

# CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2017-18**

**REPORT CARD TERM: 2017**

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 2017, the first year of the 2017–18 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

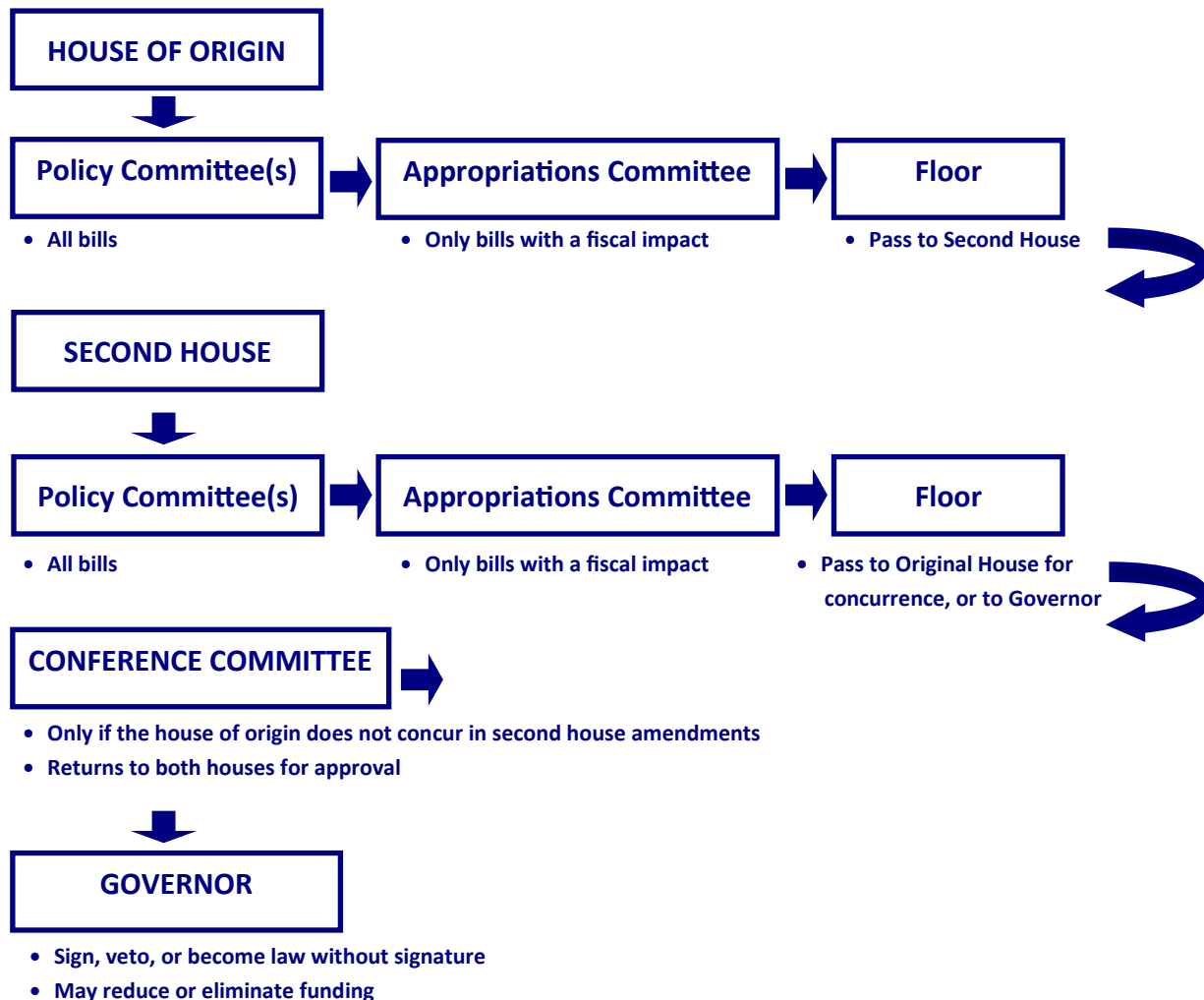


## A Primer

# 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.



2017

# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

2017 was the year it got done. It wasn't and isn't enough. It is about two-thirds of what is minimally and morally required. But, after seven years of bitter setbacks that include a terrible Ninth Circuit decision and two midnight legislative reversals, last year marked the year California finally allocated 33 million dollars to reduce the grotesque and inhumane caseloads of the heroic lawyers who are the champions of abused, frightened, and lonely children being raised in a sprawling foster care bureaucracy.

The saga of how this got done and why it took so long is an allegory for what broadly ails our money-worshipping politics and why child advocates, to win, must be unafraid to use the tools used successfully by every other similarly money-poor but morally-rich cause:

- relentless public pressure as a substitute for the private influence of wealth;
- truth-tethered vehemence;
- a willingness to lose;
- a willingness to risk making the powerful uncomfortable—and even angry—based not on personal attacks about invisible motives but based solely on observable verbs knowing that if they get angry at you for that, then that's their problem and it does not relieve you of your obligation to press on;
- uncompromising, moral-centered speech plussed with flexibility in legislative execution;
- an appreciation—even joy—about yesterday's foes becoming today's champions; and
- maybe the greatest impelling force of all: taking failure personally.

But, what is the “it” that “got done?” Caseloads that were averaging a hideous 300 to 400 children per lawyer in some afflicted counties will now, with this funding, be functionally capped at 188, a ceiling identified as the tenable maximum by the Judicial Council.

This is still nearly one hundred percent too high. Experts say the maximum should be 100 child clients per lawyer. We have more work to do.

Yet, make no mistake about it—reducing caseloads of lawyers throughout the state will and, by all accounts from the field, is, dramatically improving the ability of lawyers to do their jobs and represent these children in the legal proceedings that decide everything about their lives: with whom they will live, whether they will see treasured brothers and sisters, what school they will attend, what drugs they will be forced to take, etc. You name it—it is decided in a judicial setting for these children.

Just some of the twists and turns over the last seven years include:

- Our greatest foe—the Judicial Council, that for decades shortchanged these lawyers in favor of such priorities as a half-billion IT system that collapsed and was never deployed, the same Council which, when we sued them on the issue, repugnantly argued that children had no right to counsel—became with new leadership at the Chief Justice level our greatest champion, powerfully making the case for these funds in the press and in the Legislature, and elevating the funds to one of its top budget asks.
- Twice late at night having the Legislature’s Budget Conference Committee yank the funding, even though it was not a Conference item.
- The timely volunteer work of corporate lobbyists and PR firms and a former foster youth now lawyer, Miles Cooley.
- An unorthodox strategy of focusing almost entirely on ginning up outside pressure on Legislators.
- The relentless efforts of our leading editorial newspaper advocates, especially Dan Moran at the Sacramento Bee and John Diaz and Caille Milner at the San Francisco Chronicle.
- And, perhaps most importantly, the elevation of the Legislature’s bravest voice, Senator Holly Mitchell, as Chair of the Senate’s Budget Committee.

It shouldn’t have taken so long. It should be more money. We should not have had to sue our State’s own Supreme Court and Judicial Council as a desperate gambit to get them to do what they should have done on their own. Legislators should not have had to be all-but shamed publicly into making these children and their champions a priority.

Our politics shouldn’t be like this. It is. It always has been, to some degree. It always will be, to some degree. Advocacy for the public interest should not be needed at all, by definition.

2017 shows how badly it is needed and how it gets done.

# 2017 Subjects Graded

## Child Welfare / Child Protection / Foster Care

**AB 97 (Ting)**, among other things, allocates an additional \$22 million for court-appointed dependency counsel in order to decrease caseloads for attorneys representing children and families under the jurisdiction of the dependency court. *This bill was signed by the Governor on June 27, 2017 (Chapter 14, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 213 (Mitchell)** reduces unnecessary delays for relative placements for children in foster care and expands the availability of placements by repealing redundant state criminal history restrictions and streamlining the process by which a prospective caregiver's criminal history is reviewed. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 733, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 754 (Acosta)** would have created, until January 1, 2023, the California Foster Youth Enrichment Grant Program to provide grants to foster youth to participate in activities that enhance their skills, abilities, self-esteem, or overall well-being. Among other things, this bill would have required the Department of Social Services (DSS), by March 1, 2018, to convene a workgroup to develop an implementation plan to maximize the grant program's impact and specified that the workgroup be composed of members that represent the interests of foster youth; required DSS, by January 1, 2019, and upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Program; and required grants awarded to be no more than \$500 and to fund a program, service, product, or any directly related costs that provide skill development; academic or school related assistance; or recreational or social participation to a foster youth. *This bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee's suspense file (without a public vote).*

**AB 1371 (Stone)** requires that parenting foster youth and wards have an opportunity to consult with an attorney prior to relinquishing any custody of their children. This ensures that parenting youth have a full understanding of the terms and implications of a custody agreement. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 11, 2017 (Chapter 666, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 233 (Beall)** clarifies that caregivers have the right to access their foster child's current and most recent education records in order to help address their child's educational needs, monitor their academic progress, and ensure the child is receiving the educational services they need. SB 233 also provides a technical statutory alignment with the Rules of Court, requiring child welfare case plans to include necessary educational contact information in the child's health and education summary. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 15, 2017 (Chapter 829, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 1401 (Maienschein)** authorizes a court to issue a protective custody warrant without first filing a petition in the juvenile dependency court under specified conditions, including that there is a risk to the child's safety and no reasonable means to protect the child without removal. It requires any child taken into protective custody to immediately be delivered to a social worker who shall investigate the facts and circumstances of the case and attempt to maintain the child with the child's family through the provision of services. *This bill was signed by the Governor on September 23, 2017 (Chapter 262, Statutes of 2017).*

## Transition Age Foster Youth

**AB 766 (Friedman)** provides important support for minors who are accepted into college by enabling them to reside in the dorms while still getting the services and benefits of the foster care system. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 710, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 604 (Gipson)** removes technical barriers to participation in extended foster care by ensuring that youth who are in a temporary foster care placement order on their 18th birthday are able to be adjudicated a dependent after they turn 18, if doing so is in the best interest of the youth. In addition, the bill ensures that youth who anticipated receiving support until 21 through extended Kin-GAP or AAP are able to exercise their right to re-enter care if that guardian or adoptive parent ceases to support the youth after age 18. Currently, youth have the right to re-enter after a failed guardianship or adoption but only once the Kin-GAP or AAP benefits have been terminated. This creates a barrier to exercise the right to re-enter that is beyond the youth's control, since the funding goes to the individual who is no longer supporting the youth. AB 604 will allow youth to petition the court to re-enter regardless of whether the funding has terminated, permitting the youth to get before a judge who will make the final determination as to whether re-entry is appropriate. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 707, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 1567 (Holden)** requires the California Department of Social Services and county welfare departments to share relevant information regarding foster youth at a California State University and the California Community Colleges, and requires each campus to communicate eligibility for financial aid and campus supports with applicants and enrolled students who are current or former foster youth. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 13, 2017 (Chapter 763, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 12 (Beall)** requires the California Student Aid Commission to work with the California Department of Social Services to develop an automated system to verify a student's status as a foster youth for the purposes of processing applications for state or federal financial aid; expands the Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support Program from up to 10 community college districts to 20 community college districts; and requires the county child welfare case plan, for a youth who is at least 16 years of age, to identify the person who is to be responsible for assisting the youth with applications for postsecondary education and related financial aid. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 722, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 612 (Mitchell)** alters the Transitional Housing program guidelines for former and current foster youth by permitting adults to supervise youth without living onsite with them, and to allow nonminor dependents to live independently in an apartment or home, as specified. This bill expands educational qualifications for managers and caseworkers of transitional housing programs, as specified, and authorizes a home to be both certified under a foster family agency and licensed as a transitional placement facility. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 731, Statutes of 2017).*

## K-12 Education

**AB 699 (O'Donnell)** requires the Attorney General to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement at public schools, requires local educational agencies to adopt the model policies or equivalent policies, and provides education and support to immigrant students and their families. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 5, 2017 (Chapter 493, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 250 (Hertzberg)**, the Child Hunger Prevention and Fair Treatment Act of 2017, requires a local educational agency (LEA) to ensure that a pupil whose parent or guardian has unpaid school meal fees is not shamed, treated differently or served a meal that differs from what a pupil whose parent or guardian does not have unpaid school meal fees would receive under the LEA's policy; requires a LEA to attempt to directly certify a family for the free and reduced lunch program when a student has unpaid school meal fees and before the LEA notifies the parent or guardian within 10 days of reaching a negative balance; and prohibits school personnel from allowing any disciplinary action that is taken against the student to result in the denial or delay of a nutritionally adequate meal to that pupil. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 726, Statutes of 2017).*

## Postsecondary Education

**AB 19 (Santiago)** establishes the California College Promise, to be administered by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges which shall distribute funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to each community college meeting the specified requirements to be used to accomplish certain goals and waive the \$46 per unit fee for one academic year for first-time students. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 13, 2017 (Chapter 735, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 21 (Kalra)** requires the California State University, California Community Colleges and each Cal Grant eligible independent institution of higher education and requests the University of California to establish various policies and actions to be implemented by postsecondary institutions in California that safeguard against immigration enforcement activities on campuses. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 5, 2017 (Chapter 488, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 214 (Weber)** expresses the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to reduce the incidence of hunger and homelessness among college students in California. Among other things, the measure requires the California Student Aid Commission to notify Cal Grant recipients who qualify for participation in the CalFresh program; provides clarity to existing policies and definitions in order to simplify CalFresh administration for college students; and requires the California Department of Social Services to maintain a list of programs that provide a student potential eligibility for a CalFresh exemption if certain requirements are met. *This bill was signed by the Governor on July 24, 2017 (Chapter 134, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 1178 (Calderon)** requires, commencing with the 2018–19 award year, that each higher education institution (except the California Community Colleges), to the extent feasible, send an individualized letter to their students regarding information on their student loans, and specifies that if an institution is not able to provide a student with estimates, the institution shall inform the student in the letter that he/she may view his/her financial aid history via the National Student Loan Data System and must provide the Internet website link to the system. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 3, 2017 (Chapter 448, Statutes of 2017).*

## Child Care

**AB 273 (Aguiar-Curry).** The Child Care and Development Services Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer child care and development programs that offer a full range of services for eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age. Existing law establishes eligibility requirements and requires families to meet at least one requirement in each of two specified areas, including the area relating to why the family has a need for the child care service. This bill includes in the area relating to need, as a requirement that may be satisfied for purposes of eligibility, that the family needs the child care services because the parents are engaged in an educational program for English language learners or to attain a high school diploma or general educational development certificate. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 689, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 89 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review),** among other things, establishes the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children, commencing January 1, 2018. The bill authorizes county welfare departments to administer the bridge program and distribute vouchers, or payment, for child care services for an eligible child who is placed with an approved resource family, a licensed or certified foster family, or an approved relative or nonrelative extended family member, or who is the child of a young parent involved in the child welfare system. The bill requires, for counties that choose to participate, that county welfare departments determine eligibility for the bridge program and provide monthly payment either directly to the family or to the child care provider or provide a monthly voucher for child care, in an amount that is commensurate with the regional market rate, for up to 6 months following the child's initial placement, unless the child and family are able to access long-term, subsidized child care prior to the end of the 6-month period. The bill allows eligibility for a child care payment or voucher to be extended for 6 months, at the discretion of the county welfare department, if the child and family have been unable to access long-term, subsidized child care during the initial 6-month period. The bill requires that each child receiving a monthly child care payment or voucher be provided with a child care navigator, as specified, and would authorize the county to establish local priorities in the implementation of the bridge program. *This bill was signed by the Governor on June 27, 2017 (Chapter 24, Statutes of 2017).*

## Health, Safety & Well-Being

**AB 340 (Arambula)** requires that screening services provided under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Program include screening for trauma, defines trauma for the purpose of screening, and requires the Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the Department of Social Services, behavioral health experts, child welfare experts, and stakeholders, to adopt, employ and develop tools and protocols for the screening of children for trauma. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 12, 2017 (Chapter 700, Statutes of 2017).*

**AB 1316 (Quirk)** requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to revise its regulations for the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program to redefine the assessment of risks for the purposes of evaluating a child's risk for lead exposure, and requires CDPH to consider the most significant risk factors for childhood lead exposure, including, but not limited to, a child's time spent in a home, school, or building built before 1978, a child's proximity to a former lead or steel smelter or an industrial facility that historically emitted or currently emits lead, and a child's proximity to a freeway or heavily travelled roadway. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 5, 2017 (Chapter 507, Statutes of 2017).*



**SB 379 (Atkins)** requires the California Department of Education, in consultation with the State Dental Director and interested persons, to revise as necessary the standardized notification form for the oral health assessment requirement to include a section stating that, if a school or school district hosts a free oral health assessment event, a pupil will be given an oral health assessment unless the parent or legal guardian of the pupil opts out of the school site assessment. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 13, 2017 (Chapter 772, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 442 (Newman)** requires newly constructed or remodeled swimming pools at private single-family residences to incorporate at least two of seven specified drowning-prevention safety features, and also requires home inspections conducted as part of the transfer of a property with a pool to include an assessment of whether the pool is equipped with adequate safety features. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 11, 2017 (Chapter 670, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 504 (Wieckowski)** would have required the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to review existing scientific literature on the risks, if any, to children who consume synthetic food dyes, and to issue a report by July 1, 2019, on whether synthetic dyes adversely affect some children's behavior, and if so, what risk management options are available to the Legislature. *This bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee's suspense file (without a public vote).*

## Juvenile Justice

**AB 529 (M. Stone)** requires the sealing of records relating to dismissed or unsustained juvenile court petitions and relating to diversion and supervision programs, as specified. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 11, 2017 (Chapter 685, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 190 (Mitchell)** limits the authority of local agencies to assess and collect specified fees against families of persons subject to the juvenile delinquency system. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 11, 2017 (Chapter 678, Statutes of 2017).*

**SB 395 (Lara)** bill requires that a youth 15 years of age or younger consult with counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and before waiving any specified rights. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 11, 2017 (Chapter 681, Statutes of 2017).*

## Child Poverty

**AB 1520 (Burke)** establishes the Lifting Children and Families Out of Poverty Task Force for the purpose of submitting a report for the Legislature and the executive administration of the state that recommends future comprehensive strategies aimed at addressing deep child poverty and reducing child poverty in the state. *This bill was signed by the Governor on October 2, 2017 (Chapter 415, Statutes of 2017).*

# 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 “i.”

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 pull 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.legislature.ca.gov/>).

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





<sup>1</sup> *Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2017*

2017 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

Child Care	AB 273 (Aguilar-Curry)	SB 89 (Committee on Budget & Fiscal Review)	Health, Safety, & Well-Being	AB 340 (Arambula)	AB 1316 (Quirk)	SB 379 (Atkins)	SB 442 (Newman)	SB 504 (Wickowski)	Child Poverty	AB 1520 (Burke)	Juvenile Justice	AB 529 (M. Stone)	SB 190 (Mitchell)	SB 395 (Lara)	"AYE" Votes for kids	Raw "AYE" Vote %*	Modified "AYE" Vote %**	LEGISLATOR*
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Chu
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	25	93%	93%	Cooley
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		✘	✘	✘	23	85%	85%	Cooper
	★	★		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	20	74%	74%	Cunningham
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Dababneh
	★	★		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	16	59%	59%	Dahle
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Daly
	★	★		★	★	★	✘			★		★	★	★	24	89%	89%	Eggman
	★	★		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	★	✘	18	67%	67%	Flora
	★	✘		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	15	56%	56%	Fong
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	✘	24	89%	89%	Frazier
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Friedman
	★	✘		★	★	★	★			★		✘	✘	✘	16	59%	59%	Gallagher
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Garcia, C.
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	e	★	24	89%	96%	Garcia, E.
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	✘	25	93%	93%	Gipson
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	25	93%	93%	Gloria
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Gonzalez-Fletcher
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	✘	✘	24	89%	89%	Gray
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Grayson
	✘	✘		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	14	52%	52%	Harper
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Holden
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Irwin
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Jones-Sawyer
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Kalra
	★	✘		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	★	✘	17	63%	63%	Kiley
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		✘	★	✘	23	85%	85%	Lackey
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Levine
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Limon
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Low
	★	✘		★	★	★	★			★		✘	★	✘	22	81%	81%	Maienschein
	★	★		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	16	59%	59%	Mathis
	★	★		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	17	63%	63%	Mayes
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	McCarty
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Medina
	★	✘		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	15	56%	56%	Melendez
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Mullin
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		✘	★	✘	24	89%	89%	Muratsuchi
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	23	85%	85%	Nazarian
	★	✘		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	15	56%	56%	Oberholte
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	✘	25	93%	93%	O'Donnell
	★	✘		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	14	52%	52%	Patterson
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Quirk
	★	✘		★	★	★	★			★		✘	★	✘	23	85%	85%	Quirk-Silva
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Rendon
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Reyes
	★	★		★	★	★	✘			★		★	e	★	23	85%	92%	Ridley-Thomas
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	25	93%	93%	Rodriguez
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Rubio
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		✘	★	★	24	89%	89%	Salas
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Santiago
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		✘	✘	✘	21	78%	78%	Steinorth
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Stone, M.
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Thurmond
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Ting
	★	✘		★	★	★	✘			★		✘	✘	✘	15	56%	56%	Voepel
	★	✘		★	★	★	★			★		✘	✘	✘	18	67%	67%	Waldron
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Weber
	★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★	★	★	26	96%	96%	Wood

\*The raw "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by 27. Although 28 bills are displayed, only 27 bills are applicable to each legislator.

\*\* The modified "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by 27 minus the number of non-close votes that took place on days when the legislator had an excused absence (see Methodology).



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](mailto:info@caichildlaw.org)

**Website:** [www.caichildlaw.org](http://www.caichildlaw.org)

## CAI Staff

Robert C. Fellmeth *Executive Director*

Elisa Weichel *Administrative Director / Senior Staff Attorney*

Tina Calvert, *Executive Assistant*

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

Amy Harfeld *National Policy Director / Senior Staff Attorney*

Ed Howard *Senior Counsel*

Christina Riehl *Senior Staff Attorney (through 5/2017)*

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

© 2018 by the Children's Advocacy Institute

