloads of dependency judges be the first priority as well. Until this injustice is addressed, we are denying children basic due process and providing neglectful legal triage.

Responsible Parenting

Raising a child is an emotionally nuanced, subtle, and subjective task, requiring real-time adjustments and an intimate, first-hand knowledge of the history, needs, and personality of each child. It is our most individualistic human endeavor and, so, by definition, the standardized nature of government programs will never be an adequate substitute for parenting.

Thus, the best way to protect children is at the front-end, by striving to ensure that children are born to parents who intend to have them, who are competent to raise them, and who have the family and/or community supports to assist them.

Children are better off being raised in families where they were intended by adults who are prepared to take on the momentous responsibility of parenthood. Wider access to parenting education is required in order to ensure that decisions to have children are made intentionally and intelligently. Although several years ago CAI successfully sponsored legislation to require a one-semester course in parenting skills and education for all junior high students, its implementation was contingent on the identification of a funding source by the Superintendent of Public Instruction—which regrettably did not happen.

And children are better off being raised by two or more adults or in a broader family that offers emotional, logistical, and financial support. This is why CAI co-sponsored the landmark law that permits a judge to decree more than two adults to be a child’s legal parents. Educating young people about the advantages of raising children in partnership with one or more adults is a critical facet of parenting education.

And regrettably, too many fathers abandon their responsibilities to the children they help bring into the world. This is why CAI successfully reformed California’s child support system. But far more is needed, including the soft power of opinion leaders stigmatizing such child abandonment as socially unacceptable.

Conclusion

If we can analogize the Governor’s first year to a movie trailer, it was a terrific one. But, if the Governor and the Legislature are to prevent 2019 from being one of those trailers where all the best scenes are disappointingly included, they must still confront the really hard issues where the political risks are greater to them. If they do, they will earn the equivalent of every Academy Award. They would be enshrined in American history, not just as welcome child advocates but legacy-worthy heroes.

2019

Subjects Graded

HOMELESS YOUTH

AB 16 (Rivas) would have required local educational agencies, including charter schools, to ensure that each school identifies all homeless students enrolled at the school; the California Department of Education to maintain 1.5 state coordinator positions for homeless education in addition to those in existence as of July 1, 2019; and CDE to allocate funding to three county offices of education to serve as technical assistance centers. The Governor vetoed this bill on Oct. 13, 2019, stating that “this bill adds additional costs which are better considered during the annual budget process.”

AB 806 (Bloom) eliminates the Jan. 1, 2020, sunset date on the granting of priority enrollment for homeless students in the California State University and community colleges, and extends this priority to formerly homeless youth, thereby extending priority enrollment for homeless and formerly homeless students into perpetuity. This bill also extends to former homeless youth several benefits and protections that are currently afforded to current and former foster youth and currently homeless students. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 31, 2019 (Chapter 163, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1235 (Chu) changes the name of a community care facility licensing category from “runaway and homeless youth shelter” to “homeless youth prevention center,” authorizes youth at risk of homelessness and youth exhibiting status offender behavior to receive shelter and services from such centers, and extends the maximum allowable stay at these centers from 21 to 90 consecutive days. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 26, 2019 (Chapter 341, Statutes of 2019).

CHILD POVERTY

AB 24 (Burke) would have created, for tax years 2019 through 2023, the refundable Targeted Child Tax Credit, a tax credit equal to the gap between the deep poverty threshold and a household’s net resources. The measure was aimed at ending deep child poverty in California and preventing a new generation of children from entering the welfare system permanently as adults. This bill died in the Suspense File of the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 283 (Chu) would have made several changes to the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program by eliminating penalties associated with school attendance requirements and extending compliance timelines for immunization requirements. On Oct. 13, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who stated that “[t]his bill would increase General Fund costs by more than \$10 million annually, a matter that should be considered in the annual budget process.”

HEALTH & SAFETY

AB 1004 (McCarty), among other things, requires screening services provided as an Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Medi-Cal benefit to include developmental screening services for individuals zero to three years of age. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 30, 2019 (Chapter 387, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1322 (Berman) would have established a school-based health unit within the California Department of Education to administer and support school-based health programs operated by local educational agencies. On Oct. 11, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who noted that “the 2019 Budget Act included \$500,000 in one-time funding to support the creation of an interagency collaborative between the Department of Education, the Department of Health Care Services, and other regional and state agencies to improve the coordination and accessibility of services and supports to our students. While this bill is well-intentioned, the creation of a school-based health unit at the CDE would be premature given this recent investment.”

AB 1336 (Smith) expands the list of child health and safety concerns that may be funded via revenue stemming from the Have a Heart, Be a Star, Help Our Kids – Kids’ Plate Program, a specialized license plate authorized by AB 3087 (Speier) (Chapter 1316, Statutes of 1992). AB 1336 adds to the list of training topics for which Kids Plates funds may be expended to include pedestrian safety; childhood poisoning, including from prescription medications, lead, and other toxic substances; sleep suffocation and sudden infant death syndrome; children left in parked cars and children run over by cars moving forward or backward; and sports-related concussions, heat stroke, and spinal injury safety. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 1, 2019 (Chapter 47, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1642 (Wood) increases the maximum civil penalty amounts for Medi-Cal managed care (MCMC) plans, broadens the basis for the Department of Health Care Services to levy sanctions against MCMC plans, broadens DHCS’ authority to find noncompliance beyond medical audits, and makes other adjustments to foundational processes and standards within Medi-Cal that are intended to ensure beneficiary access to care in MCMC plans. According to Children Now, this measure will ensure greater accountability and access to care for children in MCMC plans, particularly in the promotion of preventive care utilization. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 2, 2019 (Chapter 465, Statutes of 2019).

SB 276 (Pan) requires the Department Public Health (DPH) to annually review immunization reports from all schools and institutions (i.e., daycare centers) to identify medical exemptions (MEs) subject to review; requires a clinically trained DPH staff member to review MEs from schools or institutions with an immunization rate of less than 95% or physicians and surgeons who submit five or more MEs in a calendar year; permits DPH to deny or revoke a ME determined to be inappropriate or invalid, as specified; and establishes an appeals process for MEs that are denied or revoked and creates an independent review panel made up of three physicians for purposes of appeals. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 9, 2019 (Chapter 278, Statutes of 2019).

CHILD CARE/CHILD DEVELOPMENT

SB 234 (Skinner) revises and recasts statutes regarding licensed family daycare homes pertaining to local zoning laws and housing protections. Among other things, it equalizes the permitting requirements for small and large family childcare homes, clarifies that family childcare is allowed in apartments and condos, and strengthens tenant protections for family childcare providers so they can continue to offer early care and education for our children. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 5, 2019 (Chapter 244, Statutes of 2019).

COMMERCIALLY SEXUALLY EXPLOITED CHILDREN

AB 865 (Reyes) requires information related to commercial sexual exploitation of children be provided to resource family applicants during the preapproval caregiver training process; requires counties to ensure that resource families that care for children who are 10 years of age or older attend, within 12 months of approval as a resource family, training on best practices for providing care to children who have been trafficked; and prohibits a resource family from being required to complete the training again, except in certain circumstances, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 12, 2019 (Chapter 810, Statutes of 2019).

JUVENILE JUSTICE

AB 965 (Stone) authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to allow persons eligible for youthful offender parole to obtain an earlier youth offender parole hearing by adopting regulations to award custody credits towards their youth offender parole eligibility date. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2019 (Chapter 577, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1354 (Gipson) requires county offices of education to ensure that a student enrolled in a juvenile court school for more than 20 school days has an individualized transition plan and access to specified educational records upon release. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 11, 2019 (Chapter 756, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1394 (Daly) eliminates the imposition of any fee charged by a superior court or probation department to an applicant who files a petition to seal juvenile court records. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2019 (Chapter 582, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1423 (Wicks) creates a mechanism for the return of a case back to the juvenile court from the criminal court under certain circumstances. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2019 (Chapter 583, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1454 (Jones-Sawyer) revises and recasts the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program by increasing the maximum grant award from \$1 million to \$2 million and allowing nonprofit organizations to apply for grants through the program. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2019 (Chapter 584, Statutes of 2019).

SB 284 (Beall) would have increased the annual rate which a county pays to the state for a person the county commits to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to \$125,000 if the offense on which the commitment is based, had it been filed in a court of criminal jurisdiction at the time of adjudication, had a maximum aggregate sentence of fewer than 7 years or if the offense on which the commitment is based occurred when the person was 15 years of age or younger. On Oct. 12, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who disagreed “that a financial disincentive to counties is necessarily the right approach to managing our state-level population.”

SB 716 (Mitchell) requires each county probation department as well as the Department of Juvenile Justice to ensure that youths with a high school diploma or California high school equivalency certificate who are detained in, or committed to, their respective facilities, have access to various public postsecondary academic and career technical courses and programs, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 12, 2019 (Chapter 857, Statutes of 2019).

COORDINATION OF CHILDREN’S SERVICES

SB 421 (Pan) would have established, until January 1, 2025, the Children’s Cabinet of California, to serve as an advisory body responsible for improving the collaboration among agencies that provide services to the children and youth of the state. This bill died in the suspense file of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

FOSTER CARE / CHILD WELFARE

AB 175 (Gipson) expands the duties of the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to by requiring it to provide training and technical assistance to foster youth, social workers, and probation officers, among other entities, and review amendments to the laws applicable to foster youth and determine whether updates to foster youth rights should be recommended, among other requirements, as specified. The measure also expands, clarifies, and revises the rights of foster youth found in current statute under the Foster Youth Bill of Rights by enumerating the right to receive grooming and hygiene products regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity; adding substance use disorder services among other currently required health-related resources to be provided to foster youth; and specifying that the current right to freedom from the administration of medication or chemical substances shall be without consequences or retaliation. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 2, 2019 (Chapter 416, Statutes of 2019).

AB 718 (Eggman) increases the access that foster youth and nonminor dependents have to various documents, information, and services—and broadens those items to include financial literacy resources—as they transition to adulthood and greater levels of independence, acknowledging the need that some youth may have for such materials and supports before they turn 18 years old, and between turning 18 and exiting foster care. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 2, 2019 (Chapter 438, Statutes of 2019).

AB 734 (Maienschein) would have required the California Department of Social Services to establish a pilot program in up to five counties in order to provide additional supports and services to resource families through coaching and to consult relevant stakeholders and consider stakeholder recommendations regarding certain parameters of the pilot program, and requires participating counties to conduct at least one evaluation regarding the program’s impact and effectiveness. On Oct. 13, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who opined that [t]his proposal should be considered in the context of 2011 realignment which shifted responsibility for child welfare services and foster care to the counties, continued implementation of the Continuum of Care Reform, and the annual budget process.”

AB 748 (Gipson) requires the court to hold a dispositional proceeding for a youth 18 years of age if the youth, prior to attaining 18 years of age, was determined to be within the jurisdiction of the court at a jurisdictional hearing and was continuously detained by the court, and the youth has provided informed consent to the dispositional proceeding, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 9, 2019 (Chapter 682, Statutes of 2019).

AB 859 (Maienschein) would have required that, by Jan. 1, 2021, DSS in consultation with the Judicial Council convene a stakeholder group that includes specified groups to make recommendations, by Jan. 1, 2022, related to juvenile dependency proceedings with the purpose of improving child and family outcomes in dependency court and enhancing collaboration between dependency court and child welfare services. On Oct. 12, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who opined that “it duplicates the purpose and efforts of the existing Child Welfare Council.”

AB 1061 (Gipson) includes probation-supervised foster youth, and responsibilities for probation officers, in provisions of current law stipulating certain processes, requirements, and timelines regarding placement changes for foster youth who are dependents of the court. In so doing, the measure will reduce the number of destabilizing placement changes for probation supervised youth in foster care to ensure these youth have a consistent and strong home foundation. This bill was signed on Oct. 12, 2019 (Chapter 817, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1068 (Cooley) redefines the meaning of a Child and Family Team (CFT) meeting to mean a convening of all or some members; requires certain social worker and court-appointed advocate reports to the court to include specified information; authorizes the attachment of a copy of the CFT meeting summary report or action plan may be included in certain court reports, as specified; requires notification be provided to the certain team members; and requires CFT meetings to include a foster youth’s court-appointed educational rights holder under certain circumstances. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 12, 2019 (Chapter 780, Statutes of 2019).

SB 150 (Beall) relaxes the eligibility requirements and appellate process for recipients of the Chafee Educational and Training Vouchers award, which provides financial aid to current and former foster youth who are enrolled in qualifying institutions of higher education. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 4, 2019 (Chapter 525, Statutes of 2019).

CHILD NUTRITION

AB 842 (Limón) would have required each part-day California state preschool program (CSPP) to provide at least one nutritious meal per program day, and each full-day CSPP to provide at least two nutritious meals or two snacks and one nutritious meal per program day. It also would have required each local educational agency, including a charter school, that maintains a childcare and development program to provide at least one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal to each needy child. On Oct. 13, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who opined that “this bill places stricter requirements on our preschools and day care providers without fully considering the additional costs it would place on them. While federal and state reimbursement programs may offset a portion of these costs, it is unclear whether many providers can readily access those programs. Moreover, this bill creates ongoing costs in the low millions of dollars and should be considered in the annual budget process. California is in the process of taking a much-needed holistic look at our early learning and care system. It is premature to saddle additional requirements on these providers until the state understands the true cost of care, including the cost of the nutrition requirements placed on providers.”

SB 265 (Hertzberg) amends the Child Hunger Prevention and Fair Treatment Act of 2017 to require applicable local educational agencies to ensure that a pupil whose parent or guardian has unpaid meal fees is not denied a reimbursable meal of the pupil’s choice because of the fact that the pupil’s parent or guardian has unpaid meal fees and that the pupil is not shamed or treated differently from other pupils, thus ensuring that all students receive a reimbursable meal. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 12, 2019 (Chapter 785, Statutes of 2019).

K–12 EDUCATION

SB 328 (Portantino) prohibits high schools, including those operated as charter schools, from beginning their schoolday before 8:30 a.m., and prohibits middle schools, including those operated as charter schools, from beginning their schoolday before 8:00 a.m. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 13, 2019 (Chapter 868, Statutes of 2019).

SB 419 (Skinner), commencing July 1, 2020, extends the permanent prohibition against suspending a pupil enrolled in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 3 for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of school staff to include grades 4 and 5 permanently; and to include grades 6 to 8, inclusive, until July 1, 2025, and applies these prohibitions to charter schools. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 9, 2019 (Chapter 279, Statutes of 2019).

SB 428 (Pan) would have required the California Department of Education to identify an evidence-based training program for local educational agencies to use to train classified and certificated school employees having direct contact with pupils in youth mental and behavioral health. On Oct. 13, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who opined that “[m]ental health partnerships among county mental health or behavioral health departments, school districts, charter schools and county offices of education are best positioned to address the diverse mental health needs of young people.”

SB 695 (Portantino) would have required a local educational agency, upon a parent’s request, to translate the student’s individualized education program (IEP) and other related documents in the native language of the parent within 30 calendar days of the IEP team meeting. On Oct. 12, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who stated that “[c]urrent law already requires that non-English speaking parents and guardians understand their child’s IEP, and LEAs must take any action needed to ensure that pupil’s non-English speaking parent understands the IEP process and LEAs must also provide any materials used to assess or place a student with exceptional needs in the parent’s native language. By establishing more prescriptive requirements, particularly specifying a 30-day timeline within which those documents must be translated, the bill would exceed the requirements of federal law (the Individuals with Disabilities Act), thereby creating a costly reimbursable state mandate that will reduce funding available to support broader educational programs for these students.”

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

AB 1278 (Gabriel) requires each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges (CCC), and requests each campus of the University of California, to include on the internet website-based account for an enrolled student, notification of, and a link to information on, specified public services and programs, including the CalFresh program, county or local housing resources, and county or local mental health services. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 4, 2019 (Chapter 517, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1340 (Chiu) requires institutions regulated by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) to report identifying, program enrollment, and loan debt information to BPPE; authorizes BPPE to match student information with wage data provided by the Employment Development Department; and requires BPPE to make information available on its Web site when the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs certifies that an updated information technology system is capable of processing data. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 4, 2019 (Chapter 519, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1344 (Bauer-Kahan) replaces current requirements, as of July 1, 2022, for the information out-of-state institutions are required to provide BPPE if they enroll California students in online programs, with the same and expanded information requirements, specifically adding adverse actions to the list of information that has to be provided. This bill also authorizes the BPPE to place these out-of-state private postsecondary institutions on a probationary status and revoke authorization to enroll California students. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 4, 2019 (Chapter 520, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1346 (Medina) expands the definition of economic loss to include all cash or other consideration paid by the student to an institution, all expenses related to private or government student loans in connection with the student's attendance, and all third-party payments paid to the student or to the institution in connection with the student's attendance at the institution, as specified, and expands Student Tuition Recovery Fund eligibility to students residing in California and attending a campus of a Corinthian Colleges, Inc. on or after January 1, 2010 and who would be eligible but for the Corinthian College's exemption from the act, or a student of a Corinthian College who was enrolled as of June 20, 2014, or withdrew within 120 days of that date, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 4, 2019 (Chapter 521, Statutes of 2019).

AB 1645 (B. Rubio) requires the California Community Colleges and the California State University, and requests the University of California, to designate a Dreamer Resource Liaison who is knowledgeable in financial aid and other support services to assist students who qualify for the exemption from paying nonresident tuition established by AB 540 (Firebaugh, Chapter 814, Statutes of 2001). It also encourages the establishment of Dream Resource Centers on each campus, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 12, 2019 (Chapter 788, Statutes of 2019).

SB 296 (Allen) would have extended eligibility for the Cal Grant program to students who are noncitizens who have filed the specified application for asylum to the same extent as citizens and other eligible noncitizens, as provided under current law. On Oct. 13, 2019, this bill was vetoed by the Governor, who stated that "this proposal would impose costs on the General Fund that must be weighed in the annual budget process."

How Legislators Were Graded






METHODOLOGY

All of the bills included in this Report Card would improve current law for children. An “AYE” vote on these measures represents a vote for children and is indicated by a ★.

Legislators are elected to do many important things but far and away the most important is the simplest: vote on bills. This is reflected in the very way our system is constituted. In our system, 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 all of those eligible to vote is needed to enact legislation. Thus, a failure to vote on a measure (even because of an absence that has been permitted by legislative leadership) has the identical effect of a “no” vote. For that reason, the scores on our Report Card reflect the percentage of AYE votes each legislator cast on the bills presented.

The *Children’s Legislative Report Card* evaluates final floor votes on selected 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 that comparing Senate and Assembly votes on the same bills will reflect votes on the same version of the bill. Exception: where a bill was held in the suspense file of the house of origin, legislators in that house receive the equivalent of a “NO” vote for failing to pull the bill from suspense for a public vote; legislators in the other house are not graded on that bill. We include these bills to symbolize all of the worthy child-related measures that were not given priority status by legislators.

Votes and attendance were tallied from the Assembly and Senate Daily Journals and the California Legislative Information website (<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>).

	The Legislator recorded a “YES” vote.
	The Legislator did not record a vote and had an excused absence.
	The Legislator recorded a “NO” vote.
	The Legislator did not record a vote and did not have an excused absence.
	The bill was killed in the chamber’s Appropriations suspense file without a public vote. Each legislator in that chamber is charged with having cast a “NO” vote.

2019 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

		Homeless Youth			Child Poverty	Health & Safety				Child Care & Development	Commercially Sexually Exploited Children	Juvenile Justice	Coordination of Children's Services							
		AB 16 (Rivas)	AB 806 (Bloom)	AB 1235 (Chu)		AB 24 (Burke)	AB 283 (Chu)	AB 1004 (McCarthy)	AB 1322 (Berman)				AB 1336 (Smith)	AB 3642 (Wood)	SB 276 (Pain)	SB 234 (Skinner)				AB 865 (Reyes)
LEGISLATOR*																				
SENATORS	Allen, Ben	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Archuleta, Bob	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Atkins, Toni	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bates, Patricia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Beall, Jim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Borgeas, Andreas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bradford, Steven	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Caballero, Anna	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chang, Ling Ling	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Dahle, Brian	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Dodd, Bill	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Durazo, Maria Elena	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Galgiani, Cathleen	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Glazer, Steven	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Gonzalez, Lena	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Grove, Shannon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hertzberg, Robert	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hill, Jerry	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hueso, Ben	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hurtado, Melissa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Jackson, Hannah-Beth	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Jones, Brian	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Leyva, Connie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	McGuire, Mike	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Mitchell, Holly	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Monning, William	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Moorlach, John	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Morrell, Mike	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Nielsen, Jim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Pan, Richard	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Portantino, Anthony	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Roth, Richard	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Rubio, Susan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Skinner, Nancy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Stern, Henry	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Stone, Jeffrey	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Umberg, Thomas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wieckowski, Bob	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wiener, Scott	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wilk, Scott	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	Aguiar-Curry, Cecilia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Arambula, Joaquin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bauer-Kahan, Rebecca	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Berman, Marc	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bigelow, Frank	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bloom, Richard	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Boerner Horvath, Tasha	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bonta, Rob	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Brough, William	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Burke, Autumn	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Calderon, Ian	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Carrillo, Wendy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Cervantes, Sabrina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chau, Ed	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chen, Phillip	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chiu, David	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Choi, Steven	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chu, Kansen	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Cooley, Ken	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Cooper, Jim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	

¹ Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2019

2019 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATOR*	Homeless Youth			Child Poverty	Health & Safety			Child Care & Development	Commercially Sexually Exploited Children	AB 865 (Reyes)	Juvenile Justice	Juv Justice			SB 284 (Beall)	SB 716 (Mitchell)	Coordination of Children's Services	SB 421 (Pan)
	AB 16 (Rivas)	AB 806 (Bloom)	AB 1235 (Chu)		AB 24 (Burke)	AB 283 (Chu)	AB 1004 (McCarty)					AB 1322 (Berman)	AB 1336 (Smith)	AB 1642 (Wood)				
Cunningham, Jordan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Daly, Tom	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Diep, Tyler	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Eggman, Susan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Flora, Heath	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Fong, Vince	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Frazier, Jim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Friedman, Laura	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gabriel, Jesse	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gallagher, James	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Garcia, Christina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Garcia, Eduardo	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gipson, Mike	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gloria, Todd	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gonzalez, Lorena	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Gray, Adam	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Grayson, Tim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Holden, Chris	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Irwin, Jacqui	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Jones-Sawyer, Reginald	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Kalra, Ash	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Kamllager-Dove, Sydney	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Kiley, Kevin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Lackey, Tom	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Levine, Marc	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Limón, Monique	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Low, Evan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Maienschein, Brian	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Mathis, Devon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Mayes, Chad	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
McCarty, Kevin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Medina, Jose	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Melendez, Melissa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Mullin, Kevin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Muratsuchi, Al	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Nazarian, Adrin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Oberholte, Jay	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
O'Donnell, Patrick	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Patterson, Jim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Petrie-Norris, Cottie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Quirk, Bill	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Quirk-Silva, Sharon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Ramos, James	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rendon, Anthony	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Reyes, Eloise	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rivas, Luz	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rivas, Robert	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rodriguez, Freddie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Rubio, Blanca	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Salas, Rudy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Santiago, Miguel	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Smith, Christy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Stone, Mark	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Ting, Philip	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Voepel, Randy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Waldron, Marie	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Weber, Shirley	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wicks, Buffy	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wood, Jim	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Vacancy																		

¹ Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2019

2019 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

Child Welfare / Child Protection / Foster Care		Nutrition		K-12 Education		Postsecondary Education		"AYE" Votes for kids	"AYE" Vote %*	Extra Credit	LEGISLATOR*
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	32	82%		Cunningham, Jordan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Daly, Tom
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	29	74%		Diep, Tyler
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Eggman, Susan
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	26	67%		Flora, Heath
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	26	67%		Fong, Vince
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	33	85%		Frazier, Jim
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Friedman, Laura
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Gabriel, Jesse
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24	62%		Gallagher, James
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Garcia, Christina
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	31	79%		Garcia, Eduardo
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Gipson, Mike
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%	★	Gloria, Todd
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Gonzalez, Lorena
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	87%		Gray, Adam
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	92%		Grayson, Tim
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Holden, Chris
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	92%		Irwin, Jacqui
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Jones-Sawyer, Reginald
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Kalra, Ash
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Kamlager-Dove, Sydney
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	27	69%		Kiley, Kevin
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	32	82%		Lackey, Tom
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Levine, Marc
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	92%		Limón, Monique
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Low, Evan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	35	90%		Maienschein, Brian
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	28	72%		Mathis, Devon
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	29	74%		Mayes, Chad
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		McCarty, Kevin
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Medina, Jose
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24	62%		Melendez, Melissa
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Mullin, Kevin
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	33	85%		Muratsuchi, Al
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	92%		Nazarian, Adrin
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	29	74%		Oberholte, Jay
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	34	87%		O'Donnell, Patrick
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	26	67%		Patterson, Jim
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Petrie-Norris, Cottie
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Quirk, Bill
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	36	92%		Quirk-Silva, Sharon
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	32	82%		Ramos, James
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Rendon, Anthony
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Reyes, Eloise
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Rivas, Luz
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Rivas, Robert
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	33	85%		Rodriguez, Freddie
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Rubio, Blanca
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	35	90%		Salas, Rudy
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Santiago, Miguel
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Smith, Christy
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%	★	Stone, Mark
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	37	95%		Ting, Philip
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	28	72%		Voepel, Randy
✘	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	28	72%		Waldron, Marie
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Weber, Shirley
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Wicks, Buffy
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	38	97%		Wood, Jim
											Vacancy

**The "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by 39. Although 40 bills are displayed, only 39 bills are applicable to each legislator. For legislators whose seat was vacant when the floor vote took place, the number of bills is adjusted accordingly.



Children's Advocacy Institute
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO SCHOOL OF LAW

Locations

San Diego

University of San Diego School of Law
5998 Alcalá Park / San Diego, CA 92110
(619) 260-4806 / Fax: (619) 260-4753

Sacramento

(916) 844-5646

Washington, D.C.

(917) 371-5191

Email: info@caichildlaw.org

Website: www.caichildlaw.org

CAI Staff

Robert C. Fellmeth *Executive Director*

Tina Calvert, *Executive Assistant*

Melanie Delgado *Senior Staff Attorney / Director of Transition Age Youth Projects*

Amy Harfeld *National Policy Director / Senior Staff Attorney*

Jessica Heldman, *Fellmeth-Peterson Professor in Residence in Child Rights*

Ed Howard *Senior Counsel*

Elisa Weichel *Administrative Director / Senior Staff Attorney*

The Children's Advocacy Institute is part of the
Center for Public Interest Law at the University of San Diego School of Law.

© 2020 by the Children's Advocacy Institute

