

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



POLICY • PLANNING • PRACTICE

Wednesday, April 6, 2016 • 12:00 – 2:00 p.m.

Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE), Head Start-State Preschool
10100 Pioneer Boulevard, Conference Room 110/111
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

PROPOSED AGENDA

- | | | |
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| 1. Welcome and Introductions
noon | ▪ Opening Statement and Comments by the Chair | Sarah Soriano, Chair |
| 2. Approval of Minutes
12:10 | ▪ March 2, 2016 | Action Item
Debra Colman, Vice Chair |
| 3. Standing Work Groups
12:15 | ▪ Access/Inclusion
▪ Quality
▪ Workforce | Co-chairs:
Ritu Mahajan, Cyndi McAuley
Laurel Parker, Richard Cohen
Kathy Schreiner, Fiona Stewart |
| 4. Ad Hoc Committees
12:45 | ▪ Research
▪ Writing and Review
▪ Communications and Action | Co-chairs:
Catalina Sanchez, Aolelani Lutu
Michael Shannon, Andrea Sulsona
Bernadette Chase, Sara Vasquez |
| 5. Linking Efforts: Cross-cutting Issues Across Ad Hoc Committees
1:30 | | Michele Sartell, Staff |
| 6. Public Policy Report
1:40 | ▪ Update on Response to Governor's Budget Proposals
▪ Priority Legislation
- AB 2150 (Santiago & Weber) – Continuous Eligibility | Devon Miner, Co-chair
Joint Committee on Legislation |
| 7. Announcements and Public Comment
1:50 | | Debra Colman |
| 8. Call to Adjourn
2:00 | | Sarah Soriano |

Next Meeting

Wednesday, May 4, 2016 • 12:00 – 2:00 p.m.
Center for Healthy Communities at
The California Endowment
1000 N. Alameda St., Big Sur Room
Los Angeles, CA 90012

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Child Care Planning Committee is to engage parents, child care providers, allied organizations, community, and public agencies in collaborative planning efforts to improve the overall child care infrastructure of Los Angeles County, including the quality and continuity, affordability, and accessibility of child care and development services for all families.



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Meeting Minutes – March 2, 2016

Members in Attendance: (29) Demitra Adams, Alicia Fernandez for Ana Campos, Edilma Cavazos, Bernadette Chase, Richard Cohen, Debra Colman, Robert Beck for Nora Garcia-Rosales, Jenni Kuida, Aolelani Lutu, Ritu Mahajan, Cyndi McCauley, Pat Mendoza, Devon Miner, Melissa Noriega, Kelly O’Connell, Daniel Orosco, Dianne Philibosian, Nellie Rios-Parra, Ricardo Rivera, Joyce Robinson, Ancelma Sanchez, Araceli Sandoval-Gonzalez, Kathy Schreiner, Michael Shannon, Sarah Soriano, Fiona Stewart, Holli Tonyan, Rhonda-Maria Tuivai, and Sara Vasquez

Guests and Alternates: Martha Borquez, Joanie Busillo-Aguayo, Lynn Colvin, Kevin Dieterle, Sally Durbin, Laura James, Emily Russell, Catalina Sanchez, JoAnn Shalhoub-Mejia, Julie Taren, Dean Tagawa, Connie White, and Lisa Wilkin

Staff: Michele Sartell, Jocelyn Tucker

1. Welcome and Introductions

Sarah Soriano, Chair to the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee), opened the meeting at 12:15 p.m. She welcomed members, alternates and guests and then read the opening statement. She invited members, alternates and guests to make self-introductions.

Sarah introduced Ellen Cervantes, Vice President of the Child Care Resource Center, who welcomed members, alternates and guests to their new conference space.

2. Approval of Minutes

The Vice Chair called for a motion to approve the minutes from February 3, 2016. Dianne Philibosian made the motion to approve; the motion was seconded by Devon Miner. The motion passed unanimously.

3. Review and Approval of LPC Local Funding Priorities¹

Michele Sartell, staff to the Planning Committee, referred members to the PowerPoint presentation on the screen and the handouts included in the meeting materials as follows: 1) Los Angeles County General Child Care and Development Programs (CCTR) Priorities – Full-day Infant and Toddler Services for Fiscal Year 2015-16; and 2) Los Angeles County California State Preschool Program (CSPP) – Full- and Part-day Priorities for Fiscal Year 2015-16. Michele provided a brief overview of the mandate, the data sources and the methodology used to determine priorities. In response to comments at the Public Hearing held in February, Michele revisited the population data in relationship to the children served by zip code and made corrections that more closely matched knowledge about need across communities in Los Angeles County.

The Chair called for a motion to approve the LPC Local Funding Priorities. Richard Cohen made the motion to approve; the motion was seconded by Kelly O’Connell. The motion passed unanimously.

¹ The Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee serves as our County’s Local Planning Council (LPC).



4. Public Policy Report

Devon Miner, Co-chair of the Joint Committee on Legislation, referred meeting participants to their meeting packets for copies of letters and statements prepared on behalf of the California Women's Legislative Caucus, the Education Budget Coalition and the Education Coalition in response to the Governor's 2016-17 budget proposal to reform subsidized child care and development services. While the messages recognize the complexity of the California's early care and education system, the recommendation is to engage in a more robust and meaningful process outside of the rushed budget process. The documents also call for increased investments to raise reimbursement rates improve access to high quality programs, among other items. Michele Sartell, staff to the Planning Committee, mentioned that the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) would be considering a recommended pursuit of position that is aligned with other stakeholders. Devon added that the Department of Finance has engaged in a stakeholders process, asking for input a set of questions relating to eligibility, standards, the role of private providers, the distribution of funds and accountability pertaining to child outcomes.

Araceli Sandoval-Gonzalez added that the conversation at the Department of Finance stakeholder meetings has shifted, possibly due to comments from prior sessions. Araceli noted that the process has brought the K-12 system and early care and education together, represented by a more unified message. In addition, legislators do not seem on board with the Governor's proposal. Some are suggesting that the Governor is using the proposal as a bargaining chip in exchange for some of his other proposals. Nevertheless, Araceli suggested that close attention needs to be paid to the proposals.

Devon reminded members, alternates and guests that the matrix of State legislation pertaining to child care and development services is updated weekly and sent via e-mail. The matrix sent on March 1st reflects the Planning Committee and Roundtable's Joint Committee on Legislation assignments of priority for level of interest on the bills and will be examining more closely those with the highest level of interest at their next meeting scheduled for Monday, March 28th at the Los Angeles County Office of Education-Early Head Start conference space in Santa Fe Springs.

5. Transitional Kindergarten (TK) and Expanded TK: Panel Presentations and a Conversation

Debra Colman briefly introduced the topic, acknowledging the traction that transitional kindergarten and now expanded transitional kindergarten is receiving across the state and locally. She then introduced Kaci Patterson, Senior Director with the LA Partnership for Early Childhood Investment.

Kaci thanked the Planning Committee for the invitation to engage in a conversation about TK and extended her appreciation to the panelists for their participation. Kaci mentioned that as a parent of two children, she is intimately familiar with the thinking that goes into making decisions about quality and where to enroll one's children. And as a parent, she sent a big debt of gratitude to the early educators and providers. Their work means she can be a working, thriving parent.

Kaci introduced the three panelists and asked each of them to comment, beginning with Dean Tagawa, Administrator of the Early Childhood Education Division (ECED) at Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). Dean characterized LAUSD as offering a mixed delivery system and then described the evolution of implementing TK at LAUSD. The initial rollout that was launched approximately eight years ago was small and allowed for lots of training and planning targeted to the TK teachers. Four years ago, LAUSD decided to implement TK district-wide and it was met with

mixed reviews as the level of supports was less than its initial launch. Dean was involved in the initial rollout as a principal of two elementary schools, one with an early childhood program, giving him a perspective on the similarities and the differences when compared to TK. Dean put his knowledge to work when Maureen Diekmann, then Director of ECED took him up on his offer to crosswalk between K-12 and early childhood education. Now in his leadership position with ECED, Dean has taken on the opportunity of ensuring that ETK and TK look different than kindergarten. Currently, over 100 elementary principals and teachers are receiving training on the early learning foundations and are being held accountable for ensuring that their programs are developmentally appropriate.

Roberta Gonzalez, a Consultant with the Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) Early Learning Support Unit, directed meeting participants to her PowerPoint presentation on the Early Childhood Education Professional Learning Communities. The project was launched in 2011 to address the training needs created by the Kindergarten Readiness Act (SB 1381). The project has been working with two cohorts of teachers and principals representing 16 school districts by offering training institutes, technical assistance and professional learning communities. LACOE is currently in the fifth and final year of the project. Evaluation data demonstrates that principals and teachers are gaining knowledge of the attributes of a developmentally appropriate TK program. A summative evaluation is underway.

Karen Manship, Senior Researcher with the American Institutes for Research (AIR), used a PowerPoint presentation to summarize the statewide evaluation studying the impact of TK in California. She focused on ‘what do TK classrooms look like?’ and ‘does TK participation improve kindergarten readiness in the domains of early literacy and language, mathematics, executive function, and social emotional skills?’ With respect to classrooms, Karen talked about the structure of how it was offered, the experiences of the teachers, classroom instruction, and adult to child ratios. She briefly reviewed the study design that compared children who attended TK with those who did not and then reported the results. She noted that the parents of kindergarten children that did not have a TK experience self-reported if their child attended preschool, however information was not collected on the type of preschool. The study found that TK students performed better on letter and word recognition and phonological awareness in kindergarten, however there were no differences on vocabulary in kindergarten. Kindergarten students who attended TK also performed better on math assessments and had stronger executive function. No differences were found between the groups on teacher-rated social skills in kindergarten. (See the PowerPoint for more detail information on the results.) AIR will continue to study the impacts of TK to answer whether the differences persist through kindergarten, if there are differential benefits for specific groups of children, and what are the most effective characteristics of TK programs and classrooms.

Kaci followed up the presentations with some questions for the panelists. She asked about promising practices and recommended changes, myths, and building partnerships between early childhood programs and K-12. The panelists responded with the challenges of ramping up TK and ETK quickly and ensuring that teachers and principals are properly trained. There was a plea for improving collaboration and articulation between early childhood programs and elementary schools. They also spoke to the structure of TK with respect to a stand-alone classroom and one that is combined with kindergarten in which there could be benefits to either approach given the right teacher to child ratios and qualifications, for instance.

Members, alternates and guests were invited ahead of time to provide written questions for the panelists. Questions pertained to plans for further research (i.e. outcomes for special populations such as foster children; impact based on quality of adult/child relationship), investments by school districts to ensure developmentally appropriate facilities, working with dual language learners, and

engaging parents. Karen mentioned that there are still lots of unanswered questions that AIR hopes to explore. A side product of the data collected for the recently released study is on dual language learners, which they plan to examine more closely. Another by-product of the research is visiting classrooms; some are very good models and others are not so good. A couple of noticeable observations and unofficial findings – most TK teachers were former kindergarten teachers and class sizes were smaller than expected. A comment also was made regarding the investment in TK and the importance of being able to draw down ADA (Average Daily Attendance) as a sustainable source of funds. Additionally, it was suggested that reimbursement rates for CSPP should go up and more closely match ADA for TK.

Kaci thanked the panel once again and the audience for their thoughtful questions. Debra added her gratitude to the panel and the meeting participants, suggesting that this was the start of a conversation and raises the importance of collaboration across the continuum of children's early learning into the elementary school age years.

6. Announcements and Public Comment

- Anselma Sanchez and Nellie Ríos-Parra announced membership recruitment for the 2016-17 fiscal year. Applications for membership were included in the meeting packets and are posted on the Office of Child Care website at www.childcare.lacounty.gov. Current members were reminded that to continue their membership, they need to submit an application for the upcoming year.
- Holli Tonyan announced that the California Child Care Research Partnership team has released their first two Fact Sheets about family child care providers. The fact sheets will be sent via – mail to members, alternates and guests.
- The California Association for Early Childhood Education Annual Conference and Expo is scheduled for March 31 – April 2, 2016 at the Pasadena Convention Center. For more information, visit <http://conference.caeyc.org/>.
- The Southern California Kindergarten Conference is scheduled for March 4-5, 2016 at the Pasadena Convention Center. The conference is targeted to Preschool, Pre-K, Transitional Kindergarten, Kindergarten, First Grade, Early Childhood, ESL, Bilingual, Head Start, Child Care Teachers and Administrators interested in the education of young children. For more information, visit: http://www.socalkindergartenconference.com/site/cpage.asp?cpage_id=180092638&sec_id=180012646.
- On March 31, 2016, the Children's Institute will be offering training on Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ). For more information, visit <http://www.childrensinstitute.org/events/details/176>.
- The Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge Advisory Committee will meet on Wednesday, April 6, 2015 at 10:30 a.m. at LACOE-Head Start-State Preschool in Santa Fe Springs. This meeting will precede the regular meeting of the Planning Committee.

7. Adjournment

The Chair adjourned the meeting at 2:00 p.m.



Building a Bridge to High-Quality Child Care for Foster Children



County of Los Angeles
Department of Children and Family Services



ADVANCEMENT
PROJECT



CHILDREN NOW



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
GRANTMAKERS

USC School
of Social Work



Child Care for Foster Children: An Overview

When children are removed from their parents due to abuse and neglect, they are in crisis and need a safe, loving family environment. But for our youngest children, one of the top barriers to finding placement is the lack of access to child care. In an October 2015 survey conducted by ACHSA, 100 percent of foster family agencies cited that concerns about child care affect recruitment and the willingness of foster parents to accept young children into their care. Over two-thirds reported that their foster children had been denied eligibility for subsidized child care. In another survey of social workers charged with finding placements in the Children's Welcome Center, an estimated 25 percent of the denials were due to the lack of child care.

Increasing access to child care would enable a larger pool of families to become foster parents, providing a stable home for more children in need. Furthermore, we know that for all the benefits that high quality child care has on children ages 0 to 5, the impact can be even more dramatic for young children who have experienced the trauma of abuse, neglect and removal from their homes. With 28 counties applying for 2015 Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention & Support funds for child care purposes, this is clearly a statewide unmet need.

The Access Barrier

Immediately following a child's removal, resource families, including relative caregivers, struggle to access child care because State child care programs often operate at full capacity. Many of these programs sign up children during short enrollment windows that may not align with a child's placement into foster care. This means that caregivers who work or are in school cannot take in a child without significantly disrupting their lives or putting their family in financial jeopardy. In addition, State child care enrollment is complicated and resource families may languish on waiting lists.

Proposed Solution: Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children

We can help resource families by building a bridge to long-term child care. To do this effectively, we propose a solution that includes: an emergency child care voucher, the support of a child care navigator, and workforce training to support trauma-informed care.

(1) Emergency voucher

Any resource family needing child care for children ages 0 through 3, as well as parenting foster youth, would receive an immediate, time-limited voucher to pay for child care for up to six months following a child's placement. This voucher would ensure care while the caregiver is at work, school, or fulfilling training and home approval requirements. Estimates show that this would cost about \$22 million statewide.

(2) Child care navigator support

Navigators would work with the resource family to facilitate use of the emergency voucher to ensure a foster child's immediate access to child care. Going forward, the navigator would continue to work with the family to transition or stabilize the child into a long-term, high quality licensed child development setting.¹ Navigators would also facilitate continuity and help prevent gaps in care. Administered by the county Resource & Referral agencies, child care navigator support is estimated to cost \$4 million.

(3) Trauma-informed care

To meet the unique needs of abused and neglected children, child care providers will require additional support and training in the area of trauma-informed care. With a trainer to cover every county, this workforce training proposal would also include coordination at the State level and cost roughly \$5 million.

Support and More Information

With support from a broad-based coalition of private, non-profit, philanthropic and public sectors, this request was developed by:

Helen Berberian, LA County DCFS, 213.351.5765,
HBerberian@dcfs.lacounty.gov

Genie Chough, Office of LA County Supervisor Sheila Kuehl,
213.974.3333, GChough@bos.lacounty.gov

Molly Dunn, Alliance for Children's Rights, 916.706.0080,
M.Dunn@kids-alliance.org

Martha Guerrero, LA County Legislative Representative,
213.441.7888, MGuerrero@ceo.lacounty.gov

Dr Jacquelyn McCroskey, USC School of Social Work,
213.740.2004, McCroske@usc.edu

Tim Morrison, Children Now, 510.763.2444,
TMorrison@ChildrenNow.org

Donna Sneeringer, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles,
916.715.0575, DSneeringer@ccrc.org

¹ Based on determination of CPS status per Education Code 8263 or status as a "family of one," foster children are placed at the top of waiting lists. As such, with the help of a navigator, they could effectively be transitioned into licensed child care programs.

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Childcare Critical for California Foster Parents

By Jeremy Loudenback

As the state struggles to provide enough foster homes, California advocates and policymakers say one major challenge has been a lack of childcare for foster parents.

For first-time foster parents Irene Barraza and Amy Saucier of Oakland, adding a new child to their home forced them to come up with creative solutions to balancing childcare with work.

One evening last July, only weeks after becoming certified as foster parents, Barraza and Saucier got the call they had been waiting for. Could they take in a three-day old baby girl, an Alameda County social worker asked.

An hour later, after a last-minute dash to Walmart to pick up a car seat, formula, diapers and a set of onesies, the couple returned home from the county’s assessment center with their new daughter.

Even after adjusting to the all-hours demands of a new baby, childcare has proven the most difficult challenge for Barraza, 39, and Saucier, 38. For a while, they juggled sick days, parental leave and help from friends.

Because it’s a publicly subsidized childcare system that is already underfunded and at constant capacity, one thing that has not been available to them is a slot with providers like Early Head Start.

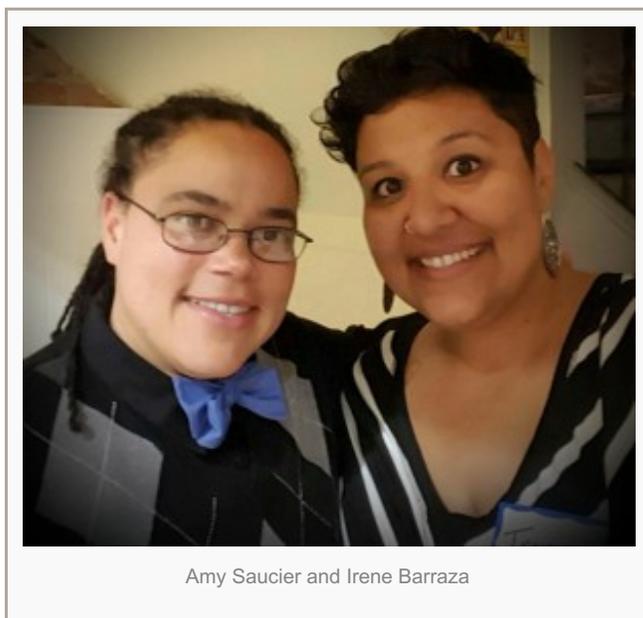
“The last couple weeks that I was off of work I was very stressed out,” Saucier said. “We knew [the girl] was going to go back to her grandparents soon, but we didn’t have a definitive date, and I knew I had to get back to work without childcare.”

Now, a statewide budget proposal aims to provide better childcare options for California foster parents like Barraza and Saucier, a factor that many believe could be hampering efforts to provide enough homes for children in the state’s foster-care system.

The \$31 million budget proposal would address the issue by setting aside money for six-month emergency childcare vouchers for foster parents caring for children ages 0 to 3. Foster parents would be able to use the vouchers to purchase childcare from both licensed and license-exempt providers. Navigators would help foster parents negotiate the state’s byzantine subsidized childcare system and help them avoid childcare gaps. The proposal would also make training on trauma-informed care available to childcare providers.

Organized by the office of Los Angeles County Supervisor Sheila Kuehl, the plan has garnered support from the Alliance for Children’s Rights, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, Children Now, the Childcare Alliance of Los Angeles, First 5 LA and other organizations.

In Los Angeles County, the lack of easily available childcare for foster parents has been a persistent issue for foster family agencies (FFAs) and the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS).



Amy Saucier and Irene Barraza

In 2015, DCFS social workers at the Children’s Welcome Center — where [until recently](#) many of the county’s abused and neglected children entered the system — estimated that 25 percent of children 0 to 5 at the center were denied placements because of concerns about childcare.

According to an October 2015 survey of FFAs in Los Angeles County, conducted by the Association of Community Human Service Agencies (ACHSA), two-thirds of participating agencies reported that a lack of reliable childcare had dissuaded potential foster parents. And even among current foster parents, nearly 70 percent described childcare as a factor that had discouraged their willingness to accept children, particularly younger children.

Supervisor Kuehl says the county is locked in a struggle to recruit and retain foster parents, made more critical in the wake of ongoing state efforts to move more children from group homes into family foster care homes.

Over the last decade, the number of foster parent applicants has dropped by 50 percent in the county, she said, prompting a series of outreach efforts to determine the causes of the gap.

The availability of childcare remains a key barrier in obtaining more foster parents, something that Kuehl describes as a major issue for the county.

“But we can’t really do this on our own,” Kuehl said. “We need help from Sacramento.”

The proposal comes at a time when many in the state capitol are calling for major investments in early care and education. According to new California Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon (D-Lakewood), the state still has not recovered from a reduction of funding for childcare as a result of the economic downturn in 2008, something he personally witnessed.

“The childcare cuts during the recession have been devastating for families across the state,” Rendon said in an email to *The Chronicle of Social Change*. “During that time, I was running a childcare nonprofit that saw our funding cut from \$35 per child per day to \$17 per child per day. Without that funding, I was forced to turn away families who desperately needed the services my organization provided.”

State Sen. Holly Mitchell (D-Los Angeles) called on California Gov. Jerry Brown to reinvest some of the state’s surplus, describing his failure to restore childcare funding as “a lack of a commitment to early-childhood education.”

Though she is yet to scrutinize the details of the plan put forward by the coalition of childcare and child-welfare advocates, Mitchell pledged her support in theory.

“Childcare should be part of the support we provide to foster families,” Mitchell said. “It’s a critical component of child development, and people cannot go to work if they don’t have a safe, supportive place to put their children.”

Children in California’s foster-care system are supposed to have eligibility as well as first preference when it comes to the state’s crowded system of subsidized childcare. But advocates and policymakers say that arrangement hasn’t always worked out well for foster parents.

The state’s subsidized childcare programs are nearly always full, but when slots do open up, they rarely align with the immediate needs of foster parents, including relative caregivers.

“One day they get a call: ‘Come pick up your granddaughter. She’s being put into foster care,’” said Molly Dunn, a senior attorney with the Alliance for Children’s Rights who has worked on the childcare proposal. “These families can’t plan ahead to get onto waiting lists or pre-arrange their work schedules and lives. Suddenly, they have these young children living with them.”

Advocates say that once children enter the child-welfare system, some childcare centers may erroneously no longer consider them “at risk,” thereby losing eligibility for subsidized childcare or priority enrollment status.

New foster parents Barraza and Saucier ran into a similar issue when they contacted the childcare centers that accept infants near their home. The couple filled out an application at their local Head Start office in October, and later at Kidango, a Bay Area daycare provider with dozens of locations.

Now, nearly six months after enrolling, Saucier and Barraza have yet to hear back from the childcare programs, still buried on a lengthy waiting list.

“We knew there was going to be a wait list, but not six months or to not even hear anything back from them,” Barraza said.

Their first foster child left to live with her grandparents in October. But in December, when the couple decided to take in another newborn, Saucier and Barraza soon found they had used up all their sick days and parental leave for the year. They were forced to hire an in-home care provider when no other affordable childcare options materialized.

“We didn’t even bother signing up the second baby for childcare through one of the centers because we had never heard back,” Saucier said. “We wondered, is it ever really available?”

The couple ended up spending between \$400 and \$500 a week for the part-time childcare help, far more than the \$688 monthly assistance provided to caregivers of children from 0 to 4 years old.

“Since the county subsidizes so little, it’s really hard to imagine how we can continue to be foster parents,” Barraza said, “and yet we don’t want to stop doing this. It’s probably been the most rewarding things that each of us has done.”

Next month, members of the California legislature will consider the budget proposal. The plan heads to the California Assembly and Senate for budget subcommittee hearings on April 6 and 21, respectively.

Update: Click [here](#) to hear more about the issue of childcare for working foster parents from Los Angeles County Board of Supervisor Sheila Kuehl on KPCC’s Take Two program.

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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



POLICY • PLANNING • PRACTICE

Sarah Soriano, Chair
Debra Colman, Vice Chair

Date: March 2, 2016

Members

Demetra Adams
Alejandra Berrio
Ana Campos
Edilma Cavazos
Bernadette Chase
Richard Cohen, Ph.D.
Diana Esquer
Lindsey Evans
Teresa Figueras
Mona Franco
Elizabeth Gallion
Edith Garcia
Nora Garcia-Rosales
Sandra E. Gonzalez, Ed.D.
La Tanga Gail Hardy
Jennifer Kuida
Aolelani Lutu
Ritu Mahajan, J.D.
Cyndi McCauley
Pat Mendoza
Micha Mims
Devon Miner
Tracy Moronatty
Melissa Noriega
Kelly O'Connell
Daniel Orosco
Laurel Parker
Dianne Philibosian, Ph.D.
Nellie Rios-Parra
Ricardo Rivera
Joyce Robinson
Julia Ruedas
Reiko Sakuma
Ancelma Sanchez
Araceli Sandoval-Gonzalez
Kathy Schreiner
Janet Scully
Michael Shannon
Fiona Stewart
Steve Sturm
Andrea Sulsona
Holli Tonyan, Ph.D.
Jenny Trickey
Rhonda-Maria Tuivai
Sara Vasquez
Kai-Ti Wang

To: Interested Persons

From: Sarah M. Soriano, Chair
Nellie Ríos-Parra and Ancelma Sanchez, Co-chairs of the
Governance Work Group

MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY CHILD CARE PLANNING COMMITTEE – 2016-17

The mission of the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee) is to engage parents, child care providers, allied organizations, community-based organizations, and public agencies in collaborative planning efforts to improve the overall child care and development infrastructure in Los Angeles County, including the quality and continuity, affordability, and accessibility for all families. It serves as the County's Local Planning Council with mandates established by State legislation, including assessing local needs and conducting a county-wide strategic plan for child care and development.

The Planning Committee is now recruiting members for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 and hopes that you will take the time to complete and submit the attached application. **Applications are due by Wednesday, April 27, 2016.** In addition to meeting the required categories for membership described in Section B of the application, the Planning Committee is committed to ensuring that the geographic, ethnic and cultural diversity of our County is reflected in the overall membership.

The Planning Committee's Governance Work Group reviews all applications and makes recommendations to the full membership. Upon adoption, the Planning Committee forwards the recommended membership slate to the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors and the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools for final approval.



Letter Interested Persons

March 2, 2016

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We encourage applicants to carefully assess both your ability to participate in Planning Committee activities and commitment to the Mission Statement. Regular participation in the monthly meetings and in at least one Work Group is required of all members. The Planning Committee's focus for FY 2016-17 is ongoing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Child Care and Development for the County of Los Angeles – 2013-18 and completing the needs assessment comparing the supply against the demand. It is very important that every member be a working member. **CURRENT MEMBERS MUST RESUBMIT AN APPLICATION EACH YEAR.**

Additional information about the Planning Committee, including its work products, is available at the Office of Child Care website at www.childcare.lacounty.gov; click on "About Us" to locate the link to the "Child Care Planning Committee". Please feel free to contact Ancelma Sanchez by e-mail at selmas@cdcla.org or by telephone at (213) 224-1240 x20, Nellie Ríos-Parra by e-mail at nellie_rios@lennox.k12.ca.us or by telephone at (310) 680-3500 or Michele Sartell by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov at (213) 974-5187 if you have questions. All Planning Committee and Work Group meetings are open to the public. Your participation regardless of membership is welcome.



Membership Application – 2016-17

Section A. Applicant Information

Applicant Name:			
Organization/Program Name:			
Mailing Address:			
Telephone Number:		E-mail Address:	

Section B. Categories of Membership

Twenty percent of Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee) members must represent each of the following categories: child care consumer, child care provider, community representative, public agency, and discretionary. **Place a check mark next to all of the categories that apply to you and provide the information requested.**

- Child Care Consumer*** – currently use child care or have used it within the past 36 months for a child from birth to 12 years old.
- Child Care Provider** – check the type of care you provide:
 - Licensed family child care
 - Licensed center contracted by the California Department of Education (CDE)
 - Licensed center, not contracted by the CDE
 - License-exempt child care
- Community Representative** – excluding agencies that contract with the CDE to provide child care and development services
- Public Agency** – including City, County, State and local education agencies
- Discretionary/Other**

Section C. Member Responsibilities

Members are expected to attend up to ten monthly meetings and an annual orientation and/or retreat. Regular meetings are usually held the first Wednesday of the month from 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. unless otherwise indicated from September through June. **Each member is required to participate in at least one Work Group.** Indicate the Work Group in which you are most likely to participate:

- Access/Inclusion** – informs geographic priority setting for State funding, reviews data related to the Needs Assessment for child care and development and reviews requests for changes in service priorities. In addition, promotes the inclusion of children at risk for or with disabilities and other special needs in typical child care and development programs and encourages the coordination of services.

* A **Child Care Consumer** may be a biological parent, adoptive parent, legal guardian or other person serving as the child’s primary caregiver, such as a relative or foster parent, in absence of the parent.

- Joint Committee on Legislation** – reviews, prioritizes and makes recommendations to the Planning Committee and the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development on legislative and administrative policy issues relating to child care and development.
- Governance** – develops annual membership slate, reviews and revises Planning Committee policies and procedures, participates in annual self-review and implements aspects of the Strategic Plan related to the Planning Council Role.
- Quality** – creates plans to implement the Strategic Plan in areas related to enhancing the quality of child care and development services available to all families, including informing the development and implementation of a unified quality rating and improvement system.
- Workforce** – develops plans to implement the Workforce area of the Strategic Plan and serves as an advisory to the Investing in Early Educators Stipend Program.

Section D. Alternate

Each member must appoint an Alternate from the same membership category to take the member’s place in your absence. Designate your alternate by name and provide their contact information.

Alternate’s Name:			
Organization/Program Name:			
Mailing Address:			
Telephone Number:		E-mail Address:	

Membership Category – check all that apply to your proposed alternate:

- child care consumer, child care provider, community representative, public agency and/or
- discretionary

Section E. Additional Background Information *(If prefer, attach your resume.)*

Describe all relevant professional and community organizations in which you are currently involved (i.e. Boards, Commissions, etc.) _____

Completed applications may be sent by U.S. mail, e-mail or facsimile by **Wednesday, April 27, 2016** to:

Attention: Child Care Planning Committee
 Office of Child Care
 Service Integration Branch/Chief Executive Office
 County of Los Angeles
 222 South Hill Street, 5th Floor
 Los Angeles, CA 90012
 E-mail: msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov
 Facsimile: (213) 217-5106

<i>For internal use only:</i>	
Service Planning Area (SPA)	
Supervisory District	



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



POLICY • PLANNING • PRACTICE

VOLUNTARY, TEMPORARY TRANSFER OF FUNDS (TVTF)

Ensuring contract funds are fully utilized to serve eligible children in Los Angeles County

****Attention****



California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD)-Contracted Programs

CDE/EESD-contracted programs anticipating under- or over-earning your contracts for 2015-16 are encouraged to request a Voluntary, Temporary Transfer of Funds (VTTF).

**Requests due:
Friday, April 15, 2016**

For more information on the VTTF process and to download the VTTF Request Form, visit www.childcare.lacounty.gov or contact Michele Sartell, Program Specialist with the Los Angeles County Office of Child Care and Interim Coordinator of the Child Care Planning Committee by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.



March 25, 2016