

### Agenda

July 8, 2015 Annual Retreat

- Eaton Canyon Nature Center 1750 N. Altadena Drive Pasadena

Time	Agenda Item	Lead
8:30	Coffee and Networking	
9:00	1. Welcome and Introductions a. Comments from the Chair b. Review of June Minutes <span style="float: right;"><b>Action Item</b></span>	Dora Jacildo Chair  Sharoni Little
9:15	2. Election of Officers ➤ Presentation of Slate ➤ Nominations from the Floor ➤ Call for a Vote <span style="float: right;"><b>Action Item</b></span> ➤ Comments from the Officers	Nominating Committee Terri Nishimura Jennifer Hottenroth Faith Parducho
9:45	3. Child Care and Development Policy Framework for 2014-16 Accomplishments in FY2014-15, Roadmap for FY2015-16  Small Group Discussion ➤ Are we achieving our mandate? ➤ Is the Framework sufficiently flexible enough for us to focus on DFCS and their child development issues? ➤ How do we advocate more effectively? ➤ What have we accomplished?  Report Back	Sharoni Little  Members & Guests
11:00	4. Public Policy Landscape: Opportunities for Impact  ➤ Reauthorization of the Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant – Informing the Development of State Plan <span style="float: right;"><b>Action Item</b></span>  ➤ State Legislation Regarding Prioritization for Foster Youth  ➤ State Government Child Care Budget Implications	Michele Sartell  Genie Chough  Michele Sartell
11:45	Lunch Networking	



## Meeting Minutes for June 10, 2015

### 1. Call to Order and Announcements from the Chair

Chair Dora Jacildo opened the meeting at approximately 10:15 a.m.

Following self-introductions by members and guests, Ms. Jacildo suggested tabling action items to allow more members to reach the meeting.

### 2. Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) Head Start Program

Ms. Debi Anderson and her staff provided the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) with a review of their efforts to partner with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and also a summary of their efforts to market Head Start programs to communities throughout the county.

Ms. Anderson noted the work LACOE and DCFS have done to streamline the process for foster children enrolling into child care and development programs. She noted that Head Start is ideal for this population given the additional resources included in the program. While providing child care and development services to the child, the Head Start programs are able to refer parents to resources. Mental health supports, which include a social worker, are also included. These additional resources are critical in identifying and assisting vulnerable families, especially those with children who may have special needs. Head Start is pushing to identify children in need of additional supports early and partner with the regional centers to provide the services.

Ms. Anderson also noted that Head Start staff frequent DCFS offices and meet with social workers to remind them of their services. Mr. Steve Strum noted that there were over 1,700 referrals to Head Start by DCFS this year.

LACOE Head Start efforts also include a new approach to outreach. The three “Cs” – Creativity, Consistency and Collaboration – define the new approach to spreading the word about Head Start. The new marketing approach includes the following outreach elements:

- Brochures: Developed in 10 languages to ensure various ethnic groups have access to information about programming.
- Fact sheet/newsletter: Developed to provide more in-depth up-to-date information on programs and resources.
- Door hangers: Goal is to reach families who may be reluctant to access more traditional marketing elements.
- Posters, billboards and street banners: Increasing outreach by casting a wide net in areas where there are large numbers of children but smaller number of children enrolled in Head Start Programs.

These marketing approaches have been complemented by greater Head Start participation in fairs and workshops throughout the County.

Mr. Duane Dennis asked if LACOE was having any difficulty filling spaces as a result of competition. Ms. Anderson noted that while filling spaces was sometimes a challenge, their partnering with agencies such as Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP) and Los Angeles

Unified School District (LAUSD), and their servicing of three and four year old children has helped them overcome this challenge. Mr. Dennis also asked about the demand for full-day programs. Ms. Anderson noted that communities do not consistently use full-day programs. As such, care has to be made to ensure those programs are planned for and developed in communities where they are needed.

Mr. Dennis also asked if there was any coordination among the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership agencies in the County and further suggested that the Roundtable consider playing a role in convening the agencies.

Ms. Tessa Charnofsky informed the group that national agencies are looking at Head Start Performance Standards and wanted to know if there were any policy recommendations from Los Angeles. Ms. Anderson noted that Ms. Keesha Woods from LACOE was involved in some of those discussions.

Dr. Sharoni Little asked if foster children are being tracked. Mr. Steve Strum stated that there was tracking, but not consistently.

Dr. Sam Chan inquired as to the total number of foster children enrolled in Head Start Programs. Ms. Michele Sartell stated information is available on the total number of children enrolled in Head Start programs; however the data does not drill down to whether children are involved with child protective services.

Ms. Dora Jacildo asked about the services to children with special needs and their ability to receive quality time with teachers and resources. Ms. Ellen Cervantes noted that her agency follows the ratios prescribed by law along with the inclusion of community resources. Ms. Terri Nishimura noted that her agency has onsite therapy as part of their Head Start program. Ms. Cervantes also noted the need for Head Start programs infused with therapy throughout the county, especially in the Antelope Valley.

### **3. Approval of April 8, 2015 Minutes**

Ms. Maria Calix moved approval of the May 13, 2015 minutes and Ms. Terry Ogawa offered a second. The minutes were approved with Ms. Karla Howell and Dr. Chan abstaining from the vote.

### **4. Nominating Committee Report**

Ms. Nishimura and Dr. Jennifer Hottenroth reported on the efforts of the nominating committee to identify a slate of candidates for the Roundtable leadership positions. Based on their recommendations, Dr. John Whitaker moved that Dr. Little be nominated to chair the Policy Roundtable and that Ms. Ogawa be nominated to serve as the vice-chair. The Motion was seconded by Ms. Calix and the voting will occur at the July meeting.

### **5. Legislative Update**

Ms. Sartell provided the Roundtable with a matrix outlining the State budget proposals. Ms. Sartell also provided information on several bills moving through the State Legislature.

- SB 792: Would prohibit child development centers from employing any person who has not been immunized against influenza, pertussis and measles. The bill also provides some exemptions to the requirement. There still appears to be movement with this bill.

Ms. Jacildo asked how communities were dealing with the immunization bills being discussed. Ms. Nishimura noted that some communities are mistrustful of the mandates to immunize.

- AB 762: Would require the California Department of Social Services to develop guidelines and procedures to authorize licensed child day care centers serving infants to create a special program component for children between 18 and 36 months of age.

Ms. Sartell noted that this was a step in the right direction.

## **6. Public Comment and Announcements**

Mr. Dennis informed the Roundtable that this would be his last meeting. He would be leaving Pathways and that a new designee from the Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles would be joining the group. After a rousing applause, Ms. Jacildo thanked Mr. Dennis for all of his work on behalf of the Roundtable.

## **10. Call to Adjourn**

The meeting was adjourned at noon.

### **Members Attending:**

Maria Calix, Second District

Sam Chan, Department of Mental Health

Duane Dennis, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles

Jennifer Hottenroth, Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)

Karla Howell, Child Care Planning Committee

Dora Jacildo, Fourth District

Sharoni Little, Second District

Terri Nishimura, Fourth District

Terry Ogawa, Third District

Nora Garcia-Rosales, Department of Public Social Services

John Whitaker, Fifth District

Debi Anderson, LACOE

### **Guests Attending:**

Rachel Pedowitz, Los Angeles Child Guidance Clinic

Tessa Charnofsky, First 5 LA

Elsa Jacobsen, Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP)

Boris Villacorta, Bresee Foundation

Jessenia Reyes, Advancement Project

Shayanne Philips, Advancement Project

Steven Sturm, DCFS

Jessica Guerra, Crystal Stairs, Inc.

### **Staff:**

Vincent Holmes

Michele Sartell

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## **Policy Roundtable 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.

## **Child Care Policy Framework for 2014-2016**

**Goal 1. Restore and Expand Funding**      **Goal 2. Strengthen Policies on Eligibility**      **Goal 3. Maximize Access to Available Services**

**Goal 4. Prioritize Quality Services**      **Goal 5. Expand Family and Community Engagement**

## **2014-2016 Framework Accomplishments**

- ❖ LAUSD used increased reimbursement rates (five percent) for California State Preschool to align preschool to third grade. \$14 million dollars from the Local Control Funding Formula has been targeted for early education during FY 2015-16 and \$20 million dollars in FY 2016-17. (Goal 1)
- ❖ Provided input and recommendations to First 5 LA regarding their Strategic Plan – 2015 through 2020. (Goals 2, 3, 4, 5)
- ❖ Sponsored, along with the Packard Foundation, a forum for license exempt providers to understand how they might better support the children they serve. (Goals 3 and 5)
- ❖ Partnered with LAUP and LACOE on the development of a single application for the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) Block Grant application and was subsequently awarded a grant. (Goals 1, 4 and 5)
- ❖ Provided a position letter to the California Department of Education, Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD) regarding how they might ensure that vulnerable families have access to subsidized child care, especially system-involved teen parents. (Goals 1, 2, 3 and 5)
- ❖ Provided letter of support to Debra McMannis of CDE/EESD regarding the identification of child care and development programs in Los Angeles County ready to utilize California's Preschool Extension Funds. (Goal 1 and 5)
- ❖ Provided a letter to the Chief Executive Office's Intergovernmental Relations & External Affairs (IGEA) requesting that language recommending child care be included in city and County general plans be a part of the legislative agenda. (Goal 2)

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**PUBLIC POLICY LANDSCAPE**  
 ...Opportunities for Impact

Prepared on behalf of the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development  
 Annual Retreat – July 8, 2015




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Reauthorization of the Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) – Informing the Development of the State Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Plan

- In November 2014, Congress reauthorized CCDBG
- Priority areas:
  - Ensure health and safety of children
  - Improve the quality of care
  - Establishing family-friendly policies
- No guarantee of new federal funds

Source: National Women's Law Center and Center for Law and Social Policy. *Child Care: Implementing the Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization in California Requires Policy Changes and New Resources*. May 2015.





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**CCDBG – Informing the Development of the State CCDF Plan**

- Of the children who received CCDBG assistance in 2013:
  - 49% enrolled in licensed centers
  - 16% cared for in licensed family child care homes
  - 13% cared for in licensed or regulated group homes
  - 22% cared for by license-exempt providers (13% by relative, 5% by non-relatives in a family home and 4% in a center)





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**CCDBG – Informing the Development of the State CCDF Plan**

Key provisions ~

- 12 months of continuous eligibility before redetermination regardless of parent’s employment status or participation in education or training as long as family income does not exceed 85% of SMI
  - Graduated phase out of assistance
- Comprehensive background check requirements
- Health, safety and fire inspections
  - Including annual unannounced inspections of licensed facilities
  - Health and safety standards, orientation and trainings





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**CCDBG – Informing the Development of the State CCDF Plan**

Key provisions (continued) ~

- Group size limits for all age populations
- Increase set aside for quality improvement
 

FY 2015	4%
FY 2016 and FY 2017	7%
FY 2018 and FY 2019	8%
FY 202 and beyond	9%





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**CCDBG – Informing the Development of the State CCDF Plan**

Key provisions (continued) ~

- 3% reserve of CCDBG funds to improve quality and supply for infants and toddlers
- Progression of professional development and set training requirements
  - Improve skills and knowledge
  - Promote social, emotional, physical and cognitive development of children





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**CCDBG – Informing the Development of the State CCDF Plan**

Discussion and Next Steps

- Action Item – sign on letter to LA Delegation House of Representatives and Senators (CA)
- Input to CCDF Plan – Ad Hoc Work Group





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**STATE**




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**State Budget Act of 2015 – Child Care and Development**

- # Governor signed budget package on June 24, 2015
- # \$115 billion budget reduces debt, saves for a rainy day and modestly increases spending on health care, education, in-home support services, workforce development, the judiciary, and drought resistance
- # Establishes state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)





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**State Budget Act of 2015 – Child Care and Development**

- # \$2.8 billion
  - \$884 million in Proposition 98
  - \$1.8 billion in non-Proposition 98 (\$1.2 billion in State General Fund and \$597 million in Federal)
- # Increase of \$235 million in FY 2015-16; \$265 million in FY 2016-17
- # Spaces, rates and quality improvement





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**State Budget Act of 2015 – Spaces...**

- # 13,830 additional child care and preschool slots
  - 5,830 full-day state preschool slots effective January 1, 2016
  - 1,200 non-local educational agencies full-day preschool slots effective January 1, 2016
  - 6,800 Alternative Payment voucher child care slots effective July 1, 2015
- # Priorities 2,500 part-day preschool slots for children with exceptional needs





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### State Budget Act of 2015 – Rates...

- 5% percent increase to the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) for State Preschool and other direct contracted child care and development programs
  - Reflects a 1.02 percent Cost of Living Adjustment
- Additional 1% increase in SRR for part-day State Preschool for professional development activities and parent education
- 4.5% increase to the Regional Market Rate (RMR) paid through vouchers to child care providers
- Increase for license-exempt providers from 60 to 65 percent of the licensed family child care home rate effective October 1, 2015



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### State Budget Act of 2015 – and Quality Improvement

- One-time grant of \$24.2 million General Fund to the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) consortia for training, technical assistance and resources to help infant and toddler programs meet a higher level of quality
  - Limits to 20 percent of the funding that may be allocated directly to child care providers
  - Each county participating in a QRIS consortia and in good standing to receive minimum grant of \$25,000 with remaining funds distributed to the consortia based on their proportion of contracts with the CDE for infant and toddler programs
  - Funds may be encumbered until June 30, 2017



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### State Budget Act of 2015 – Regulatory Compliance

- Beginning January 2017, increases frequency of inspections of child care and development facilities to every three years



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State Budget Act of 2015

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QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

 OFFICE OF CHILD CARE



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# CHILD CARE

## Implementing the Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization in California Requires Policy Changes and New Resources

May 2015

In November 2014, Congress reauthorized the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) with strong bipartisan support. The legislation aims to ensure the health and safety of children in child care settings, improve the quality of care, and make it easier for families to get and keep child care assistance. Yet, unlike previous reauthorizations, this law was not accompanied with a guarantee of new federal funds. Significant new federal and state resources will be essential for states to fully comply with the law's new requirements without further reducing assistance to children. The number of children receiving child care assistance nationwide in 2013 was the lowest since 1998. **From 2006 to 2013 alone, approximately 64,500 children in California lost child care assistance.**<sup>1</sup>

This fact sheet provides a snapshot of selected provisions of the CCDBG reauthorization and California's current policies in related areas, based on the most recently available data. However, it provides only a partial picture of the policy changes and resources required of states to fully implement the law, since state data regarding many important provisions are not available. Even for those provisions that are included in this fact sheet, the information available about state policies may not completely align with the law's requirements; therefore, a checkmark beside a particular requirement below does not guarantee the state's full compliance with that requirement as written in the law.

The CCDBG reauthorization will impact children and families in all care settings, although some provisions apply differently for various types of providers. **Of the children who received CCDBG assistance in 2013 in California, 49 percent were cared for in licensed or regulated child care centers, 16 percent were cared for in licensed or regulated family child care homes, 13 percent were cared for in licensed or regulated group homes, and 22 percent were cared for by license-exempt providers (including 13 percent by relatives, 5 percent by non-relatives in a family home, and 4 percent in a child care center).**<sup>2</sup>

## Eligibility Redetermination

A key goal of the CCDBG reauthorization is to make it easier for families to get and keep child care assistance, supporting more stable employment for parents and more continuous child care for children. Among the provisions that support this goal:

Select Child Care Policy	State Policy
Once a child has been determined eligible, states must consider the child eligible for a period of at least 12 months before a redetermination, regardless of temporary changes in the parent's employment status or participation in education or training, as long as family income does not exceed 85 percent of state median income (SMI).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California offers 12-month eligibility for child care assistance. <sup>3</sup>
At redetermination, states must provide for the graduated phase out of assistance for eligible children whose family income has exceeded the state's eligibility threshold but remains below 85 percent of SMI. States may comply by having an income eligibility threshold at redetermination that is higher than that for initial eligibility (commonly known as tiered income eligibility).	<input type="checkbox"/> California does not have tiered income eligibility for child care assistance. <sup>4</sup>

### Other Key Provisions on Family-Friendly Policies:

- States may not terminate child care assistance based on parental job loss or cessation of education or training unless they continue assistance for at least three months to provide time for job search.
- States must make efforts to ensure that the redetermination process does not unduly disrupt parents' work, education, or job training.
- States must make efforts to increase the supply and improve the quality of care for children in underserved areas, infants and toddlers, children with disabilities, and children who receive care during non-traditional hours and to promote access to child care assistance for homeless families.
- States must provide comprehensive consumer education to parents on their child care options, the quality of child care, the availability of child care assistance and other early learning programs, and how to obtain a developmental screening for their children.

## Background Check Requirements

The reauthorization law has provisions designed to ensure the safety of children in care, including by requiring all licensed and regulated child care providers and license-exempt providers receiving CCDBG funds (except for relatives), and anyone with unsupervised access to children while they are in care, to undergo comprehensive background checks to maintain employment. States must have the reauthorization's background check requirements in place by September 30, 2017.

Provisions on background checks include:

Select Child Care Policy	State Policy
Providers must request background checks prior to hiring prospective staff members, and at least once every five years for all staff members.	<input type="checkbox"/> California does not conduct comprehensive background checks for licensed child care centers. <sup>5</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> California does not conduct comprehensive background checks for licensed small family child care homes. <sup>6</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> California does not conduct comprehensive background checks for license-exempt family child care providers receiving child care assistance. <sup>7</sup>

## Health, Safety, and Fire Inspections

The law also includes provisions to protect children’s health and safety by requiring annual inspections of child care providers. States must conduct a pre-licensure inspection and an unannounced annual inspection for all regulated and licensed providers receiving CCDBG funds, and one annual inspection for license-exempt providers (except providers related to all children in their care) receiving CCDBG funds. By November 19, 2016, states must have policies and practices in place for enforcing licensing and other regulatory requirements and by November 19, 2017, states must make public the results of monitoring and inspection reports about provider violations of CCDBG and state child care policies.

Select Child Care Policy	State Policy
States must conduct one pre-licensure inspection for licensed providers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California meets requirement for child care centers. <sup>8</sup> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California meets requirement for family child care. <sup>9</sup>
States must conduct annual unannounced inspections for licensed providers.	<input type="checkbox"/> California does not meet requirement for child care centers. <sup>10</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> California does not meet requirement for family child care. <sup>11</sup>
States must make full inspection reports available online.	<input type="checkbox"/> California does not publish full report. <sup>12</sup>

### Other Key Provisions on Health and Safety in Child Care:

- States must establish qualifications and training for licensing inspectors and maintain a sufficient number of inspectors to conduct timely inspections.
- States must establish health and safety standards in a number of specific areas (such as safe sleep practices and preparation for emergencies and disasters) and mandate pre-service or orientation and ongoing training for child care providers serving children receiving CCDBG assistance.

## Group Size

The law encourages states to take steps to improve the quality of child care through stronger standards as well as other strategies. For example, CCDBG requires states to determine group size limits for children of different ages.

Select Child Care Policy	State Policy
States must set group size limits for all age populations.	<input type="checkbox"/> California does not set group size limits for every age five and younger. <sup>13</sup>

### Other Key Provisions on Child Care Quality:

- States must increase the amount of their CCDBG funds set aside for quality improvement activities, from 4 percent in FY 2015 to 7 percent in FY 2016 and FY 2017; 8 percent in FY 2018 and FY 2019; and 9 percent in FY 2020 and each year thereafter.
- In addition to the overall quality set-aside funds, beginning in FY 2017, states must reserve 3 percent of their CCDBG funds for activities to improve the quality and supply of care for infants and toddlers.
- States must establish a progression of professional development designed to improve the skills and knowledge of the child care workforce and set training requirements that enable providers to promote the social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development of children.
- States must certify that payment practices for child care providers serving children who receive CCDBG assistance reflect generally accepted payment practices for providers serving children who do not receive such assistance.

- 1 Hannah Matthews and Stephanie Schmit, Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Participation Continues to Fall, CLASP, 2014, <http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/CCDBG-Participation-2013-Factsheet-1.pdf>.
- 2 Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, FY 2013 Preliminary Data Table 6: Average Monthly Percentages of Children Served in All Types of Care, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/fy-2013-ccdf-data-tables-preliminary-table-6>.
- 3 Sarah Minton, Christin Durham, and Linda Giannarelli, *The CCDF Policies Database Book of Tables: Key Cross-State Variations in CCDF Policies as of October 1, 2013*, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2014, [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/ccdf\\_final\\_2.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/ccdf_final_2.pdf). The information shown here indicates whether the state gives 12-month eligibility to at least some families; however, it does not indicate whether the state meets the reauthorization law's requirements for *continuous* 12-month eligibility.
- 4 Karen Schulman and Helen Blank, *Turning the Corner: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2014*, National Women's Law Center, 2014, [http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/nwlc\\_2014statechildcareassistancereport-final.pdf](http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/nwlc_2014statechildcareassistancereport-final.pdf). States may also meet the CCDBG requirement for the graduated phase out of care in ways other than tiered eligibility.
- 5 Child Care Aware of America, *We Can Do Better: Child Care Aware® of America's Ranking of State Child Care Center Regulations and Oversight*, 2013, <http://www.naccrra.org/about-child-care/state-child-care-licensing/background-checks>. A state only receives a checkmark here if it conducts five background checks for centers: federal fingerprints, state fingerprints, criminal record check, child abuse registries, and sex offender registries.
- 6 Child Care Aware of America, unpublished data, updated November 2013. A state only receives a checkmark here if it conducts five background checks for small family child care homes: federal fingerprints, state fingerprints, criminal record check, child abuse registries, and sex offender registries. Small family child care homes are defined as homes where up to six children are cared for in the home of the provider for compensation. The state may have different policies for registered family child care homes that are not licensed.
- 7 Child Care Aware of America, unpublished data, updated November 2013. A checkmark indicates the state conducts five background checks for license-exempt providers: federal fingerprints, state fingerprints, criminal record check, child abuse registries, and sex offender registries. License-exempt providers are defined as home-based providers who are certified as eligible to receive subsidy payments but not required to be licensed by the state.
- 8 National Association for Regulatory Administration, *The 50-State Child Care Licensing Study: 2011-2013 Edition*, 2013, [http://www.naralicensing.org/Resources/Documents/2011-2013\\_CCLS.pdf](http://www.naralicensing.org/Resources/Documents/2011-2013_CCLS.pdf).
- 9 National Association for Regulatory Administration, *The 50-State Child Care Licensing Study: 2011-2013 Edition*. A state only receives a checkmark here if it inspects *both* small family child care homes and large/group family child care homes.
- 10 National Association for Regulatory Administration, *The 50-State Child Care Licensing Study: 2011-2013 Edition*.
- 11 National Association for Regulatory Administration, *The 50-State Child Care Licensing Study: 2011-2013 Edition*. A state only receives a checkmark here if it conducts unannounced inspections of *both* small family child care homes and large/group family child care homes.
- 12 National Association for Regulatory Administration, *The 50-State Child Care Licensing Study: 2011-2013 Edition*.
- 13 Child Care Aware of America, *We Can Do Better*. A state receives a checkmark here if it regulates group size for every age population five and younger as defined by the state. While the CCDBG law requires regulation of group size for children of all ages, state data are not available for school-age care.

July xx, 2015

Dear Representative:

(Note: letters to be individually addressed and sent to the House members from LA County.)

We are writing on behalf of a broad range of early childhood advocates in California to request your support for a substantial increase in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 appropriation for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program. Unfortunately, the FY 2016 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee freezes funding for the program, which will undermine the recently reauthorized CCDBG program and likely reduce the number of children served.

Last year, Congress on an overwhelming bipartisan basis passed the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-186) that reauthorized CCDBG for the first time in 18 years. This new law contains important and much-needed improvements in the program including new health and safety requirements for child care providers and expanded requirements to improve the quality of child care.

Among the specific provisions are that States must:

- Establish health and safety requirements in 10 different topic areas and child care providers must receive pre-service and ongoing training on such topics
- Conduct criminal background checks for all child care staff members
- Conduct pre-licensure and annual unannounced inspections of licensed CCDBG providers and annual inspections of license-exempt CCDBG providers
- Establish qualifications and training for licensing inspectors and appropriate inspector-to-provider ratios
- Establish professional development and training requirements with ongoing annual training and progression to improve knowledge and skills of CCDBG providers
- Provide for a graduated phase-out of assistance for families whose income has increased, but remains below the federal threshold
- Spend quality funds (which equal 9 percent of the total allocation) on at least 1 of 10 specified quality activities, which include developing tiered quality rating systems and supporting statewide resource and referral services

While we support these provisions, without significant additional funding for implementation, States may be forced to cut the number of children receiving child care assistance or reduce payment rates to already low-paid child care providers. While California's improving economy has allowed for some restoration of slots, we continue to have tremendous need. The number of children receiving child care assistance nationwide in 2013 was the lowest since 1998. From 2006 to 2013 alone, approximately 64,500 children in California lost child care assistance.

California does not currently meet many of the new requirements, including:

- The law's new training requirements are far more substantial than those required under current California licensing law. The training and monitoring requirements for license-exempt child care providers will have a particularly significant impact on California's subsidized child care system, because many low-income parents depend on license-exempt care.
- The new law allows for a graduated phase-out of care for parents who have exceeded state income eligibility at the time of redetermination. Many states already offer phasing out of subsidies, in the form of tiered income eligibility, but California does not.

- California does not conduct annual unannounced inspections for licensed and license exempt providers. California law requires licensed child care facilities to be inspected only once every 5 years in most cases.
- California spends only 4 percent on quality programming, rather than the 9 percent required under the new regulations.

Obtaining state funds to cover the cost of implementing these changes without cutting slots or quality will be challenging, if not impossible. **The California Department of Education estimates the cost associated with these reforms to be close to \_\_\_\_\_.**

In order to preserve this fragile yet essential family support and early learning system, it is critical that Congress adequately fund the bipartisan CCDBG reforms enacted last year. The President's budget requested an increase of \$370 million. Thus, we urge you to actively support as the highest priority within the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill a much-needed increase in CCDBG funding to at least the President's level.

For additional details see:

- The National Women's Law Center's [Implementing the Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization in California Requires Policy Changes and New Resources](#)
- California Child Care Resource & Referral Network's [CCDBG chart](#)
- The Child Care Law Center's [Legislative Update](#) that explains what the new federal legislation means for California children and families.

We look forward to your support. Please let us know if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

## **GOVERNOR SIGNS BUDGET ACT OF 2015 CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

### **Overview**

Governor Jerry Brown signed the state budget package for 2015-16 on June 24, 2015. The \$115 billion budget reduces debt and saves for rainy days while increasing spending on health care, education, in-home support services, workforce development, the judiciary, and drought resistance. A groundbreaking move is the state's first Earned Income Tax Credit intended to complement the federal program for providing assistance to the working poor.<sup>1</sup>

This handout summarizes the state budget package for 2015-16 as it pertains to child care and development services. Table 1 on page 3 compares the line items for child care and development services contained in the Budget Act of 2015 with the Budget Act of 2014.

### **Child Care and Development Budget Items**

The budget for child care and development services signals another year of modest gains in recovery from the significant cuts experienced during the recession. Much of this success may be attributed to the mantra for access, rates and quality led by the California Women's Legislative Caucus and advocates representing the field of early care and education, which shaped budget committee conversations followed by negotiations between the legislative leadership and the Governor. As such, the budget funds additional preschool spaces, across-the-board increases in reimbursement rates, and new investments in quality. Specifically, the approved budget provides \$2.8 billion (\$884 million in Proposition 98 and \$1.8 billion in non-Proposition 98 (\$1.2 billion in State General Fund and \$597 million in Federal)) for child care and development services. This represents an increase of \$235 million (\$165.0 million State General Fund and \$70.0 million in Proposition 98) in FY 2015-16 and \$265.0 million (\$165.0 million SGF and \$100.0 million in Proposition 98) in FY 2016-17 and beyond.

### **Child Care and Development Spaces**

- Funds a total of 13,830 additional child care and preschool slots, which include 5,830 full-day state preschool slots effective January 1, 2016; 1,200 non-local educational agencies full-day preschool slots effective January 1, 2016; and 6,800 Alternative Payment voucher child care slots effective July 1, 2015.<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Shifts \$145 million from General Child Care to State Preschool for local education agencies (LEAs) to access a single funding stream (Proposition 98) in their full-day contracts. Currently, LEAs receive funding for full-day State Preschool from a combination of Proposition 98, State General Funds and the federal Child Care and Development Fund.<sup>3</sup>
- ✓ Prioritizes 2,500 part-day preschool slots to programs intending to increase access for children with exceptional needs.<sup>4</sup>

### Reimbursement Rates

- Allocates \$61 million (\$38.2 million Proposition 98 and \$22.7 million General Fund) to provide a five percent increase to the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) for State Preschool and other direct contracted child care and development programs. Budget also reflects a 1.02 percent Cost of Living Adjustment. The maximum SRR is not to exceed \$38.29 per day for general child care programs.<sup>5</sup>
- Increases the SRR for part-day State Preschool by an additional one percent to expand professional development activities for teachers and parent education. Full-day State Preschool also receives a one percent increase for the part-day portion of the preschool rate.<sup>6</sup>
- Provides an increase of \$62.1 million General Fund to increase the maximum reimbursement ceiling by 4.5 percent for the Regional Market Rate (RMR) paid through vouchers to child care providers, including an increase for license-exempt providers from 60 to 65 percent of the licensed family child care home rate effective October 1, 2015.<sup>7</sup>

### Quality Improvement

- Provides a one-time grant of \$24.2 million General Fund to the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) consortia to provide training, technical assistance and resources to help infant and toddler programs meet a higher level of quality. No more than 20 percent of the funding may be allocated directly to child care providers. Each county participating in a QRIS consortia and in good standing will receive a minimum grant of \$25,000 with remaining funds distributed to the consortia based on their proportion of contracts with the CDE for infant and toddler programs. Funds may be encumbered until June 30, 2017.<sup>8</sup>

### Regulatory Compliance

- Increases inspections of licensed child care and development facilities – family child care homes and centers – to every three years beginning January 2017.<sup>9,10</sup>

**Table 1. Comparison between the Budget Act of 2013 and the Budget Act of 2014**

Program Type <sup>12</sup>	Budget Act of 2014	Budget Act of 2015 <sup>11</sup>			Variance
		Total -2015-16 Budget	State General Funds	Federal Funds	
General Child Development	\$543,867,000	\$450,165,000	\$215,098,000 <sup>13</sup>	\$235,067,000	\$(93,702,000)
Migrant Day Care	27,513,000	29,292,000	23,881,000	5,411,000	1,779,000
Alternative Payment Program	182,296,000	250,652,000	105,873,000 <sup>14</sup>	144,779,000	68,356,000
Resource and Referral	18,687,000	18,878,000	18,878,000		191,000
CalWORKs Stage 2	354,548,000	414,229,000	404,229,000	10,000,000	59,681,000
CalWORKs Stage 3	219,825,000	278,222,000	142,153,000	136,069,000	58,397,000
Accounts Payable <sup>15</sup>	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000		
Child Care for Children with Disabilities	1,535,000	1,635,000	1,635,000		100,000
California Child Care Initiative	225,000	225,000	225,000		
Quality Improvement	46,476,000	49,668,000	1,461,000	48,207,000 <sup>16,17</sup>	3,192,000
Local Planning Councils	3,319,000	37,319,000	34,000	3,319,000	34,000
Child Development QRIS Grants		24,163,000	24,163,000		24,163,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,402,291,000</i>	<i>\$1,524,482,000</i>	<i>\$941,630,000</i>	<i>\$582,852,000</i>	<i>\$122,191,000</i>
		<b>Total Prop 98 Budget</b>	<b>Proposition 98</b>		
State Preschool <sup>18</sup>	\$579,450,000	834,773,000	834,773,000 <sup>19,20,21,22</sup>		\$255,323,000
Child Development QRIS Grants	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000		
	25,000,000				
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$654,450,000</i>	<i>\$884,773,000</i>	<i>\$884,773,000</i>		<i>255,323,000</i>
<b>California Department of Social Services</b>					
CalWORKs Stage 1	\$332,800,000	\$411,000,000	\$411,000,000		\$78,200,000
<b>Federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009</b>					
Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge	\$22,799,000	\$13,239,000		\$13,239,000	\$(9,560,000)
<b>Totals – Child Care and Development</b>	<b>\$2,412,340,000</b>	<b>\$2,833,494,000</b>		<b>\$596,091,000</b>	<b>\$446,154,000</b>
<b>Learning Supports</b>					
After School and Education Safety Program	\$546,902,000				
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$158,324,000		\$131,591,000 <sup>23</sup>		
<b>California Community Colleges</b>					
Cal-WORKs Child Care – Community Colleges	\$9,188,000	\$9,282,000 <sup>24</sup>			
Campus Child Care Tax Bailout	\$3,350,000	\$3,384,000 <sup>25</sup>			

## For More Information on 2015-16 Budget Bills: Impact on Children and Families

A number of organizations have developed overviews and analyses of the Budget Act of 2014 as it impacts health and human services for children and families.

California Budget Project	<a href="http://www.cbp.org">www.cbp.org</a>
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network	<a href="http://www.rnetwork.org">www.rnetwork.org</a>
Child Care Law Center	<a href="http://www.childcarelaw.org">www.childcarelaw.org</a>
Early Edge California	<a href="http://www.earlyedgecalifornia.org">www.earlyedgecalifornia.org</a>
Legislative Analyst's Office	<a href="http://www.lao.ca.gov">www.lao.ca.gov</a>
ZERO TO THREE – Western Office	<a href="http://www.zerotothree.org/about-us/western-office.html">www.zerotothree.org/about-us/western-office.html</a>

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Questions or comments relating to this policy brief may be referred to Michele Sartell, Los Angeles County Office of Child Care within the Service Integration Branch of the Chief Executive Office, by e-mail at [msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov](mailto:msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov) or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Brown, Jr. E.G. *California 2015-16 State Budget*. State of California, June 24, 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2015-16/pdf/Enacted/BudgetSummary/FullBudgetSummary.pdf> on June 30, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-196-0001, Provision 6.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, Item 6100-194-0001, Provision 5.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, Item 6100-196-0001, Provision 3.

<sup>7</sup> Brown, Jr. E.G. *California 2015-16 State Budget*. State of California, June 24, 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2015-16/pdf/Enacted/BudgetSummary/FullBudgetSummary.pdf> on June 30, 2015.

<sup>8</sup> AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015 and SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-194-001, Provision 17.

<sup>9</sup> Brown, Jr. E.G. *California 2015-16 State Budget*. State of California, June 24, 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2015-16/pdf/Enacted/BudgetSummary/FullBudgetSummary.pdf> on June 30, 2015.

<sup>10</sup> SB 79, Chapter 20: Human Services. Approved: June 24, 2015; SEC. 10. Section 1597.09 and SEC. 12. Section 1597.55a.

<sup>11</sup> AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015 and SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-194-001, 6100-194-0890, 6100-196-0001.

<sup>12</sup> Allocations for General Child Development, Migrant Day Care, Alternative Payment, and Child Care for Children with Severe Disabilities reflect an adjustment to the base funding of .37 percent for an increase in the population of 0-4 year old children. AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015 and SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-194-001, Provision 4.

<sup>13</sup> Of the State General Funds allocation for General Child Development, \$3.4 million is available to provide wraparound child care for 1,200 full-day state preschool slots beginning January 1, 2016. AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015 and SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-194-001, Provision 16.

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<sup>14</sup> Of the allocation in State General Funds available for the Alternative Payment Program, \$52.6 million is available to provide 6,800 voucher child care slots. AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015 and SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-194-001, Provision 14.

<sup>15</sup> Available for the Alternative Payment Programs for actual and allowable costs incurred for additional services.

<sup>16</sup> Of the quality improvement allocation, \$2.8 million is available on a one-time basis for quality activities under the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) appropriated prior to the Federal Fiscal Year 2015-16 based on the following priorities: 1) to provide one-time resources to meet the requirements of the 2014 reauthorization of the CCDBG; and 2) to support the retention and training of teachers and staff working in state and federally subsidized child care programs. SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-194-001, Provision 6.

<sup>17</sup> Of the quality improvement allocation, \$300,000 is available on a one-time basis for the Resource and Referral Network to fund data support efficiency. Funding is carryover CCDBG funds appropriated prior to 2015-16. SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-194-001, Provision 7.

<sup>18</sup> Of the allocation, \$5 million of the allocation is available for the family literacy supplemental grant provided to the CSPPs. SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-196-001, Provision 4.

<sup>19</sup> Reflects an adjustment to the base funding of .37 percent for an increase in the population of 0-4 year old children. AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015 and SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-196-001, Provision 2.

<sup>20</sup> Of the appropriation, \$12.1 million is available to provide 2,500 slots for part-day state preschool with priority going to contractors intending to use the slots to increase access for children with exceptional needs. SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-196-001, Provision 6.

<sup>21</sup> Of the appropriation, \$28.3 million is available to provide 5,830 slots for full-day state preschool at LEAs effective January 1, 2016. SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-196-001, Provision 7.

<sup>22</sup> Of the appropriation, \$2.5 million is available to provide 1,200 slots for part-day state preschool beginning January 1, 2016. SB 97, Chapter 11: Amended Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-196-001, Provision 11.

<sup>23</sup> Of the funding allocation to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers, \$9.8 million is provided in one-time carryover funds to support the existing program. AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6100-197-0890, Provision 2.

<sup>24</sup> AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6870-101-0001, Provision 8(b)(1).

<sup>25</sup> Funds are restricted to community college child care and development programs. AB 93, Chapter 10: Budget Act of 2015, Approved: June 24, 2015; 6870-101-0001, Item 20 and Provision 17.

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LEGISLATION BEING CONSIDERED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE – FIRST LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 2015-16

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
<b>California Assembly Bills</b>								
1	AB 47 (McCarty)	Would require, on or before January 1, 2017, that all eligible children <i>who do not have access to transitional kindergarten or the federal Head Start program</i> , have access to the state preschool program the year before they enter kindergarten, if their parents wish to enroll them, <i>contingent upon the appropriation of sufficient funding in the annual Budget Act</i> for this purpose. Would state intent of the Legislature to provide sufficient funding in the annual Budget Act for this purpose. Fiscal effect: yes	Early Edge California	Bryan Singh 916.319.2007		Advancement Project, CA Catholic Conference, CFT, CA State PTA, Children Now (prior version), Compton USD, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids CA, First 5 CA, First 5 Fresno Co, First 5 Santa Clara Co, Jumpstart: LAUP, LA Area Chamber of Commerce, LA Urban League, NASW-CA Chapter, and more	CA Right to Life Committee, Inc.	Introduced: 12/1/14 Amended: 4/22/15 Amended: 5/6/15 Amended: 6/1/15 Amended: 7/2/15  In Senate Committee on Education Hearing: 7/8/15
	AB 53 (Garcia)	Would require properly securing a child under 2 years of age in an appropriate rear facing child safety seat, <i>unless the child weighs 40 or more pounds or is 40 or more inches in height</i> , while the child is riding in a motor vehicle while transported by a parent, legal guardian or other driver.				AAP-CA, American College of Emergency Physicians – CA Chapter, CA Association of Highway Patrolmen, Early Edge CA, EI Camino Children and Family Services Inc., Nat'l Safety Council, Nationwide Insurance, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, Personal Insurance Federation of CA, Zero to Three-Western Office		Introduced: 12/1/14 Amended: 4/14/15  In Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing Hearing: 7/7/15

\* 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 <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
1	AB 74 (Calderon)	Would require the Department of Social Services (CDSS) to conduct annual unannounced inspections of licensed facilities, including child care centers and family child care homes, as of 1/1/18. Specifies incremental steps to increasing the percent of facilities subject to annual unannounced inspections to no less than 30 percent of facilities by 7/1/16, no less than 40 percent of facilities by 7/1/17 and then each year by 1/1/18. <i>Deletes language pertaining to increase by 10 percent random sampling based on annual citations issued by CDSS.</i> Fiscal effect: \$20 million ongoing		Kelsy Castillo 916.319.2057		Advancement Project, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, CA Commission on Aging, Advancement Project, CAPP, CA Assisted Living Assoc (CALA), CCCRRN, CA Retired Teachers Association (CalRTA), CCALA, Children Now, Early Edge CA, First 5 CA, First 5 LA, LAUP, NASW, Special Needs Network (SNN), and more		Introduced: 1/6/15 Amended: 4/7/15 Amended: 6/25/15  In Senate Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 7/13/15
Watch	AB 148 (Holden)	Would place a ballot measure entitled K-14 School Investment Bond of 2016 before the voters at a statewide 2016 election. Revises the requirements for construction and modernization of school facilities. Included are allowances for joint use agreements for early childhood education and child care centers. <i>Amendments mostly technical.</i>				County School Facilities Consortium		Introduced: 1/15/15 Amended: 3/26/14 Amended: 5/6/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission
Watch	AB 188 (Garcia)	Would amend Education Code to allow agencies contracting with the CDE for the Alternative Payment (AP) Program to be reimbursed for making eligibility determinations at a rate of three percent of the total contract amount. Fiscal effect: unknown	CAPP	Vivian Ericson 916.319.2058		CAPP Children's Foundation, Child Care Links, Child Dev Assoc, Inc., Controltec, Inc., MAOF, and more		Introduced: 1/27/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
Watch	AB 233 (Lopez)	Would amend existing sections of the California Education Code pertaining to child care and development services under the Alternative Payment Program contracted by the CDE. Among amendments are 1) authorizing funds to be used to allow for maximum parental access as well as choice; 2) <i>requiring that subsequent to enrollment, a child be deemed eligible for services for a period of 12 months</i> ; 3) deleting requirement for tracking absences; and 4) authorizing providers to collect family fees. Fiscal effect: unknown	CAPPA	Kristi Lopez 916.319-2039		One individual		Introduced: 2/4/15 Amended: 4/9/15 Amended: 5/6/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission
Watch (need more information)	AB 271 (Oberholte)	Would authorize CDE-contracted programs, including AP Programs and providers, to maintain any records electronically, in compliance of state and federal standards as determined by the CDE, regardless of whether the original documents were created in electronic format and to retain a case record using either electronic or other alternative storage technologies. <i>Any conversion from a paper record to an electronic format, as well as the storage of the electronic record, shall comply with the minimum standards as described in law.</i> In addition, would authorize AP Programs and providers to use a <i>digital signature, which shall have the same force and effect as the use of a manual signature if the requirements for digital signatures and their acceptable technology meet legal requirements as defined.</i> Fiscal effect: unknown	CAPPA	Justin Heyer 916.319.2033		CAPPA Children's Foundation, Child Care Links, Child Dev Assoc, Inc., Community Child Care Council (4C's) of Alameda County, Controltec, Inc., MAOF, Supportive Services, Inc. and more		Introduced: 2/10/15 Amended: 4/7/15 Amended: 5/28/15  In Senate Committee on Education Hearing: 7/8/15  Committee on Human Services

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
	AB 282 (Eggman)	Confirms that it is unlawful in CA to sell corded window coverings that do not meet the requirements of the 2012 American National Standard for Safety of Corded Window Covering Products adopted by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission consistent with the procedures under the federal Consumer Product Safety Act. Prohibits licensed child care facilities serving children under six years of age from installing corded window covering. Would require community care or child day care facilities that serve children under 6 years of age to remove all corded window coverings or make the accessible cord inaccessible or retrofit the corded window coverings as soon as is reasonably possible with approved repair kits by 1/1/19. <i>Adds finding and declarations on the hazards posed by window covering cords.</i>	Consumer Federation of America	Leah Barros 916.319.2013		Consumers Union, Kids in Danger, Parents for Window Blind Safety, Consumer Federation of CA, Consumer Action, CA Public Interest Research Group, Independent Safety Consulting	Window Covering Manufacturers Association	Introduced: 2/11/15 Amended: 3/26/15 Amended: 4/22/15 Amended: 6/1/15 Amended: 7/1/15  In Senate Committee on Business Professionals and Economic Development Hearing: 7/6/15  Committee on Human Services
Watch	AB 427 (Weber)	Would exclude from income the amount of the basic allowance for housing provided to an individual who is on federal active duty, state active duty, active duty for special work, or Active Guard and Reserve duty in the military equal to the lowest rate of the allowance for the military housing area in which the individual resides for purposes of determining eligibility for child care and development services. <i>Would does not affect the priorities for federal and state subsidized child development services.</i>		Joe Kocurek 916.319.2079		AFSCME, AFL-CIO, CA School Boards Association, CA State PTA, San Diego County Office of Education (SDCOE), San Diego USD, Educational Enrichment Systems, Military Child Education Coalition		Introduced: 2/19/15 Amended: 3/26/15 Amended: 5/6/15  In Senate Committee on Appropriations Suspense File

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
	AB 433 (Chu)	<i>Would require a deceased child to continue to be included as a member of a qualified family for the month in which his/her death occurred, and the following month under the CalWORKs program. Would prohibit sanctions imposed on parents during a defined period of grieving and require the County to assist the family with access to mental health and other services.</i>	Western Center on Law and Poverty			CAPPA, California Catholic Conference of Bishops, CA Immigrant Policy Center, Coalition of California welfare Rights Organization, Courage Campaign, Friends Committee on Legislation, NASW-CA		Introduced: 2/19/14 Amended: 3/26/15  In Senate Committee on Human Services Hearing: 7/14/15
New	AB 492 (Gonzalez)	<i>Would provide that necessary CalWORKs supportive services also include vouchers in the amount of \$50 per month for diaper products for every child two years of age or younger enrolled in child care.</i>		Andrea San Miguel 916.319.2237				Introduced: 2/23/15 Amended: 3/26/15  Committee on Human Services Hearing: Cancelled
Watch	AB 589 (López)	Would require online child care job posting services to include specific information about each child care provider on the website profile or page that lists provider information, including but not limited to a description of the trustline registry and a description of the availability of free child care referrals in every county. The CDSS would be charged to responding to complaints about the website.	CCCRRN	Kristi Lopez 916.319.2039				Introduced: 2/24/15  Committee on Human Services Hearing: Cancelled  Committee on Privacy and Consumer Protection
Watch	AB 598 (Rendon)	Would amend existing law pertaining to Family Child Care Home Education Networks (FCCHENs) by requiring that the tools used to make an assessment of family child care providers be appropriate to those settings.	CCCRRN	Stacey Reardon 916.319.2063				Introduced: 2/24/15  Committee on Human Services Hearing: Cancelled

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
New	AB 648 (Low)	Would establish the Virtual Dental Home (VDH) grant program to expand the virtual dental home model of community-based delivery of dental care to the residents of this state who are in greatest need. Grant program shall facilitate, coordinate, and encourage development and expansion of the delivery of dental health services through the use of the VDH model by providing grants for specified activities. References to specific entities e.g. schools, Head Start and preschool) deleted. <i>Adds evaluation component to ensure reaching highest needs communities.</i>	California Dental Association, The Children's Partnership	Gina Frisby 916.319.2028		Alameda County Board of Supervisors, Alameda County Developmental Disabilities Council, CA Chronic Care Coalition, CA Dental Hygienists' Assoc, CA Primary Care Assoc, CA Society of Pediatric Dentistry, CDF-CA, Children Now, Community Clinic Association of LA County, Delta Dental, LIBERTY Dental Plan of CA, Inc., Maternal and Child Health Access, North County Health Services, United Way of CA, and more		Introduced: 2/24/15 Amended: 6/11/15 Amended: 6/29/15  In Senate Committee on Appropriations Hearing: 7/13/15
New	AB 713 (Weber)	Would require a child to have completed one year of kindergarten before he or she may be admitted to the first grade beginning with the 2017-18 school year. <i>Specifies that private school instruction at the elementary level includes kindergarten.</i>		Matthew Hamlett 916.319.2079			CA Right to Life, Inc., Home School Legal Defense Assoc (Virginia), Independent Private Schools of CA	Introduced: 2/25/15 Amended: 3/19/15 Amended: 6/1/15  In Senate Committee on Education Hearing: 7/8/15

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
	AB 743 (Eggman)	<p>Would create the CalWORKs Self-Sufficiency through Education and GI Bill Exemption Act of 2015. Would exempt from consideration as income, for purposes of determining CalWORKs eligibility, available income or property, education, training, vocation, or rehabilitation benefits provided through the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for active duty personnel, veterans, and dependents, or spouses of those who died in the line of duty or have a service connected disability. Would establish exemption from time limit requirements if participating in self-initiated education and program and require supportive services, inclusive of child care, to continue during break periods. <i>For the purpose of determining eligibility for child care supportive services, a schedule approved by a college counselor shall be deemed sufficient verification of necessary child care.</i> Fiscal effect: Federal/ GF ranging from \$60K to \$300K</p>	Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations, Inc. (CCWRO), Western Center on Law & Poverty (WCLP)			CAPPA, CA School Employees Association (CSEA), NASW-CA Chapter		<p>Introduced: 2/25/15 Amended: 4/9/15 Amended: 6/1/15</p> <p>In Senate Committee on Human Services Hearing: 7/14/15</p>

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
1	AB 762 (Mullin)	<p>Would require CDSS to adopt regulations, on or before January 1, 2018, to develop and implement a single integrated license for a child care center serving children from birth to kindergarten. CDSS, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to adopt regulations by 1/1/18 to develop and implement the single integrated license that addresses age group transitions, and conversions of existing licenses. Would repeal the provisions relating to a toddler program component effective January 1, 2018. Fiscal effect: one time (\$210K-250K) and ongoing (\$100K-200K) Gutted and amended. Amends existing law that stipulates CDSS to develop guidelines and procedures to authorize licensed child day care centers serving 12 infants to create a special program component for children between 18 and <del>30</del> 36 months of age.</p>	California Head Start Association (CHSA), California Association for the Education of Young Children (CAEYC)	Miriam Farouk 916.319.2022		<p>Advancement Project, AFSCME, CAPP, CCCRRN, CA Head Start Association, CCRC, Children Now, First 5 Association of CA, Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE),</p>		<p>Introduced: 2/25/15 Amended: 4/8/15 Amended: 6/1/15</p> <p>In Senate Committee on Human Services Hearing: 7/14/15</p>

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
1	AB 765 (Ridley-Thomas)	<i>Would provide that the standard reimbursement rate (SRR) is not intended to fund mandated costs imposed upon child development programs due to actions of law relating to minimum wage requirements, health insurance requirements, new or increased fees, new or expanded program requirements, or other cost increases due to legislative action. In addition, would require raising the SRR as needed to provide a living wage, reasonable health insurance, and retirement benefits for employees, to support the recruitment and retention of skilled and trained teachers, to support the financial stability of programs and educational quality, and to achieve gender pay equity. Would define cost-of-living adjustment to be, among other things, at least equal to the amount of the inflation adjustments given to K-12 education programs. Fiscal effect: unknown</i>	CA Child Development Administrators Association (CCDAA)	Matt Canty 916.319.2054		Cal-SAFE Prog at Redwood High School, Coalition of California Welfare Rights Org, Inc., Community Action Marin Child Development Program, Extended Child Care Coalition of Sonoma County, Go Kids, Professional Association for Childhood Education, Quality Children's Services, The Advancement Project, 5 individuals		Introduced: 2/25/15 Amended: 3/26/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission
Watch	AB 833 (Bonta)	Would authorized Alameda County to develop an individualized county child care subsidy plan as a pilot project to sunset until 1/1/2021. Plan to ensure that child care subsidies received by the County are used to address local needs, conditions, and priorities of working families in the community. <i>Would require the plan to be submitted to the local planning council and the Alameda County Board of Supervisors for approval; would require CDE/EESD review and approval of plan and subsequent modifications.</i>	Alameda County Early Care and Education Planning Council	Jacqueline Orpilla 916.319.2018		AFSCM, BANANAS, Bay Area Council, Davis Street, Early Edge CA, East Bay Community Foundation, East Bay Association for the Education of Young Children, Ephesian Children's Center, First Five Alameda County, NASW, The Unity Council Head Start/Early Head Start Programs, Via Nova Children's School		Introduced: 2/26/15 Amended: 3/26/15 Amended: 4/22/15 Amended: 6/19/15  In Senate Committee on Appropriations Suspense File

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
Watch	AB 891 (Campos)	<del>Would give 1<sup>st</sup> priority for enrollment in After-School Education and Safety (ASES) programs to youth experiencing homelessness and 2<sup>nd</sup> priority to students in CalWORKs assistance units and 3<sup>rd</sup> priority enrollment, for programs serving middle and junior high school pupils, to pupils who attend the program daily. Would prohibit a program that charges family fees from charging a fee to a family with a youth experiencing homelessness or a family who is part of a CalWORKs assistance unit. Would require schools to provide free transportation to and from school to students entitled to free or reduced meals. Gutted and amended to address pupil transportation.</del>	Children's Defense Fund – CA, Western Center on Law & Poverty, National Association of Working Women, Youth Justice Coalition	Erasmio Viveros 916.319.2027		Building Healthy Communities: Long Beach, CA Catholic Conference, CA Pan-Ethnic Health Network, Courage Campaign, InnerCity Struggle, Khmer Girls in Action, Lynwood USD, NASW, Our Family Coalition, PolicyLink, Success in Challenges, Youth Justice Coalition		Introduced: 2/26/15 Amended: 4/20/15 Amended: 5/21/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission
1	AB 982 (Eggman)	Would expand the list of entities that can identify a child in need of child care and development services to include a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths, a Head Start program, or a transitional shelter. Fiscal effect: negligible. <i>Amendment deletes section of Education Codes pertaining to legislative intent that the SPI give priority to children of families that qualify under certain federal statutes or regulations as recipients of public assistance and other low-income disadvantaged families.</i>	National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth	Laura Ayala 916.31.2013		Bakersfield Homeless Center, CA State PTA, CWDA, Hamilton Family Center, Home Start, LAUSD, National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, NASW-CA, NYCL, Public Counsel's Children's Rights Project, WCLP		Introduced: 2/26/15 Amended: 4/21/15 Amended: 7/2/15  In Senate Committee on Education  Committee on Human Services

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
Watch	AB 1133 (Achadjian)	<p>Would expand the definition of an eligible pupil for school-based early mental health intervention (EMHI) and prevention services to include a pupil who attends a state preschool program at a publicly funded elementary school and a pupil who is in transitional kindergarten.</p> <p>Would require State Public Health Officer, in consultation with the SPI and the Director of Health Care Services, to establish a 4-year pilot program to provide outreach, free regional training, and technical assistance for local educational agencies in providing mental health services at school sites. <i>Adds to findings and declarations an example of a model framework for multi-tiered systems and supports for implementing EMHI as cost effective.</i> Fiscal effect: \$315K GF</p>	Children Now, Time for Kids	Tiffany Ryan 916.319.2035		<p>Abriendo Puertas/Opening Doors, Autism Deserves Equal Coverage, CA Alliance of Child &amp; Family Services, CA Black Health Network, Children Now, CDF-CA, Early Edge CA, United Way of CA, &amp; more</p>	CA Right to Life Committee	<p>Introduced: 2/27/15 Amended: 3/26/15</p> <p>Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission</p>
Watch (need more information)	AB 1161 (Olsen & Atkins)	<p>Would establish the California Preschool Investment Fund, which would authorize the CDE to accept monetary contributions to the fund for purposes of preschool education until 1/1/2021. Five counties, via application by the counties' local child care and development planning council, will be selected by the CDE/EEED 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 and to allocate credits to contributors on a first-come, first-served basis. The aggregate amount of credit shall not exceed \$250 million for each calendar year. <i>Technical amendments.</i> Fiscal effect: significant</p>		Allison Wescott 916.319.2012		<p>California Catholic Conference, First 5 Association of California, Junior Leagues of California, the State Public Affairs Committee</p>	AFSCME, AFL-CIO, CFT	<p>Introduced: 2/27/15 Amended: 7/2/15</p> <p>In Senate Committee Appropriations</p>

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
Watch	AB 1207 (Lopez)	Amends and adds to Health and Safety Code pertaining to mandated child abuse reporting in child care and development programs. Specifies training requirements, <i>the requirements of the Office of Child Abuse Prevention and Community Care Licensing Division to inform child care facilities on detecting and reporting child abuse and the responsibilities of mandated reporters, and information on consequences when fail to report incidents of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect. Addresses training requirements for providers.</i>	Child Care Law Center	Kristi Lopez 916.319.2039		AFSCME, CA Child Care Health Program, CCLC, Health Officers Association of CA, NASW-CA Chapter, Public Counsel		Introduced: 2/27/15 Amended: 6/10/15  In Senate Committee on Appropriations Suspense File
Spot bill	AB 1314 (Thurmond)	Would express intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would improve access to early care and education programs for working families.						Introduced: 2/27/15
	AB 1387 (Chu)	Would delete the requirement that moneys collected from the imposition of certain penalties and deposited in the Child Health and Safety Fund is used for assisting families with the identification, transportation, and enrollment of children in another center or family child care home upon the revocation or suspension of the license of a center or family child care home. <i>Clarifies process for formal reviews and appeal of civil penalties or deficiencies.</i>		Daphne Hunt 916.319.2089				Introduced: 2/27/15 Amended: 3/26/15 Amended: 6/25/15  In Senate Committee on Human Services Hearing: 7/14/15

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
1	AB 1467 (Bloom)	Would increase the amount of civil penalties to be imposed for a licensing violation against community care facilities (inclusive of child development centers and family child care homes), and would impose civil penalties for a repeat violation of those provisions. In addition, would delete a requirement that moneys collected from the imposition of certain penalties be used for assisting families with the identification, transportation, and enrollment of children in another day care or family day care home upon the revocation or suspension of the license of a day care or family day care home.		Sean MacNeil 916.319.2050				Introduced: 2/27/15  Committee on Human Services Hearing: Cancelled
<b>California Senate Bills</b>								
	SB 3 (Leno)	Would increase the minimum wage, on and after 1/1/2016, to not less than \$11 per hour, <i>and</i> on and after 7/1/2017, to not less than \$13 per hour. Would require automatic adjustment of the minimum wage using a specified formula on January 1 of each year, starting on 1/1/19, to maintain employee purchasing power diminished by the rate of inflation that occurred during the previous year. <i>Amendments mostly technical.</i>	Western Center on Law and Poverty, California State Council of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU)			ACLU, CA Alliance for Retired Americans, CA Catholic Conference, CA Lawyers Assoc, CA Hunger Action Coalition, CA Immigrant Policy Center, CA Labor Federation AFL-CIO, CA Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, CA School Employees Assoc, CA Teamsters Public Affairs Council, CA United for a Responsible Budget, CDF-CA, City & Co of San Francisco, City of Long Beach- Office of the Mayor, City of Los Angeles- Office of the Mayor, Coalition of CA Welfare Rights Organizations, Inc., NASW-CA Chapter, Nat'l Employment Law Project and many more	Automotive Service Councils of CA, CA Agricultural Aircraft Assoc, CA Ambulance Association, CA Assoc of Bed and Breakfast Inns, CA Assoc of Health Services at Home, CA Assoc Association of Nurseries and Garden Centers, CA Attractions & Parks Assoc, CA Autobody Assoc, CA Business Properties Assoc, CA Chamber of Commerce, CA Citrus Mutual, CA Cotton Ginners Assoc, CA Dairies, Inc., CA Farm Bureau Federation, and many more	Introduced: 12/2/14 Amended: 3/11/15  In Assembly Labor and Employment Hearing: 7/8/15
	SB 23 (Mitchell)	Would prohibit imposing a condition for cash aid (CalWORKs) on a recipient to disclose information regarding incest, rape or use of contraceptives. Would prohibit denying an increase in aid to a family currently receiving aid upon the birth of a new child. Fiscal effect in 1 <sup>st</sup> and outgoing years.	WCLP, CWDA, ACLU		Support	ACLU of CA, Health Access; California Partnership;CFPA, California Immigrant Policy Center; Center for Law and Social Policy, Child Care Law Center, Children Now, CDF among many others		Introduced: 12/1/14  In Assembly Committee on Human Services Hearing: 7/14/15

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
	SB 114 (Liu)	Would enact the Kindergarten Through Grade 1 Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016 to authorize an unspecified amount of state general obligation bonds, as scheduled, to provide aid to school districts, county superintendents of schools, county boards of education, <i>and</i> charter schools to construct and modernize education facilities. The proposed bond act would become operative only if approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, and the bill would provide for its submission to the voters at that election. Fiscal effect: yes. <i>To take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</i>	California Association of School Business Officials (CASBO)	Joyce Roys-Aguilera 916.651.4025		AFSCME Employees, CA Association of School Business Officials, CA Faculty Association, County School Facilities Association, LAUSD, Riverside County Superintendent of Schools		Introduced: 1/13/15 Amended: 3/19/15 Amended: 4/7/15 Amended: 6/3/15  Senate Floor
	SB 174 (Wolk)	Would require the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to implement a 2-year pilot project in the Counties of Sacramento and Yolo to conduct a study of the relationship between crisis respite care and incidents of reported child abuse in those counties, and report the results of the study to the Legislature. <del>Would express Legislative intent to provide state funding for crisis nurseries in the Budget Act of 2015 for community services and this pilot project.</del> Would sunset 1/1/2018. Fiscal effect: yes						Introduced: 2/5/15 Amended: 4/7/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
2	SB 268 (Nguyen)	<i>Would increase the amount of federal adjusted gross income, up to \$250,000, and would increase the amount of employment-related expenses incurred during a taxable year to be taken into account in determining the amount of the household and dependent care credit necessary for gainful employment from \$3,000 to \$4,000 if there is one qualifying dependent and from \$6,000 to \$12,000 if there are 2 or more qualifying dependents for taxable years beginning 1/1/2015.</i>		Emily Reeb 916.651.4034		CCLC, First 5 Association of California		Introduced: 2/19/15 Amended: 3/23/15 Amended: 4/20/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
Chapter 35	SB 277 (Pan & Allen)	Would eliminate the exemption from existing specified immunization requirements based upon personal beliefs for purposes of admitting a child into a private or public elementary or secondary school, child care center or family child care home, but allows certain exemptions. Would exempt pupils in a home-based private school or students enrolled in independent study who do not receive classroom-based instruction. Pupils who submitted letter or affidavit on file prior to 1/1/16 at a school, child care and development program stating beliefs opposed immunization allowed to remain enrolled until pupil enrolls in next grad span. Would allow for temporary exclusion from above-referenced programs if child exposed to a disease and documentation exists showing lack of proof of immunization until local health officer satisfied that child no longer at risk of contracting or transmitting disease. <i>Family medical history added as circumstance for physician to not recommend immunization.</i>	Vaccinate California	Darin Walsh 916.651.4006	Support	AAP, Alameda Co Board of Supervisors, AFSCME, Children Now, CDF-CA, Health Officers Association of CA, CA State PTA, First 5 CA, Kaiser Permanente, LAUSD, Los Angeles Community College District, March of Dimes Los Angeles California Chapter, Santa Monica-Malibu USD, The Children's Partnership, UAW Local 5810-Postdoctoral Researchers and the University of CA & many more	Assoc American Physicians & Surgeons, AWAKE CA, CA Chiropractic Assoc, CA Nurses for Ethical Standards. CA ProLife Council, CA Right to Life Committee, ParentalRights.org, SafeMinds, & many more	Introduced: 2/19/15 Amended: 4/9/15 Amended: 4/22/15 Amended: 5/5/15 Amended: 5/7/15 Amended: 6/11/15 Amended: 6/18/15 Enrolled: 6/29/15 Chapters: 6/30/15  <b>Approved by Governor June 30, 2015</b>

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
	SB 311 (Beall)	Would authorize the Alum Rock Union Elementary School District located in Santa Clara County and a preschool program, in consultation with the Santa Clara County Office of Education and First 5 Santa Clara County to develop and implement an individualized eligibility part-day preschool subsidy plan for children residing in the school district as a pilot project until June 30, 2021. Additional state funds shall not be appropriated for purposes of implementing this article. Fiscal effect: Yes		Anna Alvarado 916.651.4015		Alum Rock Union Elementary School District, Early Edge CA, First 5 Santa Clara County, Local Early Education Planning Council, Kidango, PTA Adelante Dual Language Academy, Santa Clara County Office of Education, Numerous individuals		Introduced: 2/23/14 Amended: 4/6/15 Amended: 6/1/15 Amended: 7/6/15  In Assembly Committee on Appropriations
Watch	SB 401 (Nguyen)	Would exempt child care facilities licensed as centers <del>or crisis nurseries</del> from the 35 square footage requirements if the facility is located in an office building.		Emily Reeb 916.651.4034				Introduced: 2/25/15 Amended: 4/6/15  Committee on Human Services Hearing: Cancelled by author
Spot bill	SB 472 (Canella)	Would make technical, non-substantive changes to law pertaining to income tax credit for employment-related child and dependent care expenses.						Introduced: 2/26/15  Committee on Rules

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
Watch	SB 548 (De León) (Co-author: Assembly Speaker Atkins)	<p>Would authorize family child care providers to form, join, and participate in the activities of provider organizations and to seek the certification of a provider organization to act as the exclusive representative for family child care providers on matters related to state-funded child care programs. <i>Specifies requirements for certification of provider organization, rules for adding providers to an existing unit, and creates limit of one statewide bargaining unit for family child care providers.</i> In addition, would require Governor or designee to perform a study of best practices for engaging families in their children's early care and education in family child care settings, and would require a certified provider organization and the state to form a Joint Committee on Child Care Training, Education, and Quality Improvement to identify gaps in the training available to family child care providers and barriers that prevent them from gaining greater skills and accessing postsecondary education, and issue recommendations annually to improve the quality of care offered by licensed and licensed-exempt family child care providers. Would require CDE and CDSS to remove at their request family child care provider's home address and telephone number from collective bargaining unit mailing list.</p>	SEIU State Council, AFSCME, AFL-CIO	Jennifer Troia 916.651.4170		<p>9 to 5, BANANAS, CA Labor Federation, CA NOW, CA Women Lawyers, Child Care Law Center, Children Now, Children Defense Fund-CA, Congressman Ted Lieu, Consumer Attorneys of CA, Courage Campaign, Equal Rights Advocates, Monterey County Board of Supervisors, National Council of Jewish Women California, Our Family Coalition, Special Needs Network, St. Paul Lutheran Church, UAW Local 2865, UAW Local 5810, WCLP, Western Regional Advocacy Center, Young Invincibles, and more</p>	National Right to Work Committee	<p>Introduced: 2/26/15 Amended: 4/14/15 Amended: 6/1/15</p> <p>In Assembly Committee on Labor and Employment Hearing: 7/8/15</p>

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
1	SB 567 (Liu)	Would require a child to be deemed eligible for the remainder of the program year subsequent to enrollment in a state or federally funded child care program to promote continuity of services.		Darcel Sanders 916.651.4025		LAUSD		Introduced: 2/26/15  Committee on Appropriations Held under Submission
	SB 579 (Jackson)	Would extend sick leave provisions to allow employer to permit an employee to use sick leave to address a child care or school emergency, <i>to attend activities at the child care or school</i> or to attend to the preventive care of a child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner and would prohibit an employer from denying an employee the right to use sick leave or taking specific discriminatory action against an employee for using, or attempting to exercise the right to use, sick leave to address a childcare or school emergency. Would require an employer to provide paid sick days upon the request of an employee to address a child care or school emergency. <i>Would extend provisions to stepparent or foster parent or who stands in loco parentis to a child.</i>	Child Care Law Center, Legal Aid Society-Employment Law Center	Jennifer Richard 916.651.4019		AFSCME, CA Applicants' Attorneys Assoc, CA Employment Lawyers Assoc, CA a Federation of Teachers-AFL-CIO, CA Conference Board of the Amalgamated Transit Union, CA Conference of Machinists, CA Labor Federation-AFL-CIO, CA Partnership to End Domestic Violence, CA Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, CA School Employees Assoc, CA Teamsters Public Affairs Council, CA Women's Law Center, CCLA, Consumer Attorneys of CA, County of Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors, Disability Rights Legal Center, Legal Aid Society – Employment Law Center, Roots of Change, & more	CA Chamber of Commerce, CA Association for Health Services at Home, CA League of Food Processors, CA Manufacturers and Technology Assoc, CA Professional Assoc of Specialty Contractors, CA Restaurant Assoc, CA State Assoc of Counties, Nat'l Federation of Independent Business, Western Growers Assoc	Introduced: 2/26/15 Amended: 4/15/15 Amended: 6/2/15  In Assembly Committee on Appropriations
Watch	SB 645 (Hancock)	<del>Would to the extent funding is available increase appropriations for the After School Education and Safety (ASES) program. <i>annually in fiscal years (FY) 2015-16 and 2016-17. Commencing with FY 2017-18, would require the DOF to adjust the amount upwards using a specified formula. Amendments reflect adjustments to the appropriation amounts and clarify the formula for determining the appropriations.</i></del>	California After School Coalition	Renee Estoista 916.651.4009		Alhambra Afterschool Adventures, Alhambra USD, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids CA, Institute for Student Success, Inc., LA's Best After School Enrichment, & many more		Introduced: 2/27/15 Amended: 4/6/15 Amended: 6/2/15  In Assembly Committee on Education Hearing: 7/15/15

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
	SB 670 (Jackson)	Would provide tax credits to employers for developing and offering child care and development services to meet the needs of their workforce. Includes credits for startup and facility construction and contributing to child care resource and referral agencies to help employees access services. <del>Clarifies special rule pertaining qualified child under 13 years old residing with custodial parents in cases such as of divorce.</del>		Chris Reeve 916.651.4019		Bay Area Council		Introduced: 2/27/15 Amended: 4/23/15 Amended: 5/13/15 Amended: 6/1/15  In Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation Hearing: 7/13/15
Watch	SB 792 (Mendoza)	Would, beginning 9/1/16, prohibit a child development center or a family child care home from employing any person who has not been immunized against influenza, pertussis, and measles. Would require annual vaccination between August 1 and December 1. Specifies circumstances under which a person would be exempt from the immunization requirement based on medical safety, current immunity or a written statement declining the influenza vaccination. <del>Deletes language pertaining to including statement on probable duration of the medical condition or circumstances that contraindicate immunization.</del>	Health Officers Association	Dorian Almaraz 916.651.4755	Support	AAP, CA Academy of Family Physicians, CMA, NASW-CA, Child Care Law Center, Children Now, County Health Executives Association of CA, First 5 CA, Knowledge Universe, March of Dimes CA Chapter	AWAKE CA, CA Chiropractic Assoc, CA Right to Life Committee, Inc., Education Operate, three individuals	Introduced: 2/27/15 Amended: 4/7/15 Amended: 4/30/15 Amended: 6/22/15 Amended: 7/2/15  In Assembly Committee on Human Services Hearing: 7/14/15
<b>California Budget Bills (including Trailer Bills)</b>								
Chapter 10	AB 93 (Weber)	Budget Act of 2015 (includes child care and development items)						<b>Approved by Governor June 24, 2015</b>
Chapter 13	AB 104 (Committee on Budget)	Education finance: education omnibus trailer bill						<b>Approved by Governor June 24, 2015</b>
Chapter 20	SB 79 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Human Services (TBL) – inclusive regulatory compliance of licensed child care facilities						<b>Approved by Governor June 24, 2015</b>

Level of Interest <sup>1</sup>	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 7/7/15)
	SB 94 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Budget Trailer Bill: Child Care and Development Priority Enrollment: Underserved Areas – Would extend priority enrollment for CSPP and General Child Care to children placed by a child welfare agency with relative or foster parent and children of teen parents with open dependency cases. <i>Would lift the sunset date for San Mateo County's individualized subsidy program.</i>						Introduced: 1/9/16 Amended: 6/12/15 Amended: 6/29/15  In Assembly Committee on Budget
Chapter 11	SB 97 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Budget Act of 2015 amendments (includes child care and development items)						<b>Approved by Governor June 24, 2015</b>

To obtain additional information about any State legislation, go to [www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.htm](http://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](http://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/](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](mailto: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](http://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	CTC	Commission on Teacher Credentialing
AFSCME:	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees	CWDA	County Welfare Directors' Association
CAPPA	California Alternative Payment Program Association	DDS	Department of Developmental Services
CAEYC	California Association for the Education of Young Children	DHS	Department of Health Services
CAFB	California Association of Food Banks	DOF	Department of Finance
CCCCA	California Child Care Coordinators Association	DMH	Department of Mental Health
CCRNR	California Child Care Resource and Referral Network	First 5 CA	First 5 Commission of California
CCDAA	California Child Development Administrators Association	HHS	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
CCALA	Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles	TCI	The Children's Initiative
CCLC	Child Care Law Center	US DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
CDPI	Child Development Policy Institute	WCLP	Western Center on Law and Poverty

**DEFINITIONS:<sup>2</sup>**

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 non-substantive 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/guide.html#Appendix_B).

### STATE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR 2015 (Tentative)<sup>3</sup>

January 1, 2015	Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
January 5, 2015	Legislature reconvenes (J.R. 51(a)(1)).
January 10, 2015	Budget Bill must be submitted by Governor (Art. IV, Sec. 12(a)).
January 19, 2015	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Observed
January 30, 2015	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)).
February 16, 2015	President's Day Observed
February 27, 2015	Last day for bills to be introduced (J.R. 61(a)(1), J.R. 54(a)).
March 26, 2015	Spring Recess begins upon adjournment (J.R. 51(a)(2)).
March 30, 2015	Cesar Chavez Day observed.
April 6, 2015	Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess (J.R. 51(a)(2)).
May 1, 2015	Last day for policy committees to meet and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(2)).
May 15, 2015	Last day for policy committees to meet and report to the floor non-fiscal bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(3)).
May 22, 2015	Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 8 (J.R. 61(a)(4)).
May 25, 2015	Memorial Day observed.
May 23, 2015	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)).
June 1-5, 2015	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)).
June 5, 2015	Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house (J.R. 61(a)(8)).
June 8, 2015	Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(a)(9)).
June 15, 2015	Budget Bill must be passed by midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 12(c)(3)).
July 4, 2015	Independence Day observed.
July 17, 2015	Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(a)(10)).
July 17, 2015	Summer recess begins at the end of this day's session, provided the Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(a)(3)).
August 17, 2015	Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess (J.R. 51(a)(3)).
August 28, 2015	Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(a)(11)).
August 31-	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,
Sept 11, 2015	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)).
September 4, 2014	Last day to amend bills on the floor (J.R. 61(a)(13)).
September 7, 2015	Labor Day observed.
Sept 11, 2015	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, 2015	Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature on or before September, 11, 2015 and in the Governor's possession after September 11 (Art. IV, Sec. 10(b)(1)).

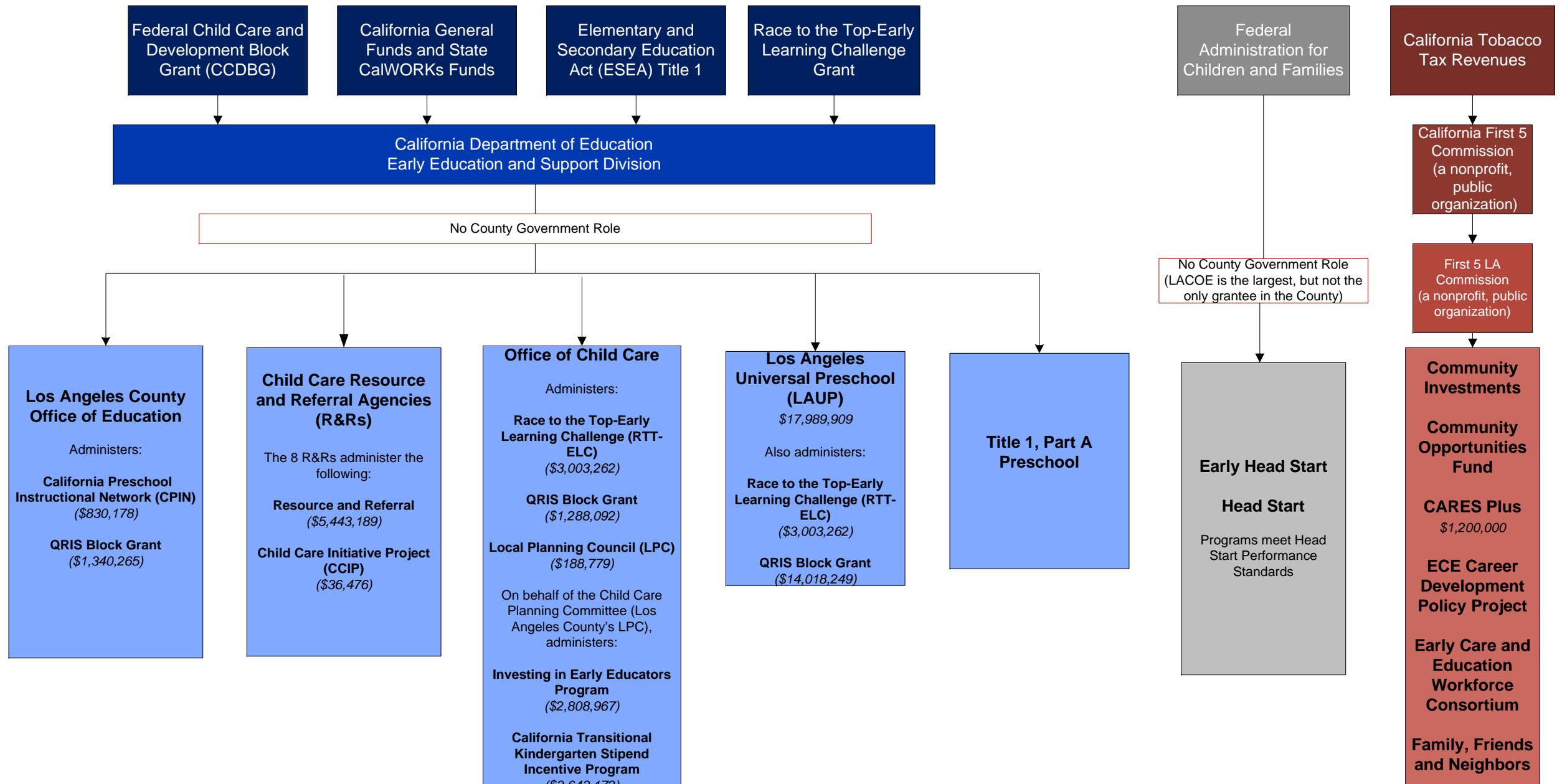
#### **2016**

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

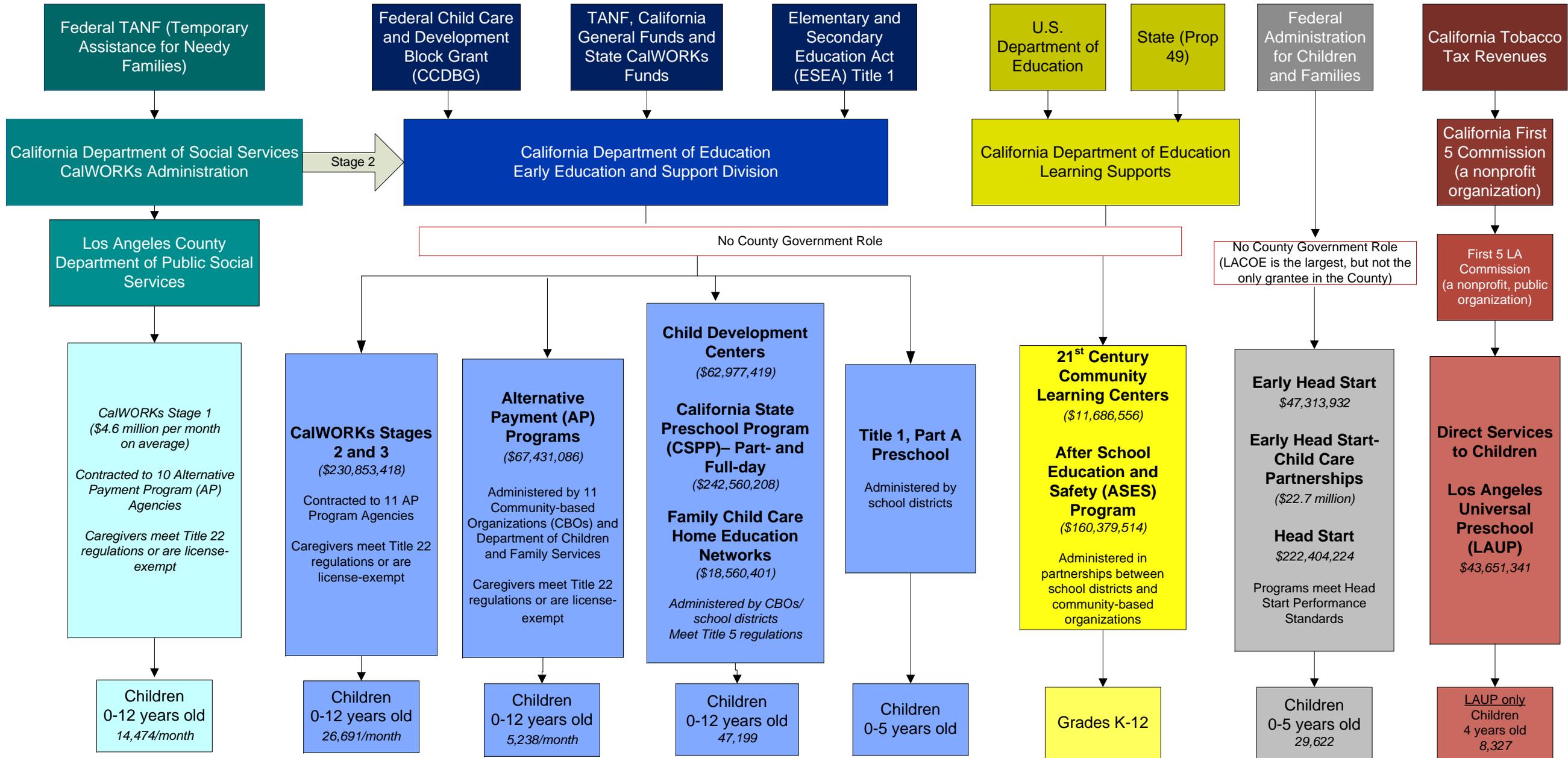
<sup>3</sup> California State Assembly. *2015 Tentative Legislative Calendar*. Retrieved on October 29, 2014 from <http://assembly.ca.gov/legislativedeadlines>.

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# Publicly Funded Child Care and Development Quality Enhancement and Family Support Services for Fiscal Year 2014-15



# Attachment 1. Publicly Funded Child Care and Development Services in Los Angeles County for Fiscal Year 2014-15



## Publicly Funded Child Care and Development Services and Quality Enhancements in Los Angeles County for Fiscal Year 2014-15

### Data Sources and Notes

#### Direct Services

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#### California Department of Education, Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD)

- Funding allocations derived from CDE/EESD CATS Report, special run prepared on behalf of the Local Planning Councils, October 21, 2014.
- *Child Development Centers* - Serve infants and toddlers (birth – 3 year olds) and school age children (five - 12 year olds). In addition, provides wraparound for preschool age children based on family need for full-day services. Most organizations holding a contract for Child Development Centers also hold a contract for the California State Preschool Program in order to serve a combination of age groups such as infants, toddlers and preschoolers or infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school age children. Funding allocation for this program type reflects the proportion of funds seven CDE-contracted organizations assign to their respective Family Child Care Home Education Network (see next note).
- *Family Child Care Home Education Networks (FCCHENs)* – Of the 20 organizations that sponsor FCCHENs, 10 hold direct FCCHEN contracts with the CDE/EESD. The remaining three allocate their entire center-based contract to a FCCHEN, while seven allocate a portion of their center-based contract to the FCCHEN. As such, the allocation listed for the FCCHENs reflects only those organizations holding a direct FCCHEN contract and those using 100 percent of their center-based contract for the FCCHEN.
- Total number of children served with CDE/EESD funding retrieved from the annual survey conducted by the LA ECE Data Collaborative (Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) Head Start-State Preschool, Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP) and the Office of Child Care) in Winter/Spring 2015. Breakdown is as follows:

Ages of Children	Part-day	Full-day	Total
Infants and Toddlers	223	4,379	4,602
Preschoolers	18,601	20,131	38,732
School Age			3,865

#### CalWORKs Stages 1, 2 and 3 and Alternative Payment (AP) Program

- The data represents a moment in time, provided by the Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles in response to an e-mail request on April 17, 2015. The numbers were accompanied with clarifying notes as follows:
- *CalWORKs Stage 1* – Based on caseload, so it varies, depending on the number of families enrolled and may vary significantly throughout the year. The most recent averages are:
  - Average monthly provider payments (paid directly to child care providers) = \$4.6 million
  - Total children served monthly = 14,474
- *CalWORKs Stage 2 and Stage 3* – also funded based on caseload:
  - Stage 2 = 17,119 children per month (Average Provider Payments = \$7.8 Million)
  - Stage 3 = 9,572 children per month (Average Provider Payments = \$4.4 Million)

- *AP Program* agencies, which is cap funded:
  - Average monthly = 5,238 children at \$2.6 million in provider payments
  - Cumulative total of children on waiting lists across AP Program agencies in Los Angeles County = 43,733 children

### Early Head Start and Head Start

- Funding for Los Angeles County was based on calculations provided by the California Head Start Association (CHSA). The cost per child suggested by CHSA is: Head Start = \$8,666; Early Head Start = \$11,954 (June 19, 2015).
- Total number of children served by Early Head Start and Head Start from the annual survey conducted by the LA ECE Data Collaborative in Winter/Spring 2015. Breakdown is as follows:

Program Type	Home-based	Part-day	Full-day	Total
Early Head Start	3,410	72	476	3,958
Head Start	1,560	20,986	3,118*	25,664
Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships not available				

\*Of the 3,118 children receiving full-day services, 2,830 of the children are benefiting from partnering of Head Start with State Preschool.

- *Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships* – Preliminary Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Early Head Start Expansion Awards, announced in December 2014. Retrieved on February 19, 2015 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ece/early-learning/ehs-cc-partnerships/grant-awardees>.

### Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP)

- Funding allocation reported in First 5 LA Meeting of the Board of Commissioners Agenda for June 12, 2014. “Item 2F – Approve LAUP FY 14-15 Contract: Performance Matrix and Budget”. Retrieved on July 2, 2015 from <http://www.first5la.org/files/lpad/6-12-14/Item-2f.pdf>.

### Quality Enhancement and Family Support

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**Comprehensive Approaches to Raising Educational Standards (CARES) Plus** – A program of First 5 CA, reflects the three year award amount (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2016) granted to First 5 LA as the lead agency. LAUP holds a contract with First 5 LA to implement CARES Plus for Los Angeles County as its ASPIRE program

**Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP)** – First 5 LA Meeting of the Board of Commissioners Agenda for June 12, 2014. “Item 2F – Approve LAUP FY 14-15 Contract: Performance Matrix and Budget”. Retrieved on July 2, 2015 from <http://www.first5la.org/files/lpad/6-12-14/Item-2f.pdf>.

**QRIS Block Grant** – The Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE), as the Local Education Agency (LEA) received the funds and is responsible for administrative oversight, county outreach, and program monitoring and evaluation of the LAC-QRIS Block Grant award. Its portion of funds is \$1,340,265 (\$99,996 indirect, \$758,679 QI and \$481,590 Access/Rating).

## DCFS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION COMMUNITY

The families and children served by the Department of Children and Family Services are some of the most impacted and resource needy families in Los Angeles County. Their young children are 5 to 7 times more likely to have delays and disabilities with more than half of those undiagnosed. These children and their families represent a significant social welfare cost to society, both now and in the future. These are also the children and families that can receive some of the greatest benefits from being enrolled in a quality early care and education (ECE) program.

Over the recent years the department has recognized the importance of providing support for these young children and is developing and implementing new policies and procedures through its support programs and the rollout of the Core Practice Model, as well as training to new social workers.

### Facts about the DCFS population:

- DCFS currently provides services to approximately 35,000 children of which 7200 (20%) are under age 2, 4300 (12%) are ages 3-4 years old and 9,000 (26%) are between 5-9 years old
- There is a lack of suitable placements for youth as well as a decline in foster homes and families which has contributed to the growing number of children awaiting placement at the DCFS Child Welcome Center and in temporary shelter care homes
- DCFS Children are 5 to 7 times more likely to exhibit delays or disabilities that need to be assessed, diagnosed and addressed
- Substantially fewer DCFS children are enrolled in early education or quality childcare compared with children outside of DCFS supervision

### Opportunities to Partner with the Community

- Assist the department in developing an “emergency child care” model of service; initial estimates are that over 2000 placements are disrupted or not made because there is not a suitable child care option available to substitute care providers;
- Work to advocate for longer certification times from state subsidized child care programs (preferably for a full year or longer once eligibility is determined); many programs have a 3 or 6 month recertification window; families who exit the system or are nearing exit may become at risk again if services are not continued;
- Assist families when placement changes require a new ECE provider; many families need additional help in locating a new provider in the very complex ECE system in LA County;
- Work with agencies to move to more interactive and automated DCFS Referral System that has automated output of referrals and feedback loop for enrollments/disposition of youth referrals;
- Advocate for alignment of program requirements and eligibility standards; the current system varies greatly depending on the program providing service; and
- Collaborate with Office of Child Care and DCFS to develop a consulting system involving other County Departments to provide resources ( i.e. mental health, public social services, health services) to community ECE providers

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# CALIFORNIA'S INFANTS *and* TODDLERS

FUTURE PROMISE, OR MISSED OPPORTUNITIES?



**There is a new spotlight on the first three years of life**, powered by recent advances in the science of human development. These are truly years of opportunity, and how we support the youngest Californians—our infants and toddlers—will have a significant impact on their success, the success of their families, and the success of our state.

Simply put, early experiences matter. That means parents, caregivers, and all others whose decisions affect young children need the knowledge and skills to guide them well during their earliest months and years. In particular, high-quality early care and education settings benefit the development of all young children—and offer even greater benefits for those who are economically disadvantaged.<sup>1</sup>

## WHO ARE CALIFORNIA'S INFANTS AND TODDLERS?

In 2050, the generation who are now California's babies and toddlers will be leading the Golden State. They are more than 1.5 million budding individuals, and their healthy growth and development relies on the care and security of their families and communities. They are the incalculable social capital of tomorrow, for whom we adults are the temporary stewards.

California's infants and toddlers all deserve the best possible start in life, but **nearly half live in families with incomes just barely high enough to meet their basic needs**. Low-income families<sup>3</sup> are often just one mishap or crisis away from slipping into poverty, and being poor—especially in the earliest years of life—can severely impact children's chances for optimal development.<sup>2</sup>

## 1.5 MILLION NUMBER OF INFANTS AND TODDLERS IN CA. THEY ARE:

- 53% Latino
- 25% White, non-Hispanic
- 10% Asian, non-Hispanic
- 5% Black, non-Hispanic
- 6% "Other" race
- 24% Families with incomes below the federal poverty level
- 48% Low-income families
- 62% Live with two parents:
- 34% Live with one parent

Infants and toddlers are ages birth through 2 years, 2013

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**MOST INFANTS AND TODDLERS IN CALIFORNIA FACE LIMITED OPTIONS FOR CARE.**

The available figures suggest a serious shortage of licensed child care for children birth through age two. As of April 2014, there is an estimated capacity to serve 318,000 infants and toddlers in center-based care and family child care homes (including Early Head Start) licensed for this age group.<sup>3</sup> That is only enough for one in five of the 1.5 million infants and toddlers in California.

More precise and detailed data are kept for the much smaller number of children (about 86,500) whose care is supported by public funds. In California, there are several different state subsidized child care programs for low-income and working families. Families participating in the California Work Opportunities and Responsibilities to Kids (CalWORKs) program, or the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, "welfare-to-work") program, receive Stage 1 Child Care, which is administered by the Department of Social Services. CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 Child Care, as well as the General and Migrant Child Care and Development Programs, and the Alternative Payment Program, are administered by the California Department of Education. In addition, through direct federal contracts with local agencies, Early Head Start serves infants, toddlers, and pregnant women and their families who have incomes below the federal poverty level.

**THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE IS A GREAT UNKNOWN.**

Although each program must meet certain requirements for licensing, the standards vary by type of program. Unfortunately, beyond the licensing regulations, which include basic health and safety requirements, there is currently little assurance for parents selecting care that a particular setting provides high-quality early learning experiences. Even less is known about license-exempt settings.

Efforts are underway in California to establish local quality rating and improvement systems (QRIS)—a way to assess and improve child care quality—and increase state-level support for these and other quality improvement initiatives, such as programs that strengthen the qualifications, compensation, and stability of the workforce. With the recent reauthorization of the Child Care Development Block Grant—federal funding for state child care subsidies—California will need to articulate its goals for meeting new federal requirements and strengthening the quality of its child care system.

All infants and toddlers in subsidized care (FY2013-14)	Number	Percent
<b>By race/ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>		
Latino	37,544	56
Black	13,353	20
White	12,787	19
Asian-American	6,662	3
Other	627	1
<b>By type of setting<sup>b</sup></b>		
Licensed centers	34,285	52
Licensed family homes	24,588	35
License-exempt care <sup>c</sup>	12,107	17
<b>By funding source<sup>d</sup></b>		
CalWORKS <sup>e</sup>	32,972	44
General Child Care Program	24,288	37
Alternative Payment Program	9,989	15
Migrant children, children with severe handicaps, and others	4,592	7
Early Head Start	20,000	*

a. Due to rounding, percents do not sum to 100.  
 b. Percentages do not sum to 100 because children may attend more than one type of setting.  
 c. Includes unlicensed centers, care by relatives, care of just one other family's children in addition to one's own, and parent co-ops.  
 d. Percentages are approximate, because children may receive funding through multiple sources.  
 e. Includes Stages 2 and 3; Stage 1 is administered separately, and enrollment data are not broken out by child's age.  
 \*Early Head Start is administered separately from the other listed programs, so percentage is not readily calculated. Some Early Head Start children may be included in the numbers for the General Child Care Program.

<sup>a</sup> "Low-income" refers to families whose incomes are less than twice the federal poverty level, which in 2014 was \$19,055 for a family with two adults and one child. Many experts believe two times the federal level is a threshold that more accurately reflects an income that meets families' basic needs. Further, the federal poverty level is not adjusted for regional differences in the cost of living.

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## CARE FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS DOES NOT ADD UP.

For many low-income California families, and for the providers of out-of-home care for infants and toddlers, the cost equation is a losing proposition.

Infant and toddler care is generally more expensive than comparable care for preschoolers or older children. In California, the average annual cost of center-based infant care in 2013 (the latest year available) was more than \$11,600. That's more than 40 percent of the median income for single-parent families. This is considerably higher than the average cost of tuition and fees (just over \$9,000) at a public California college.<sup>4</sup>

California families are eligible for a state child care subsidy if their incomes are below about \$42,000<sup>5</sup> (for a family of three, this is a little more than two times the federal poverty level). However, federal funding that states receive for child care (the Child Care Development Block Grant and, to a lesser extent, the TANF block grant) has fallen, in real dollars, compared with 2001.<sup>6</sup> That means, **despite a growing need, California's capacity to help low-income and working families through child care subsidies has decreased.**

**From a family's perspective, having access to child care assistance is determined by a combination of several key policy provisions:**

- the state's income eligibility cut-off;
- the existence of a waiting list<sup>b</sup> or intake freeze for child care facilities (reflects disparity between eligibility and capacity); and
- the amount, if any, of parents' co-payment, and the availability of options that meet their needs for location and hours of operation.

In California, providers are allowed to require parents to cover any difference between the subsidy and the fee they receive from parents paying with private funds only.

While California's subsidy-related policies compare favorably in many respects with those of other states, its infants and toddlers make up the smallest share (18 percent) of all children served by the subsidy program—a proportion smaller than in any other state,<sup>7</sup> and that does not meet the documented need among this age group.

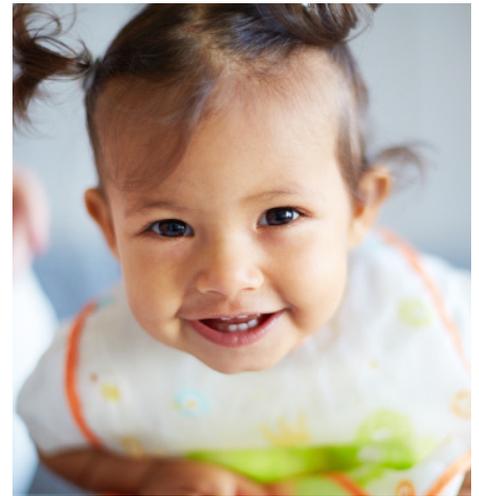
**From the perspective of many providers, the subsidy system is unsustainable.**

Despite reducing the burdens for some families, **the subsidy system does not effectively sustain those who provide infant and toddler care.** For example, in Los Angeles County, the regional market rate for center-based infant care is \$1,980 per month (2014 data). However, center-based care providers are reimbursed only \$1,237 per month by the state—just 55 percent of the true cost of care.<sup>8</sup> California has decreased its subsidy reimbursements since 2001 and, not surprisingly, the result has been that many providers have had to cut back on, or stop offering, services for infants and toddlers.

Apart from considerations of eligibility, supply, and cost, families seeking care often encounter additional barriers. These may include transportation difficulties, burdensome application procedures, and perceptions that child care settings may not be accommodating of a family's cultural background.

**There are no winners here:** not the parents, who increasingly find care unaffordable; not the providers, who can't meet a payroll or pay the rent; and most importantly, not the infants and toddlers, who could benefit from stable, quality care.

**In California, the average annual cost of center-based infant care in 2013 (the latest year available) was more than \$11,600.<sup>4</sup>**




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<sup>b</sup> Statewide funding for California's Centralized Eligibility List for subsidized care was eliminated in 2011, so parents may need to sign on to multiple lists.

**THE CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM—WHILE OVERDUE FOR MULTIPLE IMPROVEMENTS—IS A MODEL WE CAN BUILD ON.**

Increasingly, when it comes to addressing stubborn social problems, research highlights the importance of focusing attention simultaneously on the needs of parents *and* children. By allowing parents to work and providing stimulating, safe environments for our youngest children, high-quality early care and education programs have the potential to impact two generations.<sup>9</sup>

First, subsidies help parents get and keep jobs. Studies have found that single mothers who received a subsidy were more likely to be employed, and to work more hours, than those who didn't get this assistance. Parents served by the subsidy programs stay in their jobs longer, and earn more money.<sup>10</sup> Because the subsidy payments directly reduce the amount of parents' income that must go toward child care, families are more able to pay bills, reduce debt, and increase savings. Children benefit in multiple ways, too. Parents who receive a subsidy are more likely to enroll their child

in higher-quality care, compared with low-income parents not getting this assistance. Furthermore, when parents use a subsidy to enroll their toddler in higher-quality care, they are more likely also to use subsidy-supported preschool-age care.<sup>11</sup>

Numerous studies show that, when parents improve their financial circumstances, children are also better off. Parental employment, regardless of the income it generates, has also been associated with improved outcomes for children.

We know more now than ever before how important the earliest years of life are—for our children's future, and for our state's future. Yet, public funding priorities haven't caught up to this reality: they reflect understandings about young children's development, and working families, that are now several generations out of date. Access, affordability, and quality are three equally essential legs of a re-designed system. We can't miss this opportunity to take a leap forward and invest in our youngest children, their families, and the future of our state.

- 1 Burger, K. (2010). How does early childhood care and education affect cognitive development? An international review of the effects of early interventions for children from different social backgrounds. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 25, 140-165; Reynolds, A. J., Magnuson, K. A., & Ou, S.-R. (2010). Preschool-to-third grade programs and practices: A review of research. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 32, 1121-1131.
- 2 Child Trends DataBank. (2014). Children in poverty. <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=children-in-poverty>
- 3 California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing. Personal communication with Rowena Quinto, Research Director, California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. Head Start Data: HHS/ACF/OHS. (2014). Program Information Reports. <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/mr/pir>.
- 4 Child Care Aware of America. (2014). 2014 Child care in the state of California. 2014 State fact sheets. [http://usa.childcareaware.org/sites/default/files/19000000\\_state\\_fact\\_sheets\\_2014\\_v04.pdf](http://usa.childcareaware.org/sites/default/files/19000000_state_fact_sheets_2014_v04.pdf)
- 5 California Department of Education, Early Education and Support Division, MB-11-06: Updated Child Development Income Ceilings. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/ci/mb1106.asp>
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Matthews, H. & Reeves, R. (2014). Infants and toddlers in CCDBG: 2012 update. CLASP. <http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/Infants-and-Toddlers-in-CCDBG-2012-Update.pdf>
- 8 For the 2014 Regional Market Rate: California Department of Education and ICF Macro. 2014 Regional Market Rate Survey of CA Child Care Providers. For current reimbursement: California Department of Education, Early Education and Support Division. Reimbursement Ceilings for Subsidized Child Care, Los Angeles County. <http://www3.cde.ca.gov/rcsc/index.aspx>
- 9 Lombardi, J., Mosle, A., Patel, N., Schumacher, R., & Stedron, J. (2014). Gateways to two generations: The potential for early childhood programs and partnerships to support children and parents together. Ascend at The Aspen Institute. [http://b3cdn.net/ascend/d3336cff8a154af047\\_07m6bttk2.pdf](http://b3cdn.net/ascend/d3336cff8a154af047_07m6bttk2.pdf)
- 10 Matthews, H. & Walker, C. (2014). Child care assistance: Helping parents work and children succeed. CLASP. <http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/Child-Care-Assistance-Helping-Parents-Work.pdf>
- 11 Johnson, A. D., Martin, A., & Ryan, R. (2014). Child care subsidies and child-care choices over time. *Child Development*, 85(5), 1843-1851.





## RESEARCH-TO-PRACTICE BRIEF

# Promising Evidence that Early Head Start Can Prevent Child Maltreatment

Authors: Rachel Chazan-Cohen, Beth Green, Catherine Ayoub, Jessica Bartlett, Adam Von Ende, and Carrie Furrer

## EARLY HEAD START RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROJECT

This brief addresses two main questions in a sample of Early Head Start eligible children: 1) the number and type of maltreatment episodes and 2) the impact of Early Head Start on child and family involvement in the child welfare system. These findings are especially important given the lack of scalable and effective preventive interventions. In addition, they are also timely given the recent interest in fostering collaborations between early care and education programs and child welfare agencies, agencies responsible for overseeing child protection from maltreatment (OHS & ACYF, 2010; ACYF & OHS, 2011; ACYF & OCC, 2011). The current study represents a first look at the impact of Early Head Start on child maltreatment. We are continuing to collect data and will have more information in the upcoming years.

Early Head Start is a two-generation early education program for low-income families with infants and toddlers. The primary goal of the program is to support child development, while also supporting parent and family well-being. Early Head Start programs are required to follow the Head Start Program Performance Standards (<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/standards/hspps>), which outline the comprehensive and quality services that must be provided by all programs. However, programs can adapt to the characteristics of the local community. For instance, Early Head Start programs can provide services through home-based services (providing weekly 90-minute home visits along with occasional group socialization activities), child care services (full-day full-year child care, either center based or family child care, along with at least two home visits a year) or a combination of the two.

Early Head Start has shown positive impacts on child development, parenting, and family well-being (Love, Chazan-Cohen, Raikes & Brooks-Gunn, 2013) and is considered an evidence-based home visiting program (Avellar, Paulsell, Sama-Miller, & Del Grosso, 2014; Harden, Chazan-Cohen, Raikes, & Vogel, 2012). This brief summarizes our findings on two important outcomes:

- the frequency with which Early Head Start eligible children experience an encounter with child welfare; and
- the impact the program may have in preventing child maltreatment.

## Summary of Findings

This study used data from a subset of programs that were involved in an evaluation of Early Head Start. It found that about one in six children eligible for Early Head Start in this sample had either a substantiated report of child maltreatment or an out-of-home placement due to child maltreatment (a “child-welfare encounter”) by the time they were 13 years of age. However, children in Early Head Start had significantly fewer child welfare encounters between the ages of five and nine years than did children in the control group. Early Head Start children were also less likely to have multiple encounters and had a longer time before subsequent encounters. Additionally, compared to children in the control group, children in Early Head Start were less likely to have a substantiated report of physical or sexual abuse, but more likely to have a substantiated report of neglect. There was some evidence (a non-significant statistical trend) that Early Head Start children had fewer total child welfare encounters. These findings suggest that Early Head Start may be effective in reducing child maltreatment among low-income children, in particular, physical and sexual abuse. These findings have been published in the peer reviewed literature:

Green, B. L., Ayoub, C., Dym-Bartlett, J., VonEnde, A., Furrer, C., Chazan-Cohen, R. Vallotton, C., & Klevens, J. (2014). The effect of Early Head Start on child welfare system involvement: A first look at longitudinal child maltreatment outcomes. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 42, 127-35.



This study included a sample of children who participated in the Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Project (EHSREP), a rigorous evaluation conducted in 17 Early Head Start Programs (Administration for Children and Families, 2002). The programs involved in EHSREP were among the first funded Early Head Start programs. Some programs were long-standing community agencies with collaborations that spanned across the community while other programs were new and just establishing community partnerships. They also varied in terms of depth and characteristics of the partnerships between Early Head Start and child welfare agencies.

The current study includes a subset of 1247 children and their families who were in 7 of the 17 Early Head Start programs in EHSREP (n=628 Early Head Start participants and n=619 control group participants; control group participants could access any services in the community other than EHS). See “*More information on the Early Head Start - Child Welfare Project*” section at the end for details of the study.



The following information was extracted from administrative records:

1. Number and date of substantiated reports of child maltreatment.
2. Number and date of out-of-home placements.
3. Number of child welfare encounters: either substantiated report or out-of-home placement.
4. Type of maltreatment of each substantiated report. A primary type for each report was either (1) physical abuse; (2) sexual abuse (physical and sexual abuse reports were combined for the analyses because of the small number of sexual abuse reports); (3) neglect; or (4) emotional abuse.

## What we learned:

### What percent of children eligible for Early Head Start experience child maltreatment?

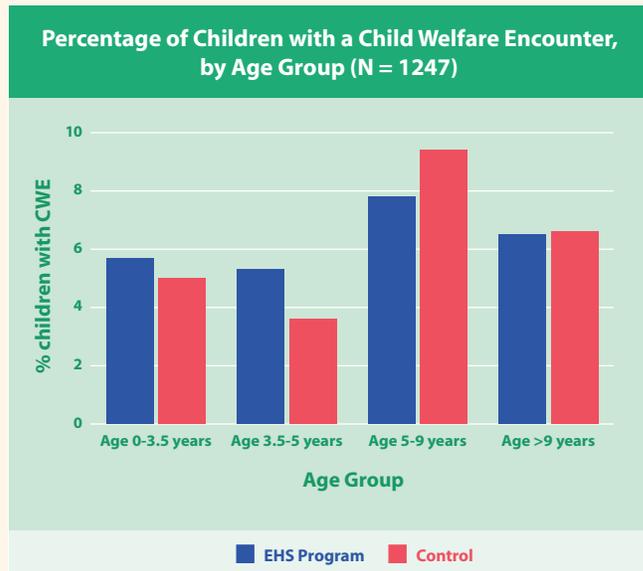
Overall, 15.8% (n = 197 children) had at least one substantiated report of child maltreatment, 6.7% (n = 84 children) had an out-of-home placement by the time they were 13 years old, and **18% of children (n=224 children) had at least one child welfare encounter by the time they were 13.** Among children with a child welfare encounter, half had two or more encounters. Children were more likely to have a substantiated report of neglect (11% of all children) than either physical abuse (4%) or sexual abuse (3%).

It is important to note that rates of child maltreatment varied greatly across communities. The percentage of children who had at least one encounter with child welfare over the 13-year follow up period varied from 15% to 34% across the seven programs. This variation is likely due to differences in local child welfare policies as well as true differences in rates of maltreatment and population risk factors.

In sum, by age 13, about 1 in 6 children eligible for Early Head Start had a child welfare encounter that resulted in a substantiated report of child maltreatment or an out-of-home placement. Keeping in mind that approximately 70-80% of all child maltreatment investigations are unsubstantiated (Casanueva, Smith, Dolan, & Ringeisen, 2011; NSCAW I brief 6; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2014), it is likely that a much higher percent of Early Head Start eligible children and families underwent investigations than reflected by the available information.

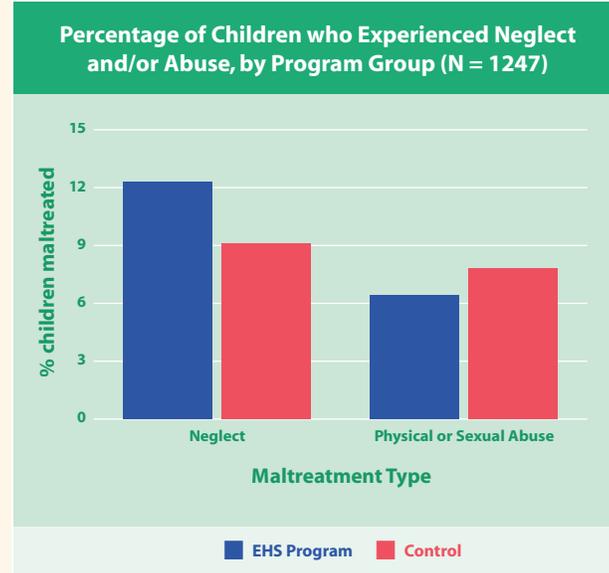
## Were families who had been in Early Head Start less likely to be involved in the child welfare system than those children and families who did not receive Early Head Start?

Overall, for the entire birth to age 13 age-span, there was a trend, although not statistically significant, that Early Head Start children had fewer total number of encounters with the child welfare system. However, we suspected that Early Head Start children would be more likely to be reported to child welfare in the early years, especially ages birth to three, due to their involvement with the program and the watchful eyes of program staff, and less likely to be reported to child welfare in the elementary school years because of the positive impacts of Early Head Start on parenting practices. To investigate this further, we looked at the percentage of children with encounters with child welfare by different age periods (see graph below). There were no differences in the percent of children with a child welfare encounter when children were 0-3 years, 3-5 years, or 9-13 years old. However, **significantly fewer children in Early Head Start had a child welfare encounter between the ages of five and nine years than did children in the control group** (7.8% of the Early Head Start children and 9.4% of the control group).



Compared to children in the control group, **children in Early Head Start were less likely to have a substantiated report of physical or sexual abuse, but more likely to have a substantiated report of neglect.** Across the entire birth to age 13 age-span, 12% percent of the Early Head Start children had substantiated reports of neglect compared to 9% in the control

group. Conversely, 8% of the control group had a substantiated report of physical abuse or sexual abuse compared to 6% of the Early Head Start children. These are statistically significant differences.



While overall rates of substantiated reports of child maltreatment were not higher for Early Head Start children when they were 0-3 years old, the data suggested some evidence of surveillance bias, specifically for neglect. Other studies suggest that enrollment in formal programs may increase the visibility of very young children experiencing neglect who might otherwise have gone unnoticed (Avellar, Paulsell, Sama-Miller, & Del Grosso, 2014; Olds, Henderson, Kitzman, & Cole, 1995). The current study provides some support for this notion. Among children aged 0-3 years, the Early Head Start children (3%) were more likely to have neglect reports than the control children (2.1%). Early Head Start children were more likely to be enrolled in formal care and education preschool programs when they were aged 3-5 years than the control group children (Love, Chazan-Cohen, Raikes & Brooks-Gunn, 2013), which may explain why Early Head Start children (3.3%) continued to have higher rates of neglect reports during the preschool years than the control group (1.9%). After age five, the percent of neglect in the Early Head Start (5.1%) and control (4.5%) groups was more similar. Because of small numbers, we were unable to conduct statistical tests or look at differences for abuse by age group.

Furthermore, while **Early Head Start did not have an effect on the time to the first child welfare encounter, it did increase the time to second encounters and reduced the likelihood of multiple encounters.** Early Head Start children did not differ from control children with respect to the timing of the

first encounter: the average time from birth to the first welfare encounter was 64.5 months for Early Head Start children and 65.3 months for control children. However, the two groups did differ significantly in the timing of the second encounter: average time from the first encounter to the second welfare encounter was 19.6 months for Early Head Start children and 14.6 months for control children. In fact, the chance of children in Early Head Start having a second child welfare encounter at any given age was 63% lower than for children in the control group. Early Head Start children were also significantly less likely to have multiple encounters than control children. Forty-nine percent (49%) of Early Head Start children had more than one encounter compared to 57% in the control group. Children in the control group were 1.4 times more likely to have multiple encounters than Early Head Start children.

There are several possible explanations for these findings. First, signs of maltreatment, especially neglect, in the Early Head Start group may have been more likely observed by program staff than in families with very young children who are not involved in formal services. The early impacts of Early Head Start on increasing positive parenting and decreasing corporal punishment (Administration for Children and Families, 2002) may have also lead to a reduction in maltreatment, especially abuse, in the later years.

### What risk factors were associated with involvement in the child welfare system?

We looked at many family factors that might increase risk for child maltreatment among Early Head Start and control children together. While few factors predicted maltreatment individually, when taken together we consistently found that **families with higher numbers of risk factors when children were very young were more likely to have contact with the child welfare system.**



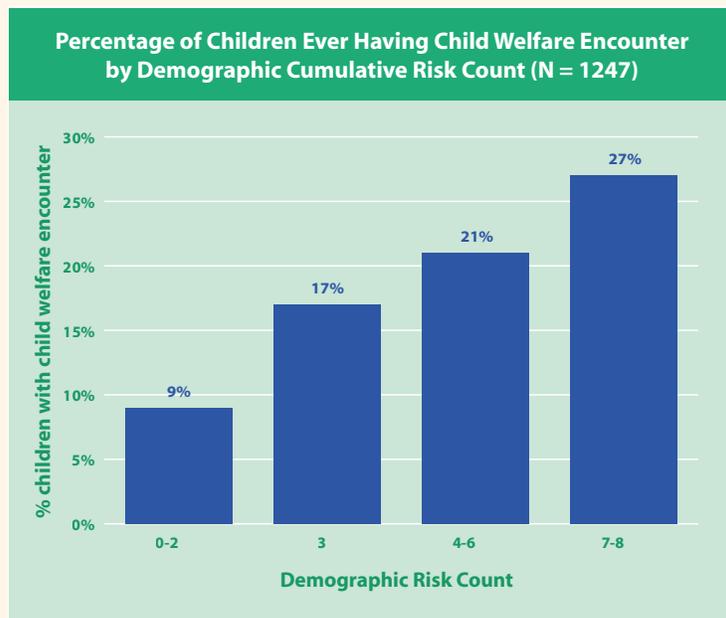
We looked at the following demographic factors: single parenthood, receiving government assistance, extreme poverty (<33% of poverty), minority status, household move in the past year, mother not having a high school degree, mother being unemployed, family ever being homeless, teen mom, and more than three children in the household. The only factors that contributed to increased risk for a child welfare encounter individually were children in families who, at the time of enrollment were receiving public assistance/welfare, had been homeless, or had mothers with less than a high school education. However, the best predictor of risk for maltreatment was the total number of these individual factors that a family experienced. This is very similar to other studies (e.g., Brown, Cohen, Johnson, & Salzinger, 1998) that have found cumulative family risk, rather than individual risk factors, to be most predictive of poor outcomes for children.

## Conclusion

These results indicate a potential for early care and education programs to support families at risk for involvement in the child welfare system. The findings from this study are very encouraging and support the need to study and understand how to build effective collaborations between the early care and education programs and child welfare systems.

### Implications for Practice and Policy:

- **Early Head Start programs have the potential to influence child and family involvement in the child welfare system.** Given the financial costs (Fang, Brown, Florence, & Mercy, 2012) and serious health and societal consequences (CDC, 2014) of child maltreatment, the impacts of Early Head Start on reducing child abuse, repeated maltreatment episodes, and overall child maltreatment in the elementary school years have important economic and social implications. As an early education and child development program, the focus of the program is not the prevention of child maltreatment. However,



- these findings indicate the important role that Early Head Start and similar two generation programs can play in preventing maltreatment. Programs can do even more to strengthen their services for the most at risk families, those families who enroll with the highest numbers of risk factors for child maltreatment. Focusing on parenting practices, perhaps emphasizing positive guidance and non-corporal punishment approaches, may be especially important given the impacts we found for reducing child physical abuse. It is important to keep in mind that the benefits of the program can be long-lasting and may not appear until years after the end of the program.
- **More work is needed to understand and support collaborations between child welfare agencies and early childhood programs.** Given the promising evidence that Early Head Start can help prevent maltreatment, Early Head Start and other early childhood programs are likely to be an important component of services for families in the child welfare system. This underscores the need for close collaborations between early childhood education programs and child welfare agencies. More research is needed on how to promote and sustain these partnerships. Child welfare agencies can partner with their local early care and education programs, Early Head Start and other home visiting and child care programs, in working with parents to strengthen parenting skills and promote positive outcomes for children.

### More information on the Early Head Start - Child Welfare Project:

When Congress first funded the Early Head Start program in 1994, it was under the condition that a rigorous evaluation of this brand new program be conducted immediately. As a result, the Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Project (EHSREP), a randomized controlled trial in 17 communities across the country, began recruiting in 1996. These 17 communities represented a diverse array of programs, including rural and urban settings, diverse ethnic and minority populations, and program models of service delivery. The 3001 children and families participating in EHSREP were randomly assigned to receive Early Head Start or to be in the control group, who did not receive Early Head Start, although they could access any other services in the community.

When children were age three, at the end of the program, the study found that those children who had been in Early Head Start were doing better than their peers who had not gotten Early Head Start in all domains of child outcomes studied, including health, cognition, language, and social-emotional outcomes. There were also positive impacts of the program on many parent and family outcomes. At age five, two years after the end of the program, overall impacts remained for children's social-emotional outcomes and some parent outcomes. By fifth grade, eight years after the end of the program, the only overall impacts that remained were for children's social-emotional well-being. However, patterns of impacts varied by groups of children and families; long-term impacts were notable for African American families and those families who had been enrolled in home-based Early Head Start programs (ACF, 2002; Love, Chazan-Cohen, Raikes, & Brooks-Gunn, 2013; Vogel et al, 2011).

EHSREP was conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Columbia University Center for Children and Families, and the Early Head Start Research Consortium of researchers in 15 universities under the direction of the Child Outcomes Research and Evaluation Division, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, in the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The EHSREP looked at many aspects of family well-being, but did not originally measure child maltreatment or child and family involvement in the child welfare system. In 2010, the Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded the Early Head Start-Child Welfare project. This project looked at the feasibility of locating records for EHSREP children from child welfare agencies and explored the impact of Early Head Start on child maltreatment. The investigation was conducted by a subset of Early Head Start Research consortium members led by Portland State University and the Brazelton Touchpoints Center at Boston Children's Hospital. Seven of the original 17 sites were part of this investigation (N=1,247 children; 628 Early Head Start participants and 619 control group participants).

**Note:** This project was funded by contract #200-2010-35155, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



## Additional resources:

### ACF has released three information memorandums about collaborations between early care and education programs and child welfare agencies.

Office of Head Start & Administration for Children, Youth and Families (2010). *Head Start and Child Welfare Partnerships: Partnering with Families Involved in the Child Welfare System* [Information Memorandum]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Administration for Children, Youth and Families & Office of Head Start (2011). *Child Welfare and Head Start Partnerships: Partnering with Families Involved in Head Start and Early Head Start Programs* [Information Memorandum]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Office of Head Start & Administration for Children, Youth and Families & Office of Child Care (2011). *Child Welfare and Child Care Partnerships: Partnering with Families Involved in Child Care Subsidy Programs*. [Information Memorandum]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

### In 2002, ACF funded 24 Early Childhood/Child Welfare Service Partnerships grants to identify promising practices and challenges in making collaborations between Early Head Start programs and child welfare agencies. For more information see:

[https://www.pal-tech.com/intranet/OCAN/3784\\_Rodrigues,\\_S.-Handout4.pdf](https://www.pal-tech.com/intranet/OCAN/3784_Rodrigues,_S.-Handout4.pdf)

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/ec-cw-tipsheet.pdf>

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Administration for Children and Families. (2002). *Making a difference in the lives of infants and toddlers and their families: The impacts of Early Head Start. Final technical report*. Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Avellar, S., Paulsell, D., Sama-Miller, E., & Del Grosso, P. (2014). *Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness Review*. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Brown, J., Cohen, P., Johnson, J.G., & Salzinger, S. (1998). A longitudinal analysis of risk factors for child maltreatment: Findings of a 17-year prospective study of officially recorded and self-reported child abuse and neglect. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 22, 1065-1078.

Casanueva, C., Smith, K., Dolan, M., & Ringeisen, H. (2011). *NSCAW II Baseline Report: Maltreatment*. OPRE Report #2011-27c, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CDC. (2014). *Child maltreatment: Consequences*. Retrieved September 4, 2014 from: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/consequences.html>

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2014). *Child maltreatment 2012: Summary of key findings*. Washington, DC: Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Fang, X., Brown, D.S., Florence, C.S., & Mercy, J.A. (2012). The economic burden of child maltreatment in the United States and implications for prevention. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 36, 156-165.

Green, B. L., Ayoub, C., Dym-Bartlett, J., VonEnde, A., Furrer, C., Chazan-Cohen, R., Vallotton, C., & Klevens, J. (2014). The effect of Early Head Start on child welfare system involvement: A first look at longitudinal child maltreatment outcomes. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 42, 127-135.

Harden, B.J., Chazan-Cohen, R., Raikes, H.H., & Vogel, C. (2012). Early Head Start Home Visitation: Role of Implementation in Bolstering Program Benefits. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 40(4), 438-455.

Love, J. M., Chazan-Cohen, R., Raikes, H. H., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2013). What makes a difference: Early Head Start Evaluation findings in a developmental context. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 78(1).

Olds, D. L., Henderson, C. R., Kitzman, H., & Cole, R. (1995). Effects of prenatal and infancy nurse home visitation on surveillance of child maltreatment. *Pediatrics*, 95, 365-372.

Vogel, C. A., Xue, Y., Moiduddin, E.M., Kisker, E.E. & Carlson, B.L. (2011). *Early Head Start children in grade 5: Long-term follow-up of the Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Study sample*. OPRE Report # 2011-8, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.