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2016 Children's Legislative Report Card

Children's Advocacy Institute, University of San Diego School of Law

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CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2015-16

REPORT CARD TERM: 2016

Dear Californians,

Since 1997, the Children's Advocacy Institute has published annual legislative report cards in order to educate and inform Californians of your legislators' actions on a selection of bills that would have benefitted children if enacted.

This *Report Card* reflects the grades attributed to California legislators for their votes on child-related legislation during 2016, the second year of the 2015–16 legislative session. The grades you will see reflect each legislator's votes on child-friendly bills that ran through policy and fiscal committees and achieved votes on both the Assembly and Senate floors. For each Report Card term, 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%.

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

Sincerely,



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



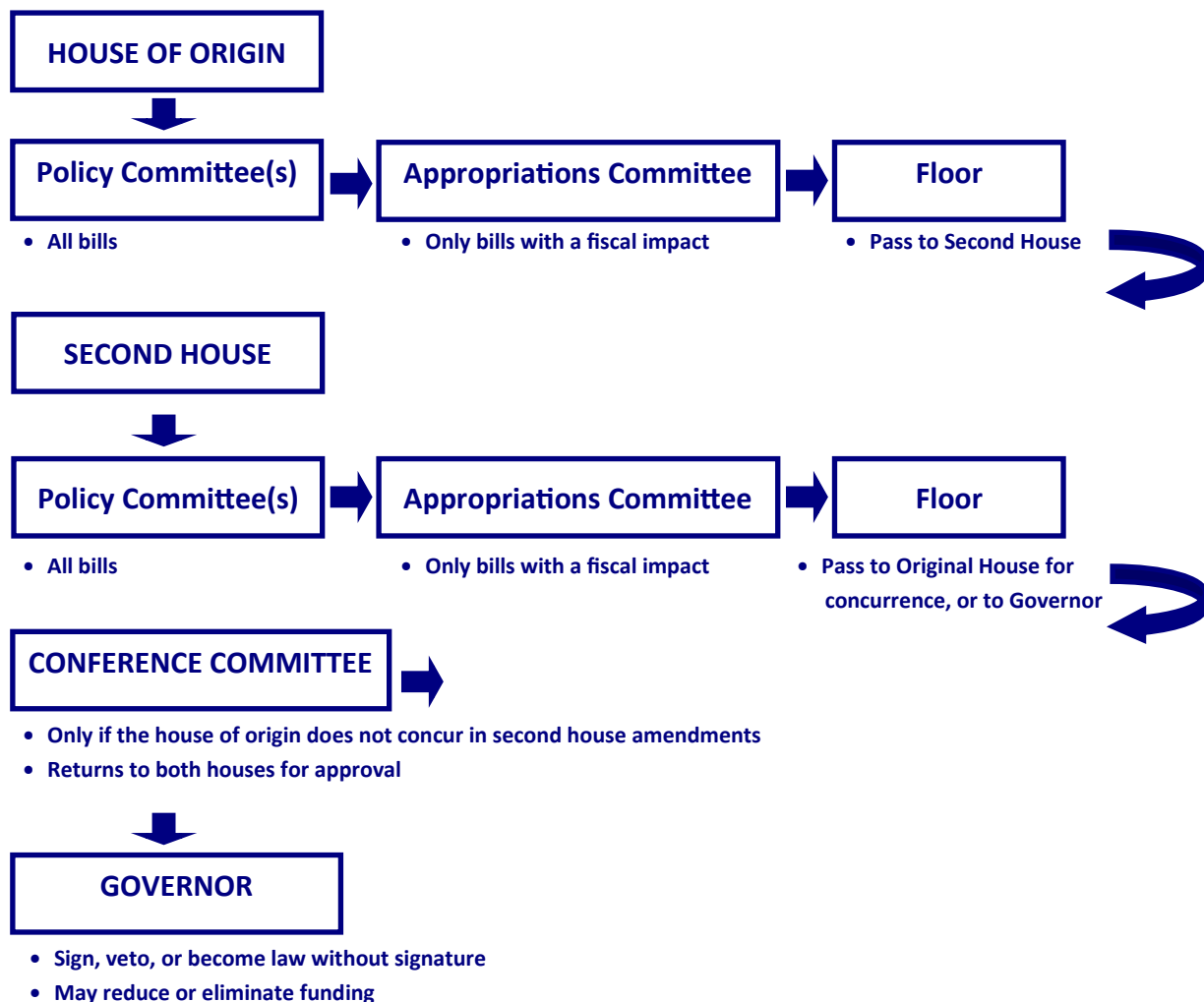
Children's Advocacy Institute
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO SCHOOL OF LAW

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.



2016

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Scripture teaches that the righteous condemn what is false. Politicians are particularly subject to that condemnation. The philosopher Kant argued that to lie to someone is to do a kind of violence to them and is a grave wrong. To call someone a liar goes beyond simple insult. But the worst kind of lies are those we tell ourselves.

Above all, don't lie to yourself. The man who lies to himself and listens to his own lie comes to a point that he cannot distinguish the truth within him, or around him, and so loses all respect for himself and for others.

—Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Here is a truth we all avoid, including yours truly. The plight of California's 50,000 or so abused and neglected children, removed from their homes and under the parental control of our state, has not dramatically improved over many years. Further, it is not dramatically improving — despite all of our work we recount in self-congratulatory manner and the sincere efforts of our advocacy colleagues. It has not improved measurably even with the *bona fides* of many state officials, including much of our Legislature. It has not advanced despite the underlying sympathy of much of our citizenry.

Every year bills are signed, and many have clear merit. During 2016, for example, CAI sponsored or co-sponsored four bills signed into law related to foster children. One will improve their chances of using federal grant money at a quality college. Another makes it harder for the heads of foster family agencies to ignore abuse from foster parents they recruit to care for these children of the state. Another requires the state to better track outcomes for foster youth who also have involvement in the juvenile justice system. Another will better motivate social workers to search for relatives. Many other good bills sponsored by our colleagues were signed as well.

Yet, none of these new laws will result in raising these children in a way that satisfies our moral obligation to treat them as if they were our own. **And truth be told, they are our children**, as through force of law we have assumed moral and legal custody of them. But even after these bills are implemented, too few of them will go to college, and too few of them will graduate. Too few mature into stable adulthood. Too many end-up in desperate poverty and in jail or sex trafficked. Too many end up invisibly damaged.

Why? The truth is uncomfortable, but nobody spends as much time or treasure or passion to make the system work for children who are abstractly but legally our own as we do for those who are biologically ours. The enduring sense is that they are somebody else's problem. And when politically powerless children, who have few rights and no ability to advocate for themselves, are housed inside the machinery of a vast government bureaucracy, bad things happen.

And we are letting these bad things happen.

Want some examples?

Look, first, at the 2016 November ballot. It was phonebook thick. Backed by the wealthy interests that can afford to place initiatives on the ballot the initiated legislation voted upon read like a grab bag of policy priorities: prescription drugs, taxes, pot, criminal justice reform, etc.

Yet nobody cared about foster kids enough to put an initiative on the ballot addressing their many problems and the shortcomings in assisting them. Same with last year. And the year before that. And every year before the last year. Think of all the topics that have appeared on the ballot in California's history. We cannot find one aimed first and foremost at improving the lives of foster children.

Look, second, at the last three budgets and their failure to address the grotesque and patently immoral caseloads of attorneys who represent abused and neglected children. These overworked and undervalued attorneys are often the only champions there for children being raised by a bureaucracy, and their crushing caseloads severely hamper their ability to adequately represent and protect their clients' interests.

In two of the last three budgets significant sums to reduce these caseloads were in the final legislative budgets ... only to be quietly removed at nighttime in the final hours of the budget cycle as other priorities with more powerful patrons again, as always, butted to the head of the line and pocketed the money.

Seasoned Sacramento hands cannot recall such a thing ever happening, let alone twice in three years. It could only happen to foster children who don't vote, don't have PACs, and are disconnected to grown-ups, except the ones in "the system."

Look, third, at the Governor's May 2016 Budget Revision which (on Friday the 13th), tried to sneak in a provision that would have allowed counties to release summaries of case files, instead of actual files, when children nearly die from abuse or neglect. This despite the fact that the law CAI co-sponsored and worked successfully to enact nearly ten years ago that requires actual redacted documents to be released when a child dies has led to so many life-saving reforms in so many counties, with not a single breach of privacy.

Who supported this gambit? Who supported permitting those to be held accountable to write up the reports from which their performance would be judged, upside downing the whole notion of public accountability? The state and local government officials who are embarrassed by revelations of nearly fatal operational failures and to which we delegate the job of raising these children. On the other side? Child advocates, former foster children, and the press.

Has the Governor once used his budget revision with corresponding targeted ambition to address the crying needs of foster children? Not yet.

Nor is the problem confined to the empathy lines of the legislature or executive. Several years ago, we filed suit to stop this very problem reflected in its most extreme example – Sacramento County with a caseload of 388 children per attorney (*ET v. Tani Cantil-Sakauye*). Our own California Supreme Court, responsible for arranging that representation and financing it through its budget, had itself opined through its own special commission on the subject, that anything over 188 is unacceptable. Apparently the pitard is not easily hoisted by the pitard offender. Indeed, the standard in the one federal court decision on point put the maximum at 100. But the federal courts in California, including our 9th Circuit, actually invoked the equitable doctrine of "abstention" to refuse to correct this wrong. They did not want to "interfere" with their state court colleagues, even where the abuse was extreme, consequential and involved both federal statutes and federal monies being abused. In their judgment the fair decision (the essence of "equity") was to refuse to act and to irresponsibly defer. Both judicial and legislative decisions are often driven by empathy lines, which are in turn affected by public consciousness about what is happening to whom and why it matters.

It is easy and tempting to blame politicians or other public officials for the problem of invisibility. But it is more complicated than that. They tend to reflect our culture, as their empathy lines track the subjects brought before them in a way that makes clear our commonly held priority for them.

Their failure partly derives from our own failure to prioritize these children in our political activism. Why have we been failing? We do get some traction from an unassailable moral claim – if it is one confronting them in strong measure. But the shortfall overall is stark. How many of us contribute to an organization that advocates on behalf of foster children? How many of us wrote to an elected official or showed up at a town hall and said your vote would only be earned by a record of improving the outcomes of foster children? How many of us posted articles or comments or calls to action, if even on our Facebook pages?

One of our colleagues studied lobbying in D.C. and found that all child advocacy there by those representing just the interests of children, including CAI's office, expends \$1 million per year. AARP representing the already powerful elderly, expends \$24 million per annum. The pharmaceutical, Wall Street, labor and every other of the 20,000 registered lobbyists and PACS in D.C. overwhelm it with billions, including job interchange and campaign financing. It would be nice if the media were to provide a counterpunch, but that is in decline as well.

The politicians we love to hate and blame should be held to no greater standard than the one we hold ourselves to. For years, we have done our normal grading of elected officials based upon a passel of bellwether bills because there were some good bills that would do some good, and there should be accountability for voting for or against them.

But remembering Dostoyevsky's admonition about lying to ourselves, we need to all be graded. When the Legislature is considering pet-related bills, the halls are packed with citizens. Indeed, one of the most heated uprisings of citizen activism occurred when debating the status of ferrets. Yet, the halls are never crowded with people clamoring to help children they don't know.

Never be afraid to raise your voice for honesty and truth and compassion against injustice and lying and greed. If people all over the world...would do this, it would change the earth.

– William Faulkner

We do not cite Faulkner to wax self-righteous. We are at fault also. Our conscientious advocates for civil rights, women's rights and the environment have demonstrated with intensity, even suffering arrest and injury to seek public approbation. We have not done so adequately or effectively. **We have all earned the grade of "F"— both CAI and the 24 million eligible voters in our state.** We have collectively failed to do what is necessary to influence our public officials. We must all make clear that our joint and several priority is for these children who are being parented by the state — and in a democracy we control. It is our responsibility. We need to put them at a visible high priority in our discourse and voting. Until we so care, our public officials will not effectively act for these special legatees of all of us.



2016 Subjects Graded

Child Welfare / Child Protection / Foster Care

AB 1001 (Maienschein) requires specified actions by the Department of Social Services pertaining to the license, special permit, or certificate of a community care facility when the Department finds that an administrator or licensee has violated specified mandated reporting laws, expands the definition of "mandated reporter" to include specified board members, and prohibits an organization's internal policy from directing an employee to allow his or her supervisor to file or process a mandated report. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2016 (Chapter 850, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 1625 (Committee on Budget). Existing law requires certain documents from the juvenile case file for a child who died as a result of abuse or neglect, as specified, to be released by the custodian of records upon request and subject to redaction of certain identifying personal information upon completion of the child abuse or neglect investigation into the child's death. This bill adds a description of child protective or other services provided and actions taken by the child welfare agency, and juvenile court if applicable, to the list of documents that are required to be released. The bill also requires the custodian of records to release certain information in all cases in which abuse or neglect results in a child near fatality, as defined. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 13, 2016 (Chapter 320, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 1838 (Ting, Bonta) would have permitted a pregnant foster youth to begin receiving the infant supplement (supplemental payments for the care of a child of a minor parent who lives with that parent in a foster placement) three months before the month of the due date with the goal of encouraging youth to disclose her pregnancy and thereby be able to obtain timely referrals to prenatal care, the Women, Infant and Children nutrition program, and other services and supports. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 25, 2016.*

AB 1849 (Gipson) clarifies that child welfare and probation workers must ensure youth have their Medi-Cal benefit cards and other information regarding their eligibility for Medi-Cal until age 26. Child welfare workers must also verify that the young person has been transitioned into the Medi-Cal program for former foster youth with no interruption in coverage and no new application. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 25, 2016 (Chapter 609, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 1997 (Stone) adopts changes to further facilitate implementation of Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) recommendations adopted by AB 403 (Stone) (Chapter 773, Statutes of 2015) to better serve children and youth in California's child welfare services system. These changes include modifications of the Resource Family Approval process; required payment of basic rate to all families regardless of approval process; and altered requirements for mental health certification of short-term residential therapeutic programs. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 25, 2016 (Chapter 612, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 2083 (Chu) allows agencies, at the request of an interagency child death review team, to disclose otherwise confidential information to members of the team for the purpose of investigating child death. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 12, 2016 (Chapter 297, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 2597 (Cooley) would have made various changes to the Resource Family Approval process to account for the unique needs of relative caregivers. *This bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee's suspense file (without a public vote).*

SB 253 (Monning) would have required that, beginning January 1, 2018, an order authorizing the administration of psychotropic medications to a dependent child or a delinquent child in foster care may be granted only upon the court's determination that the administration of the medication is in the best interest of the child and that specified requirements have been met, including laboratory screenings, as specified. This bill also would have required that under specified conditions the court is prohibited from authorizing psychotropic medications until a pre-authorization review has been conducted by a child psychiatrist or behavioral pediatrician, as specified. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 29, 2016.*

SB 1201 (Mitchell) would have prohibited a foster child from being placed in the home of a relative, nonrelative, foster, or resource family if the person has been convicted of specific violent felonies. It also would have deleted the state's exemption process for resource family home approval and instead required a county social worker and the court to consider a person's criminal history in determining whether the placement is in the best interests of the child if a criminal records check indicates that the person has been convicted of crime that does not preclude placement, as specified. This bill would have prohibited the Department of Social Services, county adoption agency, or licensed adoption agency from giving final approval for an adoptive placement in a home in which an adult has been convicted of a violent felony, as defined by the Penal Code, rather than an existing citation in Health and Safety Code. *This bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee's suspense file (without a public vote).*

SB 1336 (Jackson) requires the juvenile court to make a finding as to whether the social worker exercised due diligence in conducting his or her investigation to identify, locate, and notify the child's relatives, including whether specific actions were taken. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2016 (Chapter 890, Statutes of 2016).*

Dual Status Youth

AB 1911 (Eggman) requires the development and implementation of standardized definitions and defined goals for youth involved with both the child welfare system and the juvenile justice system. This bill requires the Judicial Council to convene a committee of stakeholders serving the needs of dependents and wards of the juvenile court, including judges, social workers, probation officers, education officials, youth, attorneys and advocates involved with both the child welfare and juvenile justice, and representatives from the Department of Social Services (DSS), child welfare agencies and probation agencies, and requires the committee, by January 1, 2018, to develop and report to the Legislature recommendations to facilitate and enhance comprehensive data and outcome tracking for youth involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. It also requires DSS, by January 1, 2019, to implement a function within the applicable case management system that will allow county child welfare and juvenile justice departments to identify youth involved in both systems and to issue instructions to all counties on how to track completely and consistently the involvement of these youth in both systems. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2016 (Chapter 637, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 2813 (Bloom) removes certain circumstances under which a probation officer may detain a minor who has been taken into temporary custody, and narrows the circumstances under which a probation officer may decide to detain a youth who is currently a dependent of the juvenile court. Further, this bill requires that a probation officer immediately release a minor who is a dependent of the juvenile court to the custody of their caregiver, unless continued detention is a matter of immediate necessity. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2016 (Chapter 646, Statutes of 2016).*

Transition Age Foster Youth

AB 2506 (Thurmond) makes a new Chafee grant award available to a student only if the student attends a qualifying institution that is eligible for participation in the Cal Grant Program or an institution that is not located in California that satisfies a specified provision of the Cal Grant Program enabling act. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 16, 2016 (Chapter 388, Statutes of 2016).*

SB 906 (Beall) conforms the definition of “foster youth or former foster youth,” for the purposes of priority registration at the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, to existing state higher education program definitions, deletes the sunset on the extension of priority registration to foster youth or former foster youth, and deletes the sunset on the extension of priority registration to Extended Opportunity Programs and Services students and Disabled Student Programs and Services students at the California Community Colleges. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 21, 2016 (Chapter 437, Statutes of 2016).*

K-12 Education

AB 2016 (Alejo) requires the Instructional Quality Commission to develop, and the state Board of Education to adopt, modify, or revise, a model curriculum in ethnic studies, and would encourage each school district and charter school that maintains any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that does not otherwise offer a standards-based ethnic studies curriculum to offer a course of study in ethnic studies based on the model curriculum. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 13, 2016 (Chapter 327, Statutes of 2016).*

SB 1072 (Mendoza) requires, on or before the 2018–19 school year, school buses, other specified buses which transport students, and child care motor vehicles to be equipped with an operational child safety alert system. The bill also requires local education authorities, or the owner or operator of a private school that provides transportation to or from school, to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles within five days if a driver has been found to have left a bus with an unattended pupil on board and the driver’s actions constituted gross negligence, which will result in the revocation of that driver’s certification to drive students. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2016 (Chapter 721, Statutes of 2016).*

Health & Safety

AB 2007 (McCarty). Existing law requires schools which offer athletics to remove a child suspected of a head injury from a game for the remainder of a game, and provide their parents or guardians with a head injury information sheet. This bill extends that duty to other youth sport organizations. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 23, 2016 (Chapter 516, Statutes of 2016).*

SB 977 (Pan), among other things, prohibits a person located in the same park or facility where a youth sports event is taking place from using a tobacco product within 250 feet of the youth sports event and makes a violation an infraction punishable by a fine of \$250 for each violation. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 23, 2016 (Chapter 537, Statutes of 2016).*

Postsecondary Education

AB 801 (Bloom) enacts the Success for Homeless Youth in Higher Education Act, addressing state barriers to financial assistance for homeless youth and bringing parity among current and former homeless youth to that of current and former foster youth, who already receive some exemptions and waivers in current law (e.g., priority enrollment status). *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 21, 2016 (Chapter 432, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 1741 (Rodriguez) establishes the California College Promise Innovation Grant Program, requiring the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to distribute grants to support the establishment of regional programs with the goals of increasing college preparation, college access, and college success. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 21, 2016 (Chapter 434, Statutes of 2016).*

AB 2009 (Lopez) would have required the California Community Colleges and the California State University, and would have requested the University of California, to create Dream Resource Liaisons and Centers on each campus, to assist students meeting requirements as set forth the Education Code Section 68130.5 by streamlining access to all available financial aid and academic opportunities for those students. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 28, 2016.*

AB 2017 (McCarty) would have required the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, subject to appropriation by the legislature, to create a grant program for public universities for purposes of improving access to mental health services on those campuses. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 24, 2016.*

SB 1192 (Hill) makes various changes to the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009 intended to improve the effectiveness of the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) and opportunities for student success and extends the Act and BPPE's operations for four years. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 24, 2016 (Chapter 593, Statutes of 2016).*

Commercially Sexually Exploited Children / Sex Trafficking

AB 1730 (Atkins, Eggman) would have created a pilot program to provide commercially sexually exploited children with a safe place to stay with trauma-informed, mental health services that can help them recover and thrive. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 29, 2016.*

AB 1761 (Weber) creates a defense against a charge of a crime, as specified, that the person was coerced into committing as a direct result of being a human trafficking victim at the time of the offense and had reasonable fear of harm, and grants a person who prevails on that affirmative defense the right to have all records in the case sealed, except as specified, and to be released from all penalties and disabilities, as provided. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2016 (Chapter 636, Statutes of 2016).*

SB 823 (Block) allows a person who was the victim of human trafficking to petition for dismissal of a conviction or juvenile adjudication for any non-violent offense committed as a direct result of being a human trafficking victim and to have the arrest and court records for such an offense sealed. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2016 (Chapter 650, Statutes of 2016).*

SB 1322 (Mitchell) provides that a minor engaged in commercial sexual activity will not be arrested for a prostitution offense; directs a law enforcement officer who comes upon a minor engaged in a commercial sexual act to report the conduct or situation to county social services as abuse or neglect; and provides that a commercially sexually exploited child may be adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court and taken into temporary custody to protect the minor's health or safety. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2016 (Chapter 654, Statutes of 2016).*

Juvenile Justice

AB 2306 (Frazier) requires school districts to exempt former juvenile court school students who transfer into school districts after their second year in high school from local graduation requirements that exceed those of the state, and requires a county office of education to issue a diploma of graduation to a pupil who completes statewide coursework requirements for graduation while attending a juvenile court school. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 22, 2016 (Chapter 464, Statutes of 2016).*

SB 882 (Hertzberg) provides that minors shall not be subject to criminal penalties for evading a transit fare. *This bill was signed by the Governor on August 22, 2016 (Chapter 167, Statutes of 2016).*

SB 1052 (Lara, Mitchell) would have required that a youth under the age of 18 consult with counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and before waiving any specified rights. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 30, 2016.*

SB 1143 (Leno) establishes statutory guidelines and restrictions for confining a minor or ward in a juvenile facility in a locked sleeping room or cell with minimal or no contact with persons other than correctional facility staff and attorneys. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2016 (Chapter 726, Statutes of 2016).*

How Legislators Were Graded

METHODOLOGY

All 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, 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. Thus, on our Report Card grid, the first percentage column reflects the raw, unadjusted grade of members when it comes to voting on all of the selected bills.






On the other hand, when, as here, we are seeking to hold elected officials publicly accountable for their comparative commitment to children through the process of issuing a Report Card, it is important that the mechanics of this effort not result in portraits of legislators we know subjectively to be erroneous. Moreover, not all votes in reality are do-or-die for the passage of a bill. Sometimes the critical vote is in committee, and not at the floor vote stage. Sometimes the floor vote is not close and a member knows a bill will pass without his/her vote and can take care of personal or other business without imperiling the fate of the bill.

Finally, it is important to acknowledge — even stress — that elected officials do not place their personal lives into a blind trust when elected. Sometimes members have personal travails that amply warrant their absence. These range from the deaths of parents, spouses and children, to childbirth and other critical child-rearing issues, illnesses, or addressing true personal emergencies. At the federal level, this problem has been resolved with a “courtesy pairing,” where a member of Congress who would vote “aye” on a bill does not vote “aye” to provide a constructive “no” vote for a colleague who would vote “no” but cannot be present. At the state level, “excused absences” partially reflect what appears to be a legitimate personal reason for not voting.

As noted above, the final votes and the obligation to vote remain prime concerns of those who will be bound by the work product of these officials. But the second percentage column of our grid reflects each legislator’s “aye” vote percentage excluding excused absences where the vote was not close (i.e., the bill passed with a margin of at least 5 votes in the Senate and 10 votes in the Assembly). This modified “AYE” vote percentage is provided to the extent the reader feels the personal factors noted above properly influence a judgment on the performance of legislators.

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.

Legislators’ overall scores indicate the percentage of affirmatively cast votes for children on the legislation presented. Votes and attendance were tallied from the Assembly and Senate Daily Journals and the California Legislative Information website (<http://leginfo.ca.gov/>).

	The Legislator recorded a “YES” vote.
	The Legislator recorded a “NO” vote.
	The Legislator did not record a vote for this bill and (1) he/she did not have an excused absence or (2) he/she had an excused absence but the vote was close as defined in the Methodology.
	The Legislator did not record a vote for this bill and (1) he/she had an excused absence at the time of the vote and (2) the vote was not close as defined in the Methodology.
	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.

2016 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

¹ Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2016.

	Postsecondary Education	AB 801 (Bloom)	AB 1741 (Rodriguez)	AB 2009 (Lopez)	AB 2037 (McCarthy)	SB 1192 (Hill)	CSEC / Sex Trafficking	AB 1730 (Atkins, Egeman)	AB 1761 (Viecher)	SB 823 (Block)	SB 1322 (Mitchell)	Juvenile Justice	AB 2306 (Frazier)	SB 882 (Hertzberg)	SB 1052 (Lara, Mitchell)	SB 1103 (Leno)	"AYE" Votes for kids	Raw "AYE" Vote %*	Modified "AYE" Vote %**	LEGISLATOR*
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Allen
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	★	★		★	✖	✖	★	21	70%	70%	Anderson
		✖	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	★	★		★	✖	✖	★	19	63%	63%	Bates
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Beall
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	★	★		★	✖	✖	★	22	73%	76%	Berryhill
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Block
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	28	93%	93%	Cannella
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	de Leon
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	✖	★	★		★	✖	✖	★	20	67%	67%	Fuller
		✖	★	✖	★	✖		★	✖	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	17	57%	57%	Gaines
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Galgiani
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	✖	★	28	93%	93%	Glazer
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	28	93%	97%	Hall
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	27	90%	93%	Hancock
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Hernandez
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Hertzberg
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Hill
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	26	87%	96%	Hueso
		★	★	✖	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	✖	✖	★	25	83%	83%	Huff
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	28	93%	93%	Jackson
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Lara
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Leno
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Leyva
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	27	90%	90%	Liu
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	McGuire
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Mendoza
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Mitchell
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Monning
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	22	73%	73%	Moorlach
		✖	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	19	63%	63%	Morrell
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	★	✖		★	✖	✖	★	23	77%	77%	Nguyen
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	21	70%	70%	Nielsen
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Pan
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Pavley
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	28	93%	93%	Roth
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	✖	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	18	60%	60%	Stone
		★	★	★	★	✖		★	★	★	✖		★	✖	✖	★	25	83%	83%	Vidak
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Wieckowski
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Wolk
		★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	24	80%	80%	Achadjian
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	28	93%	93%	Alejo
		✖	★	✖	★	✖		★	✖	✖	✖		✖	✖	✖	★	15	50%	50%	Allen, T.
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	✖	★	28	93%	93%	Arambula
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Atkins
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	✖	✖	★	26	87%	87%	Baker
		✖	★	✖	★	✖		★	✖	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	17	57%	57%	Bigelow
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Bloom
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Bonilla
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Bonta
		★	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	17	57%	57%	Brough
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Brown
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		✖	★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Burke
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Calderon
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Campos
		✖	★	✖	★	✖		★	★	✖	✖		★	✖	✖	★	20	67%	67%	Chang
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Chau
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	✖	✖	★	24	80%	80%	Chavez
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Chiu
		★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Chu

*The raw "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by 30. Although 31 bills are displayed, only 30 bills are applicable to each legislator.

** The modified "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by the number of votes that took place on days when the legislator did not have an excused absence, except with regard to bills for which the floor vote was close (see Methodology).

2016 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

	LEGISLATOR*	Child Welfare / Child Protection / Foster Care	AB 1001 (Malinschein)	AB 1625 (Budget Comm.)	AB 1838 (Ting, Bonta)	AB 1849 (Gipson)	AB 1997 (Stone)	AB 2083 (Chu)	AB 2397 (Cooley)	SB 253 (Manning)	SB 1201 (Mitchell)	SB 1336 (Jackson)	Dual Status Youth	AB 1911 (Eggman)	AB 2813 (Bloom)	Transition Age Foster Youth	AB 2506 (Thurmond)	SB 906 (Beall)	K-12 Education	AB 2016 (Alejo)	SB 1072 (Mendoza)	Health & Safety	AB 2007 (McCarthy)	SB 977 (Pan)		
ASSEMBLY MEMBERS	Cooley		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Cooper		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Dababneh		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Dahle		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		★	✖		
	Daly		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Dodd		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Eggman		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Frazier		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Gaines, B.		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★		✖		★	★		★	✖	✖		✖	✖		✖	✖	
	Gallagher		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		✖	✖		
	Garcia, C.		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Garcia, E.		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Gatto		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Gipson		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Gomez		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Gonzalez		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Gordon		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Gray		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		e	★		★	★		★	★		
	Grove		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		✖	★		
	Hadley		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		✖	★		
	Harper		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★		✖		★	★		★	★		✖	✖		✖	✖		
	Hernandez		★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	✖		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	✖		
	Holden		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Irwin		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Jones		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	✖		★	✖		
	Jones-Sawyer		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Kim		★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	✖		
	Lackey		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Levine		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Linder		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Lopez		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Low		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
	Malinschein		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★	
	Mathis		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		★	✖	
	Mayes		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	✖		★	✖	
	McCarthy		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★	
	Medina		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		e	★		★	★		★	★	
	Melendez		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		e	✖	
	Mullin		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★	
	Nazarian		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★	
Obernolte		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	✖		★	✖		
O'Donnell		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Olsen		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		✖		★	★		★	★		✖	★		✖	★		
Patterson		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖		✖		★	★		★	★		✖	✖		✖	✖		
Quirk		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Rendon		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Ridley-Thomas		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Rodriguez		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Salas		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Santiago		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Steinorth		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		★	✖		
Stone, M.		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Thurmond		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Ting		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Wagner		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	✖		★	✖		
Waldron		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		✖	★		★	✖		
Weber		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Wilk		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Williams		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		
Wood		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★		★	★		★	★		★	★		★	★		

¹ Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2016.

2016 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

	Postsecondary Education	AB 801 (Bloom)	AB 1741 (Rodriguez)	AB 2009 (Lopez)	AB 2017 (McCarthy)	SB 1192 (Hill)	CSEC / Sex Trafficking	AB 1730 (Atkins - Eggman)	AB 1761 (Weber)	SB 823 (Block)	SB 1322 (Mitchell)	Juvenile Justice	AB 2306 (Frazier)	SB 882 (Hertzberg)	SB 1052 (Lara, Mitchell)	SB 1143 (Leno)	"AYE" Votes for kids	Raw "AYE" Vote %*	Modified "AYE" Vote %**	LEGISLATOR*
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	28	93%	93%	Cooley
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	27	90%	90%	Cooper
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Dababneh
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	20	67%	67%	Dahle
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	27	90%	90%	Daly
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	28	93%	93%	Dodd
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	28	93%	93%	Eggman
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	27	90%	90%	Frazier
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	14	47%	47%	Gaines, B.
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	21	70%	70%	Gallagher
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Garcia, C.
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Garcia, E.
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	26	87%	87%	Gatto
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Gipson
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Gomez
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Gonzalez
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	28	93%	93%	Gordon
		*	*	*	*	*		e	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	26	87%	93%	Gray
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	19	63%	63%	Grove
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	22	73%	73%	Hadley
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	15	50%	50%	Harper
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	23	77%	77%	Hernandez
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Holden
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	28	93%	93%	Irwin
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	19	63%	63%	Jones
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Jones-Sawyer
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	22	73%	73%	Kim
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	27	90%	90%	Lackey
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Levine
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	24	80%	80%	Linder
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Lopez
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Low
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	26	87%	87%	Maienschein
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	21	70%	70%	Mathis
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	18	60%	60%	Mayes
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	McCarthy
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Medina
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	18	60%	62%	Melendez
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Mullin
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Nazarian
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	18	60%	60%	Obernolte
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	O'Donnell
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	20	67%	67%	Olsen
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	14	47%	47%	Patterson
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Quirk
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Rendon
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Ridley-Thomas
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	28	93%	93%	Rodriguez
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	27	90%	90%	Salas
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Santiago
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	20	67%	67%	Steinorth
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Stone, M.
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Thurmond
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Ting
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	20	67%	67%	Wagner
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	20	67%	67%	Waldron
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Weber
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	24	80%	80%	Wilk
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	26	87%	87%	Williams
		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	29	97%	97%	Wood

*The raw "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by 30. Although 31 bills are displayed, only 30 bills are applicable to each legislator.

** The modified "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by the number of votes that took place on days when the legislator did not have an excused absence, except with regard to bills for which the floor vote was close (see Methodology).



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