

CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2021–22
REPORT CARD TERM: 2021

Dear Californians,

Since 1997, the Children's Advocacy Institute has published the annual Children's Legislative Report Card in order to inform Californians of our legislators' actions on a selection of bills that would have benefited children if enacted.

This *Report Card* reflects the "votes for kids" percentages attributed to California legislators for their votes on child-related legislation during 2021, the first year of the 2021–22 legislative session. This *Report Card* presents each legislator's votes on 32 bills that achieved votes on both the Assembly and Senate floors. We consider 31 of the 32 bills to be child-friendly, so a "yes" vote is a vote for kids. However, we do not consider AB 122 to be a child-friendly bill (for reasons discussed herein), so this *Report Card* treats a "no" vote on that measure as a vote for kids.

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

Sincerely,



Robert C. Fellmeth
Executive Director



Ed Howard
Senior Policy Advocate

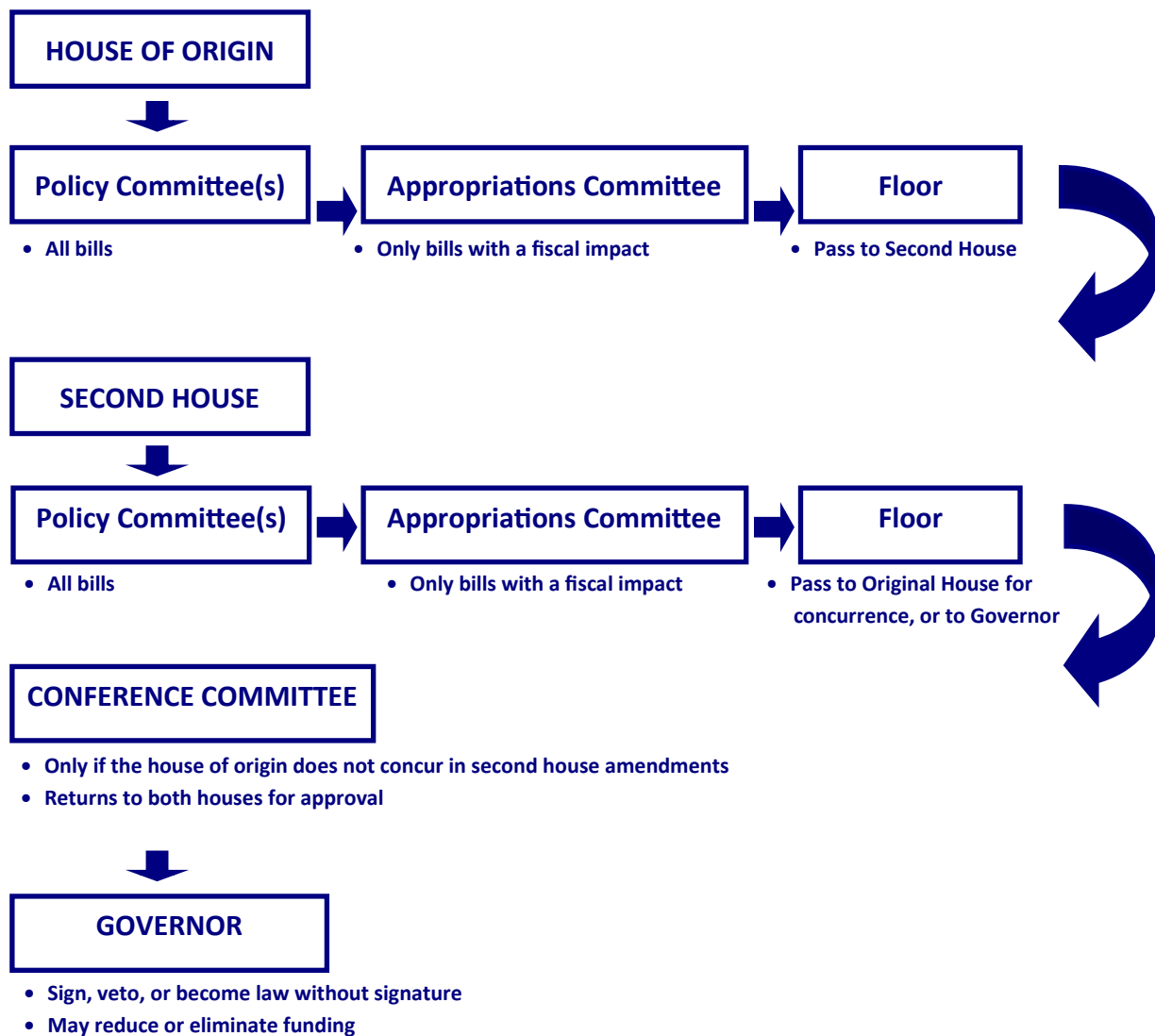


A Primer

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.



2021

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Coming Soon to a Child Near You:

The Enduring Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Ordinarily our *Years in Review* are opportunities to reflect on what, if any, significant California legislation was enacted aimed at improving the lives of California's nine million children. The *Years in Review* also ordinarily offer a Sacramento insider's scoop about the political climate in which such bills were enacted.

But, these times are extraordinary. Noteworthy bills were enacted and we will spotlight them here. Yet, the successes for children in the 2021 state legislative session are eclipsed in importance by a coming-into-focus understanding that the COVID-19-dominated years of 2020 and 2021 were exceptionally tragic for America's nearly 75 million children.

Long after adults are once again cheerfully attending concerts, toasting friends at crowded bars or restaurants, hugging loved ones, and throwing away our novelty mask collections, children who lived through the past two years of COVID-19 will be living a horror movie — with sequels extending far into the future.

Here's why.

Measure the tragedy of COVID-19 by deaths and the numbers are clear: about 80% of the 800,000 or so Americans who have died from COVID-19 were older than 65. COVID-19 killed the elderly far more than any other age group.

There is also, however, not death but the suffering of those who did not die. Suffering in and of itself, and obviously in comparison to fatalities, is far harder to measure.

It is becoming evident that the societies generated by COVID-19 created enduring trauma in the minds and souls of an entire generation of children ***who are also the next generation of parents, workers, voters, and leaders.*** Unaddressed, this trauma will leave deep and enduring individual psychic scars. Unaddressed, for us collectively, this is a snowballing societal cataclysm. We actually don't have a word in English to describe the vastness of the suffering that will be endured by today's children, or, what it portends for our future.

Suffice it to say that in 2021, a child who acted out, suffered depression or anxiety, had their social competence stunted by unnatural confinement and isolation, did not develop friendships, find first loves, or endure first heartbreaks, had their taste for learning soured by feckless Zooming, had their sense of safety shattered by witnessing in escapeless claustrophobic quarters their parents' fear, frustration, and uncertainty, and in an effort to dent their isolation, were company-manipulated into social media addiction, could risk having their mental health challenges somersault over time and future years into adult-sized crises.

Just here in California, there are *millions* of these children. This means there are millions of future adults who could either be set on a path to success and productivity, or, if untreated mental health issues persist as they are, could begin adulthood facing challenges with substance use disorders, domestic violence, and financial instability.

We know nobody wants to talk about COVID-19 anymore. We don't, either. But we have to start talking about this.

We simply must.

Look at these data and see how steep this cliff is:

- Between just March and October 2020, emergency department visits for children with mental health emergencies rose by 24% for children ages 5–11 and 31% for teens 12–17.
- There was a more than 50% increase in suspected suicide attempt emergency department visits among girls ages 12–17 in early 2021 as compared to the same period in 2019.
- Tens of millions of American students endured partial or total school closures.
- The percent of U.S. households with children facing hunger doubled from 14% to 28% — nearly a third of all households at some point during this time.
- More than 140,000 children in the United States lost a parent or grandparent caregiver from COVID-19.
- COVID-19 disrupted routine access to physical and oral health care services. Children received a whopping 44% fewer child screening services from March to May 2020 compared to that period in 2019.
- Children of racial and ethnic minority families suffered all of this but far more acutely. Data show they've had up to 4.5 times the risk of losing a caregiver to COVID-19, compared to other kids. And many such families experienced or witnessed a rise in racism during the pandemic, especially families of Asian descent.
- And child welfare experts like us are deeply concerned about the still-emerging evidence of how the pandemic impacted child safety. We know that reports to child welfare hotlines decreased precipitously during 2020. Although data on outcomes for children during the pandemic is mixed and still inconclusive, it is certain that some children who needed help didn't get it, and some families who needed support went without. While some areas experienced a decline in abuse, other jurisdictions saw an increasing number of seriously abused children in emergency rooms.

In our *Years in Review* a theme has been that those we elect to secure our votes beat their chests and proclaim proudly that children are their priority. However, in legislatures money talks because money funds campaigns, and children don't have money. So when it comes to children, the cash-for-policy distorted nature of our politics is most hideously revealed.

Never will our collective hypocrisy when it comes to societally prioritizing children, our secreted selfishness, our preening vanity, be more visible than if we don't now take a deep breath, gather our grit and resolve, and begin every policy meeting, every philanthropic board meeting, every think-tank seminar, and every community forum by asking just these two simple question:

- 1) ***Where and how will the children of COVID-19 get mental health services and interventions?***
- 2) ***What can we do to help them get it?***

Noteworthy 2021 Enacted California Legislation

In foster care adjudications, education, and food security, significant progress was made in 2021 with the enactment of these bills, which represent some of the measures featured within this *Report Card*.

Foster Care

- AB 366 (Blanco Rubio) promotes siblings remaining together in foster care by prohibiting the lack of a home's supposed capacity to house siblings being the sole reason to deny placement of a sibling group if each child in the home has an age-appropriate place to sleep and there are no other safety risks.
- AB 670 (Calderon) requires a child's dependency court attorney to be notified by child welfare services within 36 hours of becoming aware of a parenting or pregnant foster youth.
- AB 788 (Calderon) provides that when it comes to a dependency court adjudicating whether a parent has "resisted" court ordered drug or alcohol treatment, "passive" resistance such as a mere relapse is not enough to put the parent on a track to lose parental rights. "Resisted" means that the parent or guardian refused to participate meaningfully in a prior court-ordered treatment program. (CAI co-sponsored this bill with Dependency Legal Services.)

- AB 317 (Patterson) provides a much-needed, soup-to-nuts revamp of the Foster Care Ombudsperson Program, clarifying and inventorying its investigative powers and promoting its independence. (CAI sponsored this bill.)
- AB 546 (Maienschein). Notwithstanding all of the documented and well-known harms that are caused by youth homelessness, prior law did not require a dependency judge to be informed in the final report sent to her before court jurisdiction over the child ends whether the teen or young adult will have a safe place to sleep after exiting the system or whether their post-foster care housing is stable or precarious. AB 546 requires such candor to the judge about the fate of the foster child thereby promoting more ambitious and concerted efforts to prevent homelessness. (CAI co-sponsored this bill with Dependency Legal Services.)
- SB 354 (Skinner) will remove barriers that have a disparate impact on families of color when seeking placement of a child in foster care with a relative or non-relative extended family member who has a minor criminal history.

Education

- AB 101 (Medina) will make California the first state to require all students to complete a semester-long course in ethnic studies to earn a high school diploma. Contrary to Internet-driven false information, the bill simply ensures that the histories and cultures of the two-thirds of California's children who are not white won't be excluded from their education, subject to local refinement and control.
- AB 309 (Gabriel), SB 14 (Portantino), and SB 224 (Portantino) are trailheads to the path addressing child mental health crises. AB 309 asks the California Department of Education to consult with the state Department of Health Care Services to develop voluntary protocols for schools in referring students for mental health support. SB 14 reforms the Education Code to allow for absences due to mental and behavioral health to be counted as excused absences. SB 224 requires mental health instruction to be included in existing health education courses at middle and high schools.

Food Security

- We don't means test textbooks because they are essential to learning. So is not being hungry. Through the May Budget Revision, California in 2021 became the first state in the nation to permanently adopt free school meals for all K-12 students.

Subjects Graded

FOSTER CARE/CHILD WELFARE

- **AB 260 (Stone)** revises the probate court guardianship process by requiring, among other things, the probate court to have good cause to waive the investigation and prohibiting the probate court from hearing and determining the petition to appoint a guardian until the child welfare agency has completed its investigation and submitted its report to the probate court. The bill would instead require the Judicial Council to develop a form for use in both dependency cases and probate guardianships that assists potential legal guardians with understanding their rights, duties, and obligations as a guardian of a minor, and additionally provides information about the services and supports available to a probate guardian and how they differ from the services and supports available to a caregiver in the child welfare system or a guardian appointed by the juvenile court. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 6 (Chapter 578, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 317 (Patterson)** strengthens the role of the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson by, among other things, clarifying and expanding the responsibilities of the foster care ombudsperson; allowing the ombudsperson to notify the child's dependency counsel of a complaint, as provided; limiting investigations to those reasonably related to the complaint and to foster care; and adding other lawful court orders to ways the ombudsperson may access sealed records for the purpose of an investigation. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 24 (Chapter 293, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 366 (Rubio)** prohibits the physical capacity of the home from being the sole reason to deny placement of a sibling group if each child in the home has an age-appropriate place to sleep and there are no other safety risks. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 6, 2021 (Chapter 581, Statutes of 2021).

- **AB 546 (Maienschein)** expands the list of information, documents, and services that a county welfare department, at the last review hearing prior to a youth's 18th birthday and at every regularly scheduled hearing thereafter, as well as prior to the termination of dependency jurisdiction, must report to the court its progress in providing to the youth to include whether referrals to transitional housing have resulted in housing being secured for the minor or nonminor, and, if not, what, if any, different or additional referrals or assistance the department has provided that are intended to secure housing; the duration of the housing, if known to the department; and, if applicable, information, including summaries, describing additional referrals, assistance, or services provided by county departments or agencies other than the county welfare department that are intended to prevent the youth from becoming homeless if jurisdiction is terminated. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 5 (Chapter 519, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 670 (Calderon)** requires, when a report alleging abuse or neglect of the child of a dependent of the juvenile court is made, the agency that received the report to notify the attorney representing the dependent within 36 hours; prohibits the court from declining to offer reunification services in certain instances where a minor or nonminor dependent (NMD) parent is involved; and, requires a social worker or probation officer to use a strengths-based approach to supporting a minor or NMD parent in providing a safe and permanent home for their child. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 6 (Chapter 585, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 674 (Bennett)** expands the list of information, documents, and services that a county welfare department, at the last review hearing prior to that youth's 18th birthday, must report to the court on its progress in providing to the youth written information notifying the minor or nonminor that they may be eligible to receive, and where they may apply for, CalFresh benefits. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 5 (Chapter 524, Statutes of 2021).

- **AB 788 (Calderon)**. Prior to this measure, California law allowed a judge to forgo reunification services if the parent or guardian of the child has a history of extensive, abusive, and chronic use of drugs or alcohol and has resisted prior court-ordered treatment for this problem during a three-year period immediately prior to the filing of the petition that brought the child to the court’s attention. This bill clarifies that passive resistance, which could include relapsing into drug or alcohol use, is not considered resistance for the purposes of denial of reunification services. This would allow courts to order reunification services, such as drug treatment programs, for parents with a history of drug or alcohol abuse or have relapsed but are otherwise willing to seek treatment. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 22 (Chapter 201, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 841 (Cunningham)** prohibits a child from being found to be within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court solely due to the failure of the child's parent or alleged parent to pursue court orders seeking custody of the child. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 16 (Chapter 98, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 873 (Ramos)** requires, upon the request of a tribe, the California Department of Social Services to enter into an agreement with a tribe, tribal organization, or tribal consortium regarding the care and custody of Indian children. Additionally, eliminates the tribal share of cost requirements for such agreements, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 24, 2021 (Chapter 284, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 1055 (Ramos)** revises the definition of students in foster care for purposes of the Local Control Funding Formula and for purposes of specified educational rights of students in foster care, to include those students subject to a voluntary placement agreement and by eliminating the requirement that a dependent child of the court of an Indian tribe also meet the definition of a dependent child of a county court. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 24, 2021 (Chapter 287, Statutes of 2021).
- **SB 354 (Skinner)** adopts changes to the criminal background check process during the resource family approval (RFA) process for relatives of children placed in the child welfare system; permits the court to authorize placement of children with relatives in certain circumstances, regardless of the status of any criminal exemption or RFA; and, requires, no later than January 1, 2024, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to submit a report to the Legislature related to criminal record exemptions as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 687, Statutes of 2021).

- **SB 512 (Min)** expands eligibility for priority enrollment for current and former foster youth at the University of California (UC), California State University (CSU), and California Community Colleges (CCC), and expands eligibility for a student support program for current and former foster youth at the CCCs. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 6, 2021 (Chapter 574, Statutes of 2021).

HOMELESS YOUTH

- **AB 27 (Luz Rivas)** requires, as an urgency measure, local education agencies (LEAs) and charter schools to ensure that each school identifies all enrolled homeless and unaccompanied students; requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop best practices and a model housing questionnaire; requires LEAs to annually administer a housing questionnaire based on CDE’s model questionnaire; and authorizes the CDE, subject to an appropriation of specified state or federal funds, to award grant funding to county offices of education to develop technical assistance centers related to homeless and unaccompanied students. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2021 (Chapter 394, Statutes of 2021).
- **SB 400 (Jones)** requires, pursuant to federal law, local educational agency liaisons for homeless youth to ensure the identification of homeless youth through outreach and coordination activities, and ensure homeless youth receive referrals for health and other services. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 29, 2021 (Chapter 400, Statutes of 2021).

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

- **AB 417 (McCarty)** authorizes the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to establish a program, named the Rising Scholars Network, to enter into agreements with up to 50 community colleges to provide additional funds for services in support of postsecondary education for justice-involved students, as defined. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 6, 2021 (Chapter 558, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 469 (Reyes)** requires, on or before September 1, 2022, and each year thereafter, the California Student Aid Commission and the California Department of Education to facilitate the completion of the Free Application for Student Aid and the California Dream Act Application, through the sharing of specified data. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 6, 2021 (Chapter 560, Statutes of 2021).

K–12 EDUCATION

- **AB 101 (Medina)** makes California the first state to require all students to complete a semester-long course in ethnic studies to earn a high school diploma. Contrary to Internet-driven false information, the bill simply ensures that the histories and cultures of the two-thirds of California’s children who are not white are not excluded from their education, subject to local refinement and control. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 661, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 309 (Gabriel)** requires the California Department of Education to consult with the state Department of Health Care Services to develop voluntary protocols for schools in referring students for mental health support. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 662, Statutes of 2021).
- **SB 14 (Portantino)** reforms the Education Code to allow for absences due to mental and behavioral health to be counted as excused absences. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 672, Statutes of 2021).
- **SB 224 (Portantino)** requires mental health instruction to be included in existing health education courses at middle and high schools. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 675, Statutes of 2021).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- **AB 124 (Kamlager)** requires courts to consider whether trauma to a defendant and other factors contributed to the commission of an offense when making sentencing and resentencing determinations, expands the affirmative defense of coercion for human trafficking victims, and extends it and vacatur relief to victims of intimate partner violence and sexual violence. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 695, Statutes of 2021).

PRIVACY/PARENTAL CONSENT

- **AB 891 (Cunningham)** provides that a representation by a minor that the minor’s parent or legal guardian has consented shall not be considered to be consent for purposes of contract formation. This bill addresses a regrettable practice started by Facebook, and adopted by many businesses, by which parental consent was purportedly accomplished by asking children to represent that their parents or legal guardian consented to the business’s terms and conditions. This bill was signed by the Governor on June 28 (Chapter 28, Statutes of 2021).

IMMIGRATION

- **AB 829 (Calderon)** requires a county to make best efforts to provide undocumented minors and non-minor dependents in foster care with access to immigration legal services; additionally requires counties to submit reports to the California Department of Social Services regarding the process of identifying and meeting the needs of undocumented youth in their county, as specified. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 5, 2021 (Chapter 528, Statutes of 2021).
- **AB 1140 (Robert Rivas)** specifies that children placed in residential facilities and homes by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement are included among those who the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson is responsible for, among other things, investigating and attempting to resolve complaints; additionally, specifies that residential facilities and foster homes for children in the custody of the ORR are included among those facilities who the California Department of Social Services is required to ensure that accord children and nonminor dependents in foster care their personal rights. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 24, 2021 (Chapter 297, Statutes of 2021).

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- **AB 122 (Boerner Horvath)** would have allowed a person riding a bicycle to proceed through a stop sign as if it were a yield sign until Jan. 1, 2028. Finding this measure to be extremely concerning for children, who may not know how to judge vehicle speeds or exercise necessary caution to yield to traffic when appropriate, **CAI opposed this measure.** **For this reason, the grading strategy in the following grid is reversed for this bill: legislators who voted yes received a deduction, and legislators who voted no are rewarded as casting a vote for children.** Governor Newsom vetoed the bill on Oct. 8, 2021—expressing the concerns voiced by CAI and other child advocacy groups.

- **AB 856 (Maienschein)** establishes the COVID-19 Youth Health Information Act and requires the California Department of Education to post information on its website information related to the safe return of pupils to exercise and physical activity after testing positive for COVID-19. This bill was signed by the Governor on July 23, 2021 (Chapter 123, Statutes of 2021).
- **SB 428 (Hurtado)** requires a health plan contract and health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, that provides coverage for pediatric services and preventive care, as specified, to additionally include coverage for adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) screenings. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 7, 2021 (Chapter 641, Statutes of 2021).

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

- **AB 46 (Luz Rivas)** establishes the California Youth Empowerment Commission, with the goal of providing opportunities for civic engagement to improve the quality of life for California's disconnected and disadvantaged youth. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 660, Statutes of 2021).

JUVENILE JUSTICE

- **AB 624 (Bauer-Kahan)** authorizes immediate appellate review of an order transferring a minor from the juvenile court to a court of criminal jurisdiction if a notice of appeal is filed within 30 days of the transfer order. This bill was signed by the Governor on Sept. 22, 2021 (Chapter 195, Statutes of 2021).
- **SB 81 (Skinner)** states that the court shall, in exercising its discretion to dismiss an enhancement in the interests of justice, consider and afford great weight to evidence offered by the defendant to prove that any of several specified mitigating circumstances are present, including whether the current offense is connected to prior victimization or childhood trauma, or whether the defendant was a juvenile when they committed the current offense or any prior juvenile adjudication that triggers the enhancement or enhancements applied in this case. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 8, 2021 (Chapter 721, Statutes of 2021).

- **SB 92 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)** is a budget trailer bill within the overall 2020-21 budget package with technical changes necessary to implement the realignment of the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) that was included in the 2020 Budget Act. Among other things, the measure allows counties to establish secure youth treatment facilities for certain youth who are 14 years of age or older and found to be a ward of the court based on an offense that would have resulted in a commitment to DJJ; provides guidance on how counties will adjudicate, house and facilitate services for these youth; requires the court to set a maximum term of confinement for the youth in a secure treatment facility and requires the submission of a rehabilitation plan to the court from the probation department and any other entity that is designated by the court to develop the plan; requires the court to hold regular progress review hearings for youth who are in a secure youth treatment facility; and allows probation or the youth to make a motion to the court for transfer to a less restrictive program. This bill was signed by the Governor on May 14, 2021 (Chapter 18, Statutes of 2021).
- **SB 383 (Cortese)** amends Welfare and Institutions Code Section 654.3 which governs eligibility for informal supervision. Specifically, this bill removes the exclusion of minors alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance. This bill also amends the provision related to restitution to prohibit a minor's inability to pay restitution due to the minor's indigence from being used as grounds for finding a minor ineligible for informal supervision or finding that the minor has failed to comply with the terms of informal supervision. This bill was signed by the Governor on Oct. 6, 2021 (Chapter 603, Statutes of 2021).

How Legislators Were Graded

METHODOLOGY

Of the 32 bills included in this Report Card, 31 of them would improve current law for children. An “AYE” vote on those measures represents a vote for children and is indicated by a ★. The Children’s Advocacy Institute believes that one bill, AB 122, would not have improved current law for children; thus, a “no” vote on that measure represents a vote for children.

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. When a legislator is absent or fails to record a vote, 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 has the identical effect as a “no” vote. For that reason, the scores on our Report Card reflect the percentage of AYE votes each legislator cast on the bills presented while each legislator held his/her seat. However, if a legislator was excused by legislative leadership at the time a floor vote took place, the bill is excluded from the legislator’s eligible bill count and will not count toward the legislator’s “vote for kids” percentage.

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 the votes displayed reflect votes on the same version of the bill.

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 an “AYE” vote on a pro-child measure.



The Legislator recorded a “NO” vote on an anti-child measure.



The Legislator recorded a “NO” vote on a pro-child measure.



The Legislator recorded an “AYE” vote on an anti-child measure.



The Legislator did not record a vote for this bill and had an excused absence. The bill is excluded from the eligible bill total and does not count toward the Legislator’s “votes for kids” percentage.



The Legislator did not record a vote and did not have an excused absence (counts as a “NO” vote).



Vacancy; the Legislator was not in office at the time of this vote. The bill is excluded from the eligible bill total and does not count toward the Legislator’s “votes for kids” percentage.

2021 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	AB 124 (Kamlager)	PRIVACY/ONLINE	AB 891 (Cunningham)	IMMIGRATION	AB 829 (Calderon)	AB 1140 (Robert Rivas)	HEALTH AND SAFETY	AB 122 (Boerner Horvath)	AB 856 (Mainschein)	SB 428 (Hurtado)	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	AB 46 (Luz Rivas)	JUVENILE JUSTICE	AB 624 (Bauer-Kahan)	SB 81 (Skinner)	SB 92 (Comm. on BFR)	SB 383 (Cortese)	Votes for Kids	# of Eligible Bills*	Votes for Kids, %	LEGISLATOR ¹
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Allen, Ben
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Archuleta, Bob
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Atkins, Toni
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	25	31	81%	Bates, Patricia
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Becker, Josh
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	26	32	81%	Borgeas, Andreas
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Bradford, Steven
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Caballero, Anna
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Cortese, Dave
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	22	30	73%	Dahle, Brian
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Dodd, Bill
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Durazo, Maria Elena
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	10	11	91%	Eggman, Susan
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Glazer, Steven
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	20	21	95%	Gonzalez, Lena
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	25	32	78%	Grove, Shannon
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Hertzberg, Robert
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Hueso, Ben
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	26	30	87%	Hurtado, Melissa
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	25	32	78%	Jones, Brian
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Kamlager, Sydney
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Laird, John
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Leyva, Connie
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	32	91%	Limón, Monique
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	McGuire, Mike
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	23	32	72%	Melendez, Melissa
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	32	91%	Min, Dave
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Newman, Josh
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	26	32	81%	Nielsen, Jim
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	32	88%	Ochoa Bogh, Rosilicie
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Pan, Richard
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Portantino, Anthony
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Roth, Richard
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Rubio, Susan
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	30	97%	Skinner, Nancy
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	na**	na**	na**	Stern, Henry
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	32	91%	Umberg, Thomas
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Wickowski, Bob
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	Wiener, Scott
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	25	32	78%	Wilk, Scott
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Aguiar-Curry, Cecilia
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Arambula, Joaquin
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	Bauer-Kahan, Rebecca
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Bennett, Steve
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Berman, Marc
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	23	32	72%	Bigelow, Frank
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	Bloom, Richard
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	32	88%	Boerner Horvath, Tasha
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	19	21	90%	Bonta, Mia
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	27	28	96%	Bryan, Isaac
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Burke, Autumn
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Calderon, Lisa
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Carrillo, Wendy
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	32	88%	Cervantes, Sabrina
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Chau, Ed
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	26	32	81%	Chen, Phillip
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Chiu, David
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	19	32	59%	Choi, Steven
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	25	32	78%	Cooley, Ken
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	26	32	81%	Cooper, Jim


★ Special recognition goes to this legislator for extraordinary efforts during the legislative year.

* Eligible bills are those with floor votes on days when the legislator held the seat and did not have an excused absence.

** Due to COVID-19-related absences, Senator Stern was not able to vote on the vast majority of the bills presented, so no voting percentage is being assigned. On the last two issues of this Report Card that included Votes for Kids percentages (2019 and 2018), Sen. Stern's scores were 95% and 98%, respectively.

2021 CHILDREN'S LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	AB 124 (Kamiger)	PRIVACY / PARENTAL CONSENT	AB 891 (Cunningham)	IMMIGRATION	AB 829 (Calderon)	AB 1140 (Robert Rivas)	HEALTH AND SAFETY	AB 122 (Boerner Horvath)	AB 856 (Maienschein)	SB 428 (Hurtado)	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT	AB 46 (Luz Rivas)	JUVENILE JUSTICE	AB 624 (Bauer-Khan)	SB 81 (Skinner)	SB 92 (Comm. on BFR)	SB 383 (Cortese)	Votes for Kids	# of Eligible Bills*	Votes for Kids, %	LEGISLATOR ¹
		✘		★		★	★		✘	★	★		★		★	✘	✘	★	25	32	78%	Cunningham, Jordan
		✘		★		✘	★		★	★	★		✘		★	✘	✘	★	24	32	75%	Dahle, Megan
		★		★		★	★		✘	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Daly, Tom
		✘		★		★	★		★	✘	★		★		★	✘	✘	★	26	32	81%	Davies, Laura
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	✘	✘	★	27	32	84%	Flora, Heath
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	✘	✘	★	26	32	81%	Fong, Vince
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	✘	★	★	25	32	78%	Frazier, Jim
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Friedman, Laura
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	Gabriel, Jesse
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		✘		★	✘	✘	★	26	32	81%	Gallagher, James
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Garcia, Christina
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Garcia, Eduardo
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Gipson, Mike
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	18	21	86%	Gonzalez, Lorena
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	✘	★	★	23	32	72%	Gray, Adam
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Grayson, Timothy
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Holden, Chris
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Irwin, Jacqui
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Jones-Sawyer, Reginald
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Kalra, Ash
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	✘	✘	★	23	32	72%	Kiley, Kevin
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	✘	✘	★	27	32	84%	Lackey, Tom
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Lee, Alex
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	27	31	87%	Levine, Marc
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Low, Evan
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	31	90%	Maienschein, Brian
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	✘	✘	★	24	32	75%	Mathis, Devon
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	32	88%	Mayes, Chad
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	32	91%	McCarty, Kevin
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Medina, Jose
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	Mullin, Kevin
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Muratsuchi, Al
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	32	91%	Nazarian, Adrin
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	20	27	74%	Nguyen, Janet
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	O'Donnell, Patrick
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	25	32	78%	Patterson, Jim
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	31	90%	Petrie-Norris, Cottie
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Quirk, Bill
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Quirk-Silva, Sharon
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	32	91%	Ramos, James
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	29	30	97%	Rendon, Anthony
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Reyes, Eloise
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	Rivas, Luz
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Rivas, Robert
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	32	88%	Rodriguez, Freddie
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Rubio, Blanca
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Salas, Rudy
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Santiago, Miguel
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	24	32	75%	Seyarto, Kelly
		✘		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	24	32	75%	Smith, Thurston
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Stone, Mark
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Ting, Philip
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	26	32	81%	Valladares, Suzette
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Villapudua, Carlos
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	26	32	81%	Voepel, Randy
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	32	94%	Waldron, Marie
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	28	32	88%	Ward, Christopher
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	27	31	87%	Weber, Akilah
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	30	31	97%	Wicks, Buffy
		★		★		★	★		★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	31	32	97%	Wood, Jim

 Special recognition goes to this legislator for extraordinary efforts during the legislative year.



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