



Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development
New Location:
First 5 LA ♦ 750 N. Alameda Street ♦ Los Angeles
Conference Room C
Proposed Agenda for May 14, 2014



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|-------|---|---|
| 10:00 | 1. Welcome and Introductions | Dora Jacildo
Chair |
| | a. Comments from the Chair | |
| | b. Approval of April 9, 2014 Minutes | |
| | c. Call for Nominating Committee | |
| | d. Retreat Planning | Sharoni Little
Vice Chair |
| | e. Update on First 5 LA Strategic Planning | Duane Dennis |
| | f. Status of the Policy Framework | Jacquelyn McCroskey |
| 10:30 | 2. Restructuring California's Child Care and Development System - A Report by the Legislative Analyst | Duane Dennis
Keesha Wood
Dora Jacildo |
| 11:10 | 3. Legislative Update | Maureen Diekmann
Michele Sartell |
| | a. AB 2125 (Ridley-Thomas) Action Item | |
| | b. SB 837 (Steinberg) | |
| | c. SB 1123 (Liu) | |
| | d. AB 1902 (Bonta) | |
| | e. Governor's Revise to Proposed Budget – 2014-15 | |
| 11:50 | 4. Public Comment and Announcements | Sharoni Little |
| 12:00 | 5. Call to Adjourn | Dora Jacildo |

Mission Statement

The Los Angeles County Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development builds and strengthens early care and education by providing recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on policy, systems, and infrastructure improvement.

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County of Los Angeles Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development Meeting Minutes for April 9, 2014

1. Call to Order and Announcements from the Chair

Chair Dora Jacildo opened the meeting at approximately 10:10 a.m. and invited both members and guests to introduce themselves. Following self-introductions, Ms. Jacildo reminded members that the annual retreat was scheduled for July 9, 2014. Dr. Sharoni Little noted that Roundtable member Faith Parducho had once again reserved space for the retreat at the Eaton Canyon Nature Center in Pasadena. Suggestions on possible topics for the retreat and meeting facilitators should be forwarded to Dr. Little.

2. Approval of March 12, 2014 Minutes

Ms. Jacildo directed members to the March 12, 2014 minutes. Dr. Little offered a motion to approve the minutes and Dr. John Whitaker provided a second. The minutes were adopted unanimously.

3. Providing Input to the First 5 LA Strategic Plan Process

Ms. Karla Pleitez Howell, the Roundtable's representative to the First 5 LA Commission, reported that the Commission has begun working on a new strategic plan and anticipates that this work will continue through November 2014. The new plan could alter how the Commission operates and allocates funding.

The strategic planning process is intended to:

- guide operations so that the Commission's future investments are maximized,
- provide a clearer focus for the Commission, and
- align the strategic plan goals to long-term financial projections and strategy.

As a part of providing "a clearer focus", the Commission will be considering the following approaches:

- direct services verses policy development,
- evidence-based practice verses emerging or best practices, or
- other approaches.

The Strategic Planning process will be discussed at the April 10, 2014 Program and Planning Committee meeting. Ms. Howell suggested that the Roundtable be kept current on the Commission's planning efforts by:

- making a report back on the Strategic Plan a standing agenda item for Roundtable meetings, and
- requesting that First 5 LA use the Roundtable as a focus group as they seek input from specific populations.

Members and guests offered the following comments:

- The Roundtable needs to be aware of how our work aligns with both the First 5 LA and Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP) strategic plans. This could be a focus at our upcoming retreat.
- How many focus groups does First 5 LA plan to conduct? Securing input from parents, service users, and various ethnic communities will be very important.
- The outreach plan is still in development.
- There is still time to suggest focus group participants. The ICARE Steering Committee could provide a multi-disciplinary population for a focus group.
- The Early Childhood Education (ECE) Landscape, being prepared by the Advancement Project and the First 5 LA study on license-exempt care will also inform the planning process.

Mr. Duane Dennis, who also sits on the Commission and is chairing the Program and Planning Committee, suggested that the process will have more clarity by July. Ms. Tessa Charnofsky of First 5 LA stated that she will be representing the Public Policy department in the Commission's planning process and would be willing to share information as well.

Ms. Jacildo thanked everyone for their input and noted that this was a time of change!

4. Update on the LAUP Strategic and Business Plan

Ms. Jacildo thanked Dr. Dawn Kurtz for responding positively and on short notice to a request to update the Roundtable on LAUP's strategic planning process.

Dr. Kurtz replied that she appreciated the opportunity to solicit feedback on the LAUP planning process. First 5 LA's funding of LAUP is scheduled to end in 2016. During last year's contract negotiations with First 5 LA, LAUP was directed to develop a business plan that would outline strategies for future revenue diversification and generation.

In order to do that effectively, LAUP contracted with the Glen Price Group and launched an ambitious if truncated process of discovery (September to December 2013), design (December 2013 to March 2014), and delivery (March to June 2014).

During this process, LAUP adopted a new vision statement:

Educational Justice: Every child will succeed in school and life.

The organization also adopted a new mission statement:

Support the development of the whole child by improving the quality and capacity of early education programs, developing a qualified and diverse workforce, and strengthening family engagement. Create and sustain strategic partnerships and advocate for policies that promote access and program excellence.

The next step was the development of a three-prong strategic planning process:

- 1) Early Education: Quality and Excellence
 - Establish LAUP's model for capacity building and technical assistance as the county, state and national standard
 - Provide high-quality early education environments that demonstrate excellence and continuous quality improvement
 - Support community implementation of high-quality early education and development programs
 - Develop and sustain an outstanding early education workforce
- 2) Strategic Partnerships
 - Develop and sustain the strategic funding and programmatic partnerships necessary for growing high-quality early education systems in Los Angeles County, the region, state and nation
 - Partner with First 5 LA to bring to scale high quality early education systems in Los Angeles County
- 3) Advocacy and Public Will Building
 - Elevate the profile of early education in Los Angeles County, the state and nation
 - Advocate in partnership with First 5 LA to create a policy and funding environment supporting a high-quality early education system in Los Angeles County
 - Strengthen and mobilize support for the movement for publicly funded, high-quality early education in Los Angeles County, the state and nation

Going forward, LAUP is planning to “pivot” from its current focus on access to quality preschool services to a focus on child care quality rating and improvement. The next steps in the process will be to:

- Finalize the strategic plan
- Host stakeholder meetings
- Continue business planning including analysis of the QRIS market
- Approval of the strategic plan by LAUP Board
- Deliver the business plan to First 5 LA

A copy of Dr. Kurtz's PowerPoint presentation is attached.

Mr. Duane Dennis suggested that the goals described in the presentation are shared with a number of organizations. Care must be taken to demonstrate respect for the work of colleagues and to avoid stepping on their toes. He then requested that the Roundtable be updated on the merging to a single quality rating and improvement system for Los Angeles County. Cristina Alvarado asked how LAUP plans to expand coaching and mentoring of child care providers. As an example, Dr. Kurtz described how when LAUP was considering applying for funding under the First 5 California's Child Signature Program, LAUP was required to verify First 5 LA's support for serving children from birth to five years.

Dr. Kurtz closed by noting that LAUP will be moving away from LAUP and emphasizing the “UP” in LAUP. Ms. Jacildo thanked Dr. Kurtz and noted that the strategic planning process has been challenging with more questions than answers at this point.

5. Legislative Update

Maureen Diekmann opened this portion of the agenda by calling members attention to the analysis of AB 1902 (Bonta). The analysis had been sent to members prior to the meeting and copies were included in the meeting materials. This bill would eliminate the parent fees that were recently required of families enrolling their children in part-day California State Preschool Programs. Per the author, approximately five percent of children enrolled in the program withdrew within six months of the imposition of this fee in 2012-13 and an additional 2,757 chose to not enroll due to the family fee.

On a motion by Ms. Diekmann and a second by Mr. Dennis, the Roundtable recommended that the Board of Supervisors adopt a position of support for AB 1902. The motion passed unanimously.

Kathy Malaske-Samu introduced the discussion of SB 837 by Senator Steinberg and SB 1123 by Senator Liu. Ms. Malaske-Samu urged members to approach this discussion from the perspective of making California's child care and development system more rational, accessible and affordable for families.

Member materials included summaries of both bills. Senator Steinberg's office summarized SB 837, noting that the bill:

- provides all four year old children with high quality, developmentally appropriate transitional kindergarten (TK)
- combines the quality standards from TK and State Preschool,
- is funded though Average Daily Attendance,
- allows for a mixed delivery system where school districts contract with private TK providers who meet quality standards,
- allows existing state and federal preschool funds to be focused on early education programs for three- and four-year old children, and
- will be phased in over five years

Senator Liu's office summarizes SB 1123 as follows:

- expands access for low-income infants, toddlers, and their parents to quality early learning and parental support services
- expands access to full day, full year wraparound State Preschool
- renames General Child Care for infants and toddlers "California Strong Start"
- allows for a choice of program delivery options to meet the unique needs of families, including child care, voluntary home visitation and evidence-based family engagement and support services
- increases the adjustment factors applied to the standard reimbursement rate for infants and toddlers
- eliminates the family fee for part-day state preschool
- allows children's eligibility in child care and development programs to be annually determined, supporting continuity of care by ensuring that children do not lose services mid-year

The following comments and questions were raised in the discussion of these bills:

SB 837	SB 1123
Can a child repeat TK if needed?	If State Preschool remains to serve three-year old children, is there sufficient funding to cover the expansion of services for birth to three and home visitation?
Creates a demand for additional classrooms. A school district can contract with a community-based agency to provide TK services. There are questions regarding accountability and district oversight.	
ADA = 2/3 ADA per child per part-day session, with the expectation that two sessions would be offered each day.	Adjusts rates for infants and toddlers. Eliminates fees for State Preschool.
What is the impact of Local Control Funding Formula?	
How will children with special needs be served?	
Planning – based on last year’s participation rates, corrected mid-year.	
Current TK looks more like kindergarten.	
Is there a role for family child care in this bill?	Determines a child’s eligibility for a one year period to promote continuity of care.

Mr. Dennis noted that Senator Liu is proposing a continuum of services, similar to those offered in other parts of the country, including Home Visitation, Early Head Start, Head Start, TK, and kindergarten.

Ms. Howell commented that while there are issues with the specific bills, they would make additional services available to very low income children and families.

It was reported that First 5 LA and ZERO TO THREE are supporting both bills. Ms. Diekmann reported that Los Angeles Unified School District is supporting SB 837 in concept. Ms. Judy Sanchez reported that the Los Angeles County Office of Education is watching both bills.

Ms. Jacildo closed this item and thanked members and guests for their thoughtful comments. She stated that we will continue to follow these bills and any amendments over the next month.

6. Public Comments and Call to Adjourn

There were no public comments and the meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:10 p.m.

Members Attending:

Sam Chan, Department of Mental Health
Duane Dennis, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Maureen Diekmann, Los Angeles Unified School District
Robert Gilchick, Department of Public Health
Steve Sturm for Jennifer Hottenroth, Department of Children and Family Services
Karla Pleitez Howell, Child Care Planning Committee
Dora Jacildo, Fourth District
Sharoni Little, Second District
Dawn Kurtz, LAUP
Kathleen Malaske-Samu, Chief Executive Office
Jacquelyn McCroskey, Third District
Faith Parducho, Department of Parks and Recreation
Nora Garcia-Rosales for Nurham Pirim, Department of Public Social Services
Nina Sorkin, Commission for Children Youth and Families
Esther Torrez, First District
Debie Anderson for Keesha Woods, Los Angeles County Office of Education

71 percent of members and member alternates were in attendance.

Guests Attending:

Christina Nigrelli, ZERO TO THREE
Jacquelyn Christensen, LA Child Guidance Clinic
Terry Ogawa, Consultant
Cristina Alvarado, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
John Harris, ECE Works!
Robert Beck, Department of Public Social Services
Vickie Ramos Harris, Early Edge of California
Sarah Mejia, California Federation for Family Child Care
Floyd Alcutt, Child Care Resource Center
Nancy Lee Sayre, UCLA
Danette McBride, Second District

Staff:

Michele Sartell

Restructuring California's Child Care and Development System



MAC TAYLOR • LEGISLATIVE ANALYST • APRIL 4, 2014

LAO 

www.lao.ca.gov/reports/2014/education/child-care/restructuring-child-care-system-040414.pdf

AN LAO REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

California's Child Care and Development System Serves Approximately 300,000 Children.

California dedicates approximately \$2 billion annually to subsidized child care and development programs. The state provides about 60 percent of this funding, with the federal government covering about 40 percent. (Revenue from family fees comprise a very small share of total funding.) California's subsidized system serves approximately 300,000 children. Generally, the state's subsidized programs are intended to enable low-income parents to work while also helping maximize the growth and development of their children. To be eligible for subsidized programs: (1) families must earn less than 70 percent of state median income (SMI), (2) children must be under the age of 13, and (3) parents must be working (with the exception of the State Preschool program).

Current System Has Several Serious Design Flaws. We believe California's child care and development system has four major shortcomings.

- ***Similar Families Have Different Levels of Access.*** In the current system, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) families and certain former CalWORKs families are guaranteed services, whereas other low-income, working families that have never accessed CalWORKs are prioritized based on income. As a result, long waiting lists exist for non-CalWORKs families, with many eligible families never receiving care. Moreover, some former CalWORKs families that now effectively are guaranteed child care benefits for as long as they remain under the income cap and their children remain under the age cap have higher incomes than other eligible, low-income families that never receive even a single year's worth of child care benefits.
- ***Similar Families Have Different Amount of Choice in Selecting Care.*** CalWORKs families (and some other non-CalWORKs families receiving vouchers) can choose from a variety of providers—selecting care that best fits their needs. Other non-CalWORKs families, however, can only access child care at specific locations that contract directly with the California Department of Education (CDE).
- ***Similar Families Provided Different Standards of Care.*** The standard of care also varies based upon the type of subsidy a family receives. Those families receiving vouchers generally have access to providers that meet only health and safety standards, whereas those families receiving direct-contracted services have access to providers that meet health, safety, and developmental standards.
- ***State Has Higher Reimbursement Rate for Lower Standard of Care.*** In 19 counties, the state pays more to providers that are subject only to health and safety standards than to providers subject to health, safety, and developmental standards.

Recommend Restructuring System

Child Care and Development System in Need of Comprehensive Restructuring. Given these serious problems with the current child care and development system, we recommend the Legislature

fundamentally restructure the system. We lay out a plan for a new, simplified, and rational system. Overall, the restructured system could be implemented with little, if any, additional cost. The new system would:

- ***Provide Similar Levels of Access to Most Low-Income Families.*** We recommend the Legislature continue to prioritize families new to CalWORKs for child care subsidies, as these families are likely to be among the most vulnerable families eligible for care. In order to provide greater access to eligible families, however, we recommend setting time limits on subsidized child care for all families. Providing eligible families six to eight years of child care would give them time to become more economically stable, while expanding services to approximately 35,000 additional families.
- ***Provide Similar Levels of Choice.*** We recommend the Legislature provide all eligible families similar levels of choice by providing subsidies primarily through vouchers. As a result, families currently limited to care in specific locations could choose the provider that best fits their needs. (Because of the manner in which local educational agencies [LEAs] generally are funded and the benefits of connecting families to the broader K-12 system, we recommend the Legislature make an exception to the voucher-based system and continue to have CDE contract directly with LEAs for preschool.)
- ***Require Developmentally Appropriate Care for Children Birth Through Age Four.*** We recommend requiring all child care providers serving children birth through age four to provide developmentally appropriate care. We recommend the Legislature direct CDE to develop standards that are similar to existing requirements for direct-contracted programs but modified to reduce some programmatic and administrative burden. In addition, we recommend the Legislature direct CDE to develop a monitoring system to ensure programs meet the new standards. Lastly, we recommend the Legislature update reimbursement rates to reflect the new standards.

Roadmap to New System. Since a fundamental restructuring would require significant changes, we provide the Legislature a roadmap by which it could consider incrementally moving to this new system. In the first year, we recommend the Legislature update the reimbursement rates based on current data and determine the time limit for services. In the second year, we recommend the Legislature adopt new standards for programs serving children birth through age four, but wait until year four to require all providers to meet the new standards. In year four, we recommend the Legislature align the reimbursement rates to ensure families have access to providers meeting the new standards. By year five, families would access subsidized child care through vouchers, with the exception of LEA preschool programs. The five-year roadmap assumes no additional resources are provided for the restructured system. If the Legislature appropriated additional resources, it could implement certain components of the new system more quickly.

Figure 9
Summary of Recommendations

Access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Priority. Continue to give families new to CalWORKs priority for subsidized child care. Guaranteeing child care for these families helps overcome a key barrier to employment. ✓ Time Limit. Cap number of years families may receive subsidized child care. Set time limit between six and eight years. (Allows more low-income families to benefit.) ✓ Choice. Give families similar levels of choice in selecting care. Allow families to choose among licensed centers and family child care homes (FCCHs) as well as license-exempt providers. ✓ Service Levels. Provide similar levels of access across the state. Reestablish CELs.
Standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ School Readiness for Four-Year-Olds. Require centers and FCCHs serving low-income four-year-olds to include educational components for three hours per day. Require families to opt-out of licensed care. ✓ Developmentally Appropriate Activities for Children Birth Through Age Three. Require centers and FCCHs serving children birth through age three to provide developmentally appropriate activities for three hours per day. ✓ Health and Safety for School-Age Children. Repeal Title 5 requirements for school-age children but retain Title 22 health and safety standards.
Payments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vouchers. Subsidize child care primarily using vouchers. Continue to contract directly with LEAs, however, for preschool. ✓ New Rate Structure. Rather than 58 unique county rates, provide three rates based on cost of care in low-, medium-, and high-cost counties. Use a standard reimbursement rate for LEAs. ✓ Rates by Age. Provide highest reimbursement rate for infants/toddlers, next highest rate for preschool-aged children, and lowest rate for school-aged children. ✓ Update Rates. Assuming total funding remains the same, new reimbursement rates would reflect 70th percentile of most recent (2012) regional market survey. ✓ Future Rate Adjustments. Update reimbursement rate in order to meet standards described above.
Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CalWORKs. Merge CalWORKs child care Stage 1 and Stage 2 into one program and administration to the Department of Social Services. ✓ New CalWORKs Child Care Grant. Remove child care funding from counties' single allocation and create new child care grant. ✓ Monitoring. Develop regional system to monitor programs serving children birth through age four.

CELs = Centralized Eligibility Lists and LEA = local educational agency.

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COUNTY OFFICE OF LOS ANGELES/POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE
OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BILL ANALYSIS

AB 2125 (Ridley-Thomas) – Child Care – Standard Reimbursement Rates: Would eliminate the standard reimbursement rate (SRR) used to subsidize child care and development services for children enrolled in California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD)-contracted centers. The bill would replace the SRR with a *single reimbursement system* based on the most recent regional market rate survey with the ceiling established at the 100th percentile in each region of the State per unit of average daily enrollment for a 250 day year. In addition, the bill would establish the regional market rate ceiling at the 85th percentile of the *most recent* regional market rate survey for that region for the cost of child care services provided to CalWORKs recipients.

Introduced and Amended Dates: Introduced: February 20, 2014
Amended: April 10, 2014
Amended: May 1, 2014

OCC Analyst: Michele P. Sartell
(213) 974-5187

Status: Committee on Appropriations
In Suspense

Sponsors: California Child Development Administrators Association
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network

Support: California Child Development Administrators Association
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Northern Director's Group

Opposition: None listed

Summary:

This bill would amend existing law as follows:

- Eliminates the *standard* reimbursement rate and certain adjustments to the standard reimbursement rate.
- Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, *through a single reimbursement system*, which vary with the length of the program year and the hours of service.
- Requires the reimbursement rate to be based on the *most recent regional market rate survey with the ceiling established at the 100th percentile in each region* per unit of average daily enrollment for a 250 day year. Would allow the California Department of Education (CDE) to divide the weekly regional market rate by five to obtain a daily rate.

- Would maintain reimbursement rates in effect on July 1, 2014 for contractors expected to receive less under the most recent regional market rate survey than they previously received beginning with the year the most recent regional market rate is established until their reimbursement rate exceeds that rate.
- Deletes adjustment factors to the reimbursement rate for serving for infants and toddlers¹ while retaining adjustment factors applied to children with exceptional needs and severely disabled children, children at risk of neglect, abuse or exploitation, and limited-English speaking and non-English speaking children from two years old through kindergarten.
- Establishes the regional market rate ceiling at the 85th percentile of the *most recent* regional market rate survey for that region for purposes of reimbursement for child care services provided to CalWORKs recipients.

Analysis:

Child care and development services for eligible, low-income families are subsidized by the California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD) in two distinct ways: through direct contracts with center-based programs; and through vouchers under the Alternative Payment (AP) Program or CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3 Child Care. In addition, eligible families participating in CalWORKs and in the initial stages of stabilizing their child care needs may receive CalWORKs Stage 1 Child Care, also a voucher-based program administered by the California Department of Social Services through the local welfare departments.

CDE/EESD-contracted centers are compensated based on the number of children served and days of service. Currently, payment is based on the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR)², which is \$34.38 per child day of enrollment for full-day and \$21.22 per child per day for part-day. Rates are adjusted based on certain of factors including number of hours per day the child is in care, disability or other special needs, limited English, risk of child abuse and neglect, and age (e.g. infants and toddlers). Adjustments to the SRR also may be applied to programs on an incremental basis if above or below the SRR to achieve the current rate. The SRR has not been raised since 2007, while costs of operating programs and the standards for providing quality services – higher teacher/staff to child ratios, smaller group sizes, higher teacher qualifications and enhanced learning environments – have continued to grow. According to the Senate Subcommittees 1 & 3 – Education and Health & Human Services hearing agenda for April 10, 2014, a number of small and medium size organizations have closed due to an insufficient SRR to cover costs.³ Larger organizations due to economies of scale and success at leveraging resources through fundraising and foundation grants have managed to survive, although many have reported closing classrooms, deferring wage increases for their administrative and teaching staff, and dismissing staff due in part to the stagnant SRR as well as budget cuts to programs since 2008.

¹ The RMR survey takes into account the costs of serving infants and toddlers, preschoolers and school age children, therefore eliminating the need for adjusting the reimbursement rate based on ages of children (e.g. infants and toddlers).

² Note that family child care homes participating in Family Child Care Home Education Networks are reimbursed for their enrolled children of eligible low-income families based on the SRR as well.

³ Senate Subcommittees 1 & 3 – Education and Health & Human Services. [Agenda, April 10, 2014.](#)

Voucher payments made by the AP or CalWORKs Child Care programs are linked to the Regional Market Rate (RMR) survey. Vouchers may be used for services provided in licensed centers or family child care homes or for license-exempt care provided by a family, friend or neighbor. RMR ceilings are established for each county according to estimates of the 85th percentile of child care rates for groups of centers and family child care homes. As of July 1, 2012, license-exempt providers are reimbursed at 60 percent of the family child care home ceilings. Existing law requires the CDE to conduct and complete a RMR Survey no more frequently than once every two years, consistent with federal regulations, however State law does not require California to adopt the rate. While the last RMR survey was conducted in 2012, providers are reimbursed for child care services based on the 2005 RMR survey, far below current market rates. A recent Assembly Bill Analysis⁴ shows the maximum reimbursement at the 85th percentile for full-time two to five year old children enrolled at a center in Los Angeles County at \$8,595 annually based in the 2005 RMR survey, compared to reimbursement at \$13,542 if the RMR 2012 survey were implemented. An entity recently contracted with the CDE is currently collecting information for the 2014 survey.

The bill's author links the quality of early care and education to the qualifications and salaries of the teaching staff. He notes that the current average pay of a preschool teacher is at \$34,240 annually, nearly one-half of the salary for a kindergarten teacher earning approximately \$63,940 annually. The median income of a child care worker in California is \$11.97 per hour, nearly the same as food processors paid at \$11.34 per hour. A California preschool teacher's median wage is \$15.77 per hour compared to a first-line food preparation supervisor paid at \$14.03 per hour. Consequently, the turnover rate of early educators in California is 22 percent, twice that of California public school k-12 teachers.⁵

AB 2125 would merge the SRR and the RMR into a single reimbursement system that reflects the current cost of early care and education services, which is likely to result in higher salaries and retention rates of qualified educators and improved program compliance with higher standards of quality that have been established to better promote the healthy growth and development of young children across our state. The bill requires using the most recent RMR survey, the last of which was conducted in 2012. According to the Assembly Committee on Appropriations bill analysis, it would cost approximately \$1.1 billion in General Fund/Proposition 98 funds to update the SRR to the 100th percentile of the 2012 RMR survey and \$210 million to update the RMR to the 85th percentile of the most recent RMR survey.⁶

While this bill, if passed, would address the long-standing discrepancies between the two reimbursement systems and raise the rates paid to programs based on more current data, lingering is the issue of the methodology used to conduct the RMR survey. For example, questions exist regarding the sampling size and representation of the survey respondents and controlling for factors that may skew the results, such as subsidies for facility related costs and providers reducing co-pays charged to families who might otherwise not enroll their children in the program. A recommendation for future attention is addressing the methodology used to

⁴ Bill Analysis – AB 2125, Child care: standard reimbursement rates. Date of Hearing: April 23, 2014. Retrieved on May 6, 2014 from http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab_2101-2150/ab_2125_cfa_20140502_092646_asm_comm.html.

⁵ Ridley-Thomas, Assembly Sebastian. *Fact Sheet for Assembly Bill 2125 – Early Care and Education: Workforce Development*, Version dated 4.10.2014.

⁶ Bill Analysis – AB 2125, Child Care: standard reimbursement rates. Date of Hearing: May 7, 2014. Retrieved on May 12, 2014 from http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab_2101-2150/ab_2125_cfa_20140506_102312_asm_comm.html.

conduct the RMR to ensure that it is truly capturing the market rates within counties as well as across the state.

Recommended Position for Board Approval:

The Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) recommends a position of “support” for AB 2125 that, if passed, will align the reimbursement rates more closely to the actual cost of providing child care and development services. This position is consistent with County policy as follows:

1.3 Child Care and Development

5. Support efforts to adequately fund high quality early care and education services for all children from low and moderate income families.⁷

Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

⁷ See the Child Care Planning Committee and Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development’s Public Policy Platform for the Second year of 2013-14 Legislative Session for examples of efforts, including increasing levels of reimbursement in the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) and the Regional Market Rate (RMR) to compensate providers for the true cost of high quality services. (See second bullet.)

Assembly Bill 2125

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION: WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

VERSION DATED 4.10.2014

Assemblyman Sebastian Ridley-Thomas 54th District

SUMMARY

Assembly Bill 2125 would establish a single statewide reimbursement system for the system of child care and development services for children within California. The measure also requires the reimbursement rate to reflect the actual current cost of care in each region per unit of average daily enrollment for a 250-day year.

BACKGROUND

Brain development and neuroscience research have demonstrated that the experiences of a child's early years have a large influence on later social, emotional, educational, and economic outcomes. Eighty percent of a child's brain development occurs by age 3 and 90% occurs by age 5, but unfortunately our current funding priorities for education do not reflect that fact. Children who attend quality Early Care and Education programs (ECE) are more likely to read proficiently at grade 3, which is a crucial marker for a child's chances for graduating high school and attending college.

In 2013, the California State Assembly overwhelmingly resolved to support Assembly Concurrent Resolution 45 and its stated efforts to restore funding for ECE along with funding and implementing the Quality Rating and Improvement System.

A stable, well-qualified, and well compensated early care and education workforce is necessary for the existence of high-quality early care and education programs. These programs constitute a critical foundation for improving our nation's educational system and providing the early experiences that equip children to succeed socially, emotionally, educationally, and economically later in life. The strong connection between quality ECE programs and the state's economic growth highlight the need for a sound public investment strategy to secure California's economic future. ECE also enables working parents to effectively function in the workforce, improving worker productivity, decreasing absenteeism, and reducing worker turnover.

Currently, the average pay of a preschool teacher (\$34,240 annually) is nearly one-half that of a Kindergarten teacher's salary (\$63,940.) The California child care worker median wage (\$11.97/hour) is at the same level of food processing workers (\$11.34/hour), and the California preschool teacher median wage (\$15.77/hour) is barely more than a first-line food preparation supervisor (\$14.03/hour).ⁱⁱ

The current staffing model leads to high ECE teacher turnover rates of 22%, which is twice that of California public school K-12 teachers, providing little incentive for the ECE workforce to engage in additional workforce development and education.ⁱⁱⁱ A stable, well-trained and educated workforce requires skilled employees with the low rates of turnover that other, appropriately compensated, professions provide.

Working class families rely on quality, trusted child care options to take care of their families. Unfortunately, recent budget cutbacks over the past 6 years have devastated the availability of quality ECE for families.

Subsidized child care programs in California have been reduced by over 100,000 child care slots since 2008-2009, affecting every region of the state. From 2008 to 2011, the 54th assembly district alone lost over 1,400 child care seats due to budget cuts. The losses were disproportionate, as those losses were nearly 17% of the losses in Los Angeles County, even though the 54th Assembly district only has 5% of LA County's residents.^{iv} Stanislaus County lost more than 34% of its licensed child care capacity, while counties as diverse as Fresno, Sacramento, Alameda and, Imperial County each lost between 5% and 10% of licensed spaces.

Along with the cutbacks in access, quality requirements have increased, while per-child reimbursement rates for programs have been frozen for the better part of a decade. The maximum standard reimbursement rate for center based programs, like State Preschool, has been \$34.48 per child day of enrollment since 2007. While the cost-of-living continued to go up, ECE

educators have been expected to increase their skills without an increase in pay^v.

The current child care reimbursement system has been built over time as these programs evolved in California. The structure splits the system into two distinct reimbursement structures, the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) for Title 5 Contracted Center Based Programs and the Regional Market Rate (RMR) for Alternative Payment and CalWORKs child care programs. These split structures have caused many challenges in the overall child care and early learning delivery system and made it difficult to implement comprehensive rate reform, increases and tiered reimbursement structures. The SRR, which receives increases through a cost of living (COLA) process, has remained stagnant since 2007 despite COLA increases having been applied to the K-12 system. The RMR is based on a market rate survey required by Federal regulations and is conducted every two years through the Department of Education. The RMR rates remain at the 2005 level.

The objectives of AB 2125 are to:

- Raise the compensation of the ECE workforce along the entire birth through age 5 continuum.
- Reduce the pay gap between the 0-3 ECE workforce and the transitional kindergarten workforce that could result in a talent drain to those programs.
- Strengthening the financial status of ECE providers who may not be able to participate in the Transitional Kindergarten program, but which will serve children 0-3, or provide “wrap-around” child care for working parents.

AB 2125 is the next step toward building a better reimbursement system for child care and early learning programs throughout California. AB 2125 would accomplish this by merging the two existing rate structures into a single reimbursement system that maintains both child care options and reflects the actual current cost of care in each region/county with a base at the 85th percentile level.

EXISTING LAW

- Existing law establishes a system of child care and development services for children from infancy to 13 years of age and provides certain requirements for the payment by the state for these child care and development services. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, as provided, and requires the standard reimbursement rate to be \$3,523 per unit of average daily enrollment for a 250-day year, increased by the cost-of-living adjustment granted by the Legislature.
- Existing law requires the plan to require agencies having an assigned reimbursement rate above the current year standard reimbursement rate to reduce costs on an incremental basis to achieve the standard rate and requires the plan to provide for adjusting reimbursements on a case-by-case basis, as provided.
- Existing law applies various adjustment factors to specified programs for which reimbursement rates are at or below the standard reimbursement rate, as provided.
- Existing law authorizes programs above the standard reimbursement rate to be considered on a case-by-case basis for rate adjustments due to documented increases in insurance costs.
- Existing law requires the cost of child care services provided to CalWORKs recipients to be governed by regional market rates.
- Existing law requires regional market rate ceilings to be established at the 85th percentile of the 2005 regional market rate survey for that region.

THIS BILL

- This bill would delete requirements relating to currently assigned reimbursement rates and reimbursement adjustments.
- The bill would delete references to the standard reimbursement rate and instead would require the reimbursement rate to reflect the actual current cost of care in each region per unit of average daily enrollment for a 250-day year.
- This bill would delete the requirement that the adjustment factors apply to specified programs for which reimbursement rates are at or below the standard reimbursement rate.
- This bill would delete the provision that authorizes programs above the standard reimbursement rate to be considered on a case-by-case basis for rate adjustments due to documented increases in insurance costs.
- This bill would establish the market rate ceiling at the 85th percentile of the current regional market rate survey for that region for determining the cost of child care services provided to CalWORKs recipients.

SUPPORT

California Child Development Administrators Association (Co-Sponsor)
California Child Care Resource & Referral Network (Co-Sponsor)
Northern Director's Group
Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Greater Sacramento Urban League
California Association of Urban League Executives

ⁱ Human Capital: The Key to Los Angeles' Long-Term Prosperity, William Yu, Economist, UCLA Anderson Forecast, March 2013
http://www.eceworks.org/sites/all/files/UCLAForecast_March2013_DrYu.pdf

ⁱⁱ US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2013. Assembly Joint Budget Hearing Subcommittee No. 1 and No. 2, March 20, 2013.

ⁱⁱⁱ California Early Care and Education Workforce Study: Licensed Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Providers, Statewide Highlights July 2006, CSCCE UC Berkeley, California R&R Network.

^{iv} <http://www.savemyseatla.org/>, Assembly District 54. Assembly Joint Budget Hearing Subcommittee No. 1 and No. 2, March 20, 2013.

^v <http://www3.cde.ca.gov/rcsccl/>, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/op/factsheet07.asp>
Legislative Analyst's Office: Restructuring California's Child Care and Development System, April 4, 2014.

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COUNTY OFFICE OF LOS ANGELES/POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE
OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BILL ANALYSIS

SB 837 (Steinberg, et. al.) – Transitional Kindergarten: Would amend existing law by establishing the Kindergarten Readiness Act of 2014, requiring all school districts and charter schools that offer kindergarten to also offer transitional kindergarten (TK). The bill would authorize the average daily attendance (ADA) of a school district and charter school to include the ADA of pupils enrolled in transitional kindergarten and would require TK to receive a per pupil base grant. TK would be taught by teachers and paraprofessionals who meet certain education and credential requirements and TK would need to meet certain early learning standards. This bill would allow school districts and charter schools to contract with public local agencies and private local providers to deliver the program and provides for extending TK to full day using other public funding sources for low-income, working families.

Introduced and Amended Dates: Introduced: January 6, 2014
Amended: April 2, 2014
Amended: April 22, 2014

OCC Analyst: Michele P. Sartell
(213) 974-5187

Status: Senate Committee on Appropriations
Hearing: May 19, 2014

Sponsor: Superintendent of Public Education
Early Edge California

Support: Advancement Project, CA State PTA, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, First 5 Association of CA, LA Area Chamber of Commerce, Superintendent of LAUSD, United Way of CA, ZERO TO THREE-Western Office, and many more

Opposition: None listed

Summary:
This bill:

- Finds and declares that the benefits to children participating in a high quality child development program include less grade retention and special education placements, improved high school graduation rates and college enrollment, higher earnings in adulthood, and decreased costs on criminal justice and welfare.
- Establishes the intent of the Legislature to strategically use state and federal funds to provide a stable, comprehensive and adequately funded early learning and educational support system for children from birth to five years old that promotes access to safe, high quality part- and full-day services that support the development of the whole child, especially for children who need it most, and that includes, but is not limited to:
 - Support for positive parent-child relationships and responsive caregiving
 - Promotion of language rich environments
 - Developmentally appropriate curriculum with differentiated instruction

- Knowledgeable, care and well-trained educators, staff and providers
 - Program activities and services that are age appropriate and meet the developmental needs of each child, including children with special needs
 - Promotion of healthy practices and activities
 - An educationally enriched environment that respects and supports cultural, linguistic and ability diversity
 - A physical environment that is safe and appropriate to the ages and developmental needs of the children served
 - Provision for the nutritional needs and physical activity of children
 - Access for low-income infants, toddlers and preschoolers to high-quality early learning and care
 - Access for all four-year-old children to a voluntary, high-quality transitional kindergarten program one year before enrolling in kindergarten
 - Comprehensive services for children and families that include referrals of children to appropriate agencies, such as health and social services and nutrition services
- States intent of the Legislature to ensure that the expansion of transitional kindergarten does not adversely impact access to early care and education opportunities for infants and toddlers.

This bill would amend and add to existing Education Code as follows:

- Includes attendance of pupils in TK in computing the average daily attendance (ADA) of a school district; TK shall receive a per pupil base grant per unit of ADA equal to two-thirds of the annual per pupil base grant.
- Provides a five year phase-in period for admitting children to a TK administered by a school district or charter school at the beginning of a school year or at a later time in the same year. A child will be admitted to TK if his or her fifth birthday falls between the following dates:
 - September 2, 2014 to December 2, 2014 for the 2014-15 school year
 - September 2, 2015 to February 1, 2016 for the 2015-16 school year
 - September 2, 2016 to April 1, 2017 for the 2016-17 school year
 - September 2, 2017 to June 1, 2018 for the 2017-18 school year
 - September 2, 2018 to August 2, 2019 for the 2018-2019 school year
 - A child shall be admitted at the beginning of the school year if his/her fourth birthday is on or before September 1, 2019-20 of that school year and each school year thereafter.
- Establishes TK as a program to support all children in developing the skills needed to build a strong foundation for success in school and life based on the nine developmental domains outlined in the California Preschool Learning Foundations developed by the California Department of Education (CDE) and inclusive of cognitive development, social-emotional competence and physical skills.
- Requires, on or before July 1, 2015, each county superintendent of schools to conduct a review of the level of access to TK, state preschool and federal Head Start provided to eligible children throughout the county. The review is to include, but not be limited to, a description of school district plans that offer kindergarten to make TK available to all eligible children by the 2019-20 school year. The results of the review are to be posted on the Internet website.

- Provides for full-day, full-year learning and child care services for eligible three, four and five year old children using federal funds for preschool programs and state funding annually appropriated in the Budget Act for the support of state preschool.
- Requires school districts or charter schools administering TK to engage in outreach activities to reach and inform families living in areas of poverty or high linguistic diversity about the availability of the program.
- Allows a school district or charter school administering TK to contract with a public local agency including, but not limited to, a county office of education or a private local provider, or both to participate in the delivery of TK.
- States legislative intent that a school district or charter school administering TK to provide high quality professional learning to the staff of the school district, charter school or private local provider that is aligned to TK standards adopted by the state board and designed to improve children's learning and development and supports teacher-child interactions that promote child engagement and learning and the use of child-level and class-level data to inform instructional strategies.
- Requires professional learning for TK teachers and paraprofessionals to be aligned with professional learning provided to teachers and administrative staff in kindergarten to grade 3 and that may include the California Early Childhood Educator Competencies developed by the CDE.
- Requires TK to include the following elements to promote integration and alignment with the early learning and child care system and elementary education system:
 - Until statewide TK standards are adopted, use of research-based, age and developmentally appropriate California State Preschool Standards developed by the CDE
 - Use and implementation of curriculum frameworks, instructional materials, and developmental assessment tools that are aligned with the California State Preschool Foundations
 - Inclusion in the single school plan for pupil achievement and the local control accountability plan
 - Participation in the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System and the California School Information Services
 - Coordination with other with services to children, including mental and behavioral health, developmental screening and assessment, parent literacy and education and social services, especially through systems of care provided by First 5 California programs, preschool and school health services and clinics
 - Coordination with full-day, full-year early learning and child care programs
- Requires the Instructional Quality Commission develop TK standards that include the nine developmental domains included in the California Preschool Learning Foundations; curriculum frameworks and instructional materials are to be modified and aligned with TK standards.
- Requires all TK teachers and paraprofessionals to meet certain education and credential requirements through a five year phase in period as follows:

TK Teachers:

- By July 1, 2015, all TK classes shall be taught by a teacher who possesses a permit or credential issued by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC), including but not limited to one of the following:
 - a) A teacher permit or higher; teacher must have professional learning plan that provides for a bachelor degree with at least 24 units in early childhood education or child development or a combination of both and a multiple subject credential by July 1, 2019.
 - b) A multiple subject credential with authorization to teach prekindergarten to 12th grade in a self-contained classroom.
 - c) An elementary credential.
 - d) A single subject credential in home economics.

A teacher qualifying under b, c or d above must have a professional development plan for obtaining at least 24 units in early childhood education or child development or both by July 1, 2019. As of July 1, 2019, all TK classes must be taught by a teacher with a BA and at least 24 units in early childhood education or child development.

TK Paraprofessional:

- By July 1, 2015, must possess an assistant teacher permit or higher issued by the CTC and a professional learning plan that provides for a teacher permit issued by the CTC by July 1, 2019.
 - By July 1, 2019, must have a teacher permit issued by the CTC with at least 24 units in early childhood development or child development or a combination of both.
- Deems TK teachers and paraprofessionals as full-time employees for purposes of compensation.
 - Considers all TK paraprofessionals as classified employees except for child development personnel who are part of a certificated bargaining unit on January 1, 2015.
 - Requires the CTC, in collaboration with the SPI, public postsecondary education system and private postsecondary institutions, to establish a workforce development plan for TK teachers and paraprofessionals and the administrators who supervise them with adequate opportunities for existing early childhood educators to obtain the necessary TK qualifications by July 1, 2019.
 - Limits classroom size and establishes the teacher to child ratio by requiring one teacher and one paraprofessional for a classroom of 20 children.
 - Makes TK operated by a school district or charter school eligible for school facilities funding and encourages public local agencies or private local providers participating in the delivery of TK to seek shared use agreements with a broad array of public and private entities.
 - Considers a private local provider contracting with a school district or charter school a public school employer for purposes of establishing collective bargaining.
 - Allows a school district or charter school to contract with a public local agency or a private local provider or both to provide TK to age-eligible children under certain conditions:

- The school district or charter school is responsible for oversight and administration of the TK program as if located on a school site and have mechanisms and controls in place that ensure that the TK program adheres to all the requirements that may apply to TK children
 - TK services provided by a public local agency or private local provider shall be under exclusive management and control of the governing board of the school district or charter school that administers the contract
- Requires the state board to adopt basic instructional materials for use in TK as well as kindergarten through third grade in language arts, mathematics, science, social science, bilingual or bicultural subjects, and any discipline or disciplinary areas for which the state board determines the adoption of instructional materials to be necessary or desirable.

Analysis:

Under current law, the CDE/Early Education and Support Division (EESD) contracts with local school districts and private organizations to provide the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) to children in families with incomes up to 70 percent of the State Median Income (SMI). CSPP offers part- or full-day developmentally appropriate child development services to three and four year old children living in the local community. Families under the supervision of child welfare receive priority for enrollment as space is available. CSPP provides meals and snacks, offers parent education and engagement, and refers families to health and social services, as needed.

In Los Angeles County, part-day, part-year preschool programs for three and four year old children of low-income families are unevenly distributed, from communities experiencing an over-saturation of services to others with 50 to 100 percent of the children not having access to preschool in their local community. The gap between supply and need for preschool serving three and four year old children increases for working families needing full-day services; again, the distribution mirrors part-day programs to a certain extent in that the gaps are much more significant in some communities. Regardless of income, not all families enroll their children in a formal preschool program. Of the 386,845 three to five year old children in Los Angeles County, an estimated 226,000 children of working families lack access to a licensed child development program inclusive of a family child care home as well as a center-based program.

SB 837 (Steinberg) would ensure that by the 2019-20 school year, every four year child will have access to a voluntary, part-day, part-year transitional kindergarten (TK) program. School districts and charter schools will receive an estimated \$6,300¹ per child in Average Daily Attendance (ADA) to fund TK. The bill would allow for school districts and charter schools to contract with public local agencies or private providers, however would maintain oversight and management of the TK program. The bill provides for wrap-around services for children of eligible, low-income working families using other public funding sources. A five year phase-in period would afford time for school districts to ramp up admission of all children whose fourth birthday is on or before September 1st by the 2019-20 school year. In addition, a five-year phase in period would allow early educators – teachers and paraprofessionals – to achieve their respective bachelor degree and permits with units in child development and for teachers to become credentialed; and the bill expresses intent that TK teachers and paraprofessionals would be compensated on par with their K-12 colleagues.

¹ SB 837 Frequently Asked Questions. Retrieved from www.earlyedgecalifornia.org/our-issues/improving-early-learning/sb-837-faq.html on March 11, 2014.

The bill allow also would ensure that TK programs meet certain standards of quality. The bill would require that the TK standards, curriculum and instructional materials be developmentally appropriate to four year old children, limit class size to 20 children with a teacher to child ratio of 1:10, and entail coordination with community services to meet child and family needs.

While the bill would create a funding stream to ensure that every four year old child in California has access to a high quality part-day TK program, big questions are yet to be answered that are likely to impact existing subsidized child care and development programs contracted by the CDE and the availability of services for three year old children. In particular, the bill suggests that TK may be offered through a mixed delivery system that includes community-based organizations that currently provide subsidized and non-subsidized preschool programs, however would require school districts or charter schools that contract with local providers to maintain administrative and management oversight of these contracted TK programs. Questions include whether school districts or charter schools would contract with local organizations without incentives or mandates and the methods of management and control that school districts or charter schools would be employ to administer TK provided by their contracted organizations.

Another question relates to the wrap-around services that continue to promote children's learning through the day while supporting low-income, working families. Unlike CSPP that may offer a full-day program for children of low-income, working families, TK is proposed as a part-day program. The bill assumes that other public funds will be made available to provide wrap-around services for children of income-eligible working parents, but does not specify where and how these services will be provided.

Additional questions have been raised regarding the survival of the CSPPs and services to three year old children of low-income families. On February 19, 2014, Senator Liu introduced SB 1123, which was most recently amended on April 3, 2014 to strengthen early care and education services available to children from birth to their third birthday. The bill assumes the ongoing existence of the CSPP targeted to three year old children, with priority going to four year old children of families who decide not to enroll their children in a TK program. SB 837 and SB 1123 have been promoted as companion bills to ensure the continuum of high quality early care and education services for children from birth to five years old. Neither bill clearly designates the funding streams that will ensure the continuation of CSPP and provide for expansion services for infants and toddlers under California Strong Start as proposed in SB 1123.

Recommended Position for Board Approval:

The Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) is carefully monitoring this bill for amendments that will ensure that children enrolled in TK will be participating in high quality programs that are developmentally appropriate for four year old children – recognizing the importance of the teacher-child relationships that builds children's social-emotional competence and contributes to their early learning, cognitive and physical development and overall potential – and meet the needs of working families for full-day services. Furthermore, the Roundtable is considering SB 837 to establish TK for all children in concert with SB 1123, which as written would amend and add sections to existing law that would strengthen child care and development services for children from birth to their third birthday and their families.

As such, the Roundtable recommends that the bill be considered for County interest without a formal position. A recommended position may be forthcoming depending on future amendments to SB 837 and SB 1123.

COUNTY OFFICE OF LOS ANGELES/POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE
OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BILL ANALYSIS

SB 1123 (Liu) – Child Care and Development Services: Establishes the importance of the first three years of a child’s life to healthy brain development within the context of the family and the value of high quality early learning experiences to the child’s foundation for later school and life success. As such, the bill proposes amending and adding sections to Education Code pertaining to the Child Care and Development Services Act, building upon existing models for providing services to young children, in particular infants and toddlers, and their families. Specifically, the bill will: 1) modify priorities for enrolling four year old children in the California State Preschool Program; 2) recast subsidized General Child Care for infants and toddlers from birth to their third birthday as “California Strong Start” and specify the program services to include parent engagement, home visitation, nutrition services, part- and full-day care, and referrals to health and social services; 3) require the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to develop standards, rules and regulations for the implementation of high quality evidence-based infant and toddler services that would promote responsive caregiving by parents, guardians and caregivers and establish supplemental grants to fund parent training and voluntary home visitation services; 4) require a child deemed eligible for the full program year subsequent to enrollment in a state or federally funded child care and development program; 5) revise staff to child ratios and group sizes; 6) add requirements to teacher qualifications and a review of the Child Development Permit Matrix; 7) increase the adjustment factor to reimbursement rates for serving infants and toddlers; and 8) eliminate the requirements for families to be assessed fees for part-day state preschool and for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a fee school for families using part-day state preschool.

Introduced and Amended Dates: Introduced: February 19, 2014
Amended: March 26, 2014
Amended: April 3, 2014

OCC Analyst: Michele P. Sartell
(213) 974-5187

Status: Committee on Appropriations
Hearing: May 19, 2014

Sponsor: Early Edge California

Support: Advancement Project
Child Care Law Center
Children Now
California Alliance of Child and Family Services
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
First 5 Fresno County
First 5 Santa Clara County
Jumpstart for Young Children
Los Angeles Urban League
National Council on Jewish Women
ZERO TO THREE Western Office
and more

Opposition: None listed

Summary:

This bill would amend and add to existing Education Code as follows:

- Finds and declares the importance of the first three years of a child's life to healthy brain development and the impact of positive early learning experiences to the foundation for later school and life success; establishes the important role of parents and the parent-child relationship that may be supported by high quality learning services.
- Establishes the intent of the Legislature to strategically use state and federal funds to provide a stable, comprehensive and adequately funded early learning and educational support system for children from birth to five years old that promotes access to safe, high quality part- and full-day services that support the development of the whole child, especially for children who need it most, and that includes, but is not limited to:
 - Support for positive parent-child relationships and responsive caregiving
 - Promotion of language rich environments
 - Developmental appropriate curriculum with differentiated instruction
 - Knowledgeable, caring and well-trained educators, staff and providers
 - Program activities and services that are age appropriate and meet the developmental needs of each child, including children with special needs
 - Promotion of healthy practices and activities
 - An educationally enriched environment that respects and supports cultural, linguistic and ability diversity
 - A physical environment that is safe and appropriate to the ages and developmental needs of the children served
 - Provision for the nutritional needs and physical activity of children
 - Access for low-income infants, toddlers and preschoolers to high-quality early learning and care
 - Access for all four-year-old children to a voluntary, high-quality transitional kindergarten program one year before enrolling in kindergarten.
 - Comprehensive services for children and families that include referral of children to appropriate agencies, such as health and social services and nutrition services
- States intent of the Legislature to ensure that the expansion of transitional kindergarten does not adversely impact access to early care and education opportunities for infants and toddlers.
- Adds to the SPI requirement for developing standards for the implementation of quality programs to include as an indicator of quality continuity of care and the assignment of a primary caregiver for infants and toddlers.
- Modifies the priority for enrolling four year old children in a California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD)-contracted California State Preschool Program (CSPP) by giving priority to eligible children who are not enrolled in a state-funded transitional kindergarten (TK) program before enrolling eligible three year old children.
- Deems four year old children enrolled in a state-funded TK program eligible for supplemental education and care services through the CSPP if they are also eligible for free and reduced-price lunch, Cal-Fresh or Med-Cal or their family's adjusted monthly income is at or below 70 percent of the State Median Income (SMI), adjusted for family size and adjusted annually.

- Renames General Child Care services for infants and toddlers “California Strong Start” and specifies services provided to children from birth to their third birthday include, but not be limited to:
 - Parent engagement and support services that promote positive parent-child relationships
 - Part- and full-day early learning and care services
 - Voluntary home visitation services
 - Nutrition services
 - Referrals to services, such as health and dental care, child abuse prevention, housing and early childhood mental health
- Requires the SPI to develop standards, rules and regulations for the implementation of high quality, evidence-based infant and toddler services based on but not limited to the federal Early Head Start model to achieve language rich environments, promote responsive caregiving by the child’s primary caregiver, and be based on the Infant/Toddler Learning and Development Foundations.
- Makes supplemental grants available to qualifying California Strong Start providers as follows:

Grant Amount	Purpose
\$1000 per eligible child	Family Engagement Supplemental Grant
\$2,500 per child (if participating in full-day)	Voluntary Home Visitation Supplemental Grant
\$6,000 per child (if participating in part-day)	

A countywide or regional consortium of California Strong Start providers, with a lead agency that is a First 5 commission, county office of education or other local public agency, may apply to the SPI for a countywide or regional grant for the total amount of eligible children.

- Deems children eligible for a full program year upon enrollment in a state or federally funded child care and development program to promote continuity of services.
- Sunsets existing regulations staffing ratios in center-based programs as of July 1, 2019 and implements revised minimum ratios and group sizes (see Attachment A).
- Requires at least one teacher in each classroom hold at a minimum a child development permit issued by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC).
- Requires the CTC to review and amend the Child Development Permit Matrix by July 1, 2017; amendments to include the following requirements:
 - Teachers and caregivers of infants and toddlers to obtain six units in infant and toddler development
 - Each permit holder to have an individual professional development plan that includes a minimum 21 hours of annual training; the training must include in-classroom coaching that may account for up to 10 of the 21 hours each year
- Increases the adjustment factors for reimbursement rates for serving infants and toddlers as follows:

- For infants and toddlers from birth to 18 months old enrolled in a center, the adjustment factor increases from 1.7 to 2.3
 - For toddlers from 18 to 36 months of age enrolled in a center, the adjustment factor increases from 1.4 to 1.8
 - For infants and toddlers from birth to 36 months old enrolled in a family child care home, the adjustment factor increases from 1.4 to 1.8
- Eliminates the family fee for part-day CSSP.

Analysis:

The California Department of Education/Early Care and Education Division (CDE/EESD) administers subsidized child care and development programs serving children from birth to 13 years old. For children from birth to three, the CDE-EESD's General Child Care funds centers and Family Child Care Home Education Networks to provide full-day, full-year services to families. In addition, the CDE-EESD contracts with local organizations to provide the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) to three and four year old children. Families with incomes up to 70 percent of the State Median Income (SMI) are eligible for these programs.

SB 1123 (Liu) proposes making a number of changes to the Child Care and Development Act to strengthen the services available to children from birth to five years old, with a particular emphasis on programs that reach infants and toddlers and their families. The bill acknowledges the important role of parents and other primary caregivers on early brain development on their children and setting the foundation for a young child's later school success that may be supported by a comprehensive, high quality early learning and educational support system for children from birth to five years old. It renames General Child Care as "California Strong Start" and promotes offering a range of services to children from birth to their third birthday built on evidence-based models such as Early Head Start model, including but not limited to parent engagement and support services to promote positive parent-child relationships, part- and full-day programs, voluntary home visitation, nutrition services, and referrals to health and social services. As such, supplemental grants for family engagement and home visitation would be made available to California Strong Start programs. The bill also adds teacher qualification requirements and increases the adjustment factor to reimbursement rates for infants and toddlers.

In addition to addressing infants and toddlers, SB 1123 would impact child care and development services available for preschool age children of low-income families. Priorities would be modified to ensure that four year olds not enrolled in a state-funded transitional kindergarten (TK) program would be eligible for enrollment in a CDE/EESD-contracted CSPP before eligible three year old children. Furthermore, it would deem four year old children enrolled in a state-funded TK program eligible for wrap-around services by a CSPP if they are also eligible for other public benefit programs or they meet the income eligibility requirements for a CDE/EESD-contracted program. The bill would also eliminate parent fees for children enrolled in the part-day CSPP.¹

Another important component of the bill is allowing for annual determination of a child's eligibility in a CDE/EESD-contracted program, supporting the continuity of care.

¹ AB 1902 (Bonta), also introduced this session, proposes eliminating parent fees for part-day State Preschool. This bill recently passed the Assembly Committee on Education to the Committee on Appropriations.

According to the bill's author, a projected \$350 million in projected cost savings created by the expansion of TK would be redirected to increase access to child care and development programs for infants and toddlers and full-day preschool.

State subsidized child care and development programs experienced significant funding reductions between 2008-09 and 2012-13, reaching nearly \$1 billion and resulting in a loss of approximately 110,000 spaces. The bill analysis summarizes additional policy changes that reduced state spending, including a rate freeze for license-exempt at 2005 levels providers and center based programs at 2007 levels. Cost savings included imposing family fees for part-day CSPP and lowering the income eligibility from 75 to 70 percent of SMI. Concurrently, quality initiatives have been introduced at the federal level with opportunities for states that meet quality benchmarks to leverage additional funds to augment child care and development services available to high need, low-income families.²

SB 1123 is being promoted as the companion bill to SB 837 (Steinberg), which proposes making TK available to all four year old children. This bill would authorize the average daily attendance (ADA) of a school district and charter school to include the ADA of pupils enrolled in TK and require TK to receive a per pupil base grant. Together, the bills are intended to serve the continuum of children from birth to kindergarten entry.

Recommended Position for Board Approval:

The Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) is carefully monitoring this bill for amendments to ensure that children from birth to four years old of low-income, eligible families have access to high quality early care and education programs. Furthermore, the Roundtable is considering SB 1123 in concert with SB 827, which would provide TK for all four year old children.

As such, the Roundtable recommends that the bill be considered for County interest without a formal position. A recommended position may be forthcoming depending on future amendments to SB 1123 and SB 827.

² SB 1123 (Liu) Bill Analysis for the Senate Committee on Human Services, April 22, 2014. Retrieved on April 25, 2014 from http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/sen/sb_1101-1150/sb_1123_cfa_20140421_095202_sen_comm.html.

Current Regulations		Proposed Regulations		
Ages of Children	Ratios	Ages of Children	Ratio Options	Group Size
Infants, 0-2 years old	1:3 adult-child 1:18 teacher-child	Infants, birth-18 months old	1:4 adult-child 1:8 teacher-child or	8
			1:3 adult-child 1:9 teacher-child	9
Infants/toddlers, 0-2 years old	1:4 adult-child 1:16 teacher-child	Toddlers, 18 months-3 rd birthday	1:4 adult child 1:12 teacher-child	12
Children, 3-6 years old	1:8 adult-child 1:24 teacher-child	Preschool, 30 months to K eligibility	1:8 adult-child 1:24 teacher-child or	24
			1:10 adult-child 1:20 teacher-child	20
Children, 6-10 years old	1:14 adult-child 1:28 teacher-child	School-age, kindergarten enrolled-13 th birthday	1:14 adult-child 1:28 teacher-child	
Children, 10-13 years old	1:18 adult-child 1:36 teacher-child			

Notes:

- 1) Proposed ratios and group sizes do not apply to Family Child Care Home Education Networks.
- 2) Programs may maintain ratios as required prior to July 1, 2019.

County of Los Angeles Child Care Planning Committee and Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development
Joint Committee on Legislation

LEGISLATION BEING CONSIDERED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE - 2014

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
California Assembly Bills								
Dead	AB 41 (Buchanan)	<i>Expresses legislative intent to enact legislation to create the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2014, if approved by the voters, as a state general obligation bond act that would provide funds to construct and modernize education facilities.</i>						Introduced: 12/7/12 Amended: 3/14/13 Amended: 4/1/13 Assembly Committee on Education
Dead	AB 273 (Rendon) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would enact the CA Partnership for Infants and Toddlers Act of 2013 and require the SPI by 3/1/14 to apply to the CA Children and Families Commission for funds to make supplemental grants of \$2,500 annually per child available to qualifying general child care and development infant and toddler contracting agencies to provide enrolled children and families an array of support services.	Early Edge California (formerly Preschool California), California Child Development Administrators Association (CCDAA), ZERO TO THREE	Stacy Reardon 916.319.2063		CAPPA, Children Now, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids CA, Kidango, LA Area Chamber of Commerce, Options - A Child Care and Human Services Agency, Special Needs Network		Introduced: 2/7/13 Amended: 3/19/13 Amended: 4/8/13 Assembly Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
Dead	AB 364 (Calderon) <i>Two-year bill</i> <i>See AB 1454</i>	Would require the CA Department of Social Services (CDSS) to conduct unannounced visits to licensed community care facilities no less than once every two years.		Courtney Jensen 916.319.2057		CA Police Chiefs Association, CFPA, CWDA, LeadingAge CA		Introduced: 2/14/13 Amended: 4/1/13 Assembly Committee on Appropriations Held under submission

¹ Levels of interest are assigned by the Joint Committee on Legislation based on consistency with the Public Policy Platform accepted by the Child Care Planning Committee and Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development and consistent with County Legislative Policy for the current year. Levels of interest do *not* indicate a pursuit of position in either direction. The Joint Committee will continue to monitor all listed bills as proceed through the legislative process. Levels of interest may change based on future amendments.

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
1	AB 641 (Rendon)	<p>Would authorize family child care providers <i>to form, join and participate in activities of</i> a provider organization to act as their exclusive on matters relating to child care subsidy programs. Would establish a Family Child Care Parent Advisory Committee to advise the Governor and the provider organization on issues of quality, affordability and accessibility of child care through the subsidy programs. Stipulates membership appointments <i>with consideration for parents who have participated in training from organizations focused on child care advocacy or parents whose children receive child care</i>, meeting schedule and reimbursement for travel. <i>Would instruct CDE to require all R&Rs provide in-person introductory workshops and trainings in substantive topics such as child development and literacy as well as resources to family child care providers who participate in subsidy programs. Adds to Health and Safety Code a requirement that the Department of Social Services consult with a stakeholder group of family child care providers and parents or guardians to ensure most effective implementation of safety standards for family child care homes.</i></p>	SEIU, AFSCME	Bill Wong 916.319.2063		California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, CA Correctional Peace Officers Association, Dream Team Los Angeles, First 5 LA, United Auto Workers Local 4123, 27 individuals	Professional Association for Childhood Education	<p>Introduced: 2/20/13 Amended: 3/19/13 Amended: 6/17/13 Amended: 7/10/13</p> <p>Inactive File</p>

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
Dead	AB 646 (Cooley) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would express intent of Legislature to affirm the employer-education partnership model of a regional P-20 council as a desired structure in CA to help align preschool, K-12, community college, 4-year college, and graduate and professional education programs and funding to advance strategic educational and economic outcomes.	NextEd	Brendan Repicky 916.319.2008		Folsom Cordova Unified School District, Los Rios Community College District, NextEd, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Roebbelen Contracting, Inc., Yuba County Office of Education	California Right to Life Committee	Introduced: 2/21/13 Amended: 1/6/14 Amended: 1/16/14 Assembly Committee on Appropriations In Suspense
Dead	AB 760 (Dickenson)	Would re-fund the Early Mental Health Intervention (EMHI) that provides mental health services to children in kindergarten up to third grade via a tax on ammunition. <i>Amendments to findings and declarations.</i>	Children Now			CA Black Health Network, CA Council of Community MH Agencies, CA Immigrant Policy Ctr, CA Pan-Ethnic Health Network, CA School Health Ctrs Assoc, CA Tax Reform Assoc, Children's Advocacy Institute, CDF-CA, The Children's Partnership, Coalition Against Gun Violence, LA County Ed Foundation, LA Trust for Children's Health, and more.	CA Association of Firearms Retailers, CA Chapters of Safari Club Intern'l, CA Rifle and Pistol Assoc, CA Sportsman's Lobby, CA Waterfowl Assoc, NRA, Nat'l Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc., Outdoor Sportsmen's Coalition of CA, Shasta Co Sheriff Bosenko, State Bd of Equalization Member Runner, and more	Introduced: 2/21/13 Amended: 3/19/13 Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation Hearing: Cancelled
Watch	AB 835 (Muratsuchi)	Existing law authorizes the Department to make subordinated loans to certain entities for the purchase, development, construction, expansion, or improvement of child care and development facilities or make microenterprise loans available to small or large family child care homes or licensed child care and development facilities serving up to 35 children. Would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development, <i>upon the request of the borrower, to modify the terms of a loan if the department determines that the borrower has demonstrated hardship.</i>	Harbor City/Harbor Gateway Boys and Girls Club	Brett Williams 916.319.2066		Boys and Girls Club of the South Bay		Amended: 3/14/13 Amended: 6/27/13 In Senate Committee on Appropriations

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
New	AB 876 (Bonta)	Would amend existing Public Utilities Code by extending discounted rates for universal, advanced communications provided by the CA Teleconnect Fund Administrative Committee Fund to qualified schools maintaining preschools and transitional kindergartens. Would require feasibility study for creating a database of communication services. Purchased by qualifying entities receiving the financial support.		Max Mikalonis 916/319/2018				Introduced: 2/22/13 Amended: 1/6/14 Amended: 1/17/14 Committees on Education and Utilities and Commerce
Dead	AB 1016 (Quirk-Silva) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would require Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a foreign language teaching credential for the purpose of providing foreign language instruction as part of an after school program voluntarily maintained by the school district.		Gina Frisby 916.319.2065				Introduced: 2/22/13 Assembly Committee on Education
Dead	AB 1152 (Ammiano) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would exempt the California School Age Families Education Program (Cal-SAFE) from any new education financing proposal that would eliminate categorical education programs beginning with the 2013-14 fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years.	CCDAA	Wendy Hill 916.319.2017		CA Family Resource Assoc, CDPI, Options, Planned Parenthood Affiliates of CA, Teen Success, many individual Cal-SAFE participants	California Association of School Business Officials, Riverside County Superintendent of Schools	Introduced: 2/22/13 Assembly Committee on Appropriations Held under submission
Dead	AB 1178 (Bocanegra)	Would establish the CA Promise Neighborhood Initiative to develop a system promise neighborhoods throughout the state to support children's development from cradle to career.				Chula Vista Promise Neighborhood, Los Angeles Unified School District, Youth Policy Institute		Introduced: 2/22/13 Amended: 4/23/13 Amended: 1/8/14 Committee on Appropriations In suspense

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
Dead	AB 1187 (Mansoor) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would require CDSS to amend foster care state plan to authorize use of designated state child care & development funds administered by CDE and ASES funds, in addition to county funds, as the nonfederal match for specified child care for children receiving child protective services, foster children, and children at risk of abuse and neglect.	County of Orange	Saulo Londono 916.319.2074	916.319.2074	County of Orange Board of Supervisors		Introduced: 2/22/13 Assembly Committee on Human Services
Watch	AB 1444 (Weber)	Would require, beginning with the 2016-17 school year, a child to have completed one year of kindergarten before being admitted to the 1 st grade.	California Teachers Association	Marcus McKinney 916.319.2079		CCDAA	Independent Private Schools of CA, Private School Advocacy Ctr	Introduced: 1/6/14 Amended: 3/28/14 Amended: 4/22/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
1	AB 1454 (Calderon)	Would amend existing law by making every licensed community care facility, including child care centers and family child care homes, subject to an annual unannounced visit by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). More frequent unannounced visits to occur under certain circumstances. In addition, would make pre-licensure survey optional at the discretion of DSS if application for licensure at currently licensed facility.		Courtney Jensen 916.319.2057	Support	AFSCME, BANANAS, CAPP, CA Assisted Living Association (CALA), CCCRRN, CA Commission on Aging, CA Communities United Institute, CFPA, CCLC, Children Now, County of San Diego, CWDA, First 5 Association of CA, LeadingAGE CA, Marin Child Care Council, NASW-CA, Northern Director's Group	California Council of Community Mental Health Agencies	Introduced: 1/9/14 Amended: 3/17/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
Watch	AB 1516 (Gonzalez)	Would require that an additional young child special needs supplement be paid in the amount of \$80 per month to a child under 3 years old in an <i>assistance unit</i> and the amount be adjusted annually to reflect <i>changes</i> in the cost of living. Provides participants with option to request supportive services via county's website, if available, otherwise county would be required to accept requests in manner to ensure participants able to request supportive services they need. Additionally, as of 1/1/19, would create Unmet Diaper Need Financing Fund in State Treasury for distribution to entities serving low-income children to meet unmet diaper needs of communities served by entities.. Requires dollar-to-dollar match.	Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations, Inc.			- AFSCME, National Diaper Bank Network (NDBN), WCLP		Introduced: 1/15/14 Amended: 3/28/14 Amended: 4/22/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
	AB 1719 (Weber and Buchanan)	Would require, beginning with 2017-18 school year, school districts offering kindergarten implement a full-day kindergarten program offered for the same number of minutes per school day as 1 st grade. Districts permitted to postpone implementation <i>due to lack of facilities</i> if its governing board <i>approves postponement</i> . Requires <i>school district to notify</i> the CDE or within one month of its vote for postponement.				AFSCME, CCDAA		Introduced: 2/13/14 Amended: 3/28/14 Amended: 4/22/14 Amended: 5/1/14 Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/14/14
Watch	AB 1819 (Hall)	Would amend existing law that currently prohibits smoking in a private residence licensed as a family child care home during the hours of operation. Would prohibit smoking of tobacco on the premises of a licensed family child care home regardless of hours of operation.		Brian Duke 916.319.2064		APA-CA, Amer Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, Amer Lung Assoc in CA, CAPPA, NASW-CA		Introduced: 2/18/14 In Senate Committee on Health

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
1	AB 1902 (Bonta) <i>(Co-authors: Assembly Members Bonilla, Buchanan, Gordon, Mullin, and Wieckowski)</i> <i>(Coauthor: Senator Mitchell)</i>	Would eliminate the imposition of fees families are assessed for part-day State Preschool. Authority given to SPI to establish a fee schedule would not apply to part-day preschool.	CCDAA, CCCCA	Jacqueline Orpilla 510.286.1670	Support	CCDAA, Alameda Co Board of Supervisors, Alameda Co Early Care & Education Planning Council, CCCRRN, CA Children and Families Commission, CA Head Start Association, CCALA, Children Now, Early Edge CA, Options - A Child Care and Human Services Agency, and many more		Introduced: 2/19/14 Amended: 4/9/14 Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/14/14
Watch	AB 1944 (Garcia)	Existing law requires 11 and 12 year old children eligible for subsidized child care services and development services use before and after school programs, unless parent certifies in writing that program does not meet family needs. Would also delete provision requiring annual reports on the savings generated from the preferred placement of children in before and after school program.	CAPPA	Ashley Medina 916.319.2058		CCDAA, Child Care Links, Child Dev Associates, Choices for Children/CDI, Community Resources for Children, Davis Street Family Resource Center, Del Norte Child Care Council, Family R&R Center, and more		Introduced: 2/19/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
	AB 2030 (Campos)	Amends existing law by prohibiting employers with 25 or more employees from discharging or discriminating against an employee who is a parent, guardian or grandparent having custody of one or more children in K-12 or in a child care program from taking up to 40 hours each year without loss of pay to participate in school or child care activities, with reasonable notice to the employer of the planned absence. Prohibits requiring employee to use existing vacation, personal leave or compensatory time off for the planned absence.		Sailaja Rajappan 916.319.2027	Oppose	AFSCME, Assoc for LA Deputy Sheriffs, CA Assoc of Professional Employees, CFTA, CA Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, CA Nurses Assoc, CA State Council of SEIU, and many more	CSAC, CA Chamber of Commerce, CA Employment Law Council, CA League of Food Processors, CA Manufacturers & Technology Association, CA New Car Dealers Assoc, and many more	Introduced: 2/20/14 Committee on Labor and Employment Hearing: cancelled at author's request
N/A	AB 2086 (Calderon)	Would make changes to existing law regarding the coordination of early intervention services for infants and toddlers at risk for or with disabilities and their families in natural environments. Gutted & amended to address Secretary of State: Filing Fees						Introduced: 2/20/14 Amended: 3/28/14

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
Watch	AB 2101 (Levine)	Would authorize CDE-contracted programs, including Alternative Payment (AP) Program contractors and providers, to maintain records electronically regardless of whether the original records were created in an electronic format <i>in compliance with state and federal standards as determined by the CDE</i> . Would allow AP Programs to use electronic signatures. <i>Amendments add to list of records that may be created and maintained by AP programs and providers.</i>	California Alternative Payment Program (CAPPA)	Michael Miller 916.319.2010		CCDAA, Controltec, Inc., CWDA, Drew Child Development Corporation, MAOF, and many more		Introduced: 2/20/14 Amended: 5/6/14 Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/14/14
Watch	AB 2107 (Gorell & Olsen)	Would establish the California Preschool Investment Pilot Program, which would authorize the CDE to accept monetary contributions to the fund for purposes of preschool education. Five counties, <i>via application by the counties' local child care and development planning council</i> , will be selected by the CDE/EESD based on a number of factors to be included in the pilot. The CDE to develop a system for accepting monetary contributions to the program <i>and to allocate credits to contributors on a first-come, first-served basis</i> . The aggregate amount of credit shall not exceed \$250 million for each calendar year.		Sam Chung 916.319.2044			AFSCME, CFT, California Tax Reform Association, Small School District Association	Introduced: 2/20/14 Amended: 4/1/14 Amended: 4/30/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
1	AB 2111 (Ammiano)	Would provide that participation by any school district, charter school or county superintendent of schools in a California School Age <i>Families</i> Education (Cal-SAFE) program is voluntary and may be paid for with local control funding formula (LCFF) funds <i>in accordance with the intent to improve outcomes of high need pupil populations. Specifies rights of expectant and parenting pupils without discrimination.</i> Any school district, charter school or county superintendent of schools choosing to offer early learning and education support programs for the children of the teen parents participating in Cal-SAFE using LCCF or other funds would be required to meet certain health, safety and quality requirements.	SPI, Tom Torlakson	Wendy Hill 916.319.2017		American Association of University Women – CA, ACLU, CCDAA, CA Latinas for Reproductive Justice, Planned Parenthood	CA Right to Life Committee, Inc.	Introduced: 2/20/14 Amended: 4/2/14 Committee on Appropriations In Suspense
	AB 2120 (Ridley-Thomas)	Would exempt tutors, teaching assistants, instructional aides, student teachers, day care providers, vocational instructors or other similar employees of a private elementary or secondary academic institution for students in grades K-12 from overtime compensation requirements.		Khaim Morton 916.319.2054				Introduced: 2/20/14 Committee on Labor and Employment

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
	AB 2125 (Ridley-Thomas)	Deletes provisions pertaining to the standard reimbursement rate for child care and development services. <i>Would base the reimbursement rate on the most recent regional market rate survey with the ceiling established at the 100th percentile in each region per unit of average daily enrollment for a 250 day year. Eliminates adjustment factors for infants and toddlers.</i> Establishes the regional market rate ceiling at the 85 th percentile of the <i>most recent</i> regional market rate survey for the region for child care services provided to CalWORKs recipients.	CCDAA, CCRRN	Khaim Morton 916.319.2054		CCDAA, CCRRN, CCALA, Northern Director's Group		Introduced: 2/20/14 Amended: 4/10/14 Amended: 5/1/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
Watch	AB 2228 (Cooley)	Would amend existing Health and Safety code relating to crisis nurseries by limiting licensed capacity for an overnight nursery to 14 children and bases maximum licensed capacity on 35 square feet of indoor activity space per child. <i>Would prohibit child from receiving child care services at a crisis nursery for more than 30 calendar days in a six month period unless an extension is issued.</i> In addition, would require staffing that meets certain minimum requirements relating to child development coursework and permits, experience working in early childhood programs and <i>all</i> caregivers complete CPR and pediatric first aid. The licensee to development and implement a staff training plan,				California Alliance of Child and Family Services		Introduced: 2/20/14 Amended: 5/7/14 Passed Committee on Human Services to Committee on Appropriations

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
	AB 2287 (Pan)	Would authorize school district or county superintendent of schools to incorporate into free or reduced-price meals application packet or notification of eligibility the option to request gluten-free meals if the child has an individualized education program authorizing such meals. <i>Gutted and amended resulting in references to child development programs deleted.</i>		Bernadette Lawrence 916.319.2009				Introduced: 2/21/14 Amended: 4/3/14 Amended: 4/22/14 Assembly Floor
2	AB 2302 (Mullin)	Pertaining to the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund, would <i>require</i> the period of lease <i>to be</i> 10 years <i>or a different term as established by regulations</i> . SPI may transfer funds appropriated for child care facilities into this fund for allocation to school districts and contracting agencies for purchase, transportation, and installation of facilities for replacement and expansion of capacity. <i>Specifies the parameters of the regulations to include developing forms, policies and procedures for fund management, project fund eligibility criteria, maximum award amounts, and terms of the loan.</i>		Miriam Farouk 916.319.2022		CAPPA, Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo County, Inc., San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council		Introduced: 2/21/13 Amended: 4/22/14 Amended: 5/1/14 Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/14/14
2	AB 2386 (Mullin)	Would require <i>community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly and</i> child development centers and family child care homes (small and large) to have one or more carbon monoxide detectors and would require CDSS to account for detectors during inspections.		Miriam Farouk 916.319.2022		AFSCME		Introduced: 2/21/14 Amended: 5/7/14 Committee on Appropriations

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
1	AB 2544 (Hernandez)	Would require the SPI, commencing with the 2015-16 fiscal year, to annually calculate and apportion a preschool funding grant for each school district and charter school <i>that offers kindergarten or first grade</i> in the state pursuant to the LCFF to serve four year old children.		Gregory Cramer 916.319.2048				Introduced: 2/21/14 Amended: 4/23/14 Committee on Education Hearing: Cancelled by author
Watch	AB 2555 (Bocanegra)	Would require the SPI, in <i>collaboration</i> with other State departments, the CA Children and Families First Commission, <i>the CA Workforce Investment Board</i> , academic institutions and others to develop a <i>5-year plan</i> for expanding cradle to career initiatives <i>throughout the state</i> . <i>Specifies elements to include in and objectives of the plan</i>				CA School-Based Health Alliance, CA School Boards Association, CDF-CA, City of LA, Communities in Schools, Harlem Children's Zone, Mission Economic Dev Agency, Policy Link, Reading and Beyond, Youth Policy Institute, and numerous individuals		Introduced: 2/21/14 Amended: 4/23/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
1	AB 2621 (Garcia & Olsen)	Would require <i>that licensing inspection and consultation reports, lists of violations, and plans for correction for child care facilities be open to public inspection and posted on the CDSS Internet website. Posted information to include number and nature of complaints against a facility within each calendar year including status of complaint. Information regarding children and families and complainant to remain confidential.</i>	Commission on the Status of Women and Girls	Elena Lee 916.319.2950		CAPPA, CRRN, Children Now		Introduced: 2/21/14 Amended: 4/21/14 Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/14/14
Watch	AB 2632 (Maienschein)	Would prohibit the CDSS from issuing a criminal record clearance to a <i>person who has been arrested and arrest is pending investigation or conviction, for certain crimes prior to CDSS completion of an investigation of the incident to establish conduct by person that may pose a risk to the health and safety of any person who is or may become a client.</i>		Erin Donnette 916.319.2077		The Arc, United Cerebral Palsy, Children Advocacy Institute (CAI)	ACLU, Youth Law Center	Introduced: 2/21/14 Amended: 3/28/14 Amended: 5/7/14 Passed Committee on Human Services to Committee on Appropriations

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
Watch	ACA 2 (Nestande & Olsen)	Assembly Constitutional Amendment resolution pertaining to the required apportionments of state aid to school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, and community college districts.				Advancement Project, EdVoice, LACOE, Manhattan Beach Council of PTAs, Oakdale Joint USD, Waterford USD		Introduced: 12/18/12 Amended: 4/16/13 Amended: 8/7/13 Assembly Committee on Education Hearing: cancelled
California Senate Bills								
Dead	SB 154 (Berryhill)	Would make technical, non-substantive changes to the law regarding licensing of community care facilities.						Introduced: 1/31/13 Senate Committee on Rules

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
1	SB 192 (Liu) <i>Two-year bill</i>	<p>Would recast the Child Care and Development Services Act as the Early Learning and Educational Support Act, and change all references to child care and development to early learning and educational support. Would consolidate early education center-based contracts and require that the Child Care Resource and Referral (R&Rs), and Alternative Payment Program agencies provide families with consumer education to help them make informed choices regarding early learning and support services. Would add the consideration of resources available in attendance areas of elementary schools ranked in deciles 1 to 3 of the Academic Performance Index to the existing methodology used by local planning councils to determine priorities for expansion funds as become available. The CDE may create a list of high quality early learning and educational support resources to demonstrate high quality options available to parents. If list is created, CDE to post on their website and make information available to resource and referral and alternative payment programs. Deletes sections pertaining to supports for teen parents and their infants and toddlers available through their high schools. <i>Amendments technical.</i></p>	SPI	Darcel Sanders 916.651.4025	Support	<p>Advancement Project, CCDAA, CTA, CCLC, Child Development Resources, Children Now, Compton Unified School District, Early Edge CA, First 5 LA, LA Area Chamber of Commerce, Options, San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council</p>		<p>Introduced: 2/7/13 Amended: 3/12/13 Amended: 4/3/13 Amended: 4/16/13 Amended: 5/28/13 Amended: 6/14/13 Amended: 8/5/13</p> <p>In Assembly Committee on Education Hearing postponed</p>

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
Dead	SB 301 (Liu)	Expresses intent of Legislature to enact legislation that would create the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2014 to authorize an unspecified sum of state general obligation funds to construct and modernize education facilities.						Introduced: 2/15/13 Senate Committee on Rules
3	SB 443 (Walters)	Would include "organized resident camp" and "organized day camp" within the definition of "organized camp". Would require the camps to provide <i>the local health officer with documentation describing its operating plan and accreditation at least 30 days prior to operation of the camp.</i> Would require camps to have adequate staff to operate the program including but not limited to compliance with specified staff training and supervision regulations and a qualified program director present during operating hours of the camp. <i>Would exempt public recreation programs as defined by the bill from organized camp regulations.</i>	California Collaboration for Youth, California State Alliance of YMCAs	Michelle Clarke 916.651.4037		American Camp Association in CA, AstroCamp, Camp Fire, Catalina Island Camps, Inc., Catalina Island Marine Institute, Channel Islands YMCA, Tom Sawyer Camps, Tumbleweed Day Camp, Yosemite Sierra Summer Camp, YMCA of San Diego County, and more	CA Park and Recreation Society	Introduced: 2/21/13 Amended: 4/16/13 Amended: 8/7/13 In Assembly Committee on Human Services Hearing: cancelled
Dead	SB 464 (Jackson) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would enact the Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Act and add it to the Child Care and Development Services Act. Would establish nutrition and physical activity standards for early childhood education, infant, and after school programs.	California State Alliance of YMCAs	Concepcion Tadeo 916.651.4019				Introduced: 2/21/13 In Senate Committee on Education

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
Dead	SB 766 (Yee) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would require staff of ancillary child care center to be registered as a trustline provider and require them to ensure the presence of at least one provider who is 18 years or older, and require at least one provider present at the center has received training in health and safety inclusive of pediatric first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. (Ancillary centers are ancillary to principal business activity and provide day care services for the children of the clients or customers of the business.)		Sara Rogers 916.651.1524				Amended: 4/1/13 Amended: 4/18/13 Amended: 4/25/13 Amended: 1/6/14 Senate Committee on Appropriations Held in submission

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
1	SB 837 (Author Steinberg and co-author Bonta and joint authors Beall, Block, de León, DeSaunier, Hancock, Hill, Lara, Leno, Liu and Wolk)	<p>Would establish the Kindergarten Readiness Act of 2014, requiring all school districts or charter schools that offer kindergarten also offer a transitional kindergarten (TK) funded with average daily attendance (ADA) allocation. States legislative intent to use state and federal funds to provide early learning and educational support to children from birth to five years old. The bill defines the learning environment, requires promoting integration and alignment with the early learning and child care system, authorizes school districts or charter schools administering TK to contract with public local agencies or private local providers to deliver the program, and requires private local providers participating in the delivery of TK to be considered a public school employer. Limits classroom size and ratio of one teacher and one paraprofessional to 20 children. Specifies teacher and paraprofessional qualifications. Provides for full-day, full-year for children of income-eligible children using federal and state funds for preschool. Requires the State Board of Education to adopt basic instructional materials for TK. Provides for a five year phase in period. Amendments offer more detail relating to intent and implementation of bill's provisions. Requires <i>Instructional Quality Commission</i> to develop standards and review and modify curriculum frameworks.</p>	SPI, Early Edge California	Susanna Cooper 916.651.4170		<p>Advancement Project, Bay Area First 5 Executive Directors, CA State PTA, Children Now, Common Sense Media, Compton USD, Co of Santa Clara Supervisor-District Three, Families in Schools Family Engagement Institute, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, First 5 Association of CA, First 5 Fresno Co, InnerCity Struggle, Jr Leagues of CA State Public Affairs Committee, League of Women Voters of CA, LA Chamber of Commerce, Mission: Readiness Military Leaders for Kids, Parent Institute for Quality Education, Santa Clara County Office of Education, Superintendent of the Los Angeles Unified School District. United Way of CA, Zero To Three-Western Office, and more</p>	CCDAA	<p>Introduced: 1/6/13 Amended: 4/2/14 Amended: 4/22/14</p> <p>Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/19/14</p>

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
	SB 935 (Leno)	Would increase the minimum wage as of 1/1/15 to \$11/hour and as of 1/1/16 to \$12/hour and as of 1/1/17 to \$13/hour. Thereon, would <i>require automatic adjustment</i> in minimum wage annually to maintain employee purchasing power <i>diminished by rate of inflation during previous year</i> , adjusting it based on CA Consumer Price Index. <i>Bill would apply to all industries, including public and private employment.</i>	CA State Council of SEIU, The Women's Foundation of CA, WCLP			AFL-CIO, CA CA Assoc of Food Banks, CFPA, CA Immigrant Policy Ctr, CA Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, CWDA, CA CDF, City and County of San Francisco, multiple labor unions and many more	CA Chamber of Commerce, multiple local Chambers Associated Builders and Contractors - San Diego Chapter, Agricultural Council of CA, Air Conditioning Trade Assoc, Anaheim Health Services at Home, CA Assoc of Health Facilities, and many more	Introduced: 1/3/14 Amended: 3/18/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
	SB 949 (Jackson)	Would establish the Distinguished After School Health (DASH) Recognition Program to be administered by the State Department of Public Health in consultation with the CDE. Would require the CDE to develop process for an after school program to self-certify on the CDE's website that they meet requirements for healthy eating and physical activity. CDE to provide after school program with option to create a certificate using a template designed by the CDE with a statement that the information on the certificate is not verified by the CDE. Certificate would be valid for one year and require posting list of certificate holders on Internet website. <i>Technical amendments.</i>	California State Alliance of YMCAs	Myriam Valdez 916.651.4019		Armed Services YMCA of the USA Twentynine Palms, Assoc of CA Healthcare Districts, Ctr for Public Health Advocacy, CA Collaboration for Youth, CFPA, CA Primary Care Assoc, Ctr for Collaborative Solutions, Ecological Farming Assoc, Family YMCA of the Desert, and more		Introduced: 2/6/14 Amended: 4/8/14 Amended: 5/7/14 Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/19/14

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
	SB 1023 (Liu)	Would allow the Chancellor's Office of the Community Colleges, in cooperation with the CDSS, county welfare agencies <i>and county probation departments</i> , to enter into agreements with community college districts to provide funds for services in support of postsecondary education for foster youth and expand the number of students participating in the Community College Extended Opportunity Programs and Services. Support services may include child care as well as transportation allowances, money for books and supplies, counseling and other services and referrals to mental health services and housing assistance. Bill requires assurances that services are coordinated with and do not supplant other services including those provided by Transitional Housing Placement Plus Foster Care and other services identified in the youth's transitional living plan.		Lynn Lorber 916.651.4105		Alliance for Children's Rights, Bienvenidos Children's Center, CASA Los Angeles (and several CASAs across the state), CA State Polytechnic University-Pomona, CA Youth Connection, Children's Law Center of CA, LAC DCFS, Five Acres, NASW-CA, Public Counsel, and more		Introduced: 2/14/14 Amended: 4/3/14 Amended: 4/24/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
1	SB 1123 (Liu)	<p><i>Would modify Education Code relating to the Child Care and Development Act as follows:</i></p> <p><i>1) makes four year old children enrolled in TK programs deemed eligible for supplemental education and child care services through CSPP if they are also eligible for Cal-Fresh or Medi-Cal or family income is at or below 70% of the SMI; 2) recasts General Child care for infants and toddlers as California Strong Start to serve children from birth to their third birthday and include parent engagement, full- and part-day options, voluntary home visitation, nutrition services and referrals as needed to health and social services;3) requires the SPI to develop standards, rules and regulations for the implementation of infant-toddler services based on the Early Head Start model;</i></p> <p><i>4) establishes supplemental grants to support program elements;</i></p> <p><i>5) deems a child eligible for the program year upon enrollment;</i></p> <p><i>6) establishes minimum staff to child ratios and group sizes for each age group of children (infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and school age) and teacher qualifications; 7) increases adjustment factors applied to reimbursement rates for infants and toddlers; and 8) eliminates fees for part-day state preschool.</i></p>	Early Edge California	Darcel Sanders 916.651.4105		<p>Advancement Project, Californians Together Coalition, CCLC, Children Now, CA Alliance of Child & Family Services, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, First 5 Fresno Co, First 5 Santa Clara Co, Jumpstart for Young Children, Kids' Club Preschool, LA Urban League, NCJW, Next Generation, Parent Institute for Quality Education, Ready Nation/America's Edge CA, Stanford U Grad School of Ed, St. Elizabeth's Day Home, & Early Ed Organization, ZERO TO THREE Western Office, and more</p>		<p>Introduce: 2/19/14 Amended: 3/26/14 Amended: 4/3/14</p> <p>Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 5/19/14</p>

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
	SB 1221 (Hancock)	Would amend several sections of the Education Code relating to the 21 st Century High School After School Safety and Enrichment for Teens (ASSETS) and the After School Education and Safety (ASES) Program. Would give priority for grants to programs that provide year round learning opportunities and would define expanded learning as before and after school, summer and intersession programs that complement school day and school year learning. Contains data components and programs would be required to demonstrate <i>field-recognized and research-based quality improvement assessments tools and processes are in place and require programs to submit social, behavioral, or skill development outcome measures. Makes additional funding available for transportation if program operated as school site is in area with population density of less than 11 persons per square mile.</i>	CDE, Partnership for Children and Youth	Rebecca Baumann 916.651.4593		After School Coalition, Alameda Co Superintendent of Schools, Aspiranet, Building Educated Leaders for Life, CA Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs, CA Library Assoc, CA School-Age Consortium, Families In Schools, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, GreatSchools, InnerCity Struggle, LA's BEST. Partnership for Children & Youth, SPI, The Children's Initiative, Think Together, Youth Alliance and more		Introduced: 2/20/14 Amended: 3/27/14 Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
California Budget Bills (including Trailer Bills)								
	AB 1457 (Skinner)	Budget Act of 2014						Introduced: 1/9/14
	SB 851 (Leno)	Budget Act of 2014						Introduced: 1/9/14 Committee on Budget and Financial Review
	Pending	Omnibus Education Trailer Bill – See Sec. 14 relating to Child Nutrition Reimbursement Rate Increase						
	Pending	Health and Human Services – CalWORKs Parent-child engagement pilot project						
	Pending	Health and Human Services – Community Care Licensing: Quality Enhancement and Program Improvement						

Level of Interest ¹	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 5/13/14)
	Pending	Local Government – Local Economic Development Proposal – child care facilities listed as allowable use of infrastructure financing.						

To obtain additional information about any State legislation, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.htm; for Federal legislation, visit <http://thomas.loc.gov>. To access budget hearings on line, go to www.calchannel.com and click on appropriate link at right under "Live Webcast". Links to Trailer Bills are available at http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/trailer_bill_language/. For questions or comments regarding this document, contact Michele Sartell, staff with the Office of Child Care, by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov or call (213) 974-5187.

An additional source of information on bills posted in this matrix is the subscription-based publication, *Legislative Updates on Child Development*, issued weekly by On the Capitol Doorstep. For more information, visit www.otcdkids.com.

KEY TO LEVEL OF INTEREST ON BILLS:

- 1: Of potentially high interest to the Child Care Planning Committee and Policy Roundtable for Child Care.
- 2: Of moderate interest.
- 3: Of relatively low interest.
- Watch: Of interest, however level of interest may change based on further information regarding author's or sponsor's intent and/or future amendments.

** Levels of interest are assigned by the Joint Committee on Legislation based on consistency with Policy Platform accepted by the Child Care Planning Committee and Policy Roundtable for Child Care and consistent with County Legislative Policy for the current year. Levels of interest *do not* indicate a pursuit of position. Joint Committee will continue to monitor all listed bills as proceed through legislative process. Levels of interest may change based on future amendments.

KEY:

ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union	CCALA	Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
AFSCME:	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees	CTC	Commission on Teacher Credentialing
CAPPA	California Alternative Payment Program Association	CWDA	County Welfare Directors' Association
CAEYC	California Association for the Education of Young Children	DDS	Department of Developmental Services
CAFB	California Association of Food Banks	DHS	Department of Health Services
CCCCA	California Child Care Coordinators Association	DMH	Department of Mental Health
CCRNR	California Child Care Resource and Referral Network	First 5	First 5 Commission of California
CCDAA:	California Child Development Administrators Association	HHSA	Health and Human Services Agency
CDA	California Dental Association	LCC	League of California Cities
CDE	California Department of Education	LAC CPSS	Los Angeles County Commission for Public Social Services
CDSS	California Department of Social Services	LACOE	Los Angeles County Office of Education
CFT	California Federation of Teachers	LAUSD	Los Angeles Unified School District
CFPA	California Food Policy Advocates	MALDEF	Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
CHAC	California Hunger Action Coalition	NASW	National Association of Social Workers
CIWC	California Immigrant Welfare Collaborative	NCYL	National Center for Youth Law
CSAC	California School-Age Consortium	PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
CSAC	California State Association of Counties	SEIU	Service Employees International Union
CTA	California Teachers Association	SPI	Superintendent of Public Instruction
CCLC	Child Care Law Center	TCI	The Children's Initiative
CDPI	Child Development Policy Institute	US DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services

DEFINITIONS:²

Committee on Rules	Bills are assigned to a Committee for hearing from here.
Consent Calendar	A set of non-controversial bills, grouped together and voted out of a committee or on the floor as a package.
First Reading	Each bill introduced must be read three times before final passage. The first reading of a bill occurs when it is introduced.
Held in Committee	Status of a bill that fails to receive sufficient affirmative votes to pass out of committee.
Held under Submission	Action taken by a committee when a bill is heard and there is an indication that the author and the committee members want to work on or discuss the bill further, but there is no motion for the bill to progress out of committee.
Inactive File	The portion of the Daily File containing legislation that is ready for floor consideration, but, for a variety of reasons, is dead or dormant. An author may move a bill to the inactive file, and move it off the inactive file at a later date. During the final weeks of the legislative session, measures may be moved there by the leadership as a method of encouraging authors to take up their bills promptly.
On File	A bill on the second or third reading file of the Assembly or Senate Daily File.
Second Reading	Each bill introduced must be read three times before final passage. Second reading occurs after a bill has been reported to the floor from committee.
Spot Bill	A bill that proposes nonsubstantive amendments to a code section in a particular subject; introduced to assure that a bill will be available, subsequent to the deadline to introduce bills, for revision by amendments that are germane to the subject of the bill.
Third Reading	Each bill introduced must be read three times before final passage. Third reading occurs when the measure is about to be taken up on the floor of either house for final passage.
Third Reading File	That portion of the Daily File listing the bills that is ready to be taken up for final passage.
Urgency Measure	A bill affecting the public peace, health, or safety, containing an urgency clause, and requiring a two-thirds vote for passage. An urgency bill becomes effective immediately upon enactment.
Urgency Clause	Section of bill stating that bill will take effect immediately upon enactment. A vote on the urgency clause, requiring a two-thirds vote in each house, must precede a vote on bill.
Enrollment	Bill has passed both Houses, House of origin has concurred with amendments (as needed), and bill is now on its way to the Governor's desk.

² Definitions are taken from the official site for California legislative information, Your Legislature, Glossary of Legislative Terms at www.leginfo.ca.gov/guide.html#Appendix_B.

STATE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR 2014 (Tentative)

Jan. 1, 2014	Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
Jan. 7, 2014	Legislature reconvenes (J.R. 51(a)(1)).
Jan. 10, 2014	Budget Bill must be submitted by Governor (Art. IV, Sec. 12(a)).
Jan. 17, 2014	Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills introduced in their house in 2013 for referral to fiscal committees (J.R. 61(b)(1)).
Jan. 20, 2014	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day observed.
Jan. 24, 2014	Last day to submit bill requests to the Office of Legislative Counsel. Last day for any committee to meet and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house in 2013 (J.R. 61(b)(2)).
Jan. 31, 2014	Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in their house in 2013 (Art. IV, Sec. 10(c)) (J.R. 61(b)(3)).
Feb. 17, 2014	Presidents' Day observed.
Feb. 21, 2014	Last day for bills to be introduced (J.R. 61(a)(1), J.R. 54(a)).
March 31, 2014	Cesar Chavez Day observed.
April 10, 2014	Spring Recess begins upon adjournment (J.R. 51(a)(2)).
April 21, 2014	Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess (J.R. 51(a)(2)).
May 2, 2014	Last day for policy committees to meet and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(2)).
May 9, 2014	Last day for policy committees to meet and report to the floor nonfiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(3)).
May 15, 2014	Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 2 (J.R. 61(a)(4)).
May 23, 2014	Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report to the floor bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(5)). Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 3 (J.R. 61(a)(6)).
May 26, 2013	Memorial Day observed.
May 27-30, 2014	Floor session only. No committee may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61(a)(7)). This deadline APPLIES TO ALL bills, constitutional amendments and bills which would go into immediate effect pursuant to Section 8 of Article IV of the Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c); J.R. 61(i)).
May 30, 2014	Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house (J.R. 61(a)(8)).
June 2, 2014	Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(a)(9)).
June 15, 2014	Budget Bill must be passed by midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 12(c)(3)).
June 26, 2014	Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the Nov. 4 General Election ballot (Elections Code Sec. 9040).
June 27, 2014	Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(a)(10)).
July 3, 2014	Summer recess begins at the end of this day's session, provided the Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(a)(3)).
July 4, 2013	Independence Day observed.
August 4, 2014	Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess (J.R. 51(a)(3)).
August 15, 2014	Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(a)(11)).
Sep. 2, 2013	Labor Day observed.
August 18-31, 2014	Floor session only. No committees, other than conference committees and Rules Committee, may meet for any purpose (J.R. 61(a)(12)). This deadline APPLIES TO ALL bills, constitutional amendments and bills which would go into immediate effect pursuant to Section 8 of Article IV of the Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c); J.R. 61(i)).
August 22, 2014	Last day to amend bills on the floor (J.R. 61(a)(13)).
August 31, 2014	Last day for each house to pass bills (Art. IV, Sec. 10(c), J.R. 61(b)(17)). Final Recess begins upon adjournment (J.R. 51(b)(3)).
Sept. 30, 2014	Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature on or before Sept. 1, 2014 and in the Governor's possession after Sept. 1 (Art. IV, Sec. 10(b)(1)).

2015

Jan. 1	Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
Jan. 5	Legislature reconvenes (J.R. 51 (a)(4)).