

CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2001–02
REPORT CARD TERM: 2002 (Final Report)

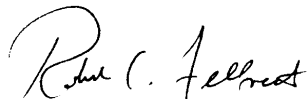
Dear Californians,

This *Report Card* reflects the grades attributed to California legislators for their votes on child-related legislation during the final year of the 2001–02 legislative session. The grades you will see reflect each legislator's votes on 25 bills that ran through policy and fiscal committees and achieved votes on the Assembly and Senate floors. That selection necessarily excludes bills killed in committee—including the large number terminated in the appropriations committees' "suspense files," without any public vote. Many of those bills were important for children—especially for the 110,000 foster children for whom the state functions as parent. The score also necessarily excludes votes on private responsibility or other legislation promoting the interests of children that might be a part of the minority Republican party's agenda—and which do not reach the floor of either house. Nevertheless, the final decision on a statute or appropriation remains relevant in judging commitment to children, whatever additional votes may not occur for us to count.

The \$23.6 billion budget shortfall in 2002–03—and the resulting cuts and enormous deferral of further cuts to 2003–04 and beyond—are of special concern. Although personal income for California adults continues to increase, investment in our children and their future has declined and will be cut by many billions more without decisive legislative intervention. Those legislators sitting on the appropriations and taxation (budget) committees have an opportunity to propose new revenues and budgets to hold children harmless. Leadership for children has been regrettably absent among most of these legislators. Any legislator sitting on a committee with tax/appropriations jurisdiction carries with the score below an implicit asterisk. Regardless of the scores below, such an asterisk signifies an "incomplete, but flunking" grade—such is the import of the budget decisions of this Legislature. These legislators should view early 2003 as a chance to take a make-up examination and revise their scores to a passing level. Given the "suspense file" elimination of so many bills for children without public vote, and the affirmative obligation to reduce special tax breaks reducing general fund resources for children (and to raise adequate revenue for respectable investment), we shall be separating out these legislators for grading—with negative attribution where children require affirmative acts and initiatives are not attempted and votes do not occur.

This *Report Card* is intended to educate and inform you of your legislators' progress on improving the status of and outcomes for children in this state. It cannot tell you all there is to know about your legislators. Accordingly, we urge you to communicate frequently with them so they know your expectations for California's children and for them.

Sincerely,



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

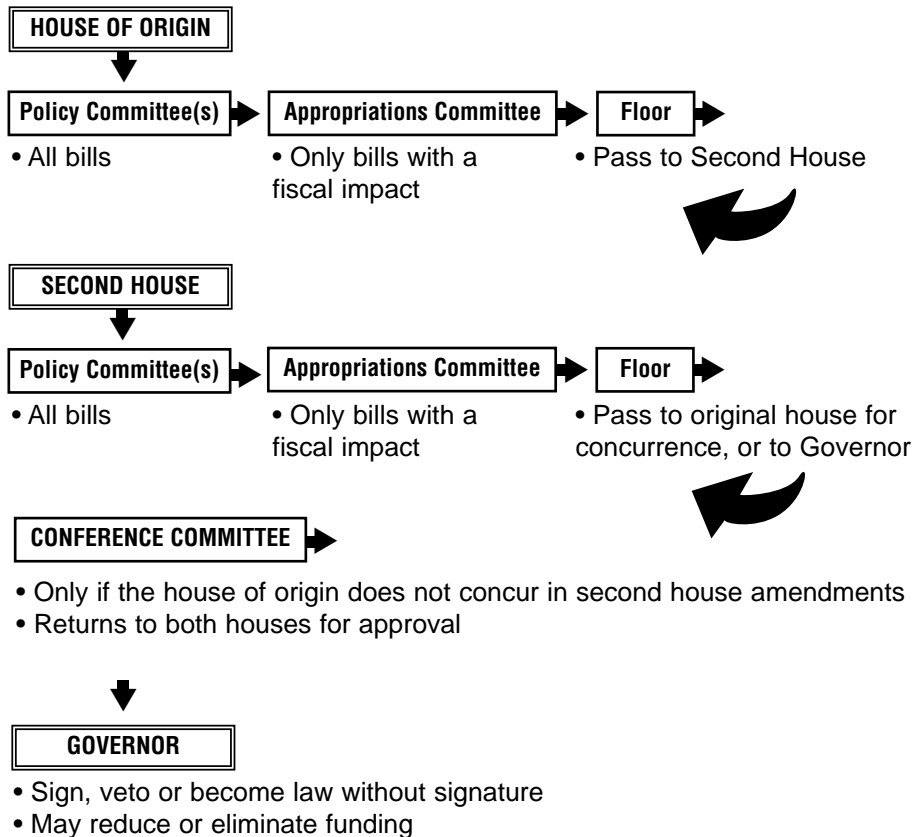


A Primer

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 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.



How the California Legislature Performed in 2002

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

During 2002, the second year of a two-year legislative cycle, most legislators were once again absorbed by a variety of matters unrelated to substantive children's issues. The state of California's economy and the Legislature's struggle to approve a state budget, the primary and November elections, the September 11th tragedy, and a series of child abductions dominated legislative discussions and action.

The Budget and the Legislature¹

Many current legislators who were not in office during the early 1990s (when the state last experienced a recession) faced a real learning curve. Because negative fiscal projections dominated most conversations, legislators were unable to focus on substantive, long-term issues. Knowing that the Governor would be unlikely to sign legislation with major cost implications, legislators placed such bills in the appropriations committees' "suspense files," where measures die a slow and unpublicized death. Many bills died in this way this year because the Governor again informally directed legislative leaders to limit the number of fiscal bills that would reach his desk.

The year started with January projections of a \$12 billion deficit, which quickly escalated to a more dire \$23.6 billion deficit in the May Revise. The 2002–03 budget, as enacted, guarantees a \$12–\$15 billion deficit in Fiscal Year 2003–04, with a minimum \$10 billion deficit each year for the next five years.

The budget approved by the Legislature was a disaster, and left many tough decisions to the Governor. Instead of demanding revenue enhancements to close the deficit, legislators enacted AB 593 (Oropeza), which encourages the Governor to make further cuts to the budget sent to his desk. The budget approved by the Legislature included no new taxes—rejecting the modest retraction of a recent vehicle license fee increase and cigarette taxes. The Legislature also refused a return to previous state tax rates on the wealthy and did not consider seriously alcohol taxation—where California's assessments are among the nation's lowest. The major revenue enhancement was a two-year delay in a recent corporate tax break—after which the benefit is sweetened enormously for future general fund reduction.

In 1991, when the state faced a \$12 billion shortfall, Republican Governor Pete Wilson increased taxes to make up one-half of it. However, notwithstanding the Democratic majority, this year's budget reduces investment in children substantially and moves forward enormous costs for future years. As a result, next year's budget process will be even more difficult, and portends yet deeper disinvestment in children. This "transfer forward" was accomplished through an array of accounting devices (e.g., paying the last month of 2002–03 bills in the first month of 2003–04, skipping one year in required contributions to state pension funds, taking all special fund monies and borrowing against them, etc.). The tobacco settlement money due the state over the next 22 years will be mostly used to pay for a \$4.5 billion bond for a single year of general fund relief—at a cost of \$7.9 billion including interest. Little of this money collected from tobacco for unfair competition in addicting children will be used for smoking prevention or de-addiction services.

1. For a detailed analysis of state spending for children, see the 650-page compilation of demographic and budget data in the *California Children's Budget 2002–03* at www.cachildlaw.org.

Other Issues Attracting the Legislature's Attention

February was a busy month for the Legislature. The deadline to submit legislative proposals was in late February and the March primary was held on March 5. One-third of the Assembly and one-half of the Senate seats were either up for election or reelection. A significant amount of staff time and resources were devoted to reelection efforts, which meant less time for the development of new measures and other legislative work.

More disturbing was the series of child abductions that took place during the summer. Although most of the child abductions featured prominently in the media lately have been stranger abductions, less than 10% of all child abductions are in fact committed by strangers; the vast majority of abductions are committed by immediate or extended family members and friends of the family. And the incidence of stranger abductions has declined over the last decade. However, because dramatic news stories and "Amber alerts" were compelling, the media made child abductions the central child safety issue of the session. The Legislature ignored other equally compelling child safety issues, and most suffered budget cuts. For example, the final budget approved by the Governor eliminated 500 child welfare services worker positions, thus crippling the ability of child protective service workers statewide to adequately respond to child abuse and neglect reports in a timely manner. In addition, the final budget reduced funding for the adoptions program by \$5.2 million, making it less likely that children in the foster care system will transition to a stable and loving environment. A 50% cut in funding for the Youth Crisis Line will significantly impact its ability to handle the over 25,000 calls per year from youth in distress.

Specific Child-Related Areas

Child Care

As he did last year, the Governor announced his intention this year to reform the state's child care system. In Spring 2000, he commissioned a report entitled *Child Care Fiscal Policy Analysis: Analyzing Options to Focus the State's Existing Resources to Serve the State's Neediest Families*, a fiscal analysis of the child care system. The report was released during the 2001 May Revise, apparently in an attempt to transform some of the policy recommendations into budgetary decisions. The Women's Legislative Caucus and other advocates, including the Children's Advocates Roundtable, fought the proposed changes, asserting that policy changes should not be made in the budget process and urging that all policy changes be considered and debated by the Legislature.

In January 2002, the Governor presented concrete policy proposals that were designed to utilize "existing resources" to "more efficiently serve the State's neediest families." The Governor contended that the current subsidized child care system is marred by equity problems—former welfare families are more likely to receive subsidized assistance than non-welfare families of the same income category. The Children's Advocacy Institute agrees there is an equity problem—all low-income families that are eligible for subsidized care are not receiving child care assistance because the state funds the system at a woefully inadequate rate.

The Governor's January 2002 budget proposal included draconian changes to the subsidized child care system—about 20,000 children who are currently served would have lost subsidies. The pending budget deficit and the Governor's insistence on reforming the system resulted in major policy proposals that would have been detrimental to California's low-income and working poor families. The reforms were

expected to result in savings of \$400 million in the five primary child care programs and would have been “reinvested” in additional child care spaces. Among the proposed changes, the following were the most detrimental:

Eligibility Changes

- Income eligibility reduced from the current 75% of the state median income (SMI) to 66% SMI for Bay Area counties, 63% SMI for other high cost counties, and 60% for those in other areas
- Elimination of services for 13-year-old children²

Reimbursement Limit Changes

- Reduction in reimbursement limits from the 93rd percentile of the regional market to the 75th percentile of the regional market for child care providers

Family Fee Changes

- Even the most low-income family would have to pay

Child advocates in Sacramento believe that the Governor tried to enlist a legislator to author his proposed child care reform proposal, but no such measure was introduced by the legislative deadline in February, and the Governor rescinded his proposal in the May Revise. Although the Governor ended up fully funding the subsidized child care system, he noted that new reforms would be reintroduced in his January 2003 budget proposal.

Education

The Governor’s January 2002 proposed budget completely eliminated the \$39 million Healthy Start program appropriation; this followed his unsuccessful November 2001 attempt to cut the program as part of his mid-year budget slashing. Healthy Start was created to serve children and families who attend schools where the majority of students enrolled are Medi-Cal or Healthy Families-eligible (*i.e.*, an income at or below 250% of the Federal Poverty Level). Healthy Start coordinates and integrates service delivery of tutoring, counseling, family support and parent education, prenatal and maternal health care, physical and mental health, education and after-school programs, substance abuse prevention and treatment, youth development and skills building, and community involvement.

Citing the budget deficit, the legislative budget committee chose to fund the program at a reduced \$19 million, sufficient to fund current grantees in the implementation phase but not provide for any new planning proposals. Interestingly, the Healthy Start program was one of the few social service programs not entertained for funds slashing by the Republican Caucus. Unfortunately, however, Governor Davis cut the program down to \$2 million in the final budget.

The Governor touted his support of the Before and After School Program by proposing a \$75 million increase in January, which was expected to serve an additional 79,000 school-age children. However, that \$75 million included (1) \$29.7 million that had been suspended mid-year, (2) the elimination of the Latch Key program and (3) funds from the reorganization of the child care system. The elimination of the Latch Key program was rescinded in the May Revise after major opposition by advocates and negative media attention. Over 6,000 school-age, low-income children would have been affected and most children would not have been able to access the Before and After School Program due to differences in criteria between the two programs.

Foster Care

Last year, foster care was declared to be the “number one legislative priority” of Assembly Democrats. The Legislature developed eleven proposals to reform the foster

2. The federal government funds child care subsidies up to the age of 12. California pays the full share of child care expenditures for 13-year-olds.

care system and committed to an increase of \$330 million over five years to fund the proposals. Unfortunately, by the end of the legislative session, few significant proposals remained on the table—most were either watered down or pegged as “fiscal” and therefore lost in the suspense file in one of the appropriations committees.

That trend continued in 2002. AB 1330 (Steinberg), a CAI-sponsored bill, would have increased the rates to foster family homes and made other much-needed changes to reform the foster care system. Because it was keyed as a fiscal bill, it remained in the suspense file for most of the legislative session, and was eventually amended to address a non-foster care issue.

In light of AB 1330’s fate, CAI focused its attention on AB 886 (Simitian) and SB 1677 (Alpert) (another CAI-sponsored bill). AB 886 requires the court to appoint a responsible adult to represent the educational needs of a child when parental rights are removed. SB 1677 appoints an education surrogate whenever a responsible adult is not identified and strengthens the duties of the surrogate parent. The bills work in conjunction with each other so that foster children have immediate access to special education and appropriate wrap-around services. Both of these bills were approved by the legislature and signed by the Governor.

Access to appropriate education and services has come to a critical juncture for foster children. Although 65% of children residing in group homes or licensed children’s institutions (LCI) are eligible for special education, only 15% have education surrogate parents authorized to ensure they receive appropriate educational services. While some parents or guardians may properly represent the needs of the foster child, most of the 18,416 group home/LCI children have become wards or dependents of the court because their parents are unable or unwilling to serve in this role. Group home and LCI children typically do not have a relative caretaker or foster parent who can act as a surrogate parent because education is often ignored as a factor when placing children in foster care.³ They are termed “the state’s most vulnerable and at-risk population”⁴ because 46% of group home children require special education but may not be getting it.⁵

Health Care

Opposing the Governor’s January proposal to eliminate the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP) required much time and energy from child advocates, as well as certain legislators. Over 1.1 million California children continue to be eligible for, but are not enrolled in, Medi-Cal or the Healthy Families Program. These children—as well as others who are not eligible for Medi-Cal or Healthy Families—rely on CHDP for primary and preventive care, including immunization, lead poison screenings, and well-child exams, as well as hearing, vision and dental screenings.⁶ CHDP serves as the final safety net for children in foster care and juvenile hall, undocumented children, and children who fall off of Medi-Cal due to administrative barriers.

By the May Revise, Governor Davis had rescinded his proposal and actually dedicated additional funds for a “CHDP Gateway” to enroll children receiving CHDP through a web-based program. Further, the CHDP program now proposes to pre-enroll children to Medi-Cal or Healthy Families, and makes them immediately eligi-

3. Children placed in a foster family home and/or with a foster family agency generally rely on a relative caretaker or the foster parent as the surrogate parent.

4. *Education of Foster Group Home Children, Whose Responsibility is it Anyway? Study of the Educational Placement of Children Residing in Group Homes.* (American Institute for Research, SRA Associates and the University of California at Berkeley Child Welfare Research Center, January 2001).

5. *Ibid.*, Abstract.

6. A substantial portion of children is served by CHDP while waiting to enroll in Medi-Cal and HFP. Other children include undocumented children, children who move on and off Medi-Cal or HFP, foster children who lack Medi-Cal cards yet require immediate health care, families who can not afford the HFP premiums and co-pays, and children in Juvenile Hall.

ble for up to two months for CHDP health assessments and for comprehensive care through Medi-Cal or Healthy Families. Although this was a victory for health care advocates, a more efficient proposal is to enroll all children in one comprehensive state health insurance program. Rather than making parents work through the maze of ten different public health programs, each with its own eligibility standards and enrollment procedures, the state could enroll all children in a state health insurance program and retroactively charge a small fee to families with an income over 300% FPL. Doing so would leave only 7% of the state's children without coverage—significantly less than the 20% of children lacking coverage under the current system.

The parental expansion in Healthy Families was also a rallying point for health care advocates and certain members of the Legislature. Over 300,000 low-income and working poor parents would be eligible. The final budget indefinitely delays the program expansion, with the Governor citing on-going costs and budget deficits as the primary reasons.

Family Support Services

Legislative issues dealing with social services fared slightly better this year. SB 1264 (Alpert), as originally introduced, would have (1) allowed CalWORKs children to keep income earned from competitive educational awards; (2) permitted dependent children attending school full-time to continue receiving aid until age 19; (3) enabled children who have a diagnosed learning disability and who are enrolled in special education to continue receiving aid until age 21; and (4) exempted from welfare-to-work requirements dependent teens under 18 who have their high school diploma if they are enrolled in a post-secondary program.

By the end of the legislative session, however, the bill dealt only with the issue of academic competitive scholarships and its inclusion in the family's income for purposes of CalWORKs eligibility. SB 1264 recognized that CalWORKs-dependent children are currently penalized if they win an award in competitive academic, scholastic, or educational events (*e.g.*, merit-based scholarships, awards in speech or essay contests, etc.). While state or federal scholarships based upon need are exempt from income, a merit-based award is counted as unearned income and results in a dollar-for-dollar reduction in the family's public assistance grant. Advocates successfully argued that the original CalWORKs legislation did not intend to penalize children for excelling in school.

SB 1661 (Kuehl) also deserves special recognition. SB 1661 establishes, within the state disability insurance program, a temporary disability compensation program to provide up to six weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who are unable to work due to their own sickness or injury, the sickness or injury of a family member, or the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a new child. This bill will have a significant impact on children and families, as families would no longer be sanctioned by employers for taking time off to care for a sick family member. SB 1661 may also encourage more families to adopt or serve as foster home providers, since it provides parents with time to bond with such children. This is a positive change for the over 110,000 children in foster care who would benefit greatly from having a home environment in which to live.

AB 2116 (Aroner) would have made significant changes for low-income and working poor families, but it did not make it out of the suspense file. AB 2116 would have created extensions and "clock-stoppers" for the sixty-month CalWORKs time limit for families when (1) the state or county has an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment for those individuals required to participate in welfare-to-work

activities; (2) the recipient satisfies the work participation requirement entirely through unsubsidized employment; and (3) the state or county lacks the resources to fund welfare-to-work activities or necessary support services. Many CalWORKs families will begin hitting the sixty-month lifetime ban in December; the future is bleak for the many children in those families that will soon lose the “adult portion” of assistance.

IN SUM: LEGISLATIVE CHILD ABANDONMENT

Children did not fare well in the California Legislature during 2002. Once again, legislators continued the trend of disinvestment in children’s services, refusing to address real issues that require serious consideration and—in many cases—serious financial commitment. As a result, children will suffer. Moreover, the Legislature has burdened future budgets for years to come. The Legislature and Governor categorically reject revenue increases, regardless of need, while approving \$5.7 billion in state tax benefits since 1999. They do not consider rescinding these (or \$24 billion in other tax expenditures) now locked in and reducing general fund monies for children. While personal income is projected to increase 6% in the next fiscal year—rising to record levels—adult-centric public officials assess Californians \$13 billion less for children as a percentage of income than did the adults of 1979.

Children face a media focusing on idiosyncratic drama, and which promotes public anathema for responsible taxation/investment. And they face public officials who betray the sacrifices and values of America’s parents—going back to our founding. Unless leadership soon can be found to reverse the 2002 record, the next legislative session may prove to be the most damaging to children in the modern era.

HOW DID GOVERNOR DAVIS SCORE?

The scores presented in this *Report Card* indicate the percentage of votes legislators cast for children on the selected measures. Equally important is the percentage of these measures approved by Governor Davis. Of the 25 bills featured in this *2002 Report Card*, Governor Davis signed 14, scoring a 56% for the year. Of the 23 bills featured in the *2001 Report Card*, Governor Davis signed 19, scoring an 83% for 2001. Thus, Governor Davis earned an overall grade of 70% for the 2001–02 legislative session.

Arguably, this score is generous. It does not reflect the many meritorious measures that were killed in committee or left to die in a suspense file upon the Governor’s instructions or because of his anticipated veto. It credits the Governor for signing two bills even though he removed the necessary funding for their proper implementation. Also, it does not include his instruction for an overall 20% cut in operations—with disproportionate effect on education and on safety net support for impoverished children and those with special needs.

Subjects Graded

2002 BILLS

POVERTY

AB 1652 (Goldberg) would have excluded housing relocation assistance, whether paid by a public or private entity, from being considered as income and resources for the purposes of determining eligibility for or calculating the amount of assistance received through various public assistance and social services programs, including CalWORKs and Medi-Cal (but not including general assistance programs).

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 26, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, “[w]hile this bill has merit, given the reduction in General Fund revenues, I cannot support an expansion of the CalWORKs, IHSS, and Medi-Cal programs.”

AB 1947 (Washington) would have provided that a convicted drug felon who is enrolled in a court-ordered drug treatment program under Proposition 36 is eligible for food stamps. This bill also would have provided that an individual who has completed court-ordered treatment programs under Proposition 36 is eligible for food stamps during the period of submission and consideration of a petition for dismissal of the charges.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 29, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, “I am returning this bill without my signature because it would result in General Fund costs beginning in 2002–03. Due to the current General Fund shortfall, I am unable to support the expenditure of additional General Fund resources to expand eligibility for the Food Stamp program and the California Food Assistance Program at this time.”

AB 2386 (Keeley) would have extended the 18-month and 24-month CalWORKs welfare-to-work time limitations for up to twelve months for recipients who are enrolled in county-approved educational, vocational, or job training programs, and who have been diagnosed or evaluated by a qualified professional as having a physical, mental, or emotional condition or learning disability which prevents them from full-time participation in, or completion of, the program as would ordinarily be expected of individuals without any of those conditions, despite full-time attendance.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 26, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, “[g]iven the significant reduction in General Fund revenues, I cannot support an expansion of the CalWORKs program.”

SB 1264 (Alpert) provides that any award or scholarship, based on academic or extracurricular achievement or participation in a scholastic, educational, or extracurricular competition, made to a dependent child, by a public or private entity, may not be treated as income or resources of the family for purposes of determining the family’s eligibility for CalWORKs. This bill also provides that a person who is 16 or 17 years of age who has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent and who is enrolled or planning to enroll in a postsecondary educational, vocational, or technical school training program is exempt from CalWORKs’ welfare-to-work requirements.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 7 (Chapter 439, Statutes of 2002).

SB 1661 (Kuehl) establishes within the state disability insurance program a family temporary disability insurance program to provide up to six weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, or domestic partner, or for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a new child.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 25 (Chapter 901, Statutes of 2002).

NUTRITION

AB 2395 (Goldberg) would have required school districts with a schoolsite that meets specified requirements to hold public hearings to discuss the impact of poor nutrition on the scholastic achievement of its pupils, the nutritional needs of the pupils, and the cost of starting a breakfast program, including whether a breakfast program may be maintained at the school within existing resources. Specifically, the bill would have applied to any school district that (1) has not met its Academic Performance Index (API) growth target; (2) has an API rating at or below 700; (3) has 20% or more low income students; and (4) does not offer breakfast through the federal school breakfast program.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 26, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, "I strongly support the school breakfast program which is currently targeted towards low-income students. Start-up funds for good nutritional breakfast should be made available to schools based on the need of their students, not academic performance measures. I'd be pleased to revisit a way to maximize participation by low-income students in the federal school breakfast program unrelated to API scores. For this reason I cannot sign AB 2395."

HEALTH AND SAFETY

AB 415 (Runner) requires law enforcement agencies to request (absent extenuating investigative needs) activation of the Amber Alert System if (1) they have been informed of the abduction of a child who is 17 years old or younger, or an individual with a proven mental or physical disability, and (2) they have determined the victim is in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death, and (3) there is information that, if disseminated to the general public, may assist in the safe recovery of the victim. Further, the bill requires the California Highway Patrol, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, to develop a comprehensive child abduction education system to educate children on the appropriate behavior to deter abduction.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 12 (Chapter 517, Statutes of 2002).

AB 1956 (Vargas) requires video arcades to prominently post a sign notifying consumers that an industry-created rating system is available to aid in their selection of a game, and requires a video arcade to make a brochure explaining the rating system available upon request to consumers.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 20 (Chapter 748, Statutes of 2002).

AB 2462 (Bates) provides that a child who resides in a home where the crime of domestic violence has occurred may be presumed to have sustained physical injury, regardless of whether the child witnessed the crime, for purposes of indemnification by the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board for certain

unreimbursed expenses, such as the amount of medical or mental health expenses incurred as a direct result of the crime.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 11 (Chapter 479, Statutes of 2002).

AB 2739 (Chan) would have required Medi-Cal and Healthy Families and each contracting health plan to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services to its recipients.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 22, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, “[r]equiring cultural and linguistic competencies in the contracting process is less rigid than statute; especially if such requirements are likely to be amended or strengthened over time. While I am supportive of the goal of this bill, I prefer such standards to remain in the purview of the contracting process.”

SB 1670 (Scott) makes it unlawful to sell or distribute (as part of an organized firearm safety program) any firearms safety device that is not listed on the roster maintained by the Department of Justice (DOJ), or that does not comply with the standards for firearms safety devices adopted by DOJ. The bill provides civil penalties for selling firearms safety devices that do not meet DOJ’s standards, and authorizes DOJ to randomly retest unused samples of firearms safety devices listed on the roster obtained from sources other than directly from the manufacturer to ensure compliance with DOJ’s requirements.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 25 (Chapter 917, Statutes of 2002).

SB 1924 (O’Connell) extends the current bicycle helmet law by requiring that persons under 18 years of age wear a helmet when operating or riding as a passenger on a nonmotorized scooter or skateboard, and while wearing in-line or roller skates on a street, bikeway, or other public bicycle path or trail.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 11 (Chapter 475, Statutes of 2002).

SPECIAL NEEDS

SB 1911 (Ortiz) requires the Department of Mental Health, in consultation with specified entities, to analyze the savings to the general fund and to the county mental health system, and the increased federal funding and the improvements that could be realized to county mental health programs, foster care programs, juvenile justice programs, and local education agency programs for the provision of mental health services, as specified, by applying for a federal Medicaid waiver or by adopting a state option to provide home- and community-based services to children with mental health care needs.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 25 (Chapter 887, Statutes of 2002).

CHILD CARE

AB 2954 (Simitian) would have required cities and counties to address the distribution of child care facilities, not including family day care homes, within the land use element of any general plan adopted or amended after January 1, 2004.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 29, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, “AB 2954 is a reim-

bursable mandate. As all 535 general plans are amended over time, the cost to the state would reach \$100 million at a time when the state is facing very difficult financial pressures.”

SB 390 (Escutia) would have required the Department of Education to establish an oversight task force to develop a California Child Care and Development Master Plan to guide state efforts to help families and communities meet their child care and development needs, and required that the task force submit an interim master plan to the Legislature by March 31, 2003 and a final master plan by January 1, 2004.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 22, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, “[d]evelopment of a Master Plan as required by this bill would create unsustainable Proposition 98 General Fund and non-Proposition 98 General Fund cost pressures of several hundred million annually, according to the Department of Finance at a time when resources are limited. Furthermore, until resolution is reached with the Legislature and stakeholders regarding reforms to the State’s child care policy, a bill of this nature is premature.”

EDUCATION

AB 1984 (Steinberg) establishes the 21st Century High School After School Safety and Enrichment for Teens Program, to create incentives for establishing locally driven after school enrichment programs for high school pupils in the hours after the regular schoolday. The bill requires the Department of Education to select a minimum of ten after school programs to receive funding, sets forth guidelines for operating the programs, and prescribes application requirements and selection criteria. However, the bill requires the Department to implement the program only to the extent that federal funds are appropriated for the program.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 28, 2002 (Chapter 1025, Statutes of 2002).

AB 2741 (Chan) would have established the Children’s School Readiness and Health Council, within the Health and Human Services Agency, to promote policy development in regard to, and coordinate programs that address, children’s school readiness and health. Among other things, the Council would have been required to develop strategies to improve the quality and accessibility of consumer information about state-administered school readiness and health programs; develop priorities and strategies to improve the overall quality and availability of children’s school readiness and health programs; and provide the Legislature with a study of the coordination between children’s school readiness and health programs and the funding streams of these services.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 29, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, “this bill would result in a cost of at least three positions and \$270,000 (\$140,000 General Fund) for affected departments to support the Council and related Advisory Committee activities, not including the cost of the required coordination study. State budget reductions of 7,000 positions will severely limit the affected state departments’ abilities to take on new activities at this time and these positions cannot be funded by private dollars.”

SB 1478 (McPherson) states the intent of the Legislature that the 21st Century Community Learning Centers complement the existing Before and After

School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnerships Program, and contains the budget language necessary for California's implementation of the federal 21st Century Program.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 28, 2002 (Chapter 1036, Statutes of 2002).

CHILD PROTECTION

AB 364 (Aroner) requires that the Department of Social Services' Child Welfare Services Stakeholders Group include recommendations and strategies for reducing child welfare social worker caseloads in its next planned report.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 17 (Chapter 635, Statutes of 2002).

AB 1938 (Aroner) strengthens protection for children who are the subject of guardianships in the Probate or Family Court by placing a greater emphasis on the stability, permanency and best interests of children.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 30 (Chapter 1118, Statutes of 2002).

AB 2403 (Steinberg) would have required the California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS) to include the number of foster children enrolled in education programs maintained by the county superintendents of schools and school districts.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 29, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, "California already accounts for the number of foster children through existing programs in the Department of Social Services and the Department of Education. Mandating this data collection would create a reimbursable state mandated local program, putting additional pressure on an already severely strained state budget. Now is not the time to fund new programs that may be worthwhile but compete with existing programs for scarce financial resources."

AB 2496 (Steinberg) would have revised court and probation procedures to help move juveniles more swiftly from secure juvenile detention facilities to non-secure facilities, such as foster homes or community care facilities. Among other things, the bill would have required periodic review of any case, where a minor has been detained more than fifteen days and there is a pending the execution of an order of commitment or other disposition, to determine if the delay is reasonable, and authorizes a court to order the probation officer to develop and implement an individual placement acceleration plan, as specified, if the court finds that placement is unlikely to occur within five days.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 30, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, "[w]hile this bill has some merit, I am vetoing it because it would impose additional state operations costs on BOC and the Judicial Council for which they are not budgeted. In addition, this bill would create a state reimbursable mandate on county probation departments. Because of the difficult fiscal situation confronting both the state and local governments, I cannot support this measure."

AB 2651 (Chu), among other things, would have declared legislative intent and state policy regarding the rights of youth who are in foster care; expressed the intent of the Legislature that the State Foster Care Ombudsperson address complaints brought by all foster youth, including gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender

foster youth, regarding their care, placement, and services, and required that the toll-free hotline be available to all youth in foster care, including those who are being physically, sexually, or emotionally abused;

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Davis on September 30, 2002. In his veto message, the Governor stated, "The Department of Social Services' (DSS) resources are stretched too thin to ask the Department to take on a new priority outreach task at the same time we are making significant budget reductions and eliminating 7,000 positions in state government."

SB 1505 (Kuehl) adds teen dating violence, to the issues required to be covered by a statewide training program for county child protective service social workers and other mandated reporters of child abuse.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on August 31 (Chapter 354, Statutes of 2002).

SB 1677 (Alpert) requires the local educational agency to appoint a surrogate to make educational decisions for a child who has been made a dependent or ward of the court, where the court has specifically limited the right of the parent or guardian to make educational decisions, and the child has no responsible adult to represent them. The bill also states the duties and responsibilities of the appointed surrogate and includes the grounds for termination. Among other things, the bill also requires the Department of Education to develop a module surrogate parent training module and manual to be made available to the local educational agency.

STATUS: This bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Davis on September 21 (Chapter 785, Statutes of 2002).

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 “★.” “NO” votes and abstentions are noted with a “–,” indicating the legislator was “not there” for children. Abstentions count against a legislator’s score because a legislator who fails to vote effectively votes “NO.” In cases where a legislator had an excused absence when the floor vote was taken (for illness, legislative business, etc.), the vote will be noted with a “–*” but will count as a “NO” vote for purposes of the legislator’s total grade. Vacancies in a legislative seat are noted with a “V.”

- ★ means **A VOTE FOR CHILDREN**
(an “aye” vote)
- means **NOT THERE FOR CHILDREN**
(a “no” vote or abstention)
- * means **EXCUSED ABSENCE**
(illness, legislative business, etc.)
- V means **VACANT SEAT**
(legislator filled seat mid-term)

The *2002 Children’s Legislative Report Card* evaluates only 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.

Legislators’ overall scores indicate the percentage of votes cast FOR children, with a possible score of 100%. Votes and attendance were tallied from the Assembly and Senate Daily Journals and the Legislative Counsel’s website (www.leginfo.ca.gov).

CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

2002 FINAL REPORT

	Legislator	POVERTY					NUTRITION	HEALTH/SAFETY	SPECIAL NEEDS								
		AB 1652	AB 1947	AB 2386	SB 1264	SB 1661			AB 2395	AB 415	AB 1956	AB 2462	AB 2739	SB 1670	SB 1924	SB 1911	
SENATORS	Ackerman	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Alarcón	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Alpert	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Battin	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bowen	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—*	★	★	—	—	—	—
	Bulte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burton	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Chesbro	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Costa	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	★	★	—*	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Dunn	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Escutia	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Figueroa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Haynes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Johannessen	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Johnson	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Karnette	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Knight	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—*
	Kuehl	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Machado	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Margett	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	McClintock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	McPherson	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—
	Monteith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Morrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Murray	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
	O'Connell	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
	Oller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ortiz	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	—	—	—
	Peace	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	Perata	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Polanco	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Poochigian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romero	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Scott	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Sher	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	
Soto	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Speier	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Torlakson	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Vasconcellos	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Vincent	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	★	—*	—*	—*	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	
ASSEMBLY MEMBERS	Aanestad	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Alquist	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Aroner	★	★	★	—	★	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Ashburn	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	
	Bates	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	
	Bogh	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	
	Briggs	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	
	Calderon	★	★	★	—	★	—	—	—	★	—*	★	★	★	★	★	
	Campbell, B.	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	
	Campbell, J.	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—*	—	—	
	Canciamilla	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Cardenas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Cardoza	★	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	—*	★	★	★	★	
	Cedillo	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—*	★	★	★	—	—	
	Chan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Chavez	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Chu	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
	Cogdill	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	
	Cohn	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	

★ : A VOTE FOR CHILDREN (an "aye" vote) — : NOT THERE FOR CHILDREN (a "no" vote or abstention)

** Although Senator Vincent has scored in the 90-100% range on previous Report Cards, excused absences caused him to miss several floor votes during the 2002 session.

*** An excused absence on September 11, 2001, caused Assemblymember Cedillo to miss seven floor votes on bills graded in the 2001 Report Card.

CHILD CARE		EDUCATION			CHILD PROTECTION			2002 Votes for Children	2002 Grade	2001 Grade	2001-2002 Legislative Session Final Grade					
AB 2954	SB 390	AB 1984	AB 2741	SB 1478	AB 364	AB 1938	AB 2403				AB 2496	AB 2651	SB 1505	SB 1677		
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	6 of 25	24%	30%	Ackerman	27%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Alarc n	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	91%	Alpert	95%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 of 25	28%	39%	Battin	34%
★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	22 of 25	88%	91%	Bowen	90%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 of 25	28%	30%	Bulte	29%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	96%	Burton	96%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	91%	Chesbro	96%
—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 of 25	68%	87%	Costa	78%
★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	20 of 25	80%	100%	Dunn	90%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	87%	Escutia	92%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Figueroa	100%
—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 of 25	16%	26%	Haynes	21%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 of 25	32%	52%	Johannessen	42%
—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 of 25	20%	30%	Johnson	25%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Karnette	100%
—*	—*	★	—*	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 of 25	20%	35%	Knight	28%
★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	100%	Kuehl	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	91%	Machado	94%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 of 25	32%	52%	Margett	42%
—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 of 25	20%	30%	McClintock	25%
—	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	16 of 25	64%	78%	McPherson	71%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 of 25	28%	43%	Monteith	36%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 of 25	24%	30%	Morrow	27%
★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	21 of 25	84%	91%	Murray	88%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	O'Connell	98%
—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 of 25	20%	30%	Oller	25%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	22 of 25	88%	91%	Ortiz	90%
—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 of 25	36%	52%	Peace	44%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	83%	Perata	90%
★	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	22 of 25	88%	91%	Polanco	90%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 of 25	24%	30%	Poochigian	27%
★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	100%	Romero	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	100%	Scott	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	22 of 25	88%	87%	Sher	88%
★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	100%	Soto	98%
★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	96%	Speier	96%
★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	91%	Torlakson	94%
★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	23 of 25	92%	74%	Vasconcellos	83%
—	—	—*	—	★	—	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	★	4 of 25	16%	100%	Vincent **	58%
—	—	★	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	★	★	12 of 25	48%	48%	Aanestad	48%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Alquist	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	23 of 25	92%	91%	Aroner	92%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	39%	Ashburn	42%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	48%	Bates	46%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	48%	Bogh	46%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	10 of 25	40%	43%	Briggs	42%
★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—*	★	★	★	21 of 25	84%	96%	Calderon	90%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	35%	Campbell, B.	40%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	—	—*	★	★	9 of 25	36%	35%	Campbell, J.	36%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	91%	Canciamilla	96%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	91%	Cardenas	96%
—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	21 of 25	84%	91%	Cardoza	88%
—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	22 of 25	88%	52%	Cedillo***	70%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Chan	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Chavez	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Chu	100%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	12 of 25	48%	48%	Cogdill	48%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	91%	Cohn	96%

—* : EXCUSED ABSENCE

V : VACANT SEAT

CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

2002 FINAL REPORT

Legislator	POVERTY					NUTRITION	HEALTH/SAFETY	SPECIAL NEEDS						
	AB 1652	AB 1947	AB 2386	SB 1264	SB 1661			AB 2395	AB 415	AB 1956	AB 2462	AB 2739	SB 1670	SB 1924
Corbett	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Correa	—	★	—	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Cox	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	★
Daucher	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	★
Diaz	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Dickerson	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	★
Dutra	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Firebaugh	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florez	—	—	★	★	★	★	—*	★	★	★	★	—	—	★
Frommer	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★
Goldberg	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Harman	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Havice	★	★	★	—*	—	★	★	★	—*	★	★	—*	—	★
Hertzberg	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—*	★	★	★	★	★
Hollingsworth	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
Horton	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Jackson	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Keeley	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kehoe	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kelley	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	★	—	★	—	★
Koretz	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
La Suer	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Leach	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	★
Leonard	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	★
Leslie	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Liu	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Longville	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Lowenthal	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maddox	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	★
Maldonado	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mathews	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
McLeod	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Migden	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mountjoy	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Nakano	★	—	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nation	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oropeza	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pacheco, Robert	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Pacheco, Rod	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Papan	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—
Pavley	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pescetti	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	★
Reyes	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Richman	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Runner	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
Salinas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Shelley	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Simitian	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Steinberg	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Strickland	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	★
Strom-Martin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Thomson	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vargas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wayne	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	—*	★	★	★	★	★
Wesson	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wiggins	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wright	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	★
Wyland	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	★
Wyman	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★
Zettel	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	★

ASSEMBLYMEMBERS

★ : A VOTE FOR CHILDREN (an "aye" vote)

— : NOT THERE FOR CHILDREN (a "no" vote or abstention)

CHILD CARE		EDUCATION			CHILD PROTECTION							2002 Votes for Children	2002 Grade	2001 Grade	2001-2002 Legislative Session Final Grade	
AB 2954	SB 390	AB 1984	AB 2741	SB 1478	AB 364	AB 1938	AB 2403	AB 2496	AB 2651	SB 1505	SB 1677				2002	2001
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Corbett	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	21 of 25	84%	78%	Correa	81%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	12 of 25	48%	48%	Cox	48%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	13 of 25	52%	61%	Daucher	57%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Diaz	100%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	13 of 25	52%	57%	Dickerson	55%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Dutra	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	96%	Firebaugh	96%
★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	19 of 25	76%	74%	Florez	75%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	96%	Frommer	96%
★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	100%	Goldberg	98%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	57%	Harman	51%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—*	★	★	20 of 25	80%	96%	Havice	88%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	100%	Hertzberg	98%
—	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	8 of 25	32%	48%	Hollingsworth	40%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	Horton	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Jackson	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Keeley	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	Kehoe	98%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	14 of 25	56%	57%	Kelley	57%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Koretz	100%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	43%	La Suer	44%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	13 of 25	52%	57%	Leach	55%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	35%	Leonard	40%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	48%	Leslie	46%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Liu	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Longville	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	100%	Lowenthal	98%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	14 of 25	56%	65%	Maddox	61%
★	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	18 of 25	72%	78%	Maldonado	75%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	23 of 25	92%	83%	Matthews	88%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	McLeod	98%
—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	96%	Migden	96%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	11 of 25	44%	35%	Mountjoy	40%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	23 of 25	92%	91%	Nakano	92%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	Nation	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	91%	Oropeza	96%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	12 of 25	48%	65%	Pacheco, Robert	57%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	10 of 25	40%	52%	Pacheco, Rod	46%
★	★	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	★	—	★	17 of 25	68%	70%	Papan	69%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Pavley	100%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	13 of 25	52%	61%	Pescetti	57%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	87%	Reyes	94%
—	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	13 of 25	52%	78%	Richman	65%
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	6 of 25	24%	48%	Runner	36%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Salinas	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Shelley	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Simitian	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Steinberg	100%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	12 of 25	48%	48%	Strickland	48%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Strom-Martin	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Thomson	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	Vargas	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	Washington	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	22 of 25	88%	87%	Wayne	88%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	96%	Wesson	98%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	25 of 25	100%	100%	Wiggins	100%
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	24 of 25	96%	87%	Wright	92%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	12 of 25	48%	57%	Wyland	53%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	10 of 25	40%	35%	Wyman	38%
—	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	10 of 25	40%	57%	Zettel	49%

—* : EXCUSED ABSENCE



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