

CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2017–18
REPORT CARD TERM: 2018

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 2018, the second 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

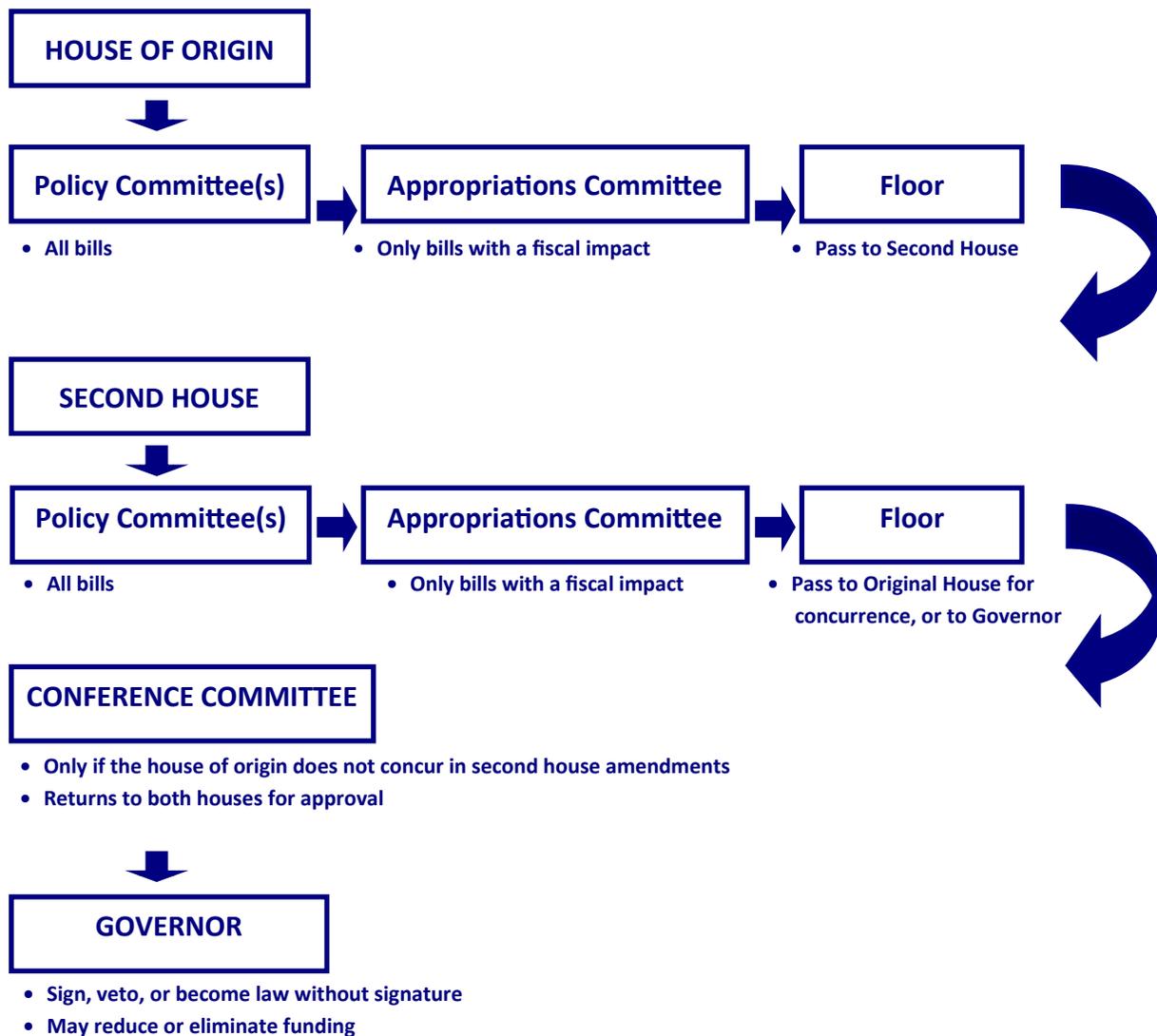


A Primer

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.



2018

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Looking back on 2018, we recall:

- Epic and horrific wildfires.
- Gravity (and common-sense) defying housing prices and epidemic-like spreading homelessness.
- Exacerbating public school achievement gaps.
- A welcome and falsely reassuring state budget surplus dependent upon a handful of gazillionaires and their high tech gimmickry.
- A sociopathic immigration policy of purposefully traumatizing and permanently damaging faultless babies and children to dissuade their parents from fleeing mass homicide and soul-shattering poverty.

Yes, 2018 was a big news year for California. But when it comes to what the year foreshadowed for the well-being of children, one story transcends them all: the disappearance of the California Republican Party, once not so long ago a powerhouse that made Presidents and Governors. This total collapse leaves California—the fifth largest economy on the planet—to be governed entirely by a single political party: Democrats.

Consider:

- 2018 was the third time in four years that higher taxes prevailed at the ballot box: Proposition 30's so-called millionaire's tax, its extension, and the defeat of the effort to repeal the gas tax.
- It had been more than a century since the California voters replaced a Democratic Governor with a Democratic Governor. We did just that. And, not just any Democratic Governor—but an unabashedly liberal, pro-labor, pro-single payer, San Francisco-based Governor.
- None of the GOP candidates running for statewide office won—and this amazingly is the third election cycle this has been so. The Republican brand is so toxic that Steven Poisner, the former Republican Insurance Commissioner, ran against a Latino Democrat as an Independent. He still lost, albeit narrowly.
- More humiliating, the Grand Old Party didn't even have a general election candidate running for the nation's loftiest chamber, the U.S. Senate. And even more humiliating, not a single Republican represents traditionally conservative Orange County in the House of Representatives. All seven seats are held by Democrats.
- The Chief Justice of California left the Republican Party. So did San Diego-area Assembly-member Brian Maienschein, who as a Republican barely won re-election against an unknown, poorly-funded opponent.
- The Democrats hold more than a supermajority in both houses of the California Legislature.

Much of this may be good news for California children. The supermajority (enough to raise taxes by a two-thirds vote) and the electorate's appetite to approve new taxes could portend more funding for children who have been historically underfunded owing to their political powerlessness—combined with the GOP theme of categorical taxation animus as a supervening litmus test. While Governor Brown deserves some thanks of a grateful state for his fiscal stewardship, his understandable zeal to prevent clumsy implementation of one-size-fits-all state programs has unwisely led child welfare to be unaccountably devolved to local governments who too often operate in insular cultures now unchecked and unobserved by virtually extinct local press. A more refined policy of some latitude as to the "how" but with clear statewide floors is preferable.

The Republican Party has been often misguided and overly solicitous of the superwealthy and, of course, manipulated by for-profit special interests. But it was the state GOP that most consistently held state government accountable for the efficient running of its programs. And although perhaps less responsive to billionaires, the legislators in the Democratic party in California and elsewhere are nevertheless too reluctant to challenge those who fund their campaigns; namely, trade associations, including labor and every trade imaginable. Indeed, the crucible for every state bill is "have you run it by the 'stakeholders'?" Children are not a powerful part of that process, nor is the critical examination of governmental efficacy.

For traditional GOP adherents, government was in the past not an enemy. What mattered was whether government cost-effectively achieved results. But in California, with the collapse of this wing of the GOP and the rise of anti-facts, jingoistic Trumpism to replace it, this traditional check is now absent. Indeed, the current national Republican Party has become a caricature of itself. Neither current nor historical Republicans, nor current Democrats, have adequately dealt with the essential corruption of government control by conflict-laden special interests, and national Republicans have brought unabashed and boastful corruption to unimaginable levels.

But at least historically, in terms of direct California governmental performance, it had been the state GOP most consistently holding state (and sometimes local) government accountable for the efficient running of government programs. So much could be done to help children if the Legislature simply fulfilled its role of oversight. Imagine if the success of government appointees was judged by how well foster children did when exiting the system? Imagine if we judged education on whether students in year three did better than in years two and one? Imagine if we judged juvenile justice on how many children suffered tragic recidivism?

This was the domain of Republicans. It is now the litmus for Democrats, who must show whether their rhetorical passion for children soars beyond the additional funding needed and will also include whether public money is wisely and effectively spent. For example, if the foster care system is lavishly funded because of welcome Democratic prioritization but continues to raise children who almost never graduate from college, become homeless at shameful rates, commit crimes, or become foster parents themselves, then Democrats should feel not one iota of moral superiority to so-called "starve the beast" Republicans who sought to reduce government through lack of adequate funding. A lack of proper funding benefiting children is morally reprehensible because it prevents morally acceptable child outcomes. A Democratic lack of zeal for ensuring that government funding works is just differently bad.

In today's California, when a child dies under the watch of child welfare officials, fails to graduate with basic competencies, is ripped off by a for-profit college, or suffers in silent agony because no adult in the foster care bureaucracy is their champion, Democrats alone must be held to answer for it.

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2018 Subjects Graded

Child Welfare / Child Protection / Foster Care

AB 1930 (M. Stone) adopts changes to further facilitate implementation of Continuum of Care Reform recommendations to better serve children and youth in California's child welfare services system. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 29, 2018 (Chapter 910, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2043 (Arambula) would have required, by January 1, 2020, and subject to appropriation, county child welfare, probation, and behavioral health agencies to establish county-based Family Urgent Response Systems for the provision of mobile crisis-response services to current or former foster youth and their caregivers, and, by that same date and subject to appropriation, required the Department of Social Services (DSS) to establish a statewide hotline, to be available 24 hours per day, seven days per week to respond to caregiver or youth calls when a crisis arises. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 27, 2018.

AB 2083 (Cooley) requires each county to develop a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to describe the roles and responsibilities of certain entities that serve youth in foster care who have experienced severe trauma, and instructs the Secretary of California Health and Human Services and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a joint interagency resolution team to implement and review aspects of the MOU. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 815, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2247 (Gipson) requires a social worker or placement agency to implement a placement preservation strategy prior to changing a dependent child's placement, and requires at least 14 days' written notice to be given prior to a placement change, except in instances where delayed placement or prior notice of a placement change would endanger a child's health or safety or where all specified parties have agreed to waive these requirements. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 22, 2018 (Chapter 674, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2302 (Baker) extends the statute of limitations in cases involving the failure to report an incident known or reasonably suspected by a mandated reporter to be sexual assault to five years, commencing on the date the offense occurred. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2018 (Chapter 943, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2337 (Gipson) expands the circumstances under which nonminor dependents under the age of 21 who was previously a dependent or delinquent child of the juvenile court may petition the court to assume dependency jurisdiction to include youth who would have received Kinship Guardian Assistance Program (Kin-GAP) payments were it not for the receipt of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or other aid from the federal Social Security Administration (SSA), and extends eligibility to Aid to Families with Dependent Children- Foster Care (AFDC-FC), adoption assistance payments (AAP), and Kin-GAP, to nonminor dependents who, but for the receipt of SSI benefits or other aid from the federal SSA, would have received benefits, under certain circumstances. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 19, 2018 (Chapter 539, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2792 (Calderon) clarifies that a prior finding of severe sexual abuse in the context of a juvenile dependency proceeding constitutes evidence of neglect or cruel treatment for the purposes of a separate proceeding to terminate parental rights. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 9, 2018 (Chapter 83, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2967 (Quick-Silva) requires each local registrar or county recorder to issue a certified record of live birth without a fee to any person who demonstrates that he or she is a youth who has been placed in foster care. Requires a county welfare agency that has relevant knowledge regarding the youth to verify that the youth has been placed in foster care. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 19, 2018 (Chapter 551, Statutes of 2018).

AB 3089 (Thurmond) authorizes the California Student Aid Commission to provide Chafee grant awards to students as long as they are not 26 years of age or older by July 1 of the award year, and, requires CSAC to annually report to the Legislature specified information regarding Chafee grant awards. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 20, 2018 (Chapter 594, Statutes of 2018).

SB 925 (Beall) requires the inclusion of the child or youth's Court Appointed Special Advocate, if one has been appointed, on the child and family team, unless the child or youth objects. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 20, 2018 (Chapter 151, Statutes of 2018).

SB 967 (Berryhill) prohibits the University of California and the California State University from charging mandatory tuition and fees to an undergraduate student who is a current or former foster youth. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 22, 2018 (Chapter 688, Statutes of 2018).

SB 1083 (Mitchell) makes certain changes to the resource family approval process related to foster family homes that have not yet been approved as resource family homes. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 29, 2018 (Chapter 935, Statutes of 2019).

Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

AB 1861 (Rodriguez) requires school districts to ensure that all pupils in grades 7–12 receive information on how social media and mobile device applications are used for human trafficking. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 807, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2034 (Kalra) requires that all operators of mass transit intercity passenger rail systems, light rail systems, and bus stations provide at least 20 minutes of training to their new and existing employees who may interact with, or come into contact with, a victim of human trafficking (HT) or who are likely to receive, in the course of their employment, a report from another employee about suspected HT, on recognizing the signs of HT and how to report suspected HT to the appropriate law enforcement agency by January 1, 2021. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 812, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2105 (Maienschein) creates enhanced civil penalties, tripling any existing statutory civil penalty and providing an alternative \$10,000 to \$50,000 fine if no civil penalty is provided by statute, for acts that constitute "commercial sexual exploitation" of a minor or nonminor dependent. This bill was signed by the Governor on August 20, 2018 (Chapter 166, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2207 (Eggman) makes legislative findings and declarations related to CSEC, the intersection between CSEC and the child welfare system, and the provision of services to these youth by the state, and places a deadline of Jan. 1, 2020, for DSS, in consultation with stakeholders, to develop model policies, procedures, and protocols to help counties achieve certain goals related to the CSEC victims receiving child welfare services. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2018 (Chapter 757, Statutes of 2018).

SB 1104 (Roth) requires school districts and charter schools to work with their schools serving students in any of grades 6-12 to identify methods of informing parents of human trafficking prevention resources, and requires schools to implement those methods by January 1, 2020. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 848, Statutes of 2018).

Immigration

AB 2090 (Gonzalez Fletcher) clarifies, in an effort to ensure that all eligible youth in California are able, when appropriate, to obtain state court findings so that they can apply for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status immigration relief, that, for the limited purpose of obtaining the necessary state court findings, a probate court may appoint a parent as guardian. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 209, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2642 (Levine) provides, in an effort to ensure that unaccompanied minors are able to apply for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status immigration relief, that a nonprofit charitable corporation not incorporated in this state may be appointed as the guardian of a minor if specified requirements are met, which include that (1) the nonprofit charitable corporation is licensed by this state to provide care for minors; (2) the nonprofit charitable corporation is contracted by the federal Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement to provide care and custody of the minor; and (3) the petition for guardianship is filed in connection with a petition to make the necessary findings regarding special immigrant juvenile status pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 155(b). This bill was signed by the Governor on July 16, 2018 (Chapter 103, Statutes of 2018).

SB 183 (Lara) provides that it is the policy of California to afford all persons, regardless of immigration status, equal rights and opportunities in the postsecondary educational institutions of the state. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2018 (Chapter 779, Statutes of 2018).

Privacy/Online Protection & Rights

AB 375 (Chau), the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, gives consumers the right to access their personal information that is collected by a business, the right to delete it, to know what personal information is collected, to know whether and what personal information is being sold or disclosed, to stop a business from selling their information, and to equal service and price. With regard to children and youth, the measure provides that a business shall not sell the personal information of consumers if the business has actual knowledge that the consumer is less than 16 years of age, unless the consumer, in the case of consumers between 13 and 16 years of age, or the consumer's parent or guardian, in the case of consumers who are less than 13 years of age, has affirmatively authorized the sale of the consumer's personal information. This bill was signed by the Governor on June 28, 2018 (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2448 (Gipson) provides for access to computer technology and the Internet for certain dependents and wards of the court under specified circumstances and for specific purposes. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2018 (Chapter 997, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2511 (Chau) requires, commencing on Jan. 1, 2020, notwithstanding any general term or condition, that a person or business that operates a business in California and seeks to sell certain products or services that are illegal to sell to a minor under state law, take reasonable steps to ensure that the purchaser is of legal age at the time of purchase or delivery, including, but not limited to, verifying the age of the purchaser. This bill provides that a business or person that violates these provisions is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$7,500 per violation in an action brought by a public prosecutor. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 28, 2018 (Chapter 872, Statutes of 2018).

Homeless Youth

SB 918 (Wiener) establishes the Homeless Youth Act of 2018 to better serve the state's homeless youth population and requires the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to take on additional related responsibilities that are focused on addressing the needs of youth experiencing homelessness. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 841, Statutes of 2018).

Nutrition

AB 1871 (Bonta) requires charter schools to provide low-income students with one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal each schoolday, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 18, 2018 (Chapter 480, Statutes of 2018).

Health & Safety

AB 11 (McCarty) would have required that screening services available under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment Program, consistent with federal law, include developmental screening services for individuals zero to three years of age, inclusive. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 21, 2018.

AB 1798 (Chu) requires all schoolbuses to be equipped with a passenger restraint system by July 1, 2035. This bill was signed by the Governor on August 27, 2018 (Chapter 206, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2122 (Reyes) would have required the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to prepare provider training guidelines, curriculum and resources to educate providers about childhood lead poisoning prevention, exposure risks, health effects, and sources of exposure; ensure Medi-Cal managed care plan providers comply with specified requirements, including meeting the standard of care for early and periodic screening when providing lead testing; and ensure that children in specified age groups receive blood lead screening tests. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 22, 2018.

AB 2370 (Holden) requires licensed child day care facilities to, upon enrolling any child, provide parents or guardians with certain written information related to the risks and effects of lead exposure and blood lead testing recommendations and requirements, and subjects certain child day care centers to certain requirements related to testing drinking water for lead contamination levels. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 22, 2018 (Chapter 676, Statutes of 2018).

AB 3077 (Caballero) allows a person under the age of 18 that is cited for not wearing a bicycle helmet to correct the violation within 120 days by proving they have a properly fitting helmet and by attending a bicycle safety course if one is available. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 18, 2018 (Chapter 502, Statutes of 2018).

SB 1041 (Leyva) requires the California Department of Public Health (DPH) to annually notify health care providers who perform periodic health assessments for children about, and requires those health care providers to inform parents and guardians about, the risks and effect of childhood lead exposure, and the requirement that children enrolled in Medi-Cal receive blood screening tests. This bill also requires DPH to include additional publicly releasable information about the number of children enrolled in Medi-Cal who have and have not received blood lead screening tests. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 22, 2018 (Chapter 690, Statutes of 2018).

Mental Health

AB 2022 (Chu) requires schools, as specified, to have at least one mental health professional for every 600 pupils by December 31, 2021. Among other things, the measure also requires the role of a mental health professional to include, but not be limited, to providing individual and small group counseling supports to individuals pupils as well as pupil groups to address social-emotional and mental health concerns; facilitating collaboration and coordination between school and community providers to support pupils and their families by assisting families in identifying and accessing additional mental health services within the community as needed; promoting positive school climate and culture through evidence-informed strategies and programs by collaborating with school staff to develop best practices for behavioral health management and classroom climate; and providing professional development to staff in diverse areas, including, but not limited to, behavior management strategies, mental health support training, trauma-informed practices, and professional self-care. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 18, 2018 (Chapter 484, Statutes of 2018).

SB 1004 (Wiener) requires the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC) to establish priorities for the use of Mental Health Services Act prevention and early intervention (PEI) funds, as specified, and to develop a statewide strategy for monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of PEI programs, as specified. The measure also requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the MHSOAC to establish priorities for the use of PEI funds that include, but are not limited to childhood trauma prevention and early intervention, as defined, to deal with the early origins of mental health needs, and outreach and engagement strategies that target secondary school and transition-age youth, with priority on partnerships with college mental health programs, among priorities. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 843, Statutes of 2018).

Education

AB 1858 (Calderon) requires, by January 1, 2020, each University of California, California State University, California Community Colleges campus, each independent institution of higher education, and each private postsecondary educational institution subject to the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009 that participates in federal financial aid or veterans financial aid programs to provide students with the Financial Aid Shopping Sheet developed by the U.S. Department of Education to inform admitted students or individuals who have been offered admission about financial aid award packages. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 22, 2018 (Chapter 671, Statutes of 2018).

AB 1961 (Choi) requires each institution of higher education with a physical presence in this state to separately list the cost of institutionally operated housing and meal plans on all websites and documents it provides to students for purposes of advertising or otherwise displaying such costs. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 10, 2018 (Chapter 314, Statutes of 2018).

AB 1974 (Gonzalez Fletcher) prohibits a student or former student, unless emancipated at the time the debt is incurred, from owing or being billed for a debt owed to a public school or school district; and prohibits a public school or school district from taking negative action against a student or former student because of a debt owed. The measure provides that these prohibitions shall not apply to debt owed as a result of vandalism or to cover the replacement cost of public school or school district books, supplies, or property loaned to a pupil that the pupil fails to return or that are willfully cut, defaced, or otherwise injured unless the pupil is homeless or a foster youth. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 20, 2018 (Chapter 577, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2121 (Caballero) extends to migrant students and students enrolled in newcomer programs certain rights regarding exemptions from local graduation requirements and acceptance of partial credit, and clarifies that these requirements apply to charter schools. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 20, 2018 (Chapter 581, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2657 (Weber) prohibits the use of restraint or seclusion on any student, except in specified circumstances; establishes parameters and procedures for situations in which restraint or seclusion may be used; requires data collection and reporting to the California Department of Education. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2018 (Chapter 998, Statutes of 2018).

AB 3022 (Gonzalez Fletcher) authorizes school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools to retroactively grant a high school diploma to a person who departed California against his or her will, and at the time of departure, was enrolled in grade 12 and was in good academic standing. The measure requires schools to consider any coursework that may have been completed by the pupil through online or virtual courses in considering whether to award a high school diploma to a pupil. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 26, 2018 (Chapter 772, Statutes of 2018).

SB 1471 (Hernandez) would have increased the total number of Competitive Cal Grant awards authorized from 25,750 to 30,000. This measure died in the Suspense File of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Child Care and Development

AB 60 (Santiago) would have stipulated that California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) Stage One and Stage Two child care may not be discontinued until it is confirmed that a family has transitioned to a subsequent stage of child care or is no longer eligible for that stage of child care and requires the sharing of certain information by county welfare departments aimed at reducing disruptions in child care services. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on September 30, 2018.

AB 605 (Mullin) requires the Department of Social Services to implement, through the adoption of regulations, a child care center license to serve infant, toddler, preschool, and schoolage children by January 1, 2021, and requires all day care centers to possess this license by January 1, 2024. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 20, 2018 (Chapter 574, Statutes of 2018).

AB 2960 (Thurmond) requires, subject to the availability of funding, the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop an online portal for California’s comprehensive child care and development services by June 30, 2022, and to convene a workgroup to evaluate and provide recommendations to the SPI on any necessary modifications or improvements to the portal, as specified, and requires the SPI to submit the Legislature a comprehensive plan for implementing the recommendation of the workgroup by January 1, 2021, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 27, 2018 (Chapter 829, Statutes of 2018).

Juvenile Justice

AB 1214 (M. Stone) revises the procedure to determine the mental competence of a juvenile charged with a crime. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2018 (Chapter 991, Statutes of 2018).

SB 439 (Mitchell) establishes 12 years of age as the minimum age for which the juvenile court has jurisdiction and may adjudge a person a ward of the court. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2018 (Chapter 1006, Statutes of 2018).

SB 1391 (Lara) repeals the authority of a prosecutor to make a motion to transfer a minor from juvenile court to adult criminal court if the minor was alleged to have committed certain serious offenses when he or she was 14 or 15 years old. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2018 (Chapter 1012, Statutes of 2018).

Children of Incarcerated Parents

AB 2250 (Thurmond) would have convened a working group within the Board of State and Community Corrections to develop a set of principles guiding policy and procedural decisions impacting children of incarcerated parents (CIPs) in the areas of corrections, education, mental health, and other general areas, as specified. The measure would have required the development of policy and procedural guidelines after examining the unique needs of CIPs which include, but are not limited to, all of the following: to be informed and protected from trauma when a parent is arrested; to be heard and respected in the process of determining the future of the child; to be considered when decisions are made regarding the child’s parents; to have the child’s physical, mental, and emotional needs prioritized; to be able to speak with, touch, and see the incarcerated parent; to be supported through local services and programs that are geared towards these children’s needs; to not be judged, labeled, or blamed for a parent’s incarceration; and to have a lifelong relationship with the incarcerated parent. Finally, the measure would have required the working group to make recommendations to the Legislature for potential revisions to state law. This bill died in the Suspense File of the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

How Legislators Were Graded

METHODOLOGY

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

Legislators are elected to do many important things but far and away the most important is the simplest: vote on bills. This is reflected in the very way our system is constituted. In our system, when a legislator is absent, 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 grades reflect the percentages of AYE votes each legislator cast on the bills presented.

The *Children’s Legislative Report Card* evaluates final floor votes on selected bills affecting children. When bills were amended in the second house, the concurrence vote in the house of origin was used to compute those legislators’ scores, so that comparing Senate and Assembly votes on the same bills will reflect votes on the same version of the bill. Exception: where a bill was held in the suspense file of the house of origin, legislators in that house receive the equivalent of a “NO” vote for failing to pull the 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.

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

2018 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATOR*	Child Welfare / Child Protection / Foster Care											Commercially Sexually Exploited Children				Immigration				Privacy/Online Protection & Rights				Homeless Youth		Nutrition		
	AB 1936 (M. Stone)	AB 2043 (Arambula)	AB 2083 (Cooley)	AB 2287 (Gipson)	AB 2302 (Baker)	AB 2337 (Gipson)	AB 2792 (Calkeron)	AB 2867 (Quirk-Sinra)	AB 3085 (Thurmond)	SB 925 (Beall)	SB 967 (Berryhill)	SB 1082 (Mitchell)	AB 1861 (Rodriguez)	AB 2034 (Ara)	AB 2105 (Mancoske)	AB 2207 (Eggman)	SB 1304 (Roth)	AB 2096 (Gonzalez Fletcher)	AB 2642 (Levine)	SB 383 (Lara)	AB 375 (Chau)	AB 2448 (Gipson)	AB 2511 (Chau)	SB 918 (Wuener)	AB 1872 (Ibama)			
Allen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Anderson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Atkins	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bates	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Beall	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Berryhill	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	
Bradford	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cannella	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chang	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
de León	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Delgado	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Dodd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Fuller	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Gaines	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Galgiani	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Glazer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hernandez	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hertzberg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hill	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hueso	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Jackson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lara	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Leyva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
McGuire	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Mitchell	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Monning	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Moorlach	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Morrell	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Nguyen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Nielsen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Pan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Portantino	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Roth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Skinner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Stern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Stone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Vidak	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wieckowski	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wiener	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wilk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Acosta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Aguar-Curry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Allen, T.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Arambula	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Baker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Berman	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bigelow	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bloom	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bonta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Brough	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Burke	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Caballero	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Calderon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Carrillo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Cervantes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chau	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chávez	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chiu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Choi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

¹ Assembly and Senate membership as of August 30, 2018

2018 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

Health & Safety										Mental Health										Education										Child Care & Development										Juvenile Justice										Children of Incarcerated Parents										"AYE" Votes	"AYE" Vote %*	LEGISLATOR*
AB 11 (McCarty)	AB 1798 (Chiu)	AB 2122 (Reyes)	AB 2376 (Holden)	AB 3077 (Caballero)	SB 1041 (Leyva)	AB 2022 (Chiu)	SB 1004 (Wiener)	AB 1858 (Cameron)	AB 1961 (Choi)	AB 1974 (Gonzalez Fletcher)	AB 2121 (Caballero)	AB 2657 (Weber)	AB 3022 (Gonzalez Fletcher)	SB 1471 (Hernandez)	AB 60 (Santigo)	AB 605 (Mullin)	AB 2966 (Thurmond)	AB 1234 (M. Stone)	SB 439 (Mitchell)	SB 1391 (Lara)	AB 2298 (Thurmond)																																									
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Allen																																					
*	e	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	74%	Anderson																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Atkins																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38	83%	Bates																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Beall																																					
e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	*	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	0	0%	Berryhill*																																						
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Bradford																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	87%	Cannella																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	87%	Chang																																					
*	x	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	89%	de León																																					
*	v	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	95%	Delgado																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Dodd																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	65%	Fuller																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	80%	Gaines																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	93%	Galgiani																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	93%	Glazer																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Hernandez																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Hertzberg																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Hill																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Hueso																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Jackson																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Lara																																					
*	*	x	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	93%	Leyva																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	McGuire																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Mitchell																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Monning																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	80%	Moorlach																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33	72%	Morrell																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	89%	Nguyen																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	80%	Nielsen																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Pan																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Portantino																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Roth																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Skinner																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Stern																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	80%	Stone																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	89%	Vidak																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Wieckowski																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Wiener																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	89%	Wilk																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	89%	Acosta																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	93%	Aguiar-Curry																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	65%	Allen, T.																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	93%	Arambula																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	89%	Baker																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Berman																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	76%	Bigelow																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Bloom																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Bonta																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33	72%	Brough																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Burke																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	91%	Caballero																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Calderon																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	96%	Carrillo																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	91%	Cervantes																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	93%	Chau																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	87%	Chávez																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	74%	Chen																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	98%	Chiu																																					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	70%	Choi																																					

*The "aye" vote percentage is calculated by dividing the number of "aye" votes by 46. Although 47 bills are displayed, only 46 bills are applicable to each legislator. For legislators whose seat was vacant when the floor vote took place, the number of bills is adjusted accordingly.

*Sen. Berryhill missed several floor votes due to illness.



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