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Children's Legislative Report Card

Children's Advocacy Institute

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1-1-2015

## 2015 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: 2015**

Dear Californians,

This *Report Card* reflects the grades attributed to California legislators for their votes on child-related legislation during 2015, the first 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—an Assembly bill that was killed in the Suspense File of the Assembly Appropriations Committee, and a Senate bill that was killed in the Suspense File of the Senate Appropriations Committee. For those measures, all legislators in the house of origin received “no” votes, reflecting the fact that they allowed the bill to die in the Suspense File without an affirmative vote.

For reasons set forth in the Methodology section, we are also indicating each legislator's “aye” vote percentage excluding the legislator's excused absences on bills where the floor 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 percentage is provided to the extent the reader feels that personal factors necessitating an excused absence properly influence a judgment on the performance of legislators.

This *Report Card* is intended to educate and inform you of your legislators' actions on a selection of bills that would have benefited children if enacted. 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

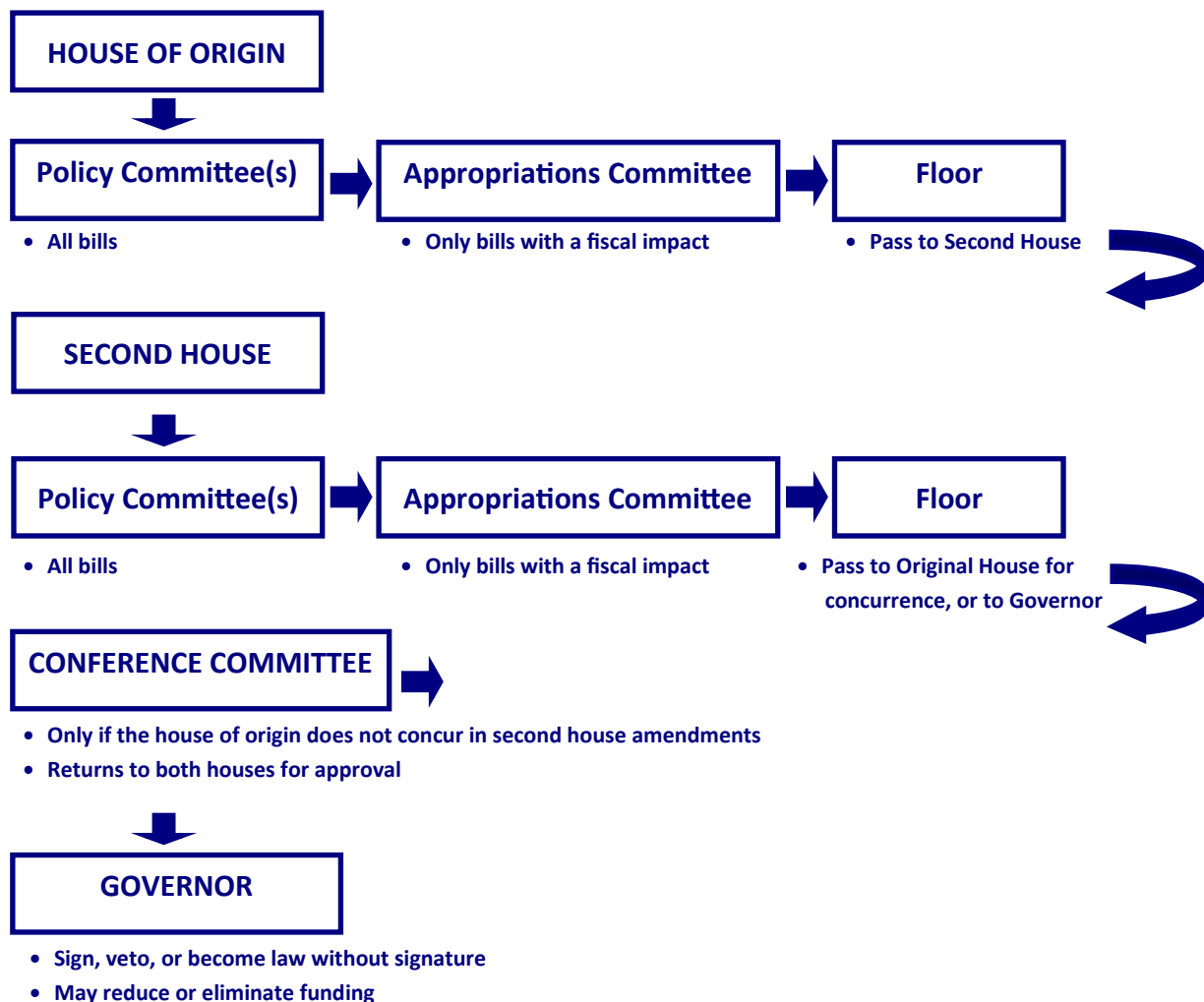


## A Primer

# 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.



# 2015 Subjects Graded

## Child Welfare / Child Protection / Foster Care

**AB 217 (Maienschein)** requires the Dependency Court to inform a minor, if the minor is present at the hearing, of his or her right to address the Court and participate in the hearing. *This bill was signed by the Governor on July 2 (Chapter 36, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 224 (Jones-Sawyer)** requires the State Department of Education, in consultation with the California Foster Youth Education Task Force, to develop a standardized notice of the educational rights of foster children, as specified, and to make the notice available on its Internet Web site. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 7 (Chapter 554, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 260 (Lopez)** provides support and protections for parenting minor and nonminor dependents. Among other things, it requires a party seeking foster care placement of a child with one or both parents who were minors when the child was born to demonstrate that reasonable efforts have been made to provide services aimed at preventing the removal of the child and that these efforts were unsuccessful. It would also require that foster care placements support the preservation of the family unit and refer minor parents or nonminor dependent parent to services to prevent, whenever possible, the filing of a petition to declare the child a dependent of the juvenile court. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 6 (Chapter 511, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 592 (Stone)** authorizes the State Department of Social Services to provide to a person who was previously adjudged a dependent or ward of the juvenile court, was placed in foster care, and whose dependency or wardship has been dismissed, upon request by that person, the information included in the proof of dependency or wardship document, as specified, or any information necessary to provide verification that the person was formerly a dependent or ward of the juvenile court and placed in foster care. *This bill was signed by the Governor on August 17 (Chapter 215, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 854 (Weber)** restructures the existing Foster Youth Services (FYS) program by shifting the primary function from direct services to coordination, and allows program funds to be used to support all students in foster care, irrespective of placement. For example, this bill establishes the Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program to coordinate and ensure that local educational agencies are providing services to foster youth pupils pursuant to a coordinating plan with the purpose of ensuring positive educational outcomes. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 11 (Chapter 781, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 900 (Levine)** allows for guardianships for youth from ages 18 until 21 who may qualify for federal Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS). This bill also authorizes a court to extend a guardianship of the person of a ward beyond 18 years of age, as specified, if the ward so requests or consents. The bill provides that a guardianship of the person terminates after the ward attains majority unless the ward consents to, or requests the extension of, the guardianship of the person until he or she is 21 years of age, as specified. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 9 (Chapter 694, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 1166 (Bloom)** allows students in foster care and those who are homeless to be eligible for the exemption from local graduation requirements even if they are not notified of this right within 30 days of enrollment, and allows homeless students to be exempt even if they are no longer homeless or if they transfer to another school or district. *This bill was signed by the Governor on August 11 (Chapter 171, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 1228 (Gipson)** extends priority for housing at the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges to homeless youth, and requests campuses to develop plans to ensure that homeless and foster youth have housing during breaks. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 7 (Chapter 571, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 1416 (Dababneh)** would have required DSS, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to establish a foster parent evaluation system. Among other things, the bill would have required the foster parent evaluation process to include a process for foster youth over the age of 12 and nonminor dependents to provide feedback on the quality of care received, as specified, and the development of an evaluation tool in partnership with current and former foster youth and their caregivers that allows youth to give feedback on a number of factors. The bill also would have required DSS, in consultation with specified caregivers, to consider how information gathered from the evaluations can inform recruitment, training, and retention of high-quality foster parents. *This bill was killed without a public vote in the Assembly Appropriations Committee's suspense file.*

**SB 68 (Liu)** requires the court in making its determination whether to return a child, who was removed from his or her parent's custody, back to the physical custody of his or her parents, to take into account the particular barriers to a minor parent or nonminor dependent parent. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 9 (Chapter 284, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 174 (Wolk)** would have required DSS to implement a two-year pilot project in the counties of Sacramento and Yolo for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of crisis nurseries in lowering the incidence of child abuse in those counties. This bill would have required DSS to conduct a study based on the pilot and report the results to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2017. *This bill was killed without a public vote in the Senate Appropriations Committee's suspense file.*

**SB 238 (Mitchell)** requires certification and training programs for foster parents, child welfare social workers, group home administrators, public health nurses, dependency court judges and court appointed counsel to include training on psychotropic medication, trauma, and behavioral health, as specified, for children receiving child welfare services. This bill requires the Judicial Council to amend and adopt rules of court and develop appropriate forms pertaining to the authorization of psychotropic medication for foster youth, on or before July 1, 2016. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 6 (Chapter 534, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 319 (Beall)** expands the duties of the foster care public health nurse to include monitoring and oversight of the administration of psychotropic medication to foster children, as specified. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 6 (Chapter 535, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 484 (Beall)** requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to establish a methodology for identifying group homes that have levels of psychotropic drug utilization warranting additional review, and to inspect identified facilities at least once a year, as specified. Additionally, this bill permits CDSS to share information and observations with the facility and to require the facility to submit a plan within 30 days to address identified risks, as specified. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 6 (Chapter 540, Statutes of 2015).*

## Health & Safety

**AB 53 (C. Garcia)** requires a parent, legal guardian, or the driver of a motor vehicle to properly secure a child who is under 2 years of age in an appropriate rear-facing child passenger restraint system, unless the child weighs 40 or more pounds or is 40 or more inches in height. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 21 (Chapter 292, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 216 (C. Garcia)** makes it unlawful for a person to sell or otherwise furnish any device intended to deliver a nonnicotine product in a vapor state, to be directly inhaled by the user, to a person under 18 years of age or under 21 years of age, as specified. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 11 (Chapter 769, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 277 (Pan)** eliminates the personal belief exemption from the requirement that children receive vaccines for certain infectious diseases prior to being admitted to any public or private elementary or secondary school or daycare center. *This bill was signed by the Governor on June 30 (Chapter 35, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 334 (Leyva)** would have prohibited drinking water that does not meet the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water standards for lead from being provided at a school facility; would have required schools that have lead-containing plumbing components to flush all drinking water sources at the beginning of each school day; and would have deleted the authority for school district governing boards to adopt a resolution stating that it is unable to comply with the requirement to provide access to free, fresh drinking water during meal times in the food service areas. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on October 9, 2015.*

## Preschool Education

**AB 47 (McCarthy)** would have established the Preschool for All Act of 2015 and required, on or before June 30, 2018, all eligible children who are not enrolled in transitional kindergarten to have access to the California State Preschool Program the year before they enter kindergarten, if their parents wish to enroll them and contingent upon the appropriation of sufficient funding in the annual Budget Act for this purpose. Among other things, the bill would have declared that studies have shown that high-quality preschool significantly improves children's school readiness and school performance, that quality preschool provides a return of \$15,000 for every child served, and that investment in high-quality preschool will result in savings in prison expenditures. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on October 9, 2015.*

## Postsecondary Education

**AB 573 (Medina)** would have provided financial and other assistance to students of Heald, Everest, and WyoTech campuses in California, which were owned by Corinthian Colleges, Inc. (CCI) and closed unlawfully on April 27, 2015. The bill would have restored up to two years of Cal Grant and National Guard Education Assistance awards for students who enrolled at Heald and received awards, were unable to complete their educational programs, and withdrew between July 1, 2014, and April 27, 2015. It also would have authorized a state agency that provides certification, registration, or licensure to, on a case-by-case basis, consider for certification, registration, or licensure students who were enrolled in a program of CCI and did not receive the required certification, registration, or licensure due to the closure of CCI. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on October 8, 2015.*

**AB 721 (Medina)** requires public, private, or independent institutions, except the California Community Colleges, to make available to the public upon request and in a prominent location on its Internet Web site within 12 months of a completed academic year, as defined, specified student loan debt statistics on graduates. The bill requires all public, private, and independent postsecondary institutions to provide students information concerning unused state and federal financial assistance including unused federal student loan moneys available to them before certifying their eligibility for private student loans and, if the institution does not participate in federal student loan programs, to inform students that they may be eligible for federal student loans at participating institutions and provide them information regarding Cal Grants and federal student aid. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 8 (Chapter 632, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 42 (Liu)** would have established the Office of Higher Education Performance and Accountability as the statewide postsecondary coordination and planning entity, outlined its responsibilities, functions and authorities, and established an advisory board to the office (comprised of legislative appointees) to examine and make recommendations regarding its functions and operations, and to review and comment on the office's recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on October 7, 2015.*

**SB 410 (Beall)** recharacterizes "graduates" as "on-time graduates" for purposes of a completion rate calculation, and redefines the term "graduate" for other purposes to mean an individual who has been awarded a degree or diploma. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 3 (Chapter 258, Statutes of 2015).*

## Child Care / Child Development

**AB 74 (Calderon)** would have required the State Department of Social Services (DSS) to conduct annual unannounced inspections of no less than 20% of those centers or homes on and after January 1, 2018, and until January 1, 2019. The bill would also have required, on and after January 1, 2018, and until January 1, 2019, DSS to inspect each center or home at least every 2 years. Beginning January 1, 2019, the bill would have required DSS to conduct an annual unannounced inspection of each child day care center or family day care home. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 30, 2015.*

**AB 1207 (Lopez)** requires a child day care licensee applicant to take training in the duties of mandated reporters under the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act as a condition of licensure, and requires child day care administrators and employees to take mandated reporter training on or before March 30, 2018, providers, and requires renewal mandated reporter training every three years. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 1 (Chapter 414, Statutes of 2015).*

## Homeless Youth

**AB 982 (Eggman)** expands the list of entities that can identify a child in need to include a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths, a Head Start program, or a transitional shelter, and expands the list of children to be identified to include a homeless child. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 7 (Chapter 567, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 252 (Leno)** prohibits a fee from being charged to homeless youth for the high school proficiency exam and the high school equivalency tests. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30 (Chapter 384, Statutes of 2015).*

**SB 445 (Liu).** Although the federal McKinney-Vento Act provides homeless students with the right to remain in the school of origin for the duration of homelessness, it does not extend the school of origin provisions to affect schools in the feeder pattern (e.g., homeless students may continue to attend their middle school but not the high school into which those middle school students typically matriculate). This bill exceeds the provisions of the McKinney-Vento Act by including feeder schools and allowing homeless students to remain in the school of origin (or matriculate to the feeder school) even if the student is no longer homeless. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 9 (Chapter 289, Statutes of 2015).*

## Juvenile Justice

**AB 424 (Beth Gaines)** authorizes the appointment of a court appointed special advocate (CASA) in a juvenile delinquency proceeding, and provides that a CASA shall be considered court personnel for purposes of inspecting the case file of a dependent child or ward of the juvenile court. *This bill was signed by the Governor on July 13 (Chapter 71, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 666 (Stone)** requires records in the custody of law enforcement agencies, the probation department, or the Department of Justice, to also be sealed, in a case where a court has ordered a juvenile's records to be sealed. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30 (Chapter 368, Statutes of 2015).*

**AB 703 (Bloom)** establishes specific requirements for attorneys appointed to represent minors in the juvenile justice system such as to have sufficient contact with the minor to establish and maintain a meaningful and professional attorney-client relationship, including in the post dispositional phase of the proceedings. It also requires the Judicial Council to establish minimum hours of training and education necessary in order to be appointed as counsel in delinquency proceedings by July 1, 2016, as specified. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30 (Chapter 369, Statutes of 2015).*



# 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.



# 2015 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

	LEGISLATOR*	Child Welfare / Foster Care / Child Protection										Health & Safety						Preschool Education		
		AB 217	AB 224	AB 260	AB 592	AB 854	AB 900	AB 1166	AB 1228	AB 1416	SB 68	SB 174	SB 238	SB 319	SB 484	AB 53	AB 216	SB 277	SB 334	AB 47
SENATORS	Allen	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Anderson	★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	✖
	Bates	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖
	Beall	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Berryhill	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖
	Block	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Cannella	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	de Leon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Fuller	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★
	Gaines	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	✖
	Galgiani	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Glazer	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hall	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hancock	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hernandez	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hertzberg	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hill	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Hueso	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	Huff	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖
	Jackson	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Lara	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★
	Leno	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Leyva	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	Liu	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	McGuire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mendoza	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Mitchell	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Monning	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Moorlach	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	
Morrell	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	✖	
Nguyen	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	
Nielsen	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	✖	✖	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	
Pan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Pavley	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Roth	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	
Runner	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	✖	
Stone	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖		★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	
Vidak	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	
Wieckowski	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wolk	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	
ASSEMBLYMEMBERS	Achadjian	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	Alejo	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Allen, T.	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★
	Atkins	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★
	Baker	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bigelow	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★
	Bloom	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bonilla	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Bonta	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Brough	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★
	Brown	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	Burke	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	Calderon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Campos	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chang	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★
	Chau	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chavez	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖	★	★	✖	✖	★
	Chiu	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chu	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★

<sup>1</sup> Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2015.



# 2015 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

	Postsecondary Education	AB 573	AB 721	SB 42	SB 410	Child Care / Child Development	AB 74	AB 1207	Homeless Youth	AB 982	SB 252	SB 445	Juvenile Justice	AB 424	AB 666	AB 703	"AYE" Votes for kids	Raw "AYE" Vote %*	Modified "AYE" Vote %**	LEGISLATOR*
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Allen
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	22	73%	76%	Anderson
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	24	80%	80%	Bates
		✖	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		✖	★	★	27	90%	90%	Beall
		★	★	★	★		★	★		✖	★	★		★	✖	✖	23	77%	77%	Berryhill
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Block
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	27	90%	90%	Cannella
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	de Leon
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	22	73%	73%	Fuller
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	23	77%	77%	Gaines
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	28	93%	93%	Galgiani
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Glazer
		★	★	★	✖		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Hall
		✖	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Hancock
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Hernandez
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Hertzberg
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Hill
		✖	★	★	★		★	★		★	✖	★		★	★	★	25	83%	83%	Hueso
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	23	77%	77%	Huff
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Jackson
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	90%	Lara
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Leno
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Leyva
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Liu
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	McGuire
		✖	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	27	90%	93%	Mendoza
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Mitchell
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Monning
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	24	80%	80%	Moorlach
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	21	70%	70%	Morrell
		★	★	★	✖		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	26	87%	87%	Nguyen
		★	★	★	★		★	★		✖	★	★		★	✖	✖	21	70%	70%	Nielsen
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Pan
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Pavley
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	27	90%	90%	Roth
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		e	✖	✖	20	67%	71%	Runner
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	24	80%	80%	Stone
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	✖	26	87%	87%	Vidak
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	✖	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Wieckowski
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		e	★	★	26	87%	90%	Wolk
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	26	87%	87%	Achadjian
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	✖	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Alejo
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	24	80%	80%	Allen, T.
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	97%	Atkins
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	28	93%	93%	Baker
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	25	83%	83%	Bigelow
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Bloom
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Bonilla
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Bonta
		★	✖	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	22	73%	76%	Brough
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Brown
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Burke
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Calderon
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		e	★	e	27	90%	96%	Campos
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	27	90%	90%	Chang
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Chau
		★	★	e	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	✖	★	21	70%	84%	Chavez
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Chiu
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	e		★	★	★	26	87%	93%	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).



# 2015 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATOR*	Child Welfare / Foster Care / Child Protection																Health & Safety				Preschool Education	
	AB217	AB224	AB260	AB592	AB854	AB900	AB1166	AB1228	AB1416	SB68	SB174	SB238	SB319	SB484	AB53	AB216	SB277	SB334	AB47			
Cooley	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Cooper	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Dababneh	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Dahle	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Daly	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Dodd	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Eggman	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Frazier	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Gaines, B.	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	✖			
Gallagher	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	★			
Garcia, C.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Garcia, E.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Gatto	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Gipson	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	★			
Gomez	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Gonzalez	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Gordon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Gray	✖	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Grove	★	★	★	★	★	✖	✖	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	✖	✖	★	✖			
Hadley	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Harper	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			
Hernandez	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Holden	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Irwin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Jones	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	✖			
Jones-Sawyer	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Kim	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	★	★	★			
Lackey	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Levine	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Linder	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Lopez	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Low	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Maienschein	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Mathis	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	✖			
Mayes	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	★			
McCarty	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Medina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Melendez	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖			
Mullin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Nazarian	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Obernolte	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	✖			
O'Donnell	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Olsen	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	★			
Patterson	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Perea	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Quirk	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Rendon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Ridley-Thomas	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Rodriguez	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Salas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Santiago	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Steinorth	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Stone, M.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Thurmond	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Ting	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Wagner	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	✖			
Waldron	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★			
Weber	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Wilk	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	✖	★	✖	★	★			
Williams	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	✖	★	✖			
Wood	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	✖	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			

<sup>1</sup> Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2015.



# 2015 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

	Postsecondary Education	AB 573	AB 721	SB 42	SB 410	Child Care / Child Development	AB 74	AB 1207	Homeless Youth	AB 982	SB 252	SB 445	Juvenile Justice	AB 424	AB 666	AB 703	"AYE" Votes for kids	Raw "AYE" Vote %*	Modified "AYE" Vote %**	LEGISLATOR*
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Cooley
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	97%	Cooper
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Dababneh
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	25	83%	83%	Dahle
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Daly
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Dodd
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Eggman
		★	e	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	97%	Frazier
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	✖	21	70%	70%	Gaines, B.
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	25	83%	83%	Gallagher
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Garcia, C.
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Garcia, E.
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Gatto
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Gipson
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Gomez
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Gonzalez
		★	★	★	e		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	97%	Gordon
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	27	90%	93%	Gray
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	22	73%	76%	Grove
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	27	90%	90%	Hadley
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	21	70%	70%	Harper
		★	★	★	★		★	★		✖	★	★		★	★	★	27	90%	90%	Hernandez
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Holden
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Irwin
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	23	77%	77%	Jones
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	✖	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Jones-Sawyer
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Kim
		★	★	★	★		✖	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Lackey
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Levine
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Linder
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Lopez
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Low
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Maicenschein
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	24	80%	80%	Mathis
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	24	80%	80%	Mayes
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	McCarty
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Medina
		★	★	✖	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	24	80%	80%	Melendez
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Mullin
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Nazarian
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	24	80%	80%	Obernalte
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	O'Donnell
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	25	83%	83%	Olsen
		★	✖	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	25	83%	83%	Patterson
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	27	90%	90%	Perea
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Quirk
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Rendon
		★	★	★	★		✖	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Ridley-Thomas
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	28	93%	93%	Rodriguez
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		e	★	★	27	90%	93%	Salas
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Santiago
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Steinorth
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Stone, M.
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Thurmond
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Ting
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	24	80%	80%	Wagner
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	26	87%	87%	Waldron
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	29	97%	97%	Weber
		★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	25	83%	83%	Wilk
		e	★	★	★		★	e		★	★	★		★	★	★	24	80%	89%	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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The Children's Advocacy Institute is part of the  
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