



Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development

Wednesday, February 12, 2014

10:00 a.m. – Noon

Conference Room 743

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 W. Temple Street, Los Angeles



Proposed Meeting Agenda

Goals for Meeting:

- Conduct Roundtable business in a fair and transparent manner.
- Surface issues that are relevant to the group's mission, provide accurate information on those issues, and facilitate both dialogue and action.

10:00	I.	Welcome and Introductions		Dora Jacildo Chair
	A.	Comments from the Chair		
	B.	Review of January 8 , 2014 Meeting Minutes	<i>Action Item</i>	
	C.	Update from First 5 LA		Karla Pleitez Howell
	D.	Policy Framework for Child Care and Development		Jacquelyn McCroskey
10:15	II.	Legislative Update		
	A.	Child Development Issues in the Governor's Proposed Budget for 2014-15		Maureen Diekmann Michele Sartell
	B.	Child Care Planning Committee Review of SB 837		Karla Pleitez Howell
10:30	III.	Update from Community Care Licensing Division		Cagle Moore Assistant Program Administrator, CCLD
11:00	IV.	Los Angeles County General Plan: Provisions for Child Care and Development Services		Karla Pleitez Howell
				Allen Hubsch Hogan Lovells
				Connie Chung Department of Regional Planning
11:30	V.	Public Comments and Announcements		Members & Guests
12:00	VI.	Call to Adjourn		Sharoni Little

Mission Statement

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

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The New York Times | <http://nyti.ms/1cwBnTb>



THE OPINION PAGES | OP-ED COLUMNIST

How Preschool Got Hot

JAN. 29, 2014



Gail Collins

All of a sudden, early childhood education is really, really popular. Everybody's favorite. If early childhood education were an actor, it would be Tom Hanks or Meryl Streep. If it were a video game, it would be Candy Crush or Angry Birds, minus the spyware.

The other night at the State of the Union speech, President Obama mentioned "high-quality early education" and John Boehner applauded. Boehner applauded early education! Paul Ryan likes it, too. Prekindergarten is so in, the guys on "Duck Dynasty" would probably have a good word for it.

Kudos, guys! We certainly don't want to complain about this. Early education is one of the best tools for breaking the poverty-to-poverty trap. Unfortunately, it only works if it's high quality, and high quality is expensive. Yet very little of this newfound enthusiasm comes with serious money attached.

Last year, in his State of the Union speech, President Obama called for universal preschool for 4-year-olds, to be paid for by a tobacco tax that would raise \$78 billion over 10 years. The prekindergarten idea was hailed throughout the

nation. The tax part did not go anywhere. To say it was dead on arrival at Congress is an insult to the word "dead."

"Everybody seems to agree we need some sort of national effort to provide preschool education to our kids. What we don't have is any discussion about how to pay for it," said Senator Patty Murray who is, I am pretty sure, the first former preschool teacher ever to run the Senate Budget Committee.

When President Obama's detailed budget proposal comes out, he'll presumably include some way of paying for his universal preschool idea. Perhaps it will be the tobacco tax again. Perhaps you will never know because, in recent years, the presidential budget has all the traction and clout of a small mouse attempting to cross a frozen lake. During a windstorm. While wearing bedroom slippers.

Here in New York, we're having a political dispute that pits the let's-just-cheer camp against the pick-a-tax crowd. Mayor Bill de Blasio wants to pay for universal prekindergarten for New York City 4-year-olds with an increase in the income tax rate for high income city residents. He got elected on this issue, but he needs the state's permission.

Gov. Andrew Cuomo says he'll just give de Blasio some money out of the state budget. This is an election year, and Cuomo is definitely not targeting any taxpayers, even if the ones in question are jumping up and down and waving their arms to get attention.

The mayor wants money the city can count on to keep coming every year. It's a very interesting argument. If New York is lucky, the nation will find the debate so fascinating that everyone will forget about the fact that on Tuesday, shortly after Obama called for more quality prekindergarten classes, a congressman from New York City threatened to throw a reporter off the Capitol balcony. This had nothing to do with early childhood education, but you know how people talk.

Cuomo's estimate of how much it would cost to do preschool for the entire state is lower than de Blasio's estimate for just New York City. Which is, on a per-pupil basis, much lower than the amount New Jersey spends on a much-praised prekindergarten program. (Cheers to New Jersey for your effort to provide quality early education to the state's poorest children. We are so impressed that we will leap right over the fact that you only did it because a judge made you.)

One way to dodge the responsibility for coming up with actual cash for a great leap in preschool financing is to argue, as Cuomo does, that you need to roll these things out slowly. “To do it on a large scale is very difficult,” said Ron Haskins of the Brookings Institution, a former adviser to the Bush administration. But Haskins thinks poor children’s needs are so great, and so immediate, that it’s worth the risk. “We’re desperate. These kids are coming into school already a grade behind,” he said.

A quarter of the youngest Americans are poor. We need to get to them quickly, and do the job right, well before they’re 4. And while we should start with the neediest families, if the programs are good, middle-class parents are rightfully going to point out that they need help, too.

It’ll be a huge number of kids, and the classes have to be really small. Also, the teachers have to get much better pay. They go into the business out of love, but when you are talking about median salaries of \$27,000 a year, sometimes love is not enough. All in all, we’re talking about a ton of money.

So here’s the question: How much of the new enthusiasm for early childhood education is real, and how much is just an attempt to dodge the whole inequality debate? Maybe we could agree that no politician is allowed to mention pre-k without showing us the money.

A version of this op-ed appears in print on January 30, 2014, on page A27 of the New York edition with the headline: How Preschool Got Hot.

EDUCATION WEEK

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Pre-K Remains Hot State Policy Topic

Governors, legislators press early education

By Christina A. Samuels

Early education—a continuing element of President Barack Obama's education agenda highlighted in last week's State of the Union address—appears to be maintaining legislative momentum at the state level this year, where lawmakers around the country will deal with healthier budgets.

In California, state Sen. Darrell Steinberg, a Democrat, has proposed a \$1 billion expansion of the state's transitional preschool program, which just started in the 2012-13 school year for students who missed the state's kindergarten age cutoff. Mr. Steinberg wants the program to be available to all 350,000 of the state's 4-year-olds.

On a much smaller scale, Hawaii's Democratic governor, Neil Abercrombie, has asked state lawmakers to approve a budget that would create 32 preschool classrooms, serving 640 children.

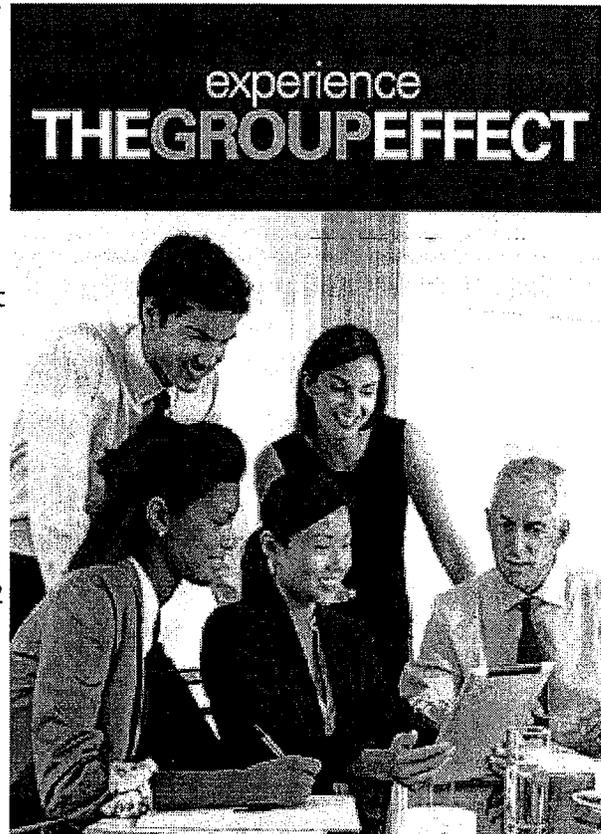
And even states that appeared to be philosophically opposed to state-funded early-childhood education are considering a move in that direction: Idaho Rep. Hy Kloc, a Democrat, has proposed a three-year voluntary pilot program in five schools in Idaho. Other preschool proposals in the state have failed, but Mr. Kloc said he has received support for his \$1.4 million program not just from early-education advocates, but from law enforcement officers and school superintendents.

"The groundswell has been incredible," said Mr. Kloc in an interview. "People who can afford preschool send their kids to preschool. And for parents who can't afford preschool, this is a way for them to make sure their children get the equal education that is promised to them in our [state] constitution."

'A Far Better Year'

The Education Commission of the States released a report in January that said 30 states and the District

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Push for Funding

Early-childhood education has been a high-profile topic for governors and state lawmakers this legislative season. Among the proposals that are in the works so far:

of Columbia **increased appropriations** for state-funded preschool programs for fiscal 2014, marking a second straight year of additional pre-K investments. State funding grew by \$364.7 million, for a total of \$5.6 billion, which represented a 6.9 percent increase over fiscal 2013.

The increased spending in early-childhood education comes after several years when money was shifted away from such programs, said W. Steven Barnett, the director of the National Institute for Early Education Research at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. **NIEER's latest preschool report** covers the 2011-12 school year, and notes that state funding had fallen by \$400 per child compared with the previous year, bringing funding down to an average of \$3,841 per child despite stagnant enrollment. In 2011-12, about 1.3 million children were enrolled in state-funded preschool, according to NIEER.

In contrast, lawmakers in many states are currently debating not whether to fund early-childhood programs, but how much to give, Mr. Barnett said. New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo, a Democrat, for example, has proposed a \$1.5 billion increase over five years to provide universal prekindergarten for 4-year-olds; New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio, also a Democrat, is seeking state approval to tax high earners in the city in order to pay for preschool and after-school programs. His proposal would collect about \$530 million over five years.

"This is a far better year than we've seen in a long time," Mr. Barnett said.

But in certain states, some of the increases currently proposed are "just getting states back to where they were," Mr. Barnett said. Sometimes, the competing proposals reveal uncertainty in the numbers: New York Commissioner of Education John King testified before the state legislature last week that full-day preschool could cost the state \$1.6 billion a year, far less than Gov. Cuomo's proposal.

Bruce Atchison, the director of the Early Learning Institute at the Denver-based Education Commission of the States, said that increased funding is only part of what states are expected to do in this year's legislative sessions. He said that states may also make moves to improve their governance structures and create a seamless "P-20" education continuum, or they may bolster their early-learning quality standards. Half the states currently mandate kindergarten entry assessments, which are given to children when they start school and are intended to

California: Democratic Sen. Darrell Steinberg, the president of the California state Senate, wants to expand preschool to all of the state's 350,000 4-year-olds, at a cost of \$1 billion a year.

Hawaii: Gov. Neil Abercrombie, a Democrat, has asked for \$4.5 million to open 32 preschool classrooms across the state that would serve 640 children.

Indiana: The House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved a \$25 million voucher proposal that would give low-income families in five counties money to enroll their children in preschool.

Kansas: Republican Gov. Sam Brownback wants the state, over five years, to pick up the full cost of all-day kindergarten at a cost of \$80 million. Kansas currently pays for half-day kindergarten.

Michigan: Rick Snyder, the Republican governor, proposed in his budget address adding \$65 million to the state's preschool program for low-income, at-risk children.

Missouri: The Missouri Preschool Project, a competitive-grant program providing startup funds for districts that want to expand their preschool classrooms, would see an increase from \$11.7 million to \$31.7 million under the budget proposal of Democratic Gov. Jay Nixon.

Source: Education Week

guide teachers in determining what extra assistance a child may need. More states may enact policy about such assessments, Mr. Atchison said.

"I think we are turning a corner in the country, and people are starting to get it," he said. "We have over 50 years of pretty solid research on this."

Federal Efforts

The federal government is continuing its own efforts to support early learning. In his 2013 State of the Union address, President Barack Obama proposed a \$75 billion program that would support states that wanted to expand their preschool offerings. At his address to Congress a year later, Mr. Obama said he was repeating that request, but that he wasn't going to wait on Congress to take action.

"Thirty states have raised pre-K funding on their own. They know we can't wait. So just as we worked with states to reform our schools, this year, we'll invest in new partnerships with states and communities across the country in a Race to the Top for our youngest children," Mr. Obama said.

The recently approved fiscal year 2014 budget bill provides \$250 million for another early-learning Race to the Top competition; 20 states now share in the federal money from previous competitions.

Early education enjoys a broad base of support from organizations beyond the traditional advocacy groups. That is true in Michigan, where "there's no question [funding increases] would not have happened without the support of the business community," said Doug Luciani, the president and chief executive officer of the Traverse City Area Chamber of Commerce.

Michigan allocated \$65 million to its early-childhood preschool program for children from low-income families in the previous fiscal year. In his January budget address, Republican Gov. Rick Snyder said he would like to appropriate an additional \$65 million to eliminate waiting lists.

"Our governor didn't need any convincing on the effectiveness," said Mr. Luciani, who is the co-chairman of the Children's Leadership Council of Michigan. "What he really wanted to know is if he would have political cover if he put this in the budget."

Mr. Luciani cited universal pre-K and high-quality child care as the ultimate goals in Michigan. He predicts that Mr. Snyder's proposal will be approved.

"The state has the money, it was successful last year, and lawmakers, far from being vilified for creating a nanny state, have been widely praised," Mr. Luciani said.

Philosophical Split

Currently, nine states have no publicly funded preschool. For them, the issue may not be funding but philosophical opposition.

In Idaho, for example, Mr. Kloc said that the opposition argues that preschool is a family's

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responsibility. Other objectors say the state should focus on different educational priorities.

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Mr. Kloc said his bill is intentionally small and time-limited, to allow lawmakers to see if preschool can work in the state.

"I believe in taking small steps just to be able to convince people who have already had their minds made up," Mr. Kloc said. "Eventually, with the groundswell I've seen, [preschool] will come here. I hope it'll be this session and if not, I'll be back with the same bill again."

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Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development

222 South Hill Street, Fifth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: (213) 974-4103 • Fax: (213) 217-5106 • www.childcare.lacounty.gov

MEETING MINUTES – JANUARY 8, 2014

1. Call to Order and Announcements from the Vice Chair

Dr. Sharoni Little, Vice Chair, called the meeting to order at approximately 10:10 a.m. Following self-introductions by members and guests, Dr. Little reported on upcoming Roundtable agendas:

- January 8, 2014 - Vicki Ramos Harris, with Early Edge California will discuss SB 837, an interesting and innovative proposal to provide Transitional Kindergarten to all four-year olds in California.
- February 12, 2014 - Karla Pleitez Howell will update the Roundtable on the child care provisions in the County's proposed general plan. She will be joined by Allan Hubsch, a pro bono attorney and a representative from Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. In addition, Cagle Moore, Assistant Program Administrator with the Southern Child Care Area Office of the California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division will be joining us on a quarterly basis. February will be his first meeting.
- March 12, 2014 – Camille Maben, Executive Director of First 5 California and Debra McMannis, Director of the Child Development Division (recently renamed the Early Education and Support Division) of the California Department of Education will be joining us to discuss implementation of the Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge.

2. Approval of the December 11, 2013 Meeting Minutes

Minutes of the December 11, 2013 were approved on a motion by Dr. McCroskey and seconded by Dr. Gilchick. The motion passed with one abstention. Ms. Pleitez-Howell abstained as she had not attended the December meeting.

3. Update from First 5 LA

Dr. Little welcomed Ms. Pleitez Howell back from maternity leave and invited Ms. Pleitez Howell to update members on First 5 LA Commission activities. Ms. Pleitez Howell noted that she had returned to work in December and the Commission did not meet in December. Therefore, she will be representing the Roundtable at her first Commission meeting on January 13, 2014. Ms. Pleitez Howell reported that she has had a conversation with Executive Director Kim Belshe and Chief Operations Officer John Wagoner. During that conversation, Ms. Belshe and Mr. Wagoner expressed their interest in gathering community input on the Commission's Strategic Plan and its impact.

In the brief discussion that followed, members expressed interest in how that community input would be gathered and if it would be limited to the work in Best Start communities.

4. Child Care and Development Policy Framework Update

Dr. McCroskey reported that progress on the Child Care Policy Framework was proceeding, but more slowly than anticipated. The intent will be to reach out to departments and affiliated agencies for input and support. Dr. Sam Chan encouraged the Steering Committee to include Child Care **and Development** in the Framework title. Ms. Pleitez Howell noted her willingness to liaison with the Child Care Planning Committee and suggested that the Steering Committee meet prior to or after the Roundtable meeting. Mr. Pirim stated that Tuesdays can be problematic for him. He suggested the use of webinars and other technology to facilitate input.

Dr. McCroskey urged members to be thinking about how their department or organization could help advance the proposed goals of the Framework.

5. Anticipating the State Budget

Dr. Little announced that the Governor was scheduled to release his 2014-15 budget on Friday, January 10, 2014. This will be the first budget in a couple of years that will not be dominated by cuts and reductions. In anticipation of that budget, we invited our colleague organizations to share their legislative and budgetary priorities.

Ms. Kathy Malaske-Samu directed members to their meeting materials which included:

- A letter to Governor Brown with five recommendations for the State Budget by the California Alternative Payment Program Association,
- The Public Policy Goals approved in June 2013 by California Association for the Education for Young Children,
- Public Policy Information, revised December 6, 2013 by the California Child Development Administrators Association, and
- “Blueprint for Reinvesting in Child Care” prepared by the Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles (CCALA)

Mr. Duane Dennis, a member of the CCALA, spoke to the four goals that they have identified:

- Accessibility – increase rates paid to child care providers to allow parents using the Alternative Payment or CalWORKs subsidies access to more child care options. In addition, rates should be tied to the quality of the service provided.
- Affordability – increase funding to replace subsidized child care spaces lost in recent budget cuts.
- Quality – increase on-site monitoring of licensed programs, training opportunities for license exempt providers and providers caring for infants and toddlers.
- Consumer Education – invest in the consumer education infrastructure.

The following issues were noted:

- While “reinvesting” in child development was a common theme across the organizations, there were also calls to streamline administrative procedures.

- The existing “mixed delivery system” maximizes parental choice and allows for care during nontraditional hours.
- The need for improved licensing standards and compensation were also noted.

6. Expanding and Improving California’s Early Learning System

Dr. Little introduced Ms. Vicki Ramos Harris, Director of School and Community Engagement with Early Edge California. She served as chief of staff to Yolie Flores Aguilar when Ms. Flores Aguilar was the President of the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) School Board and has also worked with Families In Schools and the Boyle Heights Learning Collaborative. Ms. Ramos Harris was joined by Mr. Whit Hayslip, former Assistant Superintendent with LAUSD and former Roundtable member. Mr. Hayslip currently serves as a consultant on various projects underway in California and across the country.

Ms. Ramos Harris opened the discussion by sharing a personal experience. While living in Chile, she was impressed with that country’s policy of universal access to early childhood education. In conversations with Chilean early educators, she learned that research from the United States had contributed to that policy.

It now appears that the United States may be inching toward universal access, at least for four year olds. President Obama has sustained a focus on early care and education. Assembly Speaker Pérez has championed the *2014-15 Blueprint for a Responsible Budget* in which early education is prominently featured. Senate President Pro Tem Darryl Steinberg introduced SB 837 on January 6, 2014. The bill has ten joint authors and one coauthor, Assembly Member Bonta.

SB 837, the *Kindergarten Readiness Act of 2014*, is intended to:

- Provide all four year olds with high quality, developmentally appropriate Transitional Kindergarten (TK).
- Combine the best quality standards from existing TK and State Preschool for the purpose of developing a model that results in sustainable gains in school performance.
- Be funded through Average Daily Attendance (ADA), with additional resources for low-income, dual language learners and foster children.
- Allow for a mixed delivery system, where school districts and charter schools may contract with private TK providers who meet quality standards .
- Allow existing federal and state preschool funds to be focused on serving additional low-income three and four year olds, giving them an added boost when they need it most.
- Not take any funds away from existing state-contracted child development providers.
- Reduce the average cost per child of current TK by creating a two-session model.

- Phase in over five years, starting in 2015-16, to allow ample time to expand services to all children whose parent wish to enroll them.

The following points were raised in the discussion of the bill:

- The title of “Transitional Kindergarten” may not be as appropriate as one would wish, but it is politically expedient.
- The Abbott Preschools in New Jersey use a mixed delivery system and approximately 60 percent of Abbott Preschools are in community-based organizations.
- The companion bill to address services for children birth through three years of age was developed with input from Dr. Joan Lombardi, a highly respected champion for quality services. Senator Carol Liu is expected to introduce this bill in February 2014.
- TK classrooms are to be limited to 20 children and staffed by :
 - A teacher holding an associate degree and a professional development plan to complete a bachelor’s degree with at least 24-units in early childhood education and a teaching credential by July 1, 2019, and
 - An associate teacher who has completed 24 units in early childhood education and a professional development plan leading to an associate degree by July 1, 2019.
- Because the TK classrooms are funded through ADA, teaching staff salaries for credentialed teachers will be comparable to K-12 salaries.
- ADA will be calculated at two-thirds of the annual per pupil base plus additional add-ons.
- This bill does not include funding for facilities. TK can take place in public school site classrooms that meet kindergarten requirements or in licensed child care and development settings.
- It is possible that the complexity of this bill will overwhelm the system.
- Concern was expressed that the staff Head Start programs assisted with completing their bachelor degrees will leave to TK classrooms. How can all programs be assisted in retaining well qualified staff?
- The California Teachers Association is supportive of the bill.
- Originally, TK was intended to give the “gift of time” to children who just missed the kindergarten entry date or who were not developmentally ready for kindergarten.
- How will TK address the need for full-day services?
- Many families are still choosing exempt care.

In closing this spirited conversation, Mr. Hayslip noted that SB 837 and various federal proposals offer the opportunity to make substantial progress to improving the quality of early education and supporting both higher standards and higher compensation for persons working in the field.

7. Public Comments and Announcements

Mr. Pirim reported that County Counsel has announced a change to the Brown Act, requiring that all votes be recorded.

Carolyn Brennan announced that ZERO TO THREE will host a “Babies in the Budget” webinar on January 17, 2014.

Fran Chasen announced two upcoming events that will be hosted by the Southern California Association for the Education of Young Children:

- Curriculum Extenders: Big Ideas for Little Learners on January 18, 2014, and
- Reconnecting with your playful self on February 22, 2014.

Dr. Jacquelyn Christensen with the Los Angeles Child Guidance Clinic announced a professional development opportunity hosted by the Clinic. *Early Intervention from a Body and Mind Perspective: Effective Strategies to Reach the Whole Child and Family* is scheduled for January 17, 2014.

8. Call to Adjourn

Dr. Little adjourned the meeting at approximately 12:05 p.m.

Members Attending:

Sam Chan, Department of Mental Health
Duane Dennis, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Fran Chasen, Southern California Association for the Education of Young Children
Maureen Diekmann, Los Angeles Unified School District
Robert Gilchick, Department of Public Health
Karla Pleitez-Howell, Child Care Planning Committee
Sharoni Little, Second District
Kathleen Malaske-Samu, Chief Executive Office
Jacquelyn McCroskey, Third District
Faith Parducho, Department of Parks and Recreation
Nurhan Pirim, Department of Public Social Services
Nina Sorkin, Commission for Children and Family Services
Steve Sturm, Alternate for Jennifer Hottenroth, Department of Children and Family Services
Keesha Woods, Los Angeles County Office of Education

- 58 percent of members were in attendance.

Guests Attending:

Rob Beck, Department of Public Social Services
Carolyn Brennan, ZERO TO THREE
Tessa Charnofsky, First 5 LA
Jacquelyn Christensen, Los Angeles Child Guidance Clinic
Jessica Guerra, Crystal Stairs
John Harris, Strategic Counsel
Rebecca Patton, Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP)
Rachel Pedowitz, Los Angeles Child Guidance Clinic

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Nancy Lee Sayre, UCLA
Cheri Thomas, Chief Executive Office
Randi Wolfe, Tikkun Consulting



GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED 2014-15 STATE BUDGET CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Overview

On January 9, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown released his proposal for the 2014-15 State Budget. The proposed Budget is consistent with the Governor's continued theme of prudence even as the economy recovers, by maintaining his long term goal of ensuring economic stability and decreasing the State's debts and liabilities. Yet, increased revenues as a result of Proposition 30, passed by voters in November of 2012, allows for ongoing investments in education, with \$10 billion in new Proposition 98 funding for this year. This new funding will increase K-12 funding per child and support colleges and universities in efforts to help students obtain their degrees in a timely manner. The Budget proposes additional monies committed to the expansion of Medi-Cal benefits under federal health care reform and other safety net programs.¹

In contrast, funding for subsidized child care and development programs, which has weathered deep cuts since 2008, remains flat despite increased revenues. The remainder of this policy brief summarizes the 2014-15 proposed Budget for these programs that contribute to the overall well-being of children and their low-income families. Table 1 (see page two) compares proposed 2014-15 funding levels for each of the child care and development programs with Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 funding levels.

Proposition 98 – California State Preschool Program

The Governor's Budget Summary for 2014-15 is silent on the California State Preschool Program (CSPP). Last year's Budget for CSPP was augmented with \$25 million with the Governor indicating that the augmentation was on a one-time basis. The 2014-15 Budget bills introduced on January 9, 2014 indicate that the augmentation has been extended. In addition, a slight increase in funding compared to the current budget year reflects an adjustment of .42 percent to the base funding for an increase in the birth to four year old population. (see Table 1).²

Non-Proposition 98 Child Care and Development Services

Overall, the Budget proposes minor adjustments to child care and development services that fall outside of the Proposition 98 guarantee. The Budget proposals are as follows:

- Increases CalWORKs Child Care Stage 2 funding by \$6.3 million to reflect an increase in the cost-per-case of eligible beneficiaries and a slight decrease in the number of cases. Total base cost for Stage 2 is \$364.1 million.
- Increases funding for CalWORKs Child Care Stage 3 by \$2.8 million to reflect an increase in the cost-per-case of eligible beneficiaries and a decrease in the number of cases. Total base cost for Stage 3 is \$185.8 million.
- Suggests a net decrease of \$9.1 million in federal Child Care and Development Funds to reflect a reduction of available carryover funds of \$3.2 million and decrease of \$5.9 million to the base grant. Total federal funding is \$555.6 million.³

- Reflects an adjustment of .42 percent to the base funding for General Child Care, Migrant Care, Alternative Payment, and the Handicap Allowance for an increase in the population of birth to four year olds.⁴

Table 1. Comparison between Budget Act of 2013 and Proposed Budget for 2014-15

Programs	Budget Act of 2013⁵	Proposed Budget Act of 2014⁶	Variance
Proposition 98 General Fund			
State Preschool ⁷	\$506,965,000	\$509,094,000	\$2,129,000 ⁸
Non-Proposition 98 General Fund⁹			
General Child Development	\$476,938,000	478,972,000	\$2,034,000
Migrant Child Care	\$26,742,000	26,856,000	\$114,000
Alternative Payment (AP) Program	\$178,501,000	179,262,000	\$761,000
CalWORKs Stage 2 (AP)	\$357,797,000	364,138,000	6,341,000
CalWORKs Stage 3 (AP)	\$183,000,000	185,843,000	\$2,843,000
Resource and Referral Programs	\$18,687,000	\$18,687,000	No change
Handicap Allowance	\$1,457,000	\$1,462,000	\$5,000
CA Child Care Initiative	\$225,000	\$225,000	No change
Quality Improvement	\$48,063,000	\$46,476,000	(\$1,587,000) ¹⁰
Local Planning Councils	\$3,319,000	\$3,319,000	No change
Accounts Payable	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	No change
Non-Proposition 98 Sub-total	\$1,298,729,000	\$1,309,240,000	\$10,511,000
Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	No change
Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) ¹¹	\$0	\$0	No change
Growth ¹²			
Proposition 98 and non-Proposition 98 Sub-total	\$1,805,694,000	\$1,818,334,000	\$12,640,000
Department of Social Services			
CalWORKs Stage 1	\$406,800,000 ¹³	\$385,000,000	(\$21,000,000)
Learning Supports			
After School and Education Safety Program	\$546,904,000	\$546,902,000	(\$1,000)
21 st Century Community Learning Centers	\$132,395,000 ¹⁴	\$121,695,000	(\$10,700,000)
Cal-SAFE Child Care	Among categorical programs eliminated due to education finance reform.		
Pregnant Minor Program			
Learning Supports Totals	\$679,299,000	\$668,597,000	(\$10,702,000)
California Community Colleges			
Campus Child Care Tax Bailout	\$3,350,000	\$3,350,000 ¹⁵	No change
Cal-WORKs Child Care – Community Colleges	\$9,188,000	\$9,188,000 ¹⁶	No change
State Advisory Council on Early Childhood Development	\$162,000 ¹⁷		
Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge Fund ¹⁸	\$11,339,000 ¹⁹	\$21,025,000	\$9,686,000

CalWORKs Parent/Child Engagement Demonstration Pilot

The Budget proposes initiating a pilot project to “support the most vulnerable low-income families who experience multiple barriers as they attempt to enter the workforce and lack access to licensed child care or fall into CalWORKs sanction status.” The pilot project would be implemented in six counties and targeted to 2,000 families over three years at a cost of \$9.9 million in General Funds assuming enrollment of the first cohort of families by March 2015 and \$115.4 million over three years. The pilot would be designed to:

- Connect vulnerable children with stable licensed child care
- Engage parents with their children in the child care settings
- Enhance parenting and life skills

- Provide parents with work readiness activities that move the family toward self-sufficiency²⁰

Community Care Licensing

The proposed Budget adds \$7.5 million (\$5.8 million General Fund) and 71.5 positions for quality enhancement and program improvement. In addition, the Budget proposes a 10 percent increase in licensing fees to partially support the changes. Specifically, funding would:

- Strengthen enforcement through increased civil penalties and improve the timeliness of investigations.
- Establish a centralized complaint hotline to assist in gathering information, prioritizing and dispatching incoming complaints to the regional offices.
- Achieve quality assurance and consistency for consumer safety and protection throughout the state.²¹

Subsequent to the release of the proposed Budget, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) hosted a conference call on January 17, 2014 to discuss this item. During the question and answer period, the CDSS representative stated that centralizing certain functions and creating efficiencies would assume that regional staff would be freed up to conduct more frequent inspections of licensed facilities. She continued that the proposal, however, does not make an actual change to the protocol that requires unannounced visits to occur, at a minimum, every five years.

Potential Impact of Federal Omnibus Appropriations Bill for FY 2014

On January 17, 2014, President Obama signed the FY 2014 spending bill, which includes significant investments in early care and education programs as follows:

- Increases funding for Head Start by \$1.025 billion, of which
 - \$400 million is for Head Start
 - \$100 million is for a COLA
 - \$25 million is for re-designation activities
 - \$500 million is for the expansion of Early Head Start and the new discretionary Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Grants
- Increases the Child Care and Development Block Grant by \$154 million
- Allocates \$250 million to preschool development grants, which are part of the Strong Start proposal that makes funds available to States on a competitive basis for capacity building to develop, enhance or expand high quality preschool programs including comprehensive services and family engagement
- Provides \$158 million to maintain the Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy grants available to local education agencies and early childhood providers for literacy professional development and support for children from birth to kindergarten
- Increases funding for Part C early intervention grants by \$18 million²²

Unknown is what, if any impact, the federal investments may have on funding allocations to child care and development programs when the Governor releases his revised Budget plan for 2014-15 in May.

For More Information on 2014-15 Budget Bills: Impact on Children and Families

Organizations that have developed overviews and analyses of the proposed 2014-15 State Budget as it impacts education and safety net services for children and families, including child care and development are as follows:

California Budget Project	www.cbp.org
Child Development Policy Institute	www.cdpi.net
Early Edge California	http://www.earlyedgecalifornia.org/
Legislative Analyst's Office	www.lao.ca.gov
Western Center on Law and Poverty	www.wclp.org

A number of national organizations that monitor and advocate on behalf of early care and education at the federal level include:

Center for Law and Social and Social Policy (CLASP)	www.clasp.org
National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)	www.naeyc.org
National Women's Law Center	www.nwlc.org
ZERO TO THREE	www.zerotothree.org

For questions or comments regarding this policy brief, contact Michele Sartell at the Los Angeles County Office of Child Care by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

¹ Brown, Jr. E.G. *Governor's Budget Summary – 2014-15*. State of California, January 10, 2014.

² AB 1457 (Skinner): Budget Act of 2014 and SB 851 (Leno): Budget Act of 2014. Introduced: January 9, 2014; Item 6110-196-0001, Provision 3.

³ Brown, Jr. E.G. *Governor's Budget Summary – 2014-15*. State of California, January 10, 2014.

⁴ AB 1457 (Skinner): Budget Act of 2014 and SB 851 (Leno): Budget Act of 2014. Introduced: January 9, 2014; Item 6110-194-0001, Provision 5.

⁵ AB 110, Chapter 20: Budget Act of 2013, Approved: June 27, 2013; items 6110-194-0001, 6110-196-0001.

⁶ AB 1457 (Skinner): Budget Act of 2014 and SB 851 (Leno): Budget Act of 2014. Introduced: January 9, 2014; Items 6110-194-0001, 6110-196-0001.

⁷ Of the funding allocated to State Preschool, up to \$5,000,000 is available for the family literacy supplemental grant provided to California State Preschool Programs pursuant to Education Code Section 8238.4.

⁸ Amount reflects an adjustment to the base funding of .42 percent for an increase in the birth to four year old population.

⁹ Of the proposed appropriations for child care and development programs funded outside of Proposition 98, \$555,631,000 is payable from Federal Trust Funds. The funding is \$728,000 less than the appropriation (\$566,359,000) made under the Budget Act of 2013. Of the federal allocation, \$10 million is

from the transfer of fund from the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant administered by the State Department of Social Services to the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant for CalWORKs Stage 2 Child Care; \$20,723 is available on a one-time basis for CalWORKs Stage 3 child care from federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) fund appropriated prior to the 2014-15 federal fiscal year. (AB 1457 (Skinner): Budget Act of 2014. Introduced: January 9, 2014; Item 6110-194-0890, Provisions 2 and 4.)

¹⁰ Note that the Budget Act of 2013 included a reduction to the line item for quality improvements of \$1,427,000. With the proposed reduction of \$1,587,000 for 2014-15, this is a two year reduction of \$3,014,000 in funding for quality activities.

¹¹ The Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) is not set to resume until FY 2015-16 based on current law.

¹² Growth is adjusted at .42 percent of the base funding for State Preschool, General Child Care, Migrant Care, Alternative Payment and the Handicap Allowance and is reflected in each of the budget items in the matrix rather than the line item for Growth.

¹³ *California Child Care Programs Local Assistance –All Funds – 2013-14 Governor’s Budget.*

¹⁴ Of the funding allocation to the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, \$10,700,000 was provided in one-time carryover funds to support the existing program.

¹⁵ AB 1457 (Skinner): Budget Act of 2014. Introduced: January 9, 2014; Item 6870-101-0001(23).

¹⁶ AB 1457 (Skinner): Budget Act of 2014. Introduced: January 9, 2014; Item 6870-101-0001(8), Provision g.

¹⁷ AB 1464, Chapter 21: 2012-13 Budget, Approved: June 27, 2012; 6110-199-0890.

¹⁸ U.S. Department of Education American Recovery and Reinvestment Funds.

¹⁹ Of the funding for Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge (RTT-ELC), \$10,150,000 was available for allocation to the local regional leadership consortia to improve upon or develop quality rating improvement systems.

²⁰ Brown, Jr. E.G. Governor’s Budget Summary – 2014-15. State of California, January 10, 2014.

²¹ Ibid.

²² National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). *NAEYC Children’s Champion Alert. Public Policy Update*, January 14, 2014 and January 27, 2014.

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

BILL ANALYSIS

AB 1454 (Calderon) – Child Care Facilities: Regulatory Visits: Would amend existing law by requiring the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to conduct *annual unannounced inspections* of all licensed facilities, including child care centers and family child care homes as well as children’s residential facilities such as certain foster and group homes, and residential care facilities for the elderly. More frequent visits of licensed facilities would occur in certain circumstances. In addition, would make a pre-licensure survey optional at the discretion of CDSS if the application is for a licensure at a currently licensed facility.

Introduced and Amended Dates: Introduced: January 9, 2014

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

Status: Introduced; may be heard in committee on February 9, 2014

Sponsor: None listed to date

Support: California Assisted Living Association
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network

Opposition: None listed

Summary:

This bill would amend existing law as follows:

Note: While the bill pertains to all licensed community care facilities, including residential care facilities for the elderly and children’s residential facilities such as foster care and group homes, this analysis is limited to those elements of the bill that directly impact licensed child care centers and family child care homes.

- By requiring *annual unannounced inspections* of all licensed family child care homes and child care centers.
- Require the CDSS to conduct *more frequent unannounced visits* to child care centers or family child care homes under any of the following circumstances:
 - Licensee is on probation
 - Terms of the agreement in the facility compliance plan requires *more frequent unannounced visits*
 - An accusation against a licensee is pending
 - To verify that a person who has been ordered out of the facility by the CDSS is no longer at the facility
- Deletes items of the bill requiring annual inspections of 20 percent of facilities using random sampling methodology, increasing the random sample by an additional 10 percent if total citations exceed the previous year’s by 10 percent, and requiring visits to licensed child care facilities to occur at least once every five years.

- Gives the CDSS discretion to waive the pre-licensure survey required of an application for licensure if it is determined that the currently licensed facility will not undergo any material change to the management or operations of the facility.

The bill maintains existing law as follows:

- The CDSS is required to notify the licensed facility in writing of all deficiencies in its compliance report and set a reasonable timeframe for reaching compliance.
- The CDSS is required to maintain reports on the results of each inspection, evaluation, or consultation and all inspection reports, consultation reports, lists of deficiencies and plans of correction are to be open to public inspection.

Analysis:

The Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD) of the CDSS is responsible for licensing and regulating child care centers and family child care homes to ensure that minimal standards for health and safety are met. Prior to 2004, CCLD was required to conduct annual unannounced inspections of child care centers annually and family child care homes triennially. Reductions in the Budget Act of 2003-04 resulted in annual visits only to programs on probation and the establishment of annual random visits to 20 percent of the remaining facilities, with the requirement that all facilities receive inspections once every five years. Notable is a study conducted by Child Care Aware® of America ranking California 50th out of 52 (inclusive of the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense, which ranked 1st) for program oversight and meeting benchmarks (e.g. staff qualifications, health and safety standards, staff to child ratios and group size, frequency of inspections and posting inspection reports and more), just above Nebraska (51) and Idaho (52).¹

This bill would require annual unannounced inspections of licensed child care centers and family child care homes, with more frequent inspections occurring in certain circumstances such as when a program is on probation, out of compliance with their license or a complaint against the program is pending. According to the bill's author, CCLD would use key inspection protocol considered to be faster and more efficient. Inspections completed using the key protocol inspection protocol include a complete walk-through of the facility with a focus on previously identified key health and safety risk indicators to predict overall propensity for compliance. A more comprehensive inspection may be indicated if a program is found out of compliance with a key indicator.²

Children, as young as six weeks old, spend significant portions of their days in child care and development settings while their parents are working, in school or attending training. Rigorous and frequent licensing inspections offer some assurances that these programs are meeting basic health and safety standards. Currently, programs could enroll an infant, and five years later, celebrate that child's transition to kindergarten without ever having an on-site licensing inspection. Consequently, risks of serious harm to children may go unnoticed, particularly in those centers and family child care homes that do not participate in a program with quality standards, such as Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge, under contract with the California

¹ 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 Update.

² Assemblymember Ian C. Calderon, 57th District. Fact Sheet - "AB 1454 – Community Care Facilities: Annual Unannounced Visits.

Department of Education, Early Education and Support Division (EESD; formerly the Child Development Division), Early Head Start or Head Start, Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP), or accreditation programs administered by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) or the National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC).

In fact, licensing is currently out of step with quality rating and improvement systems in which regulatory compliance is required, demonstrating the participating program's track record of meeting health and safety standards. Furthermore, a strong monitoring system sets the bar for improving the quality of child care and development programs. And, most importantly, it is a key element of information for parents seeking a child care and development program that is safe for their child while also promoting their child's healthy growth and development and preparing their child for school and lifelong learning.

Recommended Position for Board Approval:

The Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) plans to review the bill at their monthly meeting scheduled for February 11, 2014. However, the Roundtable has long encouraged the County to pursue policies that would strengthen licensing standards and enforcement so as to ensure child health and safety and guarantee a solid base for quality rating and improvement systems.

1.3 Child Care and Development

4. Support efforts to ensure the health and safety of all children cared for in licensed early care and education facilities as afforded by timely, regular and frequent on-site monitoring by the California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD).³

Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

³ The Child Care Planning Committee and Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development's Public Policy Platform for the Second Year of the 2013-14 Legislative Session lists increasing annual unannounced inspections of centers and family child care homes as examples of efforts.

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

LEGISLATION BEING CONSIDERED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE - 2014

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
California Assembly Bills								
Dead	AB 41 (Buchanan)	<i>Expresses legislative intent to enact legislation to create the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2014, if approved by the voters, as a state general obligation bond act that would provide funds to school districts, county superintendents of schools, county boards of education, CA Community Colleges, CA State University, and University of CA, including Hastings College of the Law, to construct and modernize education facilities.</i>						Introduced: 12/7/12 Amended: 3/14/13 Amended: 4/1/13 Assembly Committee on Education
Dead	AB 273 (Rendon) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would enact the CA Partnership for Infants and Toddlers Act of 2013 and require the SPI by 3/1/14 to apply to the CA Children and Families Commission for funding from moneys received by the Commission pursuant to the California Children and Families Program. Funds to be used to make supplemental grants of \$2,500 annually per child available to qualifying general child care and development infant and toddler contracting agencies to provide enrolled children and families an array of support services.	Early Edge California (formerly Preschool California), California Child Development Administrators Association, ZERO TO THREE	Stacy Reardon 916.319.2063		CAPPA, Children Now, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids CA, Kidango, LA Area Chamber of Commerce, Options - A Child Care and Human Services Agency, Special Needs Network		Introduced: 2/7/13 Amended: 3/19/13 Amended: 4/8/13 Assembly Committee on Appropriations Suspense File

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
Dead	AB 364 (Calderon) <i>Two-year bill</i> See AB 1454	Would require the CA Department of Social Services (CDSS) to conduct unannounced visits to licensed community care facilities, <i>inclusive of residential care facilities for the elderly</i> , no less than once every two years (an increase from the current once every five years).		Courtney Jensen 916.319.2057		CA Police Chiefs Association, CFPA, CWDA, LeadingAge CA		Introduced: 2/14/13 Amended: 4/1/13 Assembly Committee on Appropriations Held under submission
1	AB 641 (Rendon)	Would authorize family child care providers <i>to form, join and participate in activities of a provider organization</i> to act as their exclusive on matters relating to child care subsidy programs. Would establish a Family Child Care Parent Advisory Committee to advise the Governor and the provider organization on issues of quality, affordability and accessibility of child care through the subsidy programs. Stipulates membership appointments <i>with consideration for parents who have participated in training from organizations focused on child care advocacy or parents whose children receive child care</i> , meeting schedule and reimbursement for travel. <i>Would instruct CDE to require all R&Rs provide in-person introductory workshops and trainings in substantive topics such as child development and literacy as well as resources to family child care providers who participate in subsidy programs. Adds to Health and Safety Code a requirement that the Department of Social Services consult with a stakeholder group of family child care providers and parents or guardians to ensure most effective implementation of safety standards for family child care homes.</i>	SEIU, AFSCME	Bill Wong 916.319.2063		California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, CA Correctional Peace Officers Association, Dream Team Los Angeles, First 5 LA, United Auto Workers Local 4123, 27 individuals	Professional Association for Childhood Education	Introduced: 2/20/13 Amended: 3/19/13 Amended: 6/17/13 Amended: 7/10/13 Inactive File

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
Dead	AB 646 (Cooley) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would express intent of Legislature to affirm the employer-education partnership model of a regional P-20 council as a desired structure in CA to help align preschool, K-12, community college, 4-year college, and graduate and professional education programs and funding to advance strategic educational and economic outcomes.	NextEd	Brendan Repicky 916.319.2008		Folsom Cordova Unified School District, Los Rios Community College District, NextEd, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Roebbelen Contracting, Inc., Yuba County Office of Education	California Right to Life Committee	Introduced: 2/21/13 Amended: 1/6/14 Amended: 1/16/14 Assembly Committee on Appropriations In Suspende
Dead	AB 760 (Dickenson)	Would re-fund the Early Mental Health Intervention (EMHI) that provides mental health services to children in kindergarten up to third grade via a tax on ammunition. <i>Amendments to findings and declarations.</i>	Children Now			CA Black Health Network, CA Council of Community MH Agencies, CA Immigrant Policy Ctr, CA Pan-Ethnic Health Network, CA School Health Ctrs Assoc, CA Tax Reform Assoc, Children's Advocacy Institute, CDF-CA, The Children's Partnership, Coalition Against Gun Violence, LA County Ed Foundation, LA Trust for Children's Health, and more.	CA Association of Firearms Retailers, CA Chapters of Safari Club Intern'l, CA Rifle and Pistol Assoc, CA Sportsman's Lobby, CA Waterfowl Assoc, NRA, Nat'l Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc., Outdoor Sportsmen's Coalition of CA, Shasta Co Sheriff Bosenko, State Bd of Equalization Member Runner, and more	Introduced: 2/21/13 Amended: 3/19/13 Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation Hearing: Cancelled
Watch	AB 835 (Muratsuchi)	Existing law authorizes the Department to make subordinated loans to certain entities for the purchase, development, construction, expansion, or improvement of child care and development facilities or make microenterprise loans available to small or large family child care homes or licensed child care and development facilities serving up to 35 children. Would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development, <i>upon the request of the borrower, to modify the terms of a loan if the department determines that the borrower has demonstrated hardship.</i>	Harbor City/Harbor Gateway Boys and Girls Club	Brett Williams 916.319.2066		Boys and Girls Club of the South Bay		Amended: 3/14/13 Amended: 6/27/13 In Senate Committee on Appropriations

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
New	AB 876 (Bonta)	Would amend existing Public Utilities Code by extending discounted rates for universal, advanced communications provided by the CA Teleconnect Fund Administrative Committee Fund to qualified schools maintaining preschools and transitional kindergartens. Would require feasibility study for creating a database of communication services. Purchased by qualifying entities receiving the financial support.		Max Mikalonis 916/319/2018				Introduced: 2/22/13 Amended: 1/6/14 Amended: 1/17/14 Committees on Education and Utilities and Commerce
Dead	AB 1016 (Quirk-Silva) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a foreign language teaching credential for the sole purpose of providing foreign language instruction as part of an after school program voluntarily maintained by the school district. Would allow a high school pupil to demonstrate proficiency in one or more languages other than English, for purposes of the State Seal of Biliteracy award, by successfully completing four years of foreign language instruction from the credentialed person as part of the after school program.		Gina Frisby 916.319.2065				Introduced: 2/22/13 Assembly Committee on Education
Dead	AB 1152 (Ammiano) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would exempt the California School Age Families Education Program (Cal-SAFE) from any new education financing proposal that would eliminate categorical education programs beginning with the 2013-14 fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years. Funding from school districts, charter schools and county offices of education selecting not to maintain or re-establish Cal-SAFE programs shall be restricted to expanding existing or establishing new Cal-SAFE programs.	California Child Development Administrators Association	Wendy Hill 916.319.2017		CA Family Resource Assoc, CDPI, Options, Planned Parenthood Affiliates of CA, Mar Monte & Pacific Southwest. PACE, SF Adolescent Health Working Group, Santa Barbara USD Cal-SAFE Program, Teen Success, many individual Cal-SAFE participants	California Association of School Business Officials, Riverside County Superintendent of Schools	Introduced: 2/22/13 Assembly Committee on Appropriations Held under submission

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
Dead	AB 1178 (Bocanegra)	Would establish the CA Promise Neighborhood Initiative to develop a system promise neighborhoods throughout the state to support children's development from cradle to career. Would specify services to be provided to the participating neighborhoods. CDE to designate <i>up to 40</i> CA promise neighborhoods by <i>January 1, 2017</i> , selecting from applications that meet eligibility criteria and demonstrate that they will create a comprehensive, integrated continuum of solutions for community revitalization. April 2013 amendments provide clarification and specificity to the requirements for selecting eligible entities and implementing a promise neighborhood award.				Chula Vista Promise Neighborhood, Los Angeles Unified School District, Youth Policy Institute		Introduced: 2/22/13 Amended: 4/23/13 Amended: 1/8/14 Assembly Committee on Appropriations In suspense
Dead	AB 1187 (Mansoor) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would require the CDSS to amend its foster care state plan to authorize the use of designated state child care and development funds administered by the CDE and ASES funds, in addition to county funds, as the nonfederal match for specified child care for children receiving child protective services, foster children, and children at risk of abuse and neglect.	County of Orange	Saulo Londono 916.319.2074	916.319.2074	County of Orange Board of Supervisors		Introduced: 2/22/13 Assembly Committee on Human Services
Watch	AB 1444 (Weber)	Expresses legislative intent to enact legislation mandating children's kindergarten attendance.		Marcus McKinney 916.319.2079				Introduced: 1/6/14

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
1	AB 1454 (Calderon) <i>Re-introduction of AB 364</i>	Would amend existing law by requiring the Department of Social Services (DSS) to conduct annual unannounced visits of licensed facilities, including child care centers and family child care homes, with more frequent visits occurring under certain circumstances. In addition, would make pre-licensure survey optional at the discretion of DSS if application for licensure at currently licensed facility.		Courtney Jensen 916.319.2057				Introduced: 1/9/14 Committee on Human Services
Watch	AB 1516 (Gonzalez)	States legislative intent to enact legislation (The Healthy Baby Bottom Act of 2014 (HBBA)) that would remove barriers to obtaining diapers for young children to allow parents receiving public assistance to access child care and return to work.						Introduced: 1/15/14
Watch	ACA 2 (Nestande & Olsen)	Assembly Constitutional Amendment resolution pertaining to the required apportionments of state aid to school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, and community college districts. <i>Technical amendments.</i>				Advancement Project, EdVoice, LACOE, Manhattan Beach Council of PTAs, Oakdale Joint Unified School District, Waterford Unified School District		Introduced: 12/18/12 Amended: 4/16/13 Amended: 8/7/13 Assembly Committee on Education Hearing: cancelled
California Senate Bills								
Dead	SB 154 (Berryhill)	Would make technical, non-substantive changes to the law regarding licensing of community care facilities.						Introduced: 1/31/13 Senate Committee on Rules

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
1	SB 192 (Liu) <i>Two-year bill</i>	<p>Would recast the Child Care and Development Services Act as the Early Learning and Educational Support Act, and change all references to child care and development to early learning and educational support. Would consolidate early education center-based contracts and require that the Child Care Resource and Referral (R&Rs), and Alternative Payment Program agencies provide families with consumer education to help them make informed choices regarding early learning and support services. Would add the consideration of resources available in attendance areas of elementary schools ranked in deciles 1 to 3 of the Academic Performance Index to the existing methodology used by local planning councils to determine priorities for expansion funds as become available. The CDE may create a list of high quality early learning and educational support resources to demonstrate high quality options available to parents. If list is created, CDE to post on their website and make information available to resource and referral and alternative payment programs. Deletes sections pertaining to supports for teen parents and their infants and toddlers available through their high schools.</p> <p><i>Amendments technical.</i></p>	SPI	Darcel Sanders 916.651.4025	Support	<p>Advancement Project, CCDAA, CTA, CCLC, Child Development Resources, Children Now, Compton Unified School District, Early Edge CA, First 5 LA, LA Area Chamber of Commerce, Options, San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council</p>		<p>Introduced: 2/7/13 Amended: 3/12/13 Amended: 4/3/13 Amended: 4/16/13 Amended: 5/28/13 Amended: 6/14/13 Amended: 8/5/13</p> <p>In Assembly Committee on Education Hearing postponed</p>

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
Dead	SB 301 (Liu)	Expresses intent of Legislature to enact legislation that would create the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2014 to authorize an unspecified sum of state general obligation funds to provide aid to school districts, county superintendents of schools, community colleges, the University of California, the Hastings School of Law, and the California State University to construct and modernize education facilities.						Introduced: 2/15/13 Senate Committee on Rules
3	SB 443 (Walters)	Would include "organized resident camp" and "organized day camp" within the definition of "organized camp". Would require the camps to provide <i>the local health officer with documentation describing its operating plan and accreditation</i> at least 30 days prior to operation of the camp. Would require camps to have adequate staff to operate the program including but not limited to compliance with specified staff training and supervision regulations and a qualified program director present during operating hours of the camp. <i>Would exempt public recreation programs as defined by the bill from organized camp regulations.</i>	California Collaboration for Youth, California State Alliance of YMCAs	Michelle Clarke 916.651.4037		American Camp Association in CA, AstroCamp, Camp Fire, Catalina Island Camps, Inc., Catalina Island Marine Institute, Channel Islands YMCA, Tom Sawyer Camps, Tumbleweed Day Camp, Yosemite Sierra Summer Camp, YMCA of San Diego County, and more	CA Park and Recreation Society	Introduced: 2/21/13 Amended: 4/16/13 Amended: 8/7/13 In Assembly Committee on Human Services Hearing: cancelled

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
Dead	SB 464 (Jackson) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would enact the Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Act and add it to the Child Care and Development Services Act. Would establish nutrition and physical activity standards for early childhood education, infant, and after school programs. Would express legislative intent to encourage all child care providers to implement educational programs that provide parents with physical activity and nutritional information relevant to the health of their children.	California State Alliance of YMCAs	Concepcion Tadeo 916.651.4019				Introduced: 2/21/13 In Senate Committee on Education
Dead	SB 766 (Yee) <i>Two-year bill</i>	Would require staff of ancillary child care center to be: registered as a trustline provider. In addition, would require ancillary centers to comply with requirements relating to provider child ratios , ensuring the presence, at all times, of at least one provider who is 18 years or older, and ensuring that at least one provider present at the center has received training in health and safety inclusive of pediatric first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. (Ancillary centers are those that are ancillary to principal business activity (i.e. health club) and that provide day care services for the children of the clients or customers of the business.)		Sara Rogers 916.651.1524				Amended: 4/1/13 Amended: 4/18/13 Amended: 4/25/13 Amended: 1/6/14 Senate Committee on Appropriations Held in submission

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
1	SB 837 (Author Steinberg and co-author Bonta and joint authors Beall, Block, de León, DeSaunier, Hancock, Hill, Lara, Leno, Liu and Wolk)	Would establish the Kindergarten Act of 2014, requiring all school districts or charter schools that offer kindergarten also offer transitional kindergarten (TK). The bill defines the learning environment, requires promoting integration and alignment with the early learning and child care system and elementary education system, authorizes school districts or charter schools administering TK to contract with public local agencies or private local providers to deliver the program, and requires private local providers participating in the delivery of TK to be considered a public school employer. Provides for a five year phase in period.	Superintendent of Public Instruction, Early Edge California	Susanna Cooper 916.651.4170				Introduced: 1/6/13 Committee on Education
	SB 935 (Leno)	Would increase the minimum wage as of 1/1/15 to \$11/hour and as of 1/1/16 to \$12/hour and as of 1/1/17 to \$13/hour. Thereon, would increase minimum wage annually to maintain employee purchasing power, adjusting it based on CA Consumer Price Index.						Introduced: 1/3/14 Committee on Rules
	SB 949 (Jackson)	Would establish the Distinguished After School Health (DASH) Recognition Program to be administered by the State Department of Public Health in consultation with the CDE. Would provide applications for, and issue a certificate to, after school programs that self-certify that they meet requirements for healthy eating and physical activity. Certificate would be valid for one year and require posting list of certificate holders on Internet website.						Introduced: 2/6/14 Committee on Rules
California Budget Bills (including Trailer Bills)								
	AB 1457 (Skinner)	Budget Act of 2014						Introduced: 1/9/14

Level of Interest	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 2/11/14)
	SB 851 (Leno)	Budget Act of 2014						Introduced: 1/9/14 Committee on Budget and Financial Review

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

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

KEY TO LEVEL OF INTEREST ON BILLS:

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

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

KEY:

ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union	CCALA	Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
AFSCME:	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees	CTC	Commission on Teacher Credentialing
CAPPA	California Alternative Payment Program Association	CWDA	County Welfare Directors' Association
CAEYC	California Association for the Education of Young Children	DDS	Department of Developmental Services
CAFB	California Association of Food Banks	DHS	Department of Health Services
CCCCA	California Child Care Coordinators Association	DMH	Department of Mental Health
CCRRN	California Child Care Resource and Referral Network	First 5	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
CCLC	Child Care Law Center	TCI	The Children's Initiative
CDPI	Child Development Policy Institute	US DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services

DEFINITIONS:¹

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

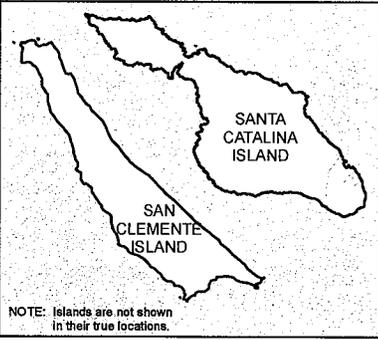
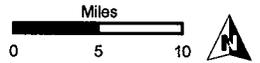
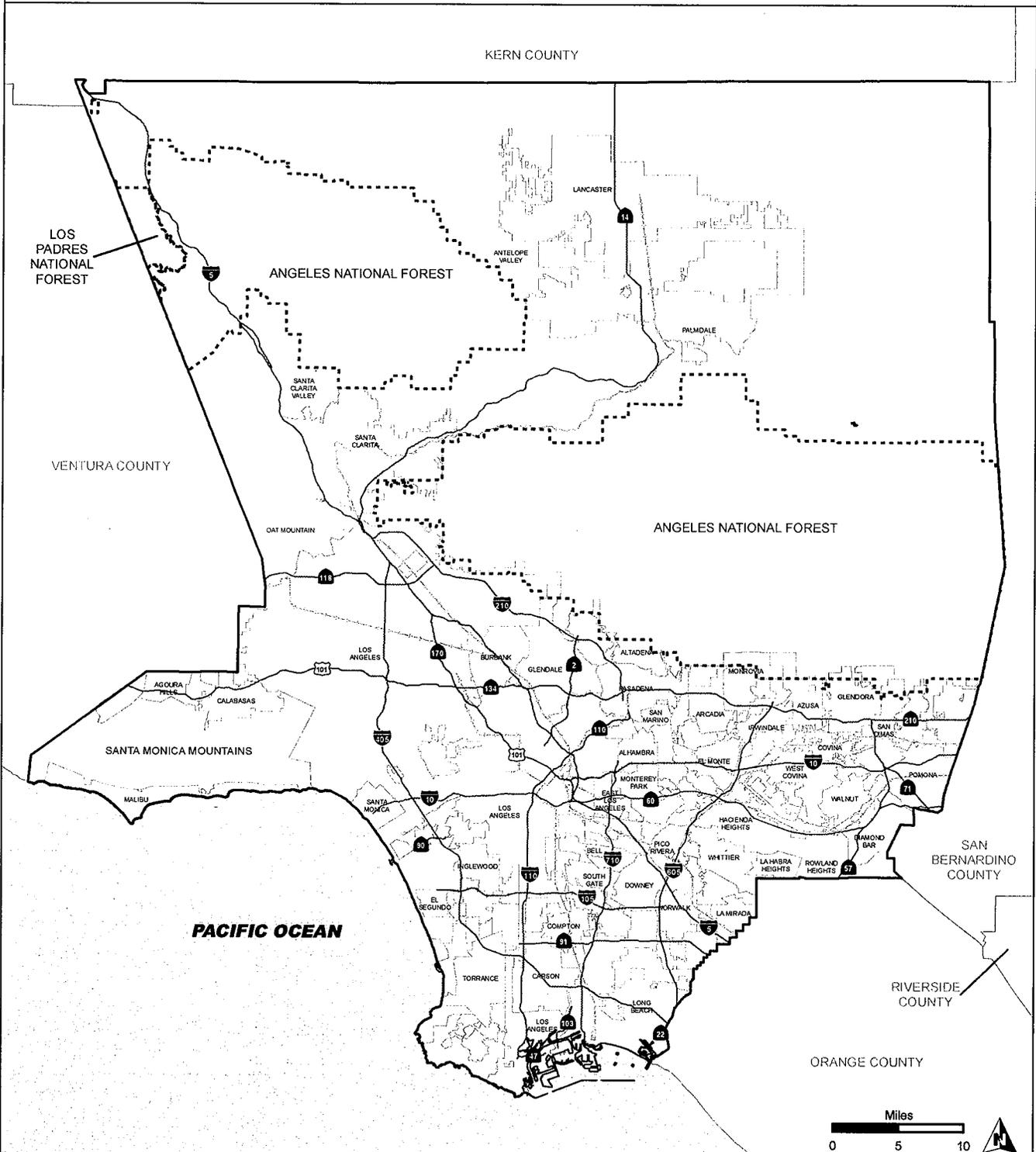
¹ Definitions are taken from the official site for California legislative information, Your Legislature, Glossary of Legislative Terms at www.leginfo.ca.gov/guide.html#Appendix_B.

STATE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR 2014 (Tentative)

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

2015

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



NOTE: Islands are not shown in their true locations.

- Unincorporated Areas
- Cities

Source: Department of Regional Planning, December 2013

Los Angeles County General Plan
Public Review Draft
1/2014

Brownfields

Brownfield sites are former industrial or commercial sites that are abandoned or underutilized due to real or perceived environmental contamination from previous or current uses. Brownfield sites present infill development opportunities, as well as opportunities to clean up environmentally damaged sites in the unincorporated areas.

The costs and liability associated with remediating brownfield sites, however, is a deterrent to redevelopment. Technical assistance, financing and other programs are necessary to promote brownfields redevelopment.

Adaptive Reuse

Older and often historically significant buildings can be recycled and converted into other uses, such as multifamily residential developments, live and work units, mixed use developments, or commercial uses. Adaptive reuse can play a key role in revitalizing older, economically-distressed neighborhoods. However, preexisting conditions, such as building location, lack of onsite parking, footprint and size, may not meet current zoning regulations and development standards. Regulatory incentives are needed to encourage the adaptive reuse of older buildings.

2. The Impacts of Sprawl

Sprawl is a low-density land use pattern that extends development into greenfields and other undeveloped lands with limited or no infrastructure and transit options. A sprawling land use pattern puts the unincorporated areas at risk of losing resources, such as agricultural lands, and will contribute to the fragmentation and isolation of open space areas. In addition, as sprawl is commonly located in areas with limited or no transit options, continuing this land use pattern contributes to traffic congestion, air pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Land Use Compatibility and Distribution

Land Use Compatibility

Land use conflicts over noise, odor, exposure to hazards, and community character are important considerations in land use planning. The placement and distribution of land uses has a significant impact on the quality of life. Residential uses, for example, should be buffered from intensive land uses, such as heavy industrial or heavy agricultural uses, for health and safety reasons. The General Plan addresses land use compatibility by mapping and regulating uses and intensities, and including policies and programs that mitigate land use conflicts through design, such as the use of landscaping, walls, building orientation, and performance standards. The General Plan also encourages developments that are compatible with community identity and character and existing conditions, such as rural and natural environmental settings.

Major facilities, such as landfills, solid waste disposal sites, energy facilities, natural gas storage facilities, military installations, and airports should be protected from the encroachment of incompatible uses. For example, the County's Airport Land Use Plan, which was adopted by the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) in 1991, addresses compatibility between airports and surrounding land uses by addressing noise, overflight, safety, and airspace protection concerns to minimize the public's exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards within Airport Influence Areas. The Airport Influence Areas are shown in Figure 6.4.

Figure 6.5: Airport Influence Areas Policy Map

Planning for Various Needs through Land Use Planning

As discussed in the Housing Element, denser and more compact housing types are necessary in the unincorporated areas to accommodate the housing needs of the growing senior citizen population, younger individuals living alone, low-income households, and others who need and/or desire apartments, condominiums, and smaller, more affordable housing units.

As discussed in the Economic Development Element, land suitable for employment-rich businesses and industrial uses is an invaluable economic resource. The County must identify areas that are appropriate to accommodate job growth and support increased demand for goods and services. While land intensive commercial activities generally serve regional and local needs, and are best located within major transportation corridors, there is also a need for community-serving commercial uses in proximity to residential neighborhoods. The inclusion of complementary land uses within local communities, such as local-serving grocery stores, parks and schools in residential neighborhoods, or community-serving uses near employment centers, can promote a balanced distribution of jobs, housing and services. Furthermore, access to amenities that promote health, such as healthy food, is a strategy to address the obesity epidemic and corresponding high rates of chronic diseases.

In particular, food systems are a critical component of planning for healthy, livable, and equitable communities. Ensuring that opportunities exist to grow, sell, and consume healthy foods promotes public health and supports efforts to reduce obesity rates. Land use patterns that encourage access to healthy food provide the foundation necessary to build healthier communities and address equitable access to healthy food.

Among community-serving uses, early care and education falls short of meeting demand. There is a need to ensure that all households have access to a sufficient supply of quality early care and education and supervised school-age enrichment options for children from birth to age 13. In conjunction with the goals, strategies and objectives of the County's Child Care Policy Framework and Child Care Planning Committee, the General Plan encourages and facilitates the development of early care and education in the unincorporated areas. For more information, please visit the CEO Office of Child Care web site at <http://childcare.lacounty.gov>.

4. Community Wellness

Community design and sustainable developments contribute to land use patterns and community infrastructure that promote health and wellness in communities.

Community Design

Community design relates to the physical character and order of a community, and the relationship between people and their environment, and with each other. Community design is the understanding that what constitutes "good" design is entirely dependent on the context and perspective of each individual community. Community design in rural areas in the Antelope Valley could be different from community design in urbanized communities, such as East Los Angeles and Florence-Firestone.

Community design does not focus on the architectural style of a specific building or site, but rather groups of related elements and uses that when taken together, define a community. Community design considers the adjacency of building entry and sidewalk, the scale of new buildings relative to neighboring structures, and the relationship of the street to the sidewalk. Other examples include

Topic	Policy
Community-Serving Uses	Policy LU 5.1: Encourage a mix of residential land use designations and development regulations that accommodate various densities, building types and styles.
	Policy LU 5.2: Encourage a diversity of commercial and retail services, and public facilities at various scales to meet regional and local needs.
	Policy LU 5.3: Support a mix of land uses that promote bicycling and walking, and reduce VMTs.
	Policy LU 5.4: Encourage community-serving uses, such as early care and education facilities, grocery stores, farmers markets, restaurants, and banks to locate near employment centers.
	Policy LU 5.5: Ensure that all households have access to a sufficient supply of quality early care and education and supervised school-age enrichment options for children from birth to age 13.
	Policy LU 5.6: Reduce regulatory and other barriers to early care and education facilities.
	Policy LU 5.7: Direct resources to areas that lack amenities, such as transit, clean air, grocery stores, bikeways, parks, and other components of a healthy community.
	Policy LU 5.8: Encourage farmers markets, community gardens, and proximity to other local food sources that provide access to healthful and nutritious foods.
Employment Generating Uses	Policy LU 5.9: Preserve key industrially designated land for intensive, employment-based uses.
	Policy LU 5.10: Encourage employment opportunities and housing to be developed in proximity to one another.
Goal LU 6: Compatible land uses that complement neighborhood character and the natural environment.	
Topic	Policy
Land Use Compatibility	Policy LU 6.1: Reduce and mitigate the impacts of incompatible land uses, where feasible, using buffers and other design techniques.
	Policy LU 6.2: Protect industrial parks and districts from incompatible uses.
	Policy LU 6.3: Protect public and semi-public facilities, including but not limited to major landfills, natural gas storage facilities, and solid waste disposal sites from incompatible uses.
	Policy LU 6.4: Ensure land use compatibility in areas adjacent to military installations and where military operations, testing, and training activities occur.
	Policy LU 6.5: Ensure land use compatibility in areas adjacent to mineral resources where mineral extraction and production, as well as activities related to the drilling for and production of oil and gas, may occur.
	Policy LU 6.6: Ensure airport operation compatibility with adjacent land uses through airport land use plans.

VII. Early Care and Education Facilities

Background

The County's role in developing and managing educational facilities and programs is limited. However, the Los Angeles County Office of Education (COE), which is the country's largest regional education agency, serves as an intermediary between the local school districts and the California Department of Education. The COE is guided by a seven member County Board of Education, which is appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The COE provides a vision statement and strategic opportunities for educational facility development to coordinate the assessment of facility needs and the construction of schools that fall to individual school districts. For more information, please visit the COE web site at <http://www.lacoe.edu>.

Another role that the County plays in coordinating in public school facilities is through the County subdivision approval process, in which developers are required to assess the need for, and in some cases provide, land for the construction of public schools within their development. Development impact fees, based on the size of a development, are distributed to the appropriate school district for the construction of school facilities before the County issues any building permits.

Issues

Land Use Coordination

At a minimum, the California Education Code requires public school districts to notify the local planning agency when siting new public schools to determine if the proposed site conforms to the General Plan. In addition, school districts consult with the County through the CEQA process.

As educational facilities are major components of, and significantly impact neighborhoods, it is essential for the County to work proactively with school districts and other educational providers to ensure the coordination between land use planning and school facilities planning. Joint-use school facilities, as opposed to stand alone institutions, can benefit communities and create operational and economic efficiencies. School facilities should be accessible and open to multiple users, including students and the greater community.

As discussed in the Land Use Element and the Economic Development Element, there is a shortage of early care and education facilities in the County. According to the 2011 Los Angeles County Child Care and Development Needs Assessment, the availability of licensed care facilities—both centers and family child care homes—varies by age. For infant/toddlers, there are sufficient facilities to accommodate only one out of every seven children in working families; for preschool-age children, there are three spaces for every four children; for school-age children requiring after school care while parents work, there is one licensed space for every three children. Half-day preschool options are available for seven out of every ten eligible children of three and four years who are able to use a half-day program. For more information on 2011 Child Care Needs Assessment, please visit the CEO Office of Child Care web site at <http://childcare.lacounty.gov>.

7. The Need for Centralized Economic Development Planning

The LAEDC collects and distributes information on growth and market trends on a regional basis, encourages cooperation among jurisdictions to implement long-term goals for shaping the economy, and advocates for a more cohesive and unified economic development strategy. As a first crucial step to developing a unified countywide strategy, the LAEDC has worked with more than 1,080 stakeholders, including representatives from the public, private, business, government, labor, education, environmental, and community-based organizations, to develop the Strategic Plan for Economic Development in Los Angeles County. The Board of Supervisors adopted the Los Angeles County Strategic Plan for Economic Development in 2010.

Additionally, the County needs to proactively address business and economic development needs, including the provision of financial and regulatory incentives to attract jobs and target industries, and foster public-private partnerships.

8. Competitive Disadvantages

For Los Angeles County, increased global competition has resulted in tighter profit margins for economic sectors, and more cost-effective markets for labor and materials have made production methods more mobile and international. A study by the Los Angeles Economic Roundtable shows that in Los Angeles County, a business environment characterized by high production costs, high utility costs, strict environmental regulations, and a perceived indifference to the importance of industrial uses, are contributing to the relocation of industries to areas where incentives are attracting industries and businesses. One primary example of the effect of global and regional competition on Los Angeles County's economy is the regional trend of job losses in the manufacturing sector. Although local leaders have made significant efforts to retain manufacturing activities in the region, manufacturing jobs are relocating overseas, to inland areas and to other states due to lower production costs.

Another disadvantage for economic development is the high cost of doing business in Los Angeles County. For example, Los Angeles County has higher utility and energy costs compared to other regions, and the energy network may not be sufficient to meet the demands of both businesses and residential customers during peak energy periods. For the unincorporated areas in particular, many sites are not suitable for intense development, as they are dedicated open space or located within a fire hazard zone, flood zone, or other hazard area. For its part, the County is working to reduce the time and uncertainty associated with the permitting process by coordinating project reviews across departments in "one-stop" meetings with applicants.

Furthermore, industrial land and office space in the unincorporated areas are in need of retrofits and upgrades to accommodate target industries and attract high-paying jobs. More aggressive strategies and infrastructure improvements must be implemented to attract business and industry to limited, but key locations in the unincorporated areas.

Furthermore, the shortage of affordable housing and early care and education, have major impacts on the workforce as well as on the regional economy and economic development efforts. High housing costs are a deterrent to attracting an educated middle class labor force. Regional attention to building housing for all income levels is a primary factor in the success of the County's economic future. Early care and education is not only extremely important to working families, it is important to the communities in which they live and work. A report in 2008 entitled *The Economic Impact of Early Care and Education Industry in Los Angeles County* indicates that the early care and education industry generates \$1.9 billion annually and provides over 65,000 full-time equivalent jobs in Los Angeles County. The report concludes that Los Angeles County's future economic productivity

Executive Summary

The unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County are comprised of approximately 2,650 square miles, and over one million people. The Los Angeles County General Plan provides the policy framework for how and where the unincorporated areas will grow through the year 2035, establishes goals, policies, and programs to foster healthy, livable, and sustainable communities. This document represents a comprehensive effort to update the County's 1980 General Plan.

I. Guiding Principles

The following five guiding principles work to emphasize the concept of sustainability throughout the General Plan.

1. Employ Smart Growth: Shape new communities to align housing with jobs and services; and protect and conserve the County's natural and cultural resources, including the character of rural communities.

2. Ensure community services and infrastructure are sufficient to accommodate growth: Coordinate an equitable sharing of public and private costs associated with providing or upgrading community services and infrastructure to meet growth needs.

3. Provide the foundation for a strong and diverse economy: Protect areas that generate employment and promote programs that support a stable and well educated workforce. This will provide a foundation for a jobs-housing balance and a vital and competitive economy in the unincorporated areas.

4. Excellence in environmental resource management: Carefully manage the County's natural resources, such as air, water, wildlife habitats, mineral resources, agricultural land, forests, and open space in an integrated way that is both feasible and sustainable.

5. Provide healthy, livable and equitable communities: Design communities that incorporate their cultural and historic surroundings, are not overburdened by nuisance and negative environmental factors, and provide reasonable access to food systems. These factors have a measureable effect on public well-being.

II. Planning Areas Framework

- The General Plan is also the foundational document for future planning efforts.
- The General Plan identifies 11 Area Plans.
- The purpose is to provide a mechanism for local communities to work with the County to develop plans that respond to their unique and diverse character.

The Conservation and Natural Resources Element guides the long-term conservation of natural resources and preservation of available open space areas.

Parks and Recreation Element

The Parks and Recreation Element plans and provides for an integrated parks and recreation system that meets the needs of residents.

Noise Element

The Noise Element reduces and limits the exposure of the general public to excessive noise levels. The Noise Element sets the goals and policy direction for the management of noise.

Safety Element

The purpose of the Safety Element is to reduce the potential risk of death, injuries, and economic damage resulting from natural and man-made hazards.

Public Services and Facilities Element

The Public Services and Facilities Element promotes the orderly and efficient planning of public services and facilities and infrastructure in conjunction with development and growth.

Economic Development Element

The Economic Development Element outlines economic development goals, and provides strategies that contribute to economic well-being.

Housing Element

The Housing Element analyzes and plans for existing and future housing needs. The Housing Element addresses the housing needs of all income levels and accommodates a diversity of housing types and special needs.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission (Commission) will conduct a public hearing to consider the proposed General Plan Update (General Plan) for the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. The General Plan is comprehensive in scope, and it is expected that the Commission will continue this hearing over multiple future hearing dates. At this hearing, and any continued hearing, the public will have an opportunity to testify and submit written comments, or written comments may be directed to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (DRP), General Plan Development and Housing Section. If the final decision on the General Plan is challenged in court, testimony may be limited to issues raised before or at the public hearing, or any continuation thereof.

Hearing Date and Time: February 26, 2014 at 9:00 a.m. A schedule of anticipated hearings and topics is available at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/publichearing>, or by calling (213) 974-6417.

Hearing Location: 320 West Temple St., Hall of Records, Rm. 150, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Project Number: 02-305-(1-5)

Project Location: Countywide (unincorporated areas)

Project Description: Comprehensive update of the Los Angeles County General Plan

For more information, contact the DRP General Plan Development and Housing Section, 320 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA 90012. Telephone: (213) 974-6417 Fax: (213) 626-0434, E-mail: genplan@planning.lacounty.gov. Case materials are available online at <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan> and at the DRP main office and field office locations listed at the following link: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/locations>; all County libraries; Calabasas Library located at 200 Civic Center Way, Calabasas, CA 91302; and Altadena Library (Main Library) located at 600 East Mariposa Street, Altadena, CA 91001. All correspondence received by DRP shall be considered a public record.

If you need reasonable accommodations or auxiliary aids, contact the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Coordinator at (213) 974-6488 (Voice) or (213) 617-2292 (TDD) with at least 3 business days' notice. Si necesita más información por favor llame al (213) 974-6466.

Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP)

Public Review Draft Available Now! Comments Requested by **March 3, 2014**

In the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, (AB 32) the State of California set a goal of achieving 1990 emissions levels by 2020. The CCAP ensures that the County's unincorporated communities will achieve that goal by implementing strategies to reduce emissions in the following sectors:

- **Green Building and Energy**
- **Land Use and Transportation**
- **Water Conservation and Wastewater**
- **Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling**
- **Land Conservation and Tree Planting**

The CCAP will be a component of the Air Quality Element in the Los Angeles County General Plan. For more information and to **review the draft**, go to: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/CCAP>.

El Plan Comunitario de Acción por el Clima reducirá las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en el Condado de Los Ángeles. Para más información, llámenos a (213) 974-6417.



Questions or comments?

(213) 974-6417

ccap@planning.lacounty.gov

