

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



POLICY • PLANNING • PRACTICE

January 7, 2015 • 12:00 – 2:00 p.m.

Center for Healthy Communities at The California Endowment
1000 North Alameda Street, Catalina Room
Los Angeles, CA 90012

PROPOSED AGENDA

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. | Welcome and Introductions | Richard Cohen, Chair |
| noon | ▪ Opening Statement and Comments by the Chair | |
| 2. | Approval of Minutes | Action Item Andrea Joseph, Vice Chair |
| 12:10 | ▪ December 3, 2014 | |
| 3. | Public Policy: Reflecting on Gains in Early Care and Education and Next Steps to [Re-] Building the System | Moderator:
Ellen Cervantes
<i>Child Care Resource Center</i> |
| 12:15 | | |
| | A. A Federal Overview | Tessa Charnofsky
<i>First 5 LA</i> |
| | B. A State Overview | |
| | C. Panel Conversations | Fran Chasen
<i>IDA of Southern California</i> |
| | | Maureen Diekmann
<i>LAUSD Early Childhood Development Division</i> |
| | | Christina Nigrelli
<i>ZERO TO THREE</i> |
| | | Michele Sartell,
<i>LAC Office of Child Care</i> |
| 4. | Announcements and Public Comment | Andrea Joseph |
| 1:50 | ▪ Public Hearing: Local Funding Priorities – February 4, 2014 | |
| 5. | Call to Adjourn | Richard Cohen |

Next Meeting

Wednesday, February 4, 2015

Business Meeting: 12:00 – 12:45 p.m./**Public Hearing – Local Funding Priorities:** 12:50 – 2:00 p.m.

Center for Healthy Communities at The California Endowment
1000 North Alameda Street, Big Sur Room
Los Angeles, CA 90012

MISSION STATEMENT

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



This page intentionally blank

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



POLICY • PLANNING • PRACTICE

Meeting Minutes – December 3, 2014

Members in Attendance: (32) Alicia Fernandez for Ana Campos, Edilma Cavazos, Richard Cohen, Debra Colman, Teresa Figueras, Dania Molina for Mona Franco, Edith Garcia, Robert Beck for Nora Garcia-Rosales, Andrea Joseph, Terri Lamb, Ritu Mahajan, Liliana Martinez, Cyndi McCauley, Flor Medrano, Pat Mendoza, Patricia Moreno-Passcover, Melissa Noriega, Laurel Parker, Emily Russell for Dianne Philibosian, Joyce Robinson, Ancelma Sanchez, Judy Sanchez, Araceli Sandoval-Gonzalez, Kathy Schreiner, Janet Scully, Eileen Friscia for Fiona Stewart, Andrea Sulsona, Dean Tagawa, Jenny Trickey, Kai-Ti Wang, Lisa Wilkin, and Carolyn Wong

Guests and Alternates: Demitra Adams, Josh Alvarez, Monique Cantu, Lynn Colvin, Kevin Dieterle, Katie Fallon, Alex Himmel, Karla Howell, Young-Ji Lee, Devon Miner, Mabel Munoz, Cynthia Renteria, Moises Roman, and Connie White

Staff: Michele Sartell, Helen Chavez and Kathy Malaske-Samu

I. Welcome and Introductions

Richard Cohen, Chair, opened the meeting at 12:10 p.m. He welcomed members and guests and requested self-introductions after reading the opening statement.

II. Approval of Minutes

The Chair called for a motion to approve the minutes from November 5, 2014. Lisa Wilkin made the motion to approve; the motion was seconded by Jenny Trickey. The motion passed by the members present with four abstentions from Laurel Parker, Emily Russell, Sarah Soriano and Andrea Sulsona.

III. Gaining Input to the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) Block Grant

Richard Cohen commented on the opportunity for the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee), comprised of multiple segments of our large County community, to add representative yet collective voices to efforts underway that address the quality of the early care and education system. In particular, he noted efforts underway to shape a QRIS across the state, acknowledging the leadership and contributions of the Office of Child Care and Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP) to the work. Richard then introduced Kathy Malaske-Samu of the Office of Child Care and Alex Himmel of LAUP to provide an overview of the QRIS Block Grant Request for Application (RFA) that is pending release by the California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD) and their work to date to prepare a unified application in response.

Kathy Malaske-Samu kicked off the presentation by establishing that the information to be shared is what is known at this time pending the release of the RFA. She stressed that the information is incomplete, however timely as it is anticipated that the RFA will be released this month. She added that the RFA will require sign-off by the Local Planning Council (e.g. Planning Committee) as well as other local entities including the First 5 commission, child care resource and referral agencies, and post-secondary education. As such, the Office of Child Care and LAUP are eager for feedback that they will use in developing their response to the RFA.



Kathy Malaske-Samu and Alex Himmel's PowerPoint presentation began with a reference to the State Budget language that authorized the budget item for the QRIS block grant, commenting that the funds will be awarded to local consortia for support of local QRIS's to increase the number of low-income children enrolled in quality programs. The intent is to increase reimbursement rates of high quality California State Preschool Programs (CSPPs), using the QRIS as the measure to determine high quality, which is defined as a rating of "4" or "5". Fifty million dollars is available per year statewide and will be awarded based on the number of CSPP spaces per county. Los Angeles County accounts for approximately 28 percent of the total spaces. Eighty percent of the funds are for allocation to CSPPs with a rating of 4 or higher; the remaining 20 percent is for assessment and access. Funds also may go to family child care homes participating in Family Child Care Home Education Networks (FCCHENs) and offering CSPP.

Given that the funding is provided under Proposition 98, a Local Education Agency (LEA) is required to serve as the applicant. The Office of Child Care and LAUP have approached the Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) to serve as a partner and the applicant. In addition, discussions are focused on activities that support and improve quality to bring programs up to a higher rating. There are 662 CSPP sites throughout Los Angeles County; 99 are participating in LAUP or LAUP/Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge (RTT-ELC) and 80 are participating in the Office of Child Care's STEP¹/RTT-ELC. Between the two organizations, 12 CSPP sites have received a rating of "4" to date.

A number of questions and comments were raised during and following the presentation. It was suggested that this is another step towards piecing together a more unified system and setting the groundwork to help build a high quality early care and education system. Additionally, work resulting from the QRIS Block Grant is perceived at the State level as a strategy to convince the Governor to take a closer look at the value and cost of quality early care and education. Some discussion was initiated around measuring kindergarten readiness; it was noted that kindergarten assessments vary across school districts and would require a lengthier discussion. The RTT-ELC does not explicitly address kindergarten readiness and assessments, however the benefits of children participating in high quality programs is implied. Comments about parent involvement followed, which is an expectation of RTT-ELC. It was added that parent input is important and may help frame the messages about quality in a more meaningful way that is understandable to a larger audience.

Kathy and Alex provided a handout with the question "what type of supports could produce quick but significant change for programs?" and a document for recording both short-term recommendations and those that might require more time for the smaller work group discussions. Recommendations from each of the work groups – access, quality and workforce – were relatively similar with some variations and are as follows: professional development opportunities inclusive of coaching and mentoring and with funding to cover the cost of substitutes; funding for physical space (equipment, program materials); funding for tools to meet the quality criteria, such as screening and assessment tools; stipends/bonuses for providers and teachers for completing professional development activities and/or achieving higher levels of education; professional development and coaching for all levels of staff, including management staff; and materials that inform parents about the QRIS and define quality.

Richard commended the groups for their high level of thinking and dialogue. The recommendations will help inform the Office of Child Care and LAUP's joint application with information collected from an additional focus group. Updates regarding the application will be provided to the Planning Committee in the future.

¹ STEP – Steps to Excellence Program

Note: The PowerPoint is included in the Planning Committee meeting materials posted on the Office of Child Care website at www.childcare.lacounty.gov; click on "Child Care Planning Committee" and then "Meeting Materials" to locate the link to December 3, 2014. The worksheets completed by each of the work groups will be provided to the respective chairs and are available upon request.

IV. Proposed Quality Work Group: Virtual Communications System Proposal

On behalf of the Quality Work Group, Andrea Joseph announced the launch of the Yahoo Group developed as a means for Planning Committee members and alternates to share information. While membership is restricted at this time, it will allow for testing both for content and the amount of work involved in managing the system. An invitation to join will be sent to members and alternates soon.

V. Integrated Systems of Care Forum: Invitation to Interdisciplinary Teams

Richard Cohen announced an upcoming two-day event scheduled to launch April 27, 2015 at The California Endowment entitled "Relationships Matter: About Building Connections – a forum on building communities of care for at risk children". The first day is open to the general public and will feature Joshua Sparrow, M.D. as the keynote speaker. Dr. Sparrow, with Brazelton's Touchpoints Approach: Strong Families, Strong Communities, brings a social justice perspective to his work and talks around understanding trauma and early brain development. The second day of the forum is for pre-established interdisciplinary teams of eight to ten people to focus on strategies for supporting children birth to five who are in the child welfare system or are at risk and their families. Ideal teams include representatives of early care and education, mental health, child welfare, disabilities and special needs advocates, and parents. Project ABC is willing to help establish teams and work with them to prepare for the forum. Richard defined the event as an opportunity to enhance collaborative work. The cost is \$150 per person per day; parents are free. Groups may include more than one parent. A Save the Date card with further information was distributed; more information also will be posted in the near future on Project ABC's website at <http://projectabc-la.org>.

VI. Announcements and Public Comment

- The White House Summit on Early Education scheduled for December 10, 2014 will include announcements of the recipients for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Grants (Partnership Grants) and Preschool Development Grants. Several organizations throughout Los Angeles County applied for the Partnership Grants and the California Department of Education applied for the Preschool Development Grant, which includes the Los Angeles Unified School District among its implementation partners.
- Professor James J. Heckman, a Nobel Prize winner in economics and the Henry Schultz Distinguished Service Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago will be among the keynote speakers at the upcoming Water Cooler Conference scheduled for March 23-24, 2015 in Sacramento. For more information, check the Advancement Project website at <http://www.advancementprojectca.org>.
- The California Child Development Administrators Association (CCDAA) is holding its next section meeting on Friday, December 12, 2014 at The Historic Mission Inn Riverside in Riverside. The topic of the meeting is "Inclusion: Supporting Positive Behavior". For more information, <http://ccdaa.memberclicks.net/statewide-meetings>.

VII. Adjournment

The Chair called for a motion to adjourn. Sarah Soriano made the motion; Ancelma Sanchez seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 1:58 p.m.



This page intentionally blank



**Public Policy: Reflecting on Gains in Early Care and Education and
Next Steps to [Re-] Building the System**

January 7, 2015

Speaker Bios

ELLEN CERVANTES, Child Care Resource Center

Ellen Cervantes is the Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Child Care Resource Center (CCRC). She has extensive experience in non-profit management and program. She oversees the direct service work of the agency which includes its three core businesses: Head Start, Child Care Financial Assistance, and Resource and Referral/Child Development. Ms. Cervantes also manages the agency's Social Enterprise, as well as Property Management. Ms. Cervantes has been instrumental in securing grant funding for agency programs such as the Home Visitation Project, Gateways Career Program and the Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP) Hub. Ms. Cervantes was also the driving force behind CCRC's Early Head Start, a program providing vital services to children ages 0 – 3 and a variety of grant projects including Reducing Obesity in Child Care Settings and countywide immunizations.

Ms. Cervantes is currently serving on First 5's Best Start LA Workforce Development Project, an initiative focused on creating a workforce that can best support the county's prenatal-through-3 population. She also serves on the Governing Board for the County's Early Identification and Intervention Collaborative (EII), a county-wide collaboration dedicated to improving and expanding timely identification of, and intervention for, children with or at risk of delays, disabilities and other barriers of development.

Ms. Cervantes earned a Master's in Social Work from UC Berkeley to make the world a better place. She is active in her community, lends her time as a volunteer and serves on the board for her Synagogue.

TESSA CHARNOFSKY, First 5 LA

Tessa Charnofsky currently works as Government Affairs Manager for First 5 LA, where she speaks on behalf of the agency with elected officials, their representatives, and community leaders about the importance of high quality health and educational programs for children 0-5 and their families. Prior to joining First 5 LA in 2010, Ms. Charnofsky served as Special Assistant to Assembly Speaker Karen Bass, for whom she worked on issues involving the nonprofit, business, and environmental communities of Los Angeles. A trained social worker, Ms. Charnofsky began her career in the adoptions field in the early 1990's and later focused on child abuse prevention. She ran the youth development and gang prevention programs at a non-profit in Northeast Los Angeles from 2002 through 2006. In 2007 Ms. Charnofsky joined Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa's staff as West Valley Area Director. For part of that time, she concentrated on the Gang Reduction and Youth Development program, helping to implement the city's new gang intervention/prevention program in the San Fernando Valley.

Ms. Charnofsky was born and raised in Los Angeles. She received a Bachelor of Arts in politics from the University of California, Santa Cruz, and a Master's in Social Work, with an emphasis in community organizing, from San Francisco State University. She received a second master's

degree in Public Administration from California State University, Northridge. Outside of work, Ms. Charnofsky is a board member of the Los Angeles League of Conservation Voters where she supports efforts to elect pro-environment candidates to elected offices in Los Angeles County. She studied Spanish in Mexico and Spain, and is fluent in the language.

FRAN CHASEN, Infant Development Association of California

Fran Chasen, an Early Childhood Consultant, Children's Issues and Answers focuses on system change in the area of early intervention, child care and health services for families and children with special needs. She is currently Public Policy Liaison for the Infant Development Association of California and serves in public policy leadership positions in other early childhood associations. Ms. Chasen works successfully in collaboration with parents and other community groups to develop and implement legislation benefiting young children. She has directed community early intervention services, high risk infant, child care, Head Start, Resource and Referral, and Alternative Payment programs. Other roles include serving as a member of the Los Angeles Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development, the California Interagency Coordinating Council on Early Intervention (ICC), the Southern California Association for the Education of Young Children (SCAEYC), and as a Board Member representing Region 5 on the California Association for the Education of Young Children (CAEYC) with which she also served on its Policy Committee.

MAUREEN SHANNON DIEKMANN, LAUSD Early Childhood Education Division

Maureen Diekmann is currently the Executive Director of the Early Childhood Education Division at Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD). As a lifetime employee of LAUSD, she has been an Instructional Director for Elementary and Middle schools, an Elementary Principal, the Assistant Director, Litigation Research in the Office of General Counsel, a Specialist in the Human Resources Division, and an elementary teacher. Ms. Diekmann has a Bachelor of Arts from Loyola Marymount University, a Masters in Early Childhood Education from California State University Los Angeles, and a Master of Science in Educational Administration from Mount Saint Mary's College. She is a native of Los Angeles and has served on numerous community Boards, including the Center for Early Education in West Hollywood and the Junior League of Los Angeles, where she served as President.

CHRISTINA NIGRELLI, M.A., ED. S., ZERO TO THREE

Christina Nigrelli is the Senior Director of Programs for the ZERO TO THREE (ZTT) Western Office in Los Angeles. Prior to joining ZTT, Ms. Nigrelli worked in higher education as Early Childhood Education Faculty at California State University, Long Beach and Saddleback College, Mission Viejo, CA. She has over 20 years of experience in early childhood beginning her career as an Infant and Toddler Specialist for a privately funded child care program in Irvine, CA. Ms. Nigrelli has extensive experience in local and statewide workforce development. As Senior Director of Programs, Ms. Nigrelli has helped to oversee the cross sector core competencies project and communities of practice work. Ms. Nigrelli received a Bachelor of Arts in Child Development and Family Studies as well as a Master of Arts in Early Childhood Education from California State University, Long Beach and an Education Specialist degree in Early Childhood Education from Walden University. Ms. Nigrelli is most proud of her continued support for the health and well-being of all children and families.

MICHELE P. SARTELL, Los Angeles County Office of Child Care

Michele P. Sartell is a Program Specialist and the Interim Child Care Planning Coordinator with Los Angeles County's Office of Child Care located within the Service Integration Branch of the Chief Executive Office. As the Interim Coordinator, Ms. Sartell staffs the County's Child Care

Planning Committee, which is charged with identifying gaps compared to the supply of early care and education services available to families with children from birth to 12 years old and overseeing strategic planning and implementation that addresses the overall availability, accessibility and quality of these services. Ms. Sartell provides expertise and leadership on State and Federal policy issues relating to early care and education and its contribution to the overall well-being of children and their families within their communities. Ms. Sartell has worked as an advocate for over 35 years, directly working with and on behalf of children from birth to 18 years old and their families. Ms. Sartell earned a Bachelor of Arts in psychology from Hamline University located in St. Paul, Minnesota and is degreed as a Master of Social Work with a concentration in Community Organizing, Planning and Administration by the University of Southern California.

This page intentionally blank



**Child Care Planning Committee:
Reflecting on Gains and Next Steps**

January 7, 2015

Agenda & Panelists

- ▶ **Overview: Ellen Cervantes, VP/COO, Child Care Resource Center, Moderator**
 - ▶ Federal Overview
 - ▶ State Overview
- ▶ **Panelists:**
 - ▶ Tessa Charnofsky, First 5 LA
 - ▶ Fran Chasen, IDA of Southern California
 - ▶ Maureen Diekmann, LAUSD Early Childhood Development Division
 - ▶ Christina Nigrelli, ZERO TO THREE
 - ▶ Michele Sartell, LAC Office of Child Care
- ▶ Question for all: What does LA Stand For?

January 7, 2015

Overview of areas impacting child care and development in Los Angeles

- ▶ Quality
- ▶ Access
- ▶ Workforce
- ▶ Parent Engagement / Education
- ▶ Health & Safety
- ▶ Impact of new CCDBG requirements
 - ▶ Which California programs are funded
 - ▶ Percent of children impacted vs. impact on the state

January 7, 2015

Quality: What's a provider to do?

- ▶ **Local, State & Federal systems**
 - ▶ OCC STEP, LAUP STARS,
 - ▶ Race to the Top (federal), Race to the Top (state, CSPP, FCC), EHS-CCP, (federal),
- ▶ **Sustainable? Reasonable? Impact? Cost?**
- ▶ **Different components**
- ▶ **Different benefits**
- ▶ **CCDBG mandates:**
 - ▶ Set aside % of funding for quality improvement



January 7, 2015

Impact of Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Grants

Child Care Provider Quality Improvement

Provider Coaching
Provider Training
QRIS?

Subsidy Child Care

Enrollment
Case Management
Child Care Payments

Early Head Start

Family Advocate (case management)
Comprehensive services for children and families

Los Angeles County Early Head Start - Child Care Partnership Grant Recipients		
Chatsworth	Child Care Resource Center, Inc.	\$2,800,000
Los Angeles	Crystal Stairs, Inc.	\$1,500,000
Los Angeles	Dignity Health dba California Hospital Medical Center	\$300,000
Pasadena	Foothill Family Service	\$1,700,000
Downey	Los Angeles County Office of Education	\$8,000,000
Los Angeles	Plaza Community Center, Inc.	\$3,100,000
Los Angeles	Vista Del Mar Child and Family Services	\$3,200,000
Los Angeles	Volunteers of America of Los Angeles	\$1,400,000
Culver City	Westside Children's Center	\$700,000
Los Angeles County 35%:		\$22,700,000
California total award:		\$64,100,000

January 7, 2015

Access: Child Care & Early Education

Child Development!



BOTH!

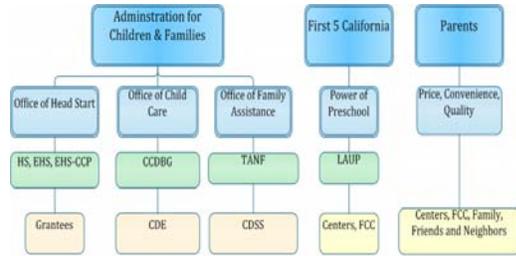


Workforce Support!



January 7, 2015

Access: Depends who's paying



January 7, 2015

Child Care & Development Block Grant Impact in California

State Child Development & Subsidy Programs	Prefix	Funding	CCDF
Alternative Payment	CAPP	CCDBG/State General Fund, Non Prop 98	\$144,800,000
California State Preschool	CSPP	State General Fund, Prop 98	
CalWORKS Stage 1		TANF	
CalWORKS Stage 2(AP)	C2AP	State General Fund, Non Prop 98/TANF	
CalWORKS Stage 3 (AP)	C3AP	CCDBG/State General Fund, Non Prop 98/TANF	\$97,200,000
Center-Based Child Care (General)	CCTR	CCDBG/State General Fund, Non Prop 98	\$235,000,000
Family Child Care Homes Education Networks	CFCC	CCDBG/State General Fund, Non Prop 98	
Migrant (Center-base)	CMIG	CCDBG /State General Fund, Non Prop 98	\$5,400,000
Migrant Alternative Payment	CMAP	CCDBG/State General Fund, Non Prop 98	
Programs for Special Needs Children (Handicapped)	CHAN	State General Fund, Non Prop 98	
Resources and Referral	CRRP	CCDBG/State General Fund, Non Prop 98	\$23,000,000
Quality services			\$46,600,000
Local Planning Council			\$3,300,000
			31%
			\$555,300,000
			\$1,815,768,000

January 7, 2015

Funding by Age of Child

Child Development & Subsidy Programs	TYPE	Ages of Children Served
1st 5 Home Visitation	Home based	0 - 3 year olds
Early Head Start	Home or Center based	0 - 3 year olds
EHS- CCP	Center & FCC based	0 - 3 year olds
California State Preschool	Center	3 & 4 year olds
Head Start	Center	3 & 4 year olds
LAUP (First 5)	Center	4 year olds
Transitional Kindergarten	Public school	4 year olds
Alternative Payment	Center, FCC, Exempt	All
CalWORKS Stage 1	Center, FCC, Exempt	All
CalWORKS Stage 2(AP)	Center, FCC, Exempt	All
CalWORKS Stage 3 (AP)	Center, FCC, Exempt	All
Center-Based Child Care (General)	Center	All
FCC Home Education Networks	FCC	All

January 7, 2015

Workforce:

- ▶ Increased education expectations
- ▶ Increased standards of quality
- ▶ Increased regulations
- ▶ Poor compensation and/or benefits
- ▶ Difficulty in obtaining a degree or credential
- ▶ Difficulty in attending continuing education
- ▶ Most impactful learning is done at their work site through mentoring and coaching – very costly
- ▶ CCDBG requires training: on health & safety, disaster preparedness, behavior management, promote social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development, pre-service & in-service training, business practices

January 7, 2015

Workforce: Worthy Work, STILL Unlivable Wages (CSCCE, 2014)

- ▶ **“Stress and economic insecurity challenge teachers’ capacity to provide developmentally supportive care and education.”**
- ▶ Quality & Workforce go hand in hand; increased demand for degree or credential is not tied to increased compensation

	Child Care Workers			Preschool Teachers			Kindergarten Teachers		
	1997 Actual Mean \$/hr.	1997 Real Mean \$/hr. in 2013 \$	2013 Actual Mean \$/hr.	1997 Actual Mean \$/hr. in 2013 \$	1997 Real Mean \$/hr.	2013 Actual Mean \$/hr. in 2013 \$	1997 Actual Mean \$/hr. in 2013 \$	1997 Real Mean \$/hr.	2013 Actual Mean \$/hr. in 2013 \$
CA	\$7.76	\$11.26	\$11.86	\$9.66	\$14.02	\$16.46	\$19.29	\$28.00	\$30.74
Natl. Avg.	\$7.03	\$10.20	\$10.33	\$9.09	\$13.19	\$15.11	\$16.42	\$23.83	\$15.11

	# Child care Workers	Participation Rates for Childcare Worker Families				
		EITC	Medicaid (adults)	Medicaid CHIP	Food Stamps	All programs
CA	87000	43%	24%	26%	14%	48%
Natl. Avg.		41%	15%	19%	19%	Total cost: \$2.4 billion

January 7, 2015

Parent Engagement, Parent Education

- ▶ Required by contract
- ▶ Parent involvement in governance required by HS/EHS/EHS-CCP
- ▶ Seen as a value
- ▶ Hard to do for working parents
- ▶ Hard to measure
- ▶ CCDBG
 - ▶ Requires states to provide comprehensive consumer education on parents’ care options, quality, availability of assistance and other early learning programs



January 7, 2015

Health & Safety

- ▶ State licensing standards, the floor of quality
- ▶ Nationally: California ranks 50th of 52 in Child Care Aware Report measuring program requirements and oversight
- ▶ CCDBG requirements:
 - ▶ Pre-licensure inspection,
 - ▶ Unannounced annual inspection for all licensed providers receiving CCDBG funds,
 - ▶ annual inspection for license-exempt providers

January 7, 2015

This page intentionally blank



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

Winners and Losers
A Report on the California State Budget and Legislation - First Session of 2013-14
Child Care and Development



California State Budget 2013-14

On June 27, 2013, Governor Jerry Brown signed the budget package for 2013-14, which reflects a multiyear balanced plan, continues to spend down budgetary debt and maintains a \$1.1 billion reserve. The budget is comprised of a \$96.3 billion state spending plan with an emphasis on restructuring K-12 education finance, reinvesting in state universities, and expanding Medi-Cal coverage under federal health care reform.

Child Care and Development Budget Items

Overall, the budget for 2013-14 reflects a modest effort at restoring funding for child care and development services. Specifically, the budget package for child care and development:

- Backfills an estimated \$15.8 million of federal sequestration reductions with a like amount of General Fund as follows: \$11.1 million for General Child Development programs, \$4.2 million for Alternative Payment (AP) programs and \$0.6 million for Migrant Day Care.
- Allows for shifting any unspent CalWORKs Stage 2 funds to CalWORKs Stage 3 if funding is insufficient to support the estimated caseload.
- Re-appropriates \$10 million in unspent child care program funds from 2012-13 to 2013-14 to establish additional slots in the following programs: \$7 million for General Child Development programs, \$2.6 million for AP programs and \$0.4 million for Migrant Day Care.
- Maintains family fees for part-day State Preschool programs.
- Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to revise the fee schedule for families accessing preschool and child care and development services. Families are to be assessed a flat monthly fee based on income and certified on their need for full- or part-time services. The family fee schedule is to differentiate between fees for part- and full-time care.
- Requires the SPI to submit an annual report to the Department of Finance on the fees collected from families with children enrolled in the California State Preschool Program, distinguishing between fees collected for part-day from fees collected for wraparound child care services.
- Reflects a \$1.4 million decrease in funding for quality improvement activities.

The Governor exercised his line item veto authority by:

- Eliminating the appropriation that would have required the California Department of Education to develop a preschool plan based on a federal proposal for universal preschool.

California State Budget 2013-14

- Reducing the budget for State Preschool by \$5 million from \$511.9 million to \$506.9 million. The Governor's veto message stated "With this reduction, funding will be \$25 million higher in the budget year, providing for increased preschool slots consistent with the \$25 million augmentation I sustained for increased child care slots. While I am sustaining this augmentation for the preschool program, I am doing so on a one-time basis. Providing this increase on an ongoing basis would reduce future resources available for K-14 programs."

Budget Bills

AB 74 (Committee on Budget)	Human Services Trailer Bill	Chapter 21 Signed by Governor: June 27, 2013
AB 86 (Committee on Budget)	Education Finance: Education Omnibus Trailer Bill <i>(Contains amendments to child care and development items in Education Code)</i>	Chapter 48 Signed by Governor: July 1, 2013
AB 97 (Committee on Budget)	Local Control Funding Formula	Chapter 47 Signed by Governor: July 1, 2013
AB 101 (Committee on Budget)	Budget Act of 2013 <i>(Among other adjustments, reduces CalWORKs Stage 3 Child Care allocation)</i>	Chapter 354 Signed by Governor: September 26, 2013
AB 110 (Blumenfeld)	Budget Act of 2013 <i>(Contains child care and development line items)</i>	Chapter 20 Signed by Governor: June 27, 2013

California State Legislature – First Session of 2012-13¹

Introduction

Legislators introduced 33 bills of interest to the child care and development community during the First Session of the State Legislative Session for 2013-14. Eleven bills made it to the Governor's desk for his consideration and all were approved. Additionally, the Assembly and Senate adopted two resolutions urging future investments in early care and education. This section contains a brief summary of the bills that passed the legislature for the Governor's consideration and action. Approved bills take effect on January 1, 2014 unless otherwise noted.

Health and Safety

AB 290 (Alejo)	As of January 1, 2016, requires director or teacher of child development center or family child care home to receive at least one hour of childhood nutrition training as part of the preventive health practices course(s) necessary for licensing. Content to include age appropriate meal patterns and include a referral to the Child and Adult Care Food Program for information on eligibility and reimbursement rates.	Chapter 734 Signed by Governor: October 11, 2013
----------------	---	---

¹ To obtain additional information about any legislation, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.htm.

Streamlining Administrative Processes		
AB 274 (Bonilla)	Beginning July 1, 2014, requires child care providers receiving payment under the Alternative Payment (AP) program to submit a monthly attendance record or invoice for each enrolled child that, at minimum, documents dates and actual times care was provided each day, including time the child entered and time the child left care each day. Information to be documented on a daily basis and parent or guardian to attest to the child's attendance. Records may be maintained in electronic format only if the original documents were created in that format; records must be retained at least five years or where audit requested by a state agency until the date the audit is resolved. Payments to AP contractors may be made via direct deposit once the SPI determines that the Financial Information System for California has been implemented.	Chapter 733 Signed by Governor: October 11, 2013
AB 812 (Mitchell)	Amends existing sections of the Education Code relating to contracts between the California Department of Education (CDE) and its contractors for child care and development services. Amendments strengthen the regulations regarding termination and suspension and appeals. Would add to the Education Code, requiring the CDE to provide an appeal procedure to resolve a dispute between the CDE and a contracting agency. Would require the CDE to provide technical assistance to a contractor within 60 days of the written request.	Chapter 249 Signed by Governor: September 16, 2013
Increasing Capacity		
AB 308 (Hagman)	Requires school districts, county offices of education or charter schools to return to the State Allocation Board monies received from the state school facilities funding program for purchase, modernization or construction if selling their property unless it is leased or sold to a school district, county office of education or agency that will use the property exclusively for the delivery of child care and development services.	Chapter 496 Signed by Governor: October 2, 2013
School Age Children		
AB 547 (Salas)	Adds career exploration to list of possible activities that may satisfy the academic assistance element of the 21st Century Community High School After School and Enrichment for Teens program. Defines career exploration as activities that help pupils develop the knowledge/skills relevant to their career interests and reinforce academic content.	Chapter 703 Signed by Governor: October 10, 2013
AB 626 (Skinner & Lowenthal)	Requires After School Education and Safety (ASES) program meals as well as snacks served to students conform to federal nutrition standards. Would allow food service expenses to be charged directly to the cafeteria account funds. Would specify food and beverages that may be sold to pupils before and after school. Amends provisions relating to food and beverages sold as part of fundraising event.	Chapter 706 Signed by Governor: October 10, 2013

Miscellaneous		
AB 10 (Alejo)	Increases the minimum wage to \$9 per hour as of July 1, 2014 and to \$10 per hour as of January 1, 2016.	Chapter 351 Signed by Governor: September 25, 2013
AB 241 (Ammiano)	Enacts the Domestic Worker Bill to, until January 1, 2017, regulate the hours of work of certain domestic workers and provide an overtime compensation rate for those employees. Defines domestic work as services related to the care of persons in private households or maintenance of private households or their premises. Excludes from "Domestic Work Employee" persons exempt from licensing requirements if child care is subsidized per the Child Care and Development Act.	Chapter 374 Signed by Governor: September 26, 2013
AB 260 (Gordon)	Requires the City and County of San Francisco to terminate its individualized county child care subsidy plan on July 1, 2016 and phase it out by July 1, 2018. Requires the County of San Mateo to end its individualized child care subsidy plan as a pilot on July 1, 2014, allowing it to continue to July 1, 2018.	Chapter 821 Signed by Governor: September 30, 2012
SB 252 (Liu)	Authorizes a pregnant woman to satisfy welfare to work provisions of CalWORKs by participating in a voluntary maternal, infant and early childhood home visitation program or another home visiting program for low-income Californians approved by the U.S. DHHS, subject to receipt of a federal waiver. Further clarifies exemption from welfare to work activities due to pregnancy. Would state that an applicant or recipient of CalWORKs is entitled to breastfeed her baby in any public area where they are authorized to be present inclusive of a county welfare or any other county office.	Chapter 560 Signed by Governor: October 4, 2013
SB 528 (Yee)	Provisions relating to foster youth 1) authorizes a dependent minor's social worker, if the child is 12 years or older, to inform the minor of their rights to consent to and receive certain health services, including information on reproductive health care, and 2) allow child welfare agencies to provide minor and non-minor dependent parents with access to social workers or resource specialists trained in their needs and the available resources and that case plans are developed and updated through a team decision making process. In addition, describes legislative intent to ensure that complete and accurate data on parenting minors and non-minor dependents is collected and that DSS is to insure the information is available to the public on a quarterly basis by county.	Chapter 328 Signed by Governor: September 3, 2013

Resolutions		
ACR 45 (Weber)	Urges the State Legislature and Governor to restore budget funding to early care and education programs and to support efforts to fund and implement a Quality Rating and Improvement System and other programs that support early care and education. In addition, urges the legislature to commit to improving public understanding of the role that early care and education plays in securing an educated and stable workforce.	Resolution Chapter 75 Adopted by Assembly: May 20, 2013 Adopted by Senate: July 8, 2013 Chaptered: August 15, 2013
AJR 16 (Bonilla)	Urges Congress to enact President Obama's budget proposal to increase funding for preschool and early learning. In addition, urges the SPI to prepare a plan for making California competitive for future increases in federal funding to preschool and early learning programs.	Resolution Chapter 153 Adopted by Assembly: May 1, 2013 Adopted by Senate: August 15, 2013 Chaptered: September 27, 2013

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

This page intentionally blank



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHILD CARE PLANNING COMMITTEE AND
POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Winners and Losers
A Report on the California State Budget and Legislation - Second Session of 2013-14
Child Care and Development**

California State Budget 2014-15

Governor Jerry Brown signed the Budget Act of 2014 and related trailer bills containing implementation language on June 20, 2014, followed by his approval of budget “clean-up” bills on September 27, 2014. The \$156.3 billion budget conveys a multi-year plan for reducing budgetary debt, building and strengthening the teacher pension system, and saving for a rainy day. At the same time, the budget moderately increases investments in education and health and human services among other state-funded services.

Child Care and Development Budget Items¹

The Budget Act of 2014 deviates from previous years of significant cuts followed by very modest efforts to mitigate harm caused by the anticipated federal sequestration by taking important strides towards restoring child care and development services. The budget allocates funds in three key areas: increasing the number of subsidized spaces available to children of low-income families, raising reimbursement rates for subsidized care, and enhancing the quality of programs that serve our state’s children and families. In addition, the budget specifies the requirements for the teaching staff of transitional kindergarten, expresses legislative intent for a more robust licensing system to ensure the health and safety of children enrolled in centers and family child care homes, and reinstates Early Start for infants and toddlers at risk for developmental delays. In summary, the budget package for child care and development:

- Increases the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) budget by \$30 million to serve 11,500 more three and four year old children in part- and full-day state preschool; 4,000 of the additional spaces are for part-day state preschool beginning June 15, 2015.
- Adds \$57 million to non-Proposition 98 programs, including General Child Care to serve an additional 1,000 infants and toddlers and school age children and the Alternative Payment Program to provide child care and development vouchers to an additional 500 children from birth to 12 years old of low-income families. Of the allocation for General Child Care, \$2 million is available to provide 4,000 spaces for wrap-around care for children participating in part-day state preschool beginning June 15, 2015.
- Raises the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) for state contracted child care and development programs by five percent, effective July 1, 2014.

¹ For further detail on the budget package for child care and development services, see the Budget Analysis, *Governor Signs Budget Act of 2014 – Child Care and Development Services* (July 2, 2014) prepared on behalf of the Los Angeles County Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development available for download from http://cao.lacounty.gov/ccp/pdf/PRCC/Analysis_GovProposedBudget_2014-15_ECE_2July14.pdf.



California State Budget 2014-15

- Updates the Regional Market Rate (RMR) for voucher-based providers, effective January 1, 2015; reimbursement for child care services provided through the voucher-based programs will be based on the 85th percentile of rates charged by providers offering the same type of care in that region based on the 2009 RMR survey data, reduced by 10.11 percent.
- Allocates \$50 million Proposition 98 General Fund to local consortia for support of the local early learning quality rating and improvement systems (QRIS) that increase the number of low-income children in high quality preschool programs.
- Makes one-time funds in the amount of \$25 million available for professional development and stipends for teacher education for transitional kindergarten and state preschool teachers. Transitional kindergarten teachers are to receive priority for the education stipends.
- Repeals family fees for part-day state preschool by backfilling with \$15 million Proposition 98 General Fund.
- Authorizes the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop a process requiring every contracting agency to re-compete for continued funding no less than every five years.
- Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) to review and update, if appropriate, the requirements for the issuance and renewal for permits required of child care and development staff, including program supervisors, by July 1, 2016.
- Allows a CSPP contracting agency to retain in a reserve fund an additional 10 percent of the sum of the maximum reimbursable amounts of all of its preschool contracts for purposes of professional development of its instructional staff.
- Expresses legislative intent that transitional kindergarten (TK) curriculum be aligned to the California Preschool Learning Foundations developed by the CDE.
- Specifies education and credential requirements of teachers assigned to a TK classroom, including units in early childhood education, child development, and/or professional experience in a classroom setting with preschool age children.
- Expresses legislative intent to comprehensively increase the penalties for facilities licensed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) in subsequent legislation, with particular emphasis on penalties for violations that result in serious injury or death.

Budget Bills

AB 1476 (Committee on Budget)	Budget Act of 2014 <i>(Technical amendments to approved budget items, including adjustment to the RMR deficit factor)</i>	Chapter 663 Approved by Governor: September 27, 2014
SB 852 (Leno)	Budget Act of 2014	Chapter 25 Approved by Governor: June 20, 2014
SB 855 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Human Services – Trailer Bill Language	Chapter 29 Approved by Governor: June 20, 2014
SB 856 (Committee on Budget)	Developmental Services – Trailer Bill Language	Chapter 30

California State Budget 2014-15		
and Fiscal Review)		Approved by Governor: June 20, 2014
SB 858 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Education Finance: Education Omnibus Trailer Bill	Chapter 32 Approved by Governor: June 20, 2014
SB 876 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Education Finance <i>(Budget clean-up – Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund, regional market rate ceilings, TK teacher credentials, and more)</i>	Chapter 687 Approved by Governor: September 27, 2014

California State Legislature – Second Session of 2013-14 ²		
Introduction		
Legislators considered 32 bills (two of which were carryovers from the First Session) of interest to the child care and development community during the Second Session of the State Legislative Session for 2013-14. Twelve bills made it to the Governor's desk for his consideration, of which 11 were approved and one was vetoed. This section contains a brief summary of the bills that passed the legislature for the Governor's consideration and action. Approved bills take effect on January 1, 2014 unless otherwise noted.		
Health and Safety		
AB 1819 (Hall)	Amends existing law that currently prohibits smoking in a private residence licensed as a family child care home during the hours of operation. Would prohibit smoking of tobacco on the premises of a licensed family child care home regardless of hours of operation.	Chapter 459 Approved by Governor: September 19, 2014
AB 2228 (Cooley)	Revises existing provisions in Health and Safety code to require licensing of crisis nurseries by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), limiting capacity to 14 children and bases maximum licensed capacity on 35 square feet of indoor and 75 square feet outdoor activity space per child. In addition, establishes staff to child ratios and minimum requirements relating to child development coursework and permits, experience working in early childhood programs and requires caregivers complete CPR and pediatric first aid. Stipulates maximum number of days children cared for in a crisis nursery.	Chapter 735 Approved by Governor: September 28, 2014
AB 2236 (Maienschein & Stone)	Beginning 7/1/15, increases civil penalties imposed on licensed facilities for a violation that results in death or serious injury to a resident or child under the care of the facility. CDSS to adopt regulations for appeal procedures on deficiencies. Sets civil penalties to be assessed per day per violation. Civil penalties range from \$1,000-\$10,000 depending on type and size of child care program (family child care home or center) and whether child suffered serious injury or abuse or died.	Chapter 813 Approved by Governor: September 29, 2014

² To obtain additional information about any legislation, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.htm.

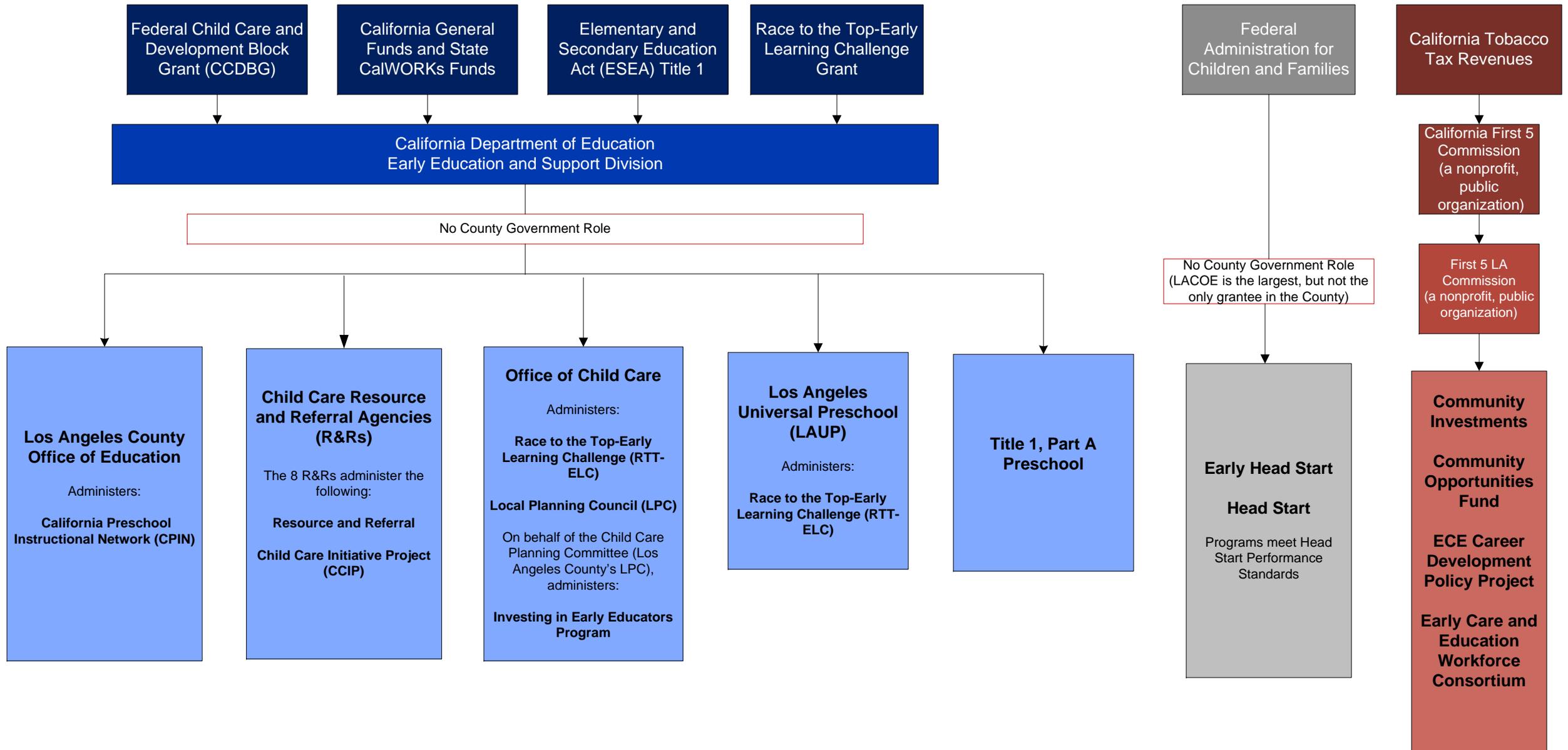
AB 2386 (Mullin)	Requires community care facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly, residential care facilities for persons with chronic, life-threatening illness, and child development centers and family child care homes (small and large) to have one or more carbon monoxide detectors and would require CDSS to account for detectors during inspections.	Chapter 503 Approved by Governor: September 20, 2014
AB 2621 (Garcia & Olsen)	Requires, except as prohibited by law, CDSS to post certain information pertaining to child care centers (family child care homes exempt) to its Internet website, including information on number of site visits, number of citations, substantiated and inconclusive complaint inspections, and noncompliant inspections during the preceding five year period. Posted information to be updated monthly.	Chapter 474 Approved by Governor: September 19, 2014
AB 2632 (Maienschein)	Prohibits the CDSS from issuing a criminal record clearance for a person applying for employment in a licensed facility with a record of an arrest for a non-exemptible crime. CDSS to complete an investigation of the incident to establish conduct by person that may pose a risk to the health and safety of any person who is or may become a client. Requires person not exempt from fingerprinting to sign a declaration under penalty of perjury regarding any prior criminal convictions.	Chapter 824 Approved by Governor: September 29, 2014
School Age Children		
AB 1944 (Garcia)	Deletes provision of Education Code requiring 11 and 12 year old children eligible for subsidized child care and development services use before and after school programs, unless parent certifies in writing that program does not meet family needs. In addition, deletes provision requiring annual reports on the savings generated from the preferred placement of children in before and after school program.	Chapter 460 Approved by Governor: September 19, 2014
SB 949 (Jackson)	Establishes the Distinguished After School Health (DASH) Recognition Program to be administered by the CDE. CDE to develop process for an after school program to be recognized as meeting the healthy eating and physical activity requirements specified in the bill and to include all resources and links that an after school program may use to meet the requirements. The CDE to post on its website afterschool programs that meet requirements. Certificate would be valid for one year and require posting list of certificate holders on Internet website.	Chapter 369 Approved by Governor: September 16, 2014

SB 1221 (Hancock)	Amends several sections of the Education Code relating to the 21 st Century High School After School Safety and Enrichment for Teens (ASSETS) and the After School Education and Safety (ASES) Program. Gives priority for grants to programs that provide year round learning opportunities and defines expanded learning as before and after school, summer and intersession programs that complement school day and school year learning. Contains data components and programs required to demonstrate field-recognized and research-based quality improvement assessments tools and processes are in place. Makes additional funding available for transportation if program operated as school site is in area with population density of less than 11 persons per square mile.	Chapter 370 Approved by Governor: September 16, 2014
Miscellaneous		
SB 1023 (Liu)	Allows the Office of the Chancellor of the Community Colleges to enter into agreements with up to 10 community college districts to provide funds for services in support of postsecondary education for foster youth and expand the number of students participating in the Community College Extended Opportunity Programs and Services. Support services may include child care as well as transportation allowances, money for books and supplies, counseling and other services and referrals to mental health services and housing assistance.	Chapter 771 Approved by Governor: September 29, 2014
Kindergarten		
AB 1444 (Weber)	Would require, beginning with the 2016-17 school year, a child to have completed one year of kindergarten before being admitted to the 1 st grade.	Vetoed 9/28/14 Message, in part: "I would prefer to let parents determine what is best for their children, rather than mandate an entirely new grade level."
AB 1719 (Weber and Buchanan)	Would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to provide the Legislature no later than July 1, 2017, with an evaluation of kindergarten implementation in the state, including part- and full-day and best practices. Commencing with the 2015–16 school year, local education agencies to provide the CDE with annual reports with information on the type of kindergarten program offered, including part-day, full-day, or both.	Chapter 723 Approved by Governor: September 28, 2014

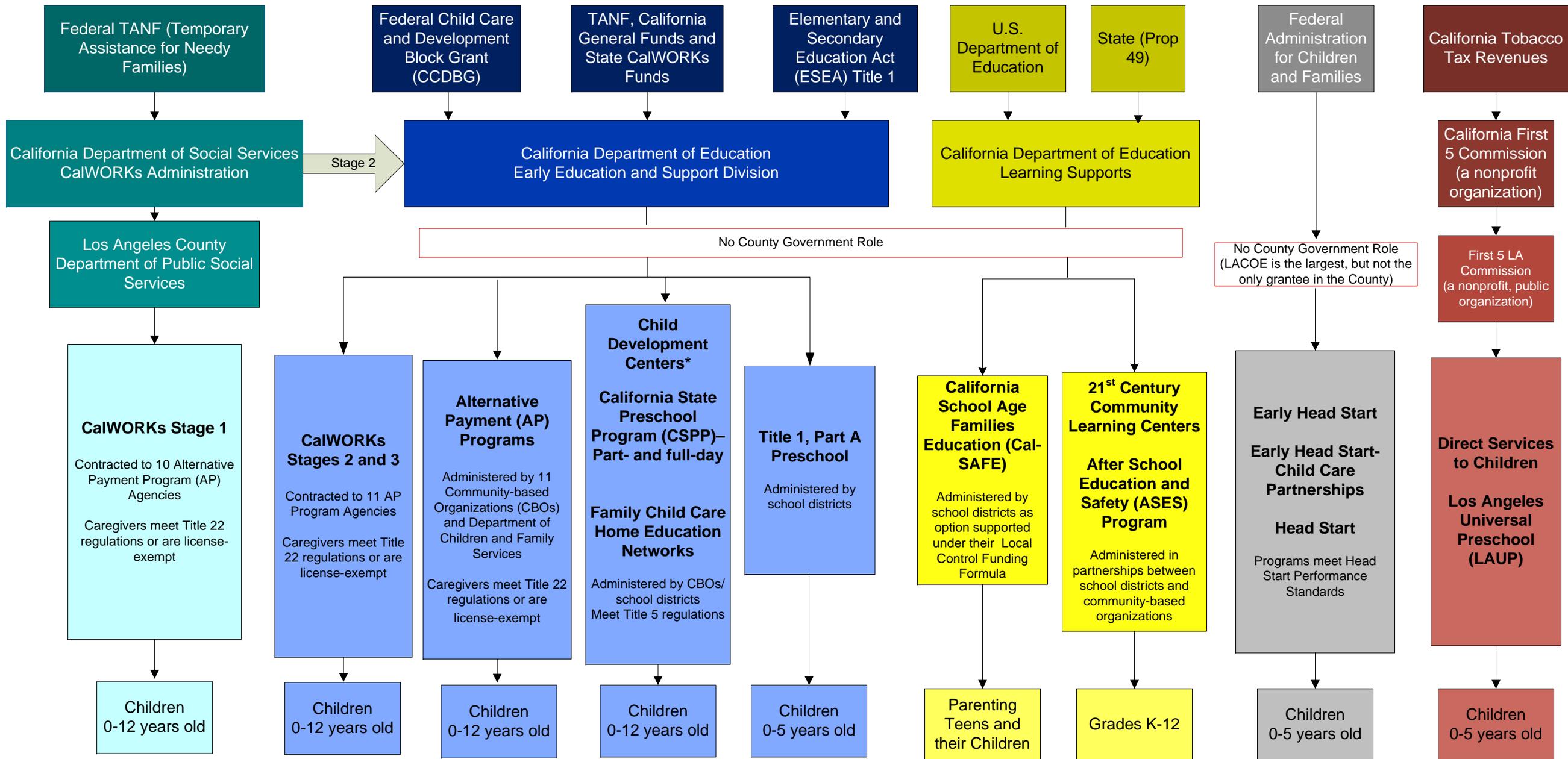
Questions or comments relating to this document may be referred to Michele Sartell, Los Angeles County Office of Child Care within the Service Integration Branch of the Chief Executive Office, by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

This page intentionally blank

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



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



*Serves infants and toddlers (birth – 3 year olds) and school age children (five - 12 year olds). In addition, provides wraparound for preschool age children based on family need for full-day services. Most organizations holding a contract for Child Care and Development Centers also hold a contract for CSPP in order to serve a combination of age groups such as infants, toddlers and preschoolers or infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school age children.

Federal Child Care Initiatives and Potential Impact on States

12/2014



The Child Care and Development Block Grant Program

About the Program: The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the primary federal grant program that provides child care assistance for families and funds child care quality initiatives. CCDBG is administered to states in formula block grants. States use the grants to subsidize child care for low-income working families. Most of this assistance is administered through vouchers or certificates, which can be used by parents for the provider or program of their choice. In addition, the law requires no less than 4 percent of CCDBG funding in each state to be used for activities to improve the overall quality of child care for all children within a community. CCDBG also funds Child Care Resource and Referral services and quality projects for infants and toddlers

Legislative History: The current system of child care assistance, which is supported by Federal, State, and local funds, is largely a result of Federal legislative activity over the last 25 years. In 1988, the Family Support Act, legislation reforming the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, for the first time provided a child care entitlement for families on welfare. Originated by the Senate Committee on Finance, the Family Support Act created a child care entitlement for AFDC parents who were working, enrolled in job training or in an educational program, and for parents needing transitional child care assistance for 12 months after leaving welfare (Transitional Child Care or TCC).

In 1990, two more child care programs were created: the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program under the jurisdiction of the Senate Labor Committee (now renamed the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions), and the Title IV-A At Risk Child Care program under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Finance. Both of these programs were designed to help low-income working families and CCDBG was designed to improve the quality of child care as well. Unlike the Family Support Act child care programs, these two new programs were block grants to the States (not individual entitlements) and were not designed to assist welfare families.

In 1996, the four Federal child care programs (the AFDC child care entitlement, the Transitional Child Care entitlement, the IVA At Risk child care program, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant) were consolidated under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). The Act eliminated the entitlement to child care assistance for parents receiving welfare and for those transitioning from welfare to work. The three Finance Committee programs were consolidated into one funding stream, henceforth referred to as mandatory funding. Funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) remained under the jurisdiction of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee and was retained as a discretionary program.

Moving Federal Pieces

Recently, President Barack Obama signed S.1086, the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 into law. The legislation most recently passed the United States Senate by a vote of 88-1 on Monday, November 17, 2014 following a multi-year process taking the bill through both the Senate and the House of Representatives. In June 2013, Senators Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), Richard Burr (R-NC), Lamar Alexander (R-TN), and Tom Harkin (D-IA) introduced S.1086, then titled the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2013, a bill that would reauthorize the Child Care and Development Block Grant program for the first time in almost two decades, while including some baseline safety and quality measures.

S.1086 includes measures to:

- Promote quality child care by increasing state-level investments in activities to improve the quality of care, enhancing states' ability to train providers and develop safer and more effective child care services.
- Strengthen health and safety requirements in child care programs and providers.

- Improve access to child care by expanding eligibility for participating families and helping families connect with quality programs that meet their needs.

Later in 2013, in September, S.1086 passed out of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions committee by an unanimous consent voice vote, sending the bill to the full Senate for consideration. In March of 2014, after days of debate and considering amendments (18 in total adopted), the Senate passed S.1086 by a vote of 96-2, sending the bill forward to the House of Representatives for consideration. After months of investigation, discussion, and negotiation, leaders on the House Education and the Workforce Committee and the Senate HELP Committee announced an agreement on an amended version of S.1086, which would pass the House of Representatives the following Monday, sending the bill back to the Senate for final consideration.



Timeline of S.1086:

June 3, 2013: Senator Mikulski (D-MD), Senator Burr (R-NC), Senator Harkin (D-IA), and Senator Alexander (R- TN) introduce S.1086, a bill to reauthorize the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

September 18, 2013: The Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee passes S.1086 out of committee by unanimous consent via voice vote.

March 12, 2014: The Senate begins debate on S.1086.

March 13, 2014: After adopting multiple amendments, Senate passes S.1086 by a vote of 96-2.

September 12, 2014: Representatives John Kline (R-MN), George Miller (D-CA), Todd Rokita (R-IN), and David Loebsack (D-IA), and Senators Tom Harkin (D-IA), Lamar Alexander (R-TN), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), and Richard Burr (R-NC) announce bi-partisan, bicameral agreement to reauthorize CCDBG.

September 15, 2014: House of Representatives pass amended version of S.1086 by a voice vote

November 13, 2014: Amended S.1086 cloture vote passes in Senate by vote of 96-1

November 17, 2014: S.1086 passes Senate by vote of 88-1

November 19, 2014: President Obama signs bill into law (*Date of enactment*)

Major Changes for State Child Care Licensing

With the reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Block Grant program (S.1086), the current program is in line for significant changes in order to comply with the new law as signed by President Obama in December 2014. The key changes that the new law will make to the Child Care and Development Block Grant program include:

Safeguarding the health and safety of children:

- States must provide pre-service health & safety training to all CCDBG providers.
- States must develop health & safety standards related to things such as first aid & CPR, prevention of sudden infant death syndrome, and child abuse prevention.
- States must perform at least one annual inspection and at least one pre-licensure inspection of CCDBG providers.
- Individuals who provide care for children with the support of CCDBG funding must undergo a comprehensive background check.

Improving program quality while simultaneously ensuring that federal funds support low-income and at-risk children and families:

- Allows state funding of resource and referral systems to help families connect with quality child care.
- Allows states to conduct a cost-estimation model or market price study in place of a market rate survey on which to base provider payment rates to allow states to show a connection of the rates to the cost of care.

Providing protections for children and families who receive assistance:

- Families who initially qualify for a subsidy get care for at least a year, regardless of changes in income or work, training, or education status.
- Prioritizes services for families with the lowest incomes
- Would authorize a consumer education toll-free hotline and website for parents and providers.

Strengthening coordination and alignment to contribute to a more comprehensive early childhood education and care system:

- Requires States to coordinate with existing early education and care programs.

Impact on States and the Child Care Resource and Referral System

With most of the measures requiring implementation and compliance within a timeframe from a year from the date of enactment to the end of the second full fiscal year after enactment states and specifically child care resource and referral agencies will likely start to see the impact of the federal initiatives start to change the landscape of the child care system in their states almost immediately.

The areas that the child care resource and referral system will likely see the most immediate and drastic impacts include, but are not limited to:

- Quality Rating and Improvement Systems
- Professional Development/Training Requirements
- Consumer Education, emphasizing provider-specific and quickly-accessible information for subsidy eligible families
- Data collection/reporting and sharing
- Coordination with other early childhood programs
- Continuity of care
- Technical Assistance
- Transition from Market Rate Survey to Cost-Estimation Models or Alternative Methodology

Resources:

Child Care Aware® of America's CCDBG Reauthorization Resource Page:

<http://usa.childcareaware.org/public-policy/core-issues/ccdbg-reauthorization>

The Office of Child Care's Fundamentals of CCDF Administration Website:

<https://ccdf-fundamentals.icfwebservices.com/>

Full Text of S.1086, As Amended and Passed by the House of Representatives:

http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140915/s1086sub_301_xml.pdf

Contact Information:

Nick Vucic

Director of Government Affairs

Nick.Vucic@usa.childcareaware.org

Child Care Aware® of America

This page intentionally blank

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

An Office of the Administration for Children & Families

Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships

Listen

As part of President Obama's **Early Learning Initiative** (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ecd/early-learning/early-learning-initiative>), ACF has set aside \$500 million for new Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnerships. These grants will allow new or existing Early Head Start programs to partner with local child care centers and family child care providers serving infants and toddlers from low-income families.

*In December 2014, HHS announced the **first wave of preliminarily selected grantees** (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ecd/early-learning/ehs-cc-partnerships/grant-awardees>).*

ACF will support states and communities as they expand high quality early learning opportunities to infants and toddlers through EHS-CC Partnerships. The partnerships will support working families by providing a full-day, full-year program so that low-income children have the healthy and enriching early experiences they need to realize their full potential.

Early Head Start programs also provide comprehensive services that benefit children, families, and teachers, including:

- Health, developmental and behavioral screenings
- Higher health, safety and nutrition standards
- Increased professional development opportunities for teachers
- Increased parent engagement opportunities

EHS-CC Partnership Resources

- Check out **Frequently Asked Questions** (<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/grants/ehs-cc/faqs.html>) related to EHS-CC Partnerships, including questions about the initiative, the grant application process, and program implementation (updated July 21, 2014)
- Read the Technical Assistance guide, **101: Early Head Start and Child Care Partnerships** (https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/ehs_ccp_101_final_hhsacf_logo_2014.pdf)
- View a **PowerPoint overview** (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/ehs_cc_partnership_grant_powerpoint.pdf) of the EHS-CC Initiative
- View the EHS-CC Partnerships **Briefing for Tribal Partners** (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/tribal_ehs_cc_partnership_grant.pptx)
- Explore additional **webinars, tools, and resources** (<http://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/early-head-start-child-care-partnerships>) related to the EHS-CC Partnerships.

Additional Resources

- Learn more about the President's **Early Learning Initiative** (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ecd/early-learning/early-learning-initiative>)
- Explore **resources to develop successful partnerships** (<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/ehsnrc>) between Early Head Start grantees and family child care

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

An Office of the Administration for Children & Families

Preliminary Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Early Head Start Expansion Awards

Listen

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is in negotiation with the agencies below for the award of **Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership and Early Head Start Expansion grants** (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ecd/early-learning/ehs-cc-partnerships>). These awards and amounts are not final, and may be subject to change. HHS will continue to negotiate with these and other applicant agencies to award all grants on a rolling basis beginning January 1, 2015. The full allocation of \$500 million will be awarded by the end of March 2015.

CITY	PRELIMINARY AWARDEE	PROJECTED ANNUAL FUNDING
ALABAMA		
Montgomery	Alabama Department of Human Resources	\$ 8,300,000
ALASKA		
Anchorage	Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc.	\$ 2,000,000
ARIZONA		
Phoenix	City of Phoenix	\$ 3,300,000
Phoenix	Southwest Human Development	\$ 1,800,000
Phoenix	Maricopa County Human Services Department	\$ 2,500,000
Sacaton	Gila River Indian Community	\$ 800,000
ARKANSAS		
Hot Springs	Community Services Office, Inc.	\$ 2,700,000
Jonesboro	Arkansas Early Learning, Inc.	\$ 1,500,000
Pine Bluff	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	\$ 1,000,000
CALIFORNIA		
Alameda	Alameda Family Services	\$ 300,000
Arcadia	Pacific Clinics	\$ 1,800,000
Auburn	Placer Community Action Council, Inc.	\$ 1,400,000
Bakersfield	Community Action Partnership of Kern	\$ 700,000
Berkeley	Young Men's Christian Association of the Central Bay Area	\$ 1,800,000
Chatsworth	Child Care Resource Center, Inc.	\$ 2,800,000
Culver City	Westside Children's Center	\$ 700,000
Downey	Los Angeles County Office of Education	\$ 8,000,000
Hanford	Kings Community Action Organization, Inc.	\$ 1,300,000
Livermore	CAPE, Inc. Community Association for Preschool Education	\$ 1,200,000
Los Angeles	Crystal Stairs, Inc.	\$ 1,500,000
Los Angeles	Dignity Health dba California Hospital Medical Center	\$ 300,000
Los Angeles	Plaza Community Center, Inc.	\$ 3,100,000
Los Angeles	Vista Del Mar Child and Family Services	\$ 3,200,000
Los Angeles	Volunteers of America of Los Angeles	\$ 1,400,000
Martinez	Contra Costa County	\$ 1,100,000

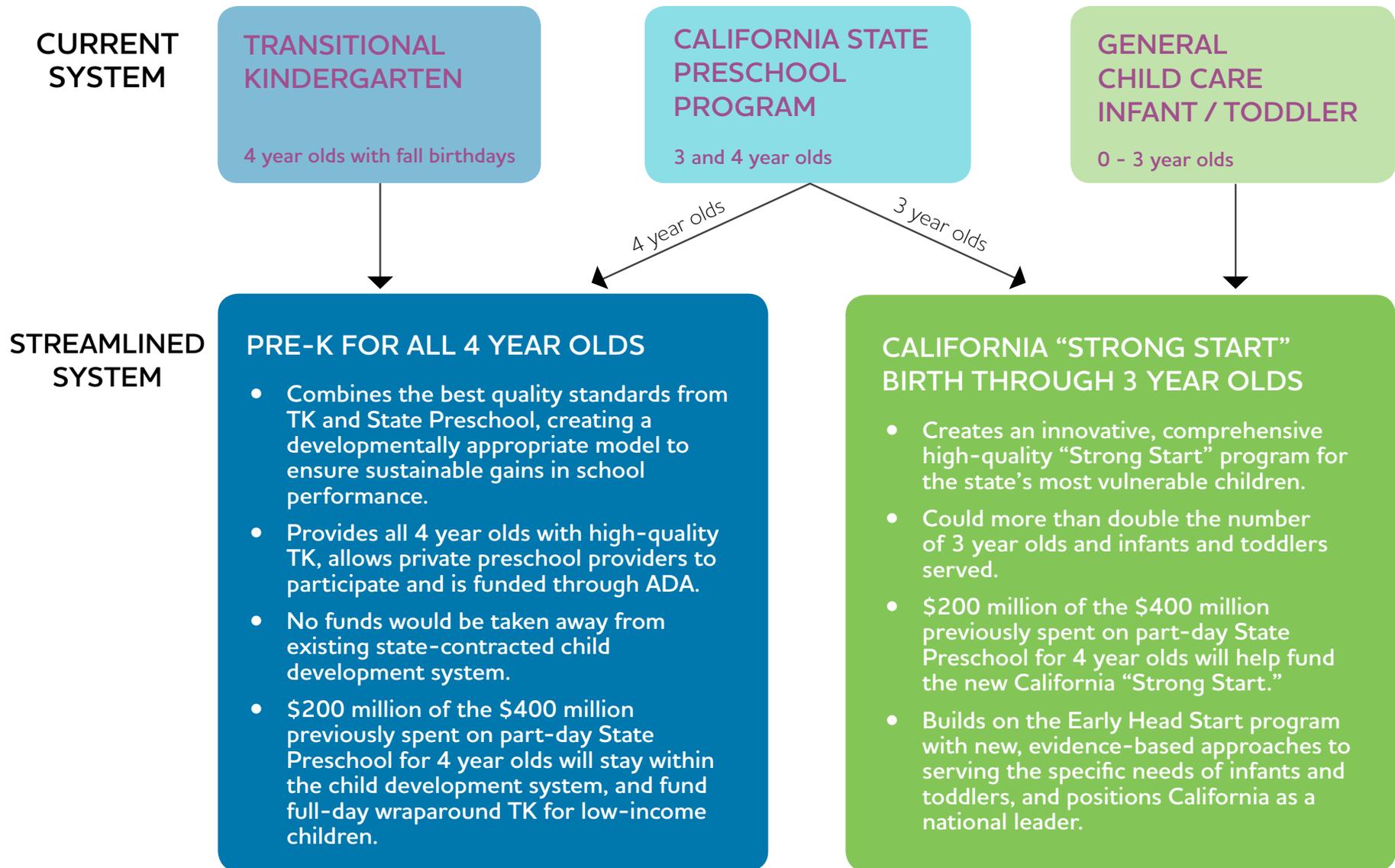
CITY	PRELIMINARY AWARDEE	PROJECTED ANNUAL FUNDING
Merced	Merced County Superintendent of Schools	\$ 1,800,000
Modesto	Stanislaus County Office of Education	\$ 1,400,000
Napa	Child Start, Inc.	\$ 1,300,000
Oxnard	Child Development Resources of Ventura County, Inc.	\$ 800,000
Pasadena	Foothill Family Service	\$ 1,700,000
Redding	Shasta County Head Start Child Development, Inc.	\$ 400,000
Riverside	Riverside County Office of Education	\$ 2,500,000
Sacramento	California Department of Education	\$ 4,400,000
Sacramento	Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA)	\$ 1,600,000
San Bernardino	Co. of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors Preschool Service	\$ 1,800,000
San Diego	Volunteers of America - Southwest California Inc.	\$ 1,500,000
San Jose	Community Child Care Council of Santa Clara County, Inc.	\$ 3,600,000
San Luis Obispo	Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc.	\$ 7,400,000
San Marcos	Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee	\$ 1,200,000
Santa Ana	Easter Seals Southern California, Inc.	\$ 2,100,000
COLORADO		
Cripple Creek	Cripple Creek Victor School District RE-1	\$ 900,000
Denver	Clayton Early Learning, Trustee, George W. Clayton Trust	\$ 1,200,000
Englewood	Early Learning Ventures	\$ 3,000,000
Greeley	Colorado Early Education Network	\$ 1,000,000
CONNECTICUT		
Derby	Training, Education and Manpower, Inc.	\$ 1,300,000
New Haven	LULAC Head Start Inc.	\$ 1,200,000
New Haven	United Way of Greater New Haven, Inc.	\$ 900,000
DELAWARE		
Dover	Delaware Department of Education	\$ 1,100,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Washington	Office of the State Superintendent of Education	\$ 900,000
FLORIDA		
Arlington	East Coast Migrant Head Start Project	\$ 2,700,000
Boynton Beach	Early Learning Coalition of Palm Beach County, Inc.	\$ 1,600,000
Clearwater	Eckerd Youth Alternatives Inc.	\$ 1,200,000
Coral Gables	Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County	\$ 9,500,000
Fort Myers	School District of Lee County	\$ 900,000
Immokalee	Redlands Christian Migrant Association	\$ 3,700,000
Miami	Miami-Dade County	\$ 3,100,000
Miami	United Way of Miami-Dade, Inc.	\$ 4,500,000
Orlando	Community Coordinated Care for Children, Inc.	\$ 3,900,000
Tampa	Lutheran Services Florida	\$ 1,500,000
GEORGIA		
Atlanta	Easter Seals North Georgia	\$ 900,000
Atlanta	Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning	\$ 3,500,000
Augusta	CSRA Economic Opportunity Authority, Inc.	\$ 900,000
Cartersville	Tallatoona Community Action Partnership, Inc.	\$ 1,500,000

CALIFORNIA'S EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION SYSTEM

Two major policy frameworks aim to improve California's early learning system so that it serves more children, in better programs, and all children are ready for success in school.

2014 is poised to become a momentous year for early learning. Bolstered by a powerful body of research, increasing public support and a stronger economy, leaders at the state and national levels are calling for greater investment in early learning.

We have a clear path forward for our youngest learners. Now is the time to ensure all of California's young children have the strong foundation they need to succeed in school and beyond. Here's how we can do that:



This page intentionally blank



PUBLIC POLICY PLATFORM
First Year of 2015-16 Legislative Session

Introduction

The Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee) and Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) promote policies designed to increase the availability of and access to affordable, high quality early care and education programs for all children and their families of Los Angeles County. This public policy platform presents current and emerging policy issues in early care and education that are consistent with the County of Los Angeles State Legislative Agenda for the First Year of the 2015-16 Legislative Session. The platform delineates each of the County's legislative agenda items in **bold** followed by examples of efforts that may be addressed by proposed legislation and/or the proposed state budget.

Platform Issues

1. Support efforts to enhance the quality of early care and education that set high standards for all services and program types and address the needs of all children, including those with disabilities and other special needs, and their families.

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Addressing the early care and education needs of children from birth through age 12, including infants and toddlers, preschool and school age children, and children with disabilities and other special needs up to age 22, and their families.
- Enhancing the quality of centers, family child care homes, and license-exempt care providers.
- Promoting a strengthening families approach to meet the needs of children at risk for abuse, neglect or sexual exploitation or under the supervision of the child welfare system and children of families under the supervision of Probation.
- Integrating early identification and intervention systems that recognize and respond early to young children who may be at risk for disabilities and other special needs.
- Developing policies that encourage collaboration between early care and education programs and locally-funded projects and public agencies that foster child and family well-being through the provision of coordinated services.
- Incorporating optimal health promotion policies and procedures as an integral component that contributes to the overall quality of early care and education services and programs.
- Engaging parents as their child's first teachers and partners in promoting their child's optimal growth and development.



2. Support efforts to develop and implement a statewide quality rating and improvement system and a system to adjust reimbursement rates based on demonstrated quality.

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Providing parents with clear, concise information on the quality of early care and education settings.
- Fostering the engagement of parents that promotes their child's optimal healthy growth and development and learning.
- Incorporating early learning standards that are research-based, culturally responsive to children from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, aligned with existing regulatory systems and local quality initiatives, recognize and respond to the individual needs of children in group settings, and attend to families' needs for comprehensive services.
- Building an infrastructure of technical assistance, financial supports and training, all of which are tied to defined quality standards, to help early care and education programs achieve and maintain high quality services.

3. Support efforts to develop and sustain a well-educated and highly skilled professional workforce prepared to serve the culturally and linguistically diverse child and family populations of Los Angeles County.

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Focusing on teachers and other members of the workforce gaining skills and demonstrating competencies in the following areas: how to provide instructional support to children, best practices in working with dual language learners, proficiency in recognition and response to children with disabilities and other special needs, health and nutrition best practices, engaging parents and guardians, and expertise on the spectrum of child development from birth through early adolescence. Workforce practice must be based on established early care and education research.
- Offering coursework and instruction responsive to a multi-lingual, multicultural workforce, including but not limited to providing content in students' home language and offering classes during non-traditional hours.
- Expanding early childhood educators' access to higher education through stipend programs, grant funds and loan forgiveness programs, higher compensation when they attain post-secondary degrees, and benefits (i.e. health insurance and retirement plans).
- Facilitating child development or early childhood education coursework coordination and articulation between the community colleges and California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) systems.
- Supporting efforts to enhance the quality of the license-exempt care workforce and facilitating connections between license-exempt care and the larger system of early care and education.

- Supporting alignment of teacher requirements under Title 22 with teacher requirements under Title 5.

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).

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Increasing to, at a minimum, annual inspections of centers and family child care homes.
- Advocating for, at a minimum, annual unannounced inspections of all licensed facilities.
- Providing that CCLD is sufficiently funded, staffed and held accountable to meet the standards, conduct timely reviews of licensing applications and responses to complaints, and provide technical assistance and resources to current and future licensees.
- Ensuring that costs of obtaining and renewing the license (or licenses for programs with multiple sites) is reasonable and not an extraordinary burden to the licensee's cost of doing business.

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

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Expanding access to high quality subsidized services for all eligible children, including infants and toddlers and children with disabilities and other special needs as well as preschool and school age children.
- Increasing levels of reimbursement in the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) and the Regional Market Rate (RMR) to compensate providers for the true cost of high quality services.
- Prioritizing funds targeted to infants and toddlers to meet the growing demand for high quality services.
- Increasing funds for expansion of high quality full-day, full-year services for all ages.
- Offering tax incentives to businesses to provide or subsidize employee's early care and education services.
- Ensuring that the income ceiling for eligibility for State subsidized care reflects the current State Median Income (SMI), adjusted by region if appropriate.
- Opposing proposals that would reduce subsidized rates based on geographic location.

6. Support the streamlining of California Department of Education administrative processes to expand access for low-income families, ensure continuity of care, and promote flexible use of early care and education funding to meet the needs of families.

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Allowing administrative efficiencies such as multi-year contracting, grant-based funding, and waivers on program rules and regulations to allow flexibility of services based on community and family needs.
- Establishing a 12-month annual eligibility redetermination to allow for more stable enrollments for early care and education programs and continuous services for children and their families.
- Ensuring agencies have the capacity to connect with and serve the most vulnerable and the most difficult-to-serve families.
- Maintaining affordable family fees that do not exceed eight percent of gross family income.
- Maintaining part-day State Preschool as a free, comprehensive early care and education program.
- Allowing for various systems that serve vulnerable and low-income children and families to streamline administrative functions and share information in order to facilitate the enrollment of children in subsidized early care and education programs and to participate in joint data collection efforts.

7. Support proposals designed to prevent, detect, investigate and, when appropriate, prosecute fraud in subsidized child care and development programs.

8. Support efforts to ensure that vulnerable children and their families have access to consistent, uninterrupted subsidized early care and education services.

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Making sure that California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) families have access to child care and education services, ensure that participating families are afforded the time and information needed to evaluate their child care and education options and make sound choices, and that allow parents to pursue or maintain employment.
- Promoting, facilitating and supporting consistent and continuous participation of children under the supervision of the child welfare system and Probation and their families in high quality programs that promote healthy child development and support effective parenting.

- Ensuring that all subsidized children – infants and toddlers, preschool age, and school age children – and their families have access to consistent and continuous high quality early care and education services that partner with parents to promote children’s healthy growth and development and prepare them for school and life, and meet the needs of families.
- Addressing the needs of pregnant and parenting teens to ensure their access to high quality early care and education services that support their academic goals, promote positive and effective parenting skills, and contribute to their child’s healthy growth and development.
- Facilitating access to high quality early care and education programs that are responsive to the unique needs of children and families experiencing homelessness.

This page intentionally blank

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

BILL ANALYSIS

AB 47 (McCarty) – State Preschool Program: Report: Would require the California Department (CDE) to report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance (DOF), by June 1, 2016, a plan for expanding the state preschool program to all eligible children of low-income families who do not have access to one year of state preschool or transitional kindergarten. The bill would require the report to contain an analysis of the need for new facilities for the state preschool program in order to provide access to eligible children.

Introduced and Amended Dates: Introduced: December 1, 2014

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

Status: Introduced

Sponsor: None reported

Support: None listed

Opposition: None listed

Summary:

This bill would add Section 8235.1 to Education Code pertaining California State Preschool Programs as follows:

- Would create the Preschool for All Act of 2015.
- Makes findings and declarations that
 - reference research on the achievement gap resulting in children entering kindergarten without a preschool experience in a high quality program;
 - mention longitudinal studies demonstrating the positive impact that children's participation in high quality preschool has on high school graduation rates and college enrollment while avoiding grade retention, special education placement and involvement with the criminal justice system; and
 - cite an independent research analysis of 20 preschool programs demonstrating a return of \$15,000 for every child that participated in a high quality preschool.
- Expresses legislative intent that all low-income children have access to either a state preschool program or a transitional kindergarten and that funds be allocated to expand the state preschool program to provide full-day, full year preschool for all eligible low-income children who otherwise would not be served in either state preschool or transitional kindergarten.

- Would require, by June 1, 2016, the CDE to report to the Legislature and the DOF a plan for expanding the state preschool program to all eligible low-income children who do not have access to one year of the preschool program or a transitional kindergarten program.
- The report is to include an analysis of the need for new facilities for the state preschool program in order to provide access to all eligible children.
- This section would become inoperative on June 1, 2020 and repealed as of January 1, 2021.

Analysis:

The California State Preschool Program (CSPP), funded by the California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD), offers part- and full-day services to three and four year old children from low-income families in their local communities. CSPP provides a core class curriculum that is developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for the children served. In addition, the program serves free meals and snacks, offers parent education, and encourages parent participation. Families are referred to health and social services as needed. Part-day CSPP operates three and a half hours per day generally from August/September through June while full-day CSPP (inclusive of wraparound) operates for a minimum of six hours per day for the full-year (September through August). Families must be working, seeking employment, enrolled in school or a vocational job training program, seeking permanent housing for family stability, or be incapacitated to qualify for the full-day. To be eligible for CSPP, families must have incomes that are at or below 70 percent of the State Median Income (SMI).

There are 120 organizations that hold CSPP contracts with the CDE/EESD, of which 93 administer a part-day only with a few offering a combination of part- and full-day at multiple sites to serve children of low-income families throughout Los Angeles County. Based on the annual subsidy survey conducted by the Los Angeles County Early Care and Education (ECE) Data Collaborative¹ in February/March of 2014, 37,112 children were participating in a CSPP classroom of which 19,286 children were receiving part-day preschool services while the remaining 17,726 were receiving full day preschool services. An additional 25,650 children were enrolled in a part- or full day Head Start² program. According to the *Los Angeles County Child Care and Development Needs Assessment 2011*³, nearly 50 percent of three and four year old children of income-eligible families lack access to a subsidized preschool program.

Transitional Kindergarten (TK), established under the Kindergarten Readiness Act of 2010, is the first year of a two-year kindergarten program that uses a modified kindergarten curriculum

¹ The Collaborative is comprised of the Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee through the Office of Child Care, the Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) and Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP).

² Head Start is a federally funded program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families that contracts directly with organizations throughout Los Angeles County to serve three and four year old children of income eligible families with incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Among the contractors is LACOE, which sub-contracts with a number of delegate agencies.

³ Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee. *The Los Angeles County Child Care and Development Needs Assessment 2011*. Office of Child Care, July 2011. The Child Care Planning Committee is required to complete and submit to the CDE/EESD a needs assessment every five years that compares the supply against the demand for child care and development services for children from birth to 12 years old.

that is age and developmentally appropriate. A child is eligible for TK if his or her fifth birthday falls between September 2 and December 2 (inclusive). Local Education Agencies (LEAs) must offer TK and kindergarten classes for all age-eligible children to attend. TK is typically offered as a part-day, part-year program coinciding with the K-12 academic year. To date, the Office of Child Care has not collected data on the availability or use of TK by families with age eligible children.

While the expansion of services to four-years is definitely needed, effective public policies consider the continuum of services for children from birth through five years of age in preparation for school success. Research has demonstrated the critical importance of the period from birth to three years, when a child's brain architecture is developing at an extremely rapid pace. A child's experiences during these first three years have a life-long impact the on brain, and provide the foundation for future learning, social-emotional competence and health.⁴ Currently there is critical gap in the availability of subsidized services for infants and toddlers of low-income families where 79 percent of eligible children cannot be served by the existing supply.

While gains were made to restore funding to improve access to subsidized child care and development services for infants and toddlers during the 2014 legislative session, the advances were insignificant in comparison to budget augmentations and provisions to expand and improve the quality of preschool programs for low-income families.

Recommended Position for Board Approval:

The introduction of AB 47 coincided with the date when newly elected Assembly Members and Senators were sworn into office, including the author of the bill – Assembly Member Kevin McCarty. It is anticipated that the bill may be amended, hopefully with time to allow stakeholders representing the child care and development field to weigh in and help shape its content. As of this date, neither the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee) or Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) has received an opportunity to consider the bill. Therefore, it is recommended that the bill be considered for County interest without a formal position.

Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

⁴ Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. *Key Concepts: Brain Architecture*. Retrieved on December 18, 2014 from http://developingchild.harvard.edu/key_concepts/brain_architecture/.

This page intentionally blank

Navigating the State Budget Process

Each year the Governor and Legislature work to craft the state's spending plan. While the January-to-June period gets the most attention, the process of crafting the budget is an ongoing enterprise, giving Californians ample opportunity to stay engaged and involved year-round.

The Governor

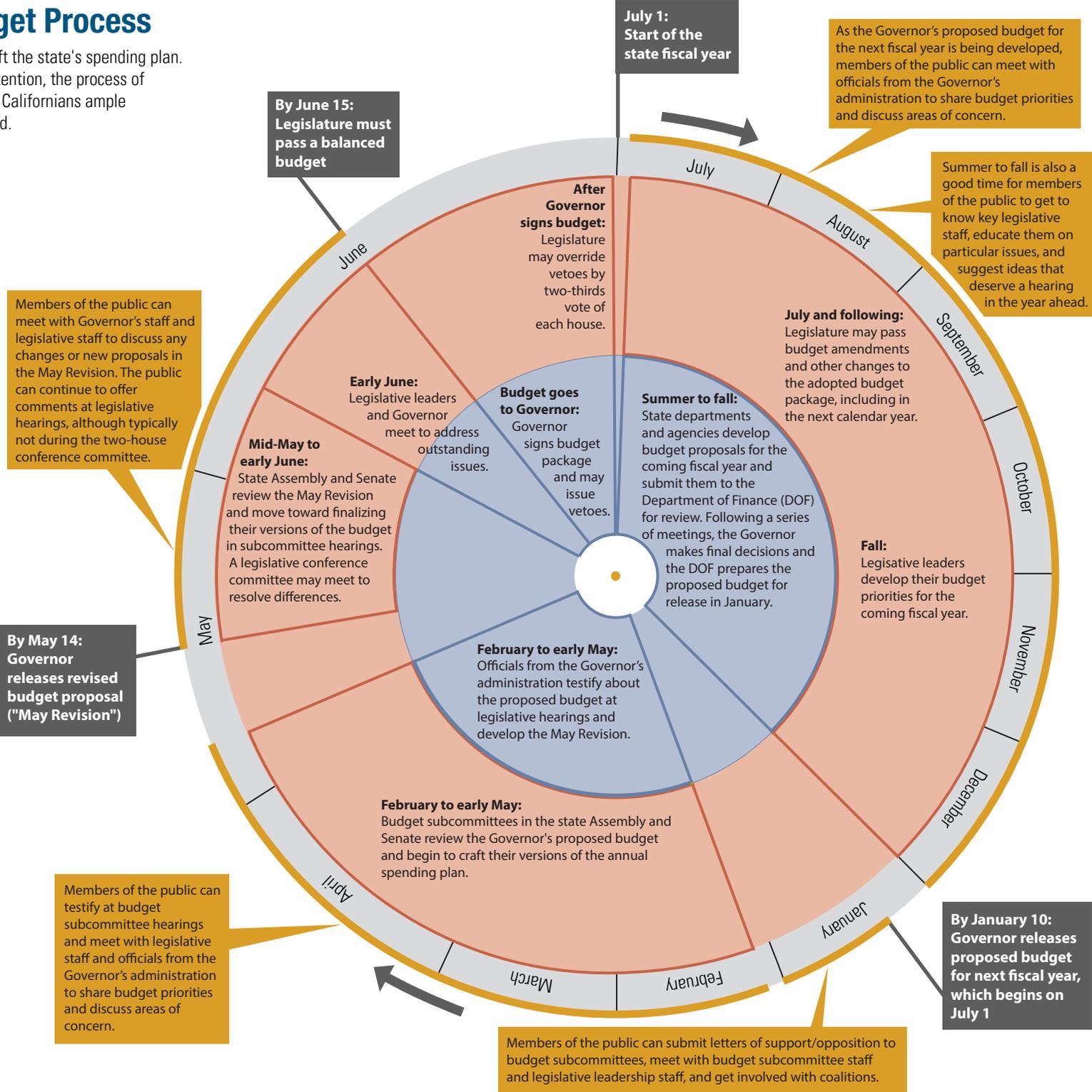
The Governor has the lead role in developing the state budget. Each year, the Governor proposes a spending plan, which is introduced as the budget bill in the Legislature. The Governor can sign or veto the budget bill passed by legislators as well as other bills in the budget package that make policy changes related to the budget. The Governor can also reduce or eliminate individual appropriations using the line-item veto.

The Legislature

The Legislature – made up of the Assembly and Senate – reviews the Governor's proposed budget and crafts its own version of the spending plan. The Legislature can maintain, modify, or reject the Governor's proposals, with review occurring through each house's budget committee and related subcommittees. The Legislature must pass the budget bill, but not other bills in the budget package, by June 15. The Legislature can override a Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote of each house.

The Public

The public has various opportunities for input during the budget process. Members of the public can meet with officials from the Governor's administration and with legislators and their staffs, testify before budget committees and subcommittees, and write letters of support and opposition. Through individual engagement or as part of coalitions, members of the public can express their budget priorities and areas of concern.



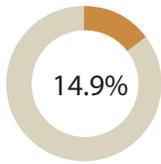
Requirements for Approving Key Legislative Actions in California

California's Constitution lays out rules for adopting a wide variety of legislative actions, from passing the budget, to increasing or reducing taxes, to overriding the Governor's veto. Certain actions need only a simple majority vote of both houses of the Legislature, while others require a two-thirds vote. Most actions require the Governor's signature, and some need voter approval. In an effort to shed light on basic policymaking processes in California, the following table summarizes the requirements for approving key legislative actions.

	Legislative Vote Requirement: Simple Majority or Two-Thirds?	Governor's Signature Required?	Voter Approval Required?		Legislative Vote Requirement: Simple Majority or Two-Thirds?	Governor's Signature Required?	Voter Approval Required?
BUDGETS AND SPENDING				CHANGES TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION			
Pass a budget bill				Amend or revise the state Constitution			
Pass a budget-related (i.e., trailer) bill per Proposition 25 of 2010 Must contain an appropriation Must be identified in the budget bill				Withdraw a proposed constitutional amendment or revision that the Legislature has placed on the ballot			
Approve a General Fund appropriation for public schools				Move, to a subsequent election, a proposed constitutional amendment or revision that the Legislature has placed on the ballot			
Pass any other bill that contains a General Fund appropriation				Call a constitutional convention			
REVENUES				CHANGES TO LAWS ENACTED BY VOTERS THROUGH THE INITIATIVE PROCESS ("INITIATIVE STATUTES")			
Impose or increase a state tax				Amend or repeal an initiative statute*			
Impose or increase a state fee				OTHER			
Reduce or eliminate a state tax or fee				Pass an urgency bill (takes effect immediately) Does not apply to budget bills or to budget-related bills that comply with Proposition 25 of 2010			
Change how property tax dollars — within a county — are allocated among any combination of cities, the county, and special districts				Override Governor's veto (bill or appropriation)			
BONDS				Make changes affecting travel and living expenses for members of the Legislature			
Pass a general obligation (GO) bond measure				* The California Constitution allows the Legislature to pass a majority-vote bill that amends or repeals an initiative statute. However, any such bill must be approved by the voters unless the initiative waives this requirement. In practice, initiative statutes often allow lawmakers to pass amendments, typically by a two-thirds vote, without voter approval if such changes would <i>further the purpose</i> of the initiative. Other types of changes, including repeal, typically remain subject to voter approval.			
Pass a lease-revenue bond measure				Source: CBP analysis of California Constitution; Legislative Analyst's Office; Senate Bill 202 (Hancock, Chapter 558 of 2011)			

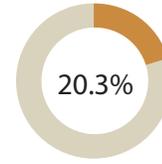
Poverty Is a Problem We Can Address

Too Many Californians Are Struggling



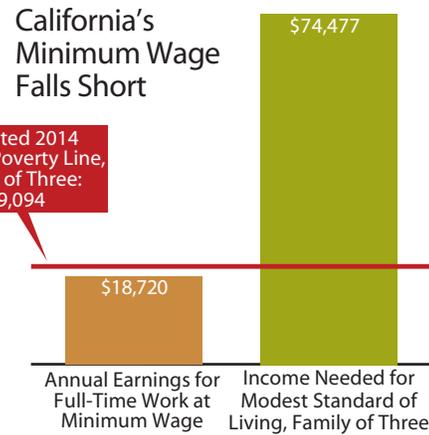
More Than
1 in 7
Californians

More than **5.6 million Californians**, including nearly **2 million children**, lived in poverty in 2013.



1 in 5
California Children

Most Families in Poverty Are Working



California Policymakers Can Boost Workers' Earnings

Raise California's Minimum Wage Further and Index It to Inflation

Create a State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

Reinvest in Core Public Supports, Such as Child Care

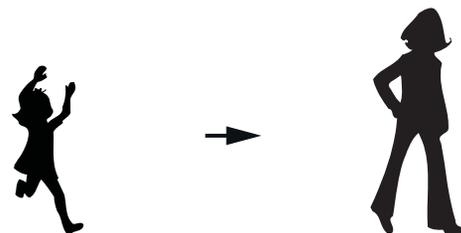
Doing So Helps Kids and All of Us

Children who are born into poverty are

5x

as likely to spend at least half of their early adulthood in poverty.

Boosting Families' Incomes Can Put Low-Income Children on a Better Path



For each **\$3,000 a year** in added income that children in low-income families received before age 6...

...their **annual earnings** between ages 25 and 37 **increased by 17%**.

This page intentionally blank

California Department of Education (<http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/ccdfstplnhear1618.asp>)
Page Generated: 12/29/2014 12:56:53 PM

Public Hearing for CCDF State Plan

Public Hearing

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) State Plan October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2018

Attention: All Parties Interested in California's Child Care and Development Services

On November 19, 2014, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) was reauthorized. The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is a component of the block grant. Every three years, the federal government requires states, territories, and tribes that receive funds through the federal CCDF to prepare and submit a plan detailing how these funds will be allocated and expended. The California Department of Education (CDE) has been designated in state law to be the lead agency that is responsible for administering the CCDF in California and, therefore, is required to submit the CCDF State Plan.

Given that there are a number of new changes included in the reauthorization law, the CDE will hold two public hearings to gather input for the 2016–18 CCDF State Plan. The first hearing will take place before the draft State Plan is written on January 9, 2015. The second hearing will take place on March 16, 2015 after the draft State Plan is released on February 1, 2015.

The final Plan must be submitted to the federal government on July 1, 2015. The complete final CCDF State Plan will be available as of October 2015.

Individuals who do not have access to the Internet should be able to obtain access at most local public library branches throughout California.

This announcement includes the following:

- Description of the public hearing process
- Guidelines for public testimony, whether verbal or written
- Hearing and testimony time frames, and instructions for submitting written testimony
- Four-page summary of the Plan with a two-page listing of the Quality Improvement Plan budget (which will be posted in February 2015)

Public Hearing Process

As part of the State Plan preparation process, federal law requires the lead agency to convene a public hearing to provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the provision of child care services and quality improvement activities under the Plan before it is submitted to the federal government. In accordance with these requirements, the public hearings will take place as follows:

Friday, January 9, 2015
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Monday, March 16, 2015
1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Both meetings will be held at the:

**California Department of Education
1430 N Street, Room 1101
Sacramento, CA 95814-5901**

If you need directions to the public hearing, please contact Mary Murray Autry, Consultant, Early Education and Support Division, at 916-322-9884 or via e-mail at mautry@cde.ca.gov.

Return to Top

Guidelines For Public Testimony Whether Verbal or Written

The focus of the public hearings is exclusively on the draft State Plan and testimony, whether verbal or written, and must only address its contents. To assist in preparing testimony, the following guidance clarifies what is to be included.

The public hearing is:

- An opportunity for individuals and organizations to provide comments on specific items contained in the proposed Plan. Please reference the section number, heading, and page number in each comment.
- An opportunity to indicate support, opposition, suggested changes, additions, or deletions pertaining to specific items. Please offer constructive solutions in your statement.

The public hearing is not:

- A forum to recommend law or regulation changes. These comments should be addressed through the legislative process.
- A forum to discuss any of the proposals currently under discussion in the legislative process or to advocate for any specific proposed legislative bills. These comments should be saved for legislative hearings.
- A forum to discuss how funds are allocated by the State Legislature for child care and development programs. Those concerns should be addressed in legislative budget hearings.
- A forum to describe general problems or concerns about California's child care and development services delivery system. Those concerns should be addressed to the California Department of Education.

All comments or testimony, whether in writing or presented orally at the public hearing, must be related to specific items in the proposed Plan. Commenters and testifiers must identify the section number, heading, and page number of the Plan upon which they are commenting. Testimony or comments that do not reference specific sections in the Plan may not be considered or reviewed.

Hearing and Testimony Timeframes

The public hearing on January 9, 2015 will begin promptly at 9:00 a.m. and the public hearing on March 16, 2015 will begin promptly at 1:00 p.m. Those persons wishing to testify will be asked to sign in upon arrival and will be called forward to testify in the order in which persons signed in. Each testifier will have four minutes to present. The public hearing on January 9, 2015 will continue until 12:00 p.m. unless all persons wishing to testify have had an opportunity to do so, in which case, the hearing may be closed before 12:00 p.m. The public hearing on March 16, 2015 will continue until 4:00 p.m. unless all persons wishing to testify have had an opportunity to do so, in which case, the hearing may be closed before 4:00 p.m.

Please bring **five** written copies of your testimony with you to the hearing.

How to Submit Written Testimony

In addition to testimony at the public hearings, written testimony will be accepted, and submitted by mail, fax, or e-mail. All written comments **must be received by 5:00 p.m. on June 1, 2015.**

By Mail: Written comments on the proposed State Plan should be addressed to:

State Plan Public Hearing Coordinator
Child Development Division
California Department of Education
1430 N Street, Suite 3410
Sacramento, CA 95814

By E-Mail: Please use the following e-mail address: statepln@cde.ca.gov

By Fax: Please use the following fax number for written comments: 916-323-6853

The purpose of the Federal Child Care and Development Fund is to increase the availability, affordability, and quality of early care and education services. Your comments and suggestions will help ensure that the CCDF State Plan being proposed will fulfill this purpose.

If you have any questions about the CCDF State Plan public hearings, please contact Mary Murray Autry, Consultant, Early Education and Support Division, by phone at 916-322-9884, by fax at 916-323-6853, or by e-mail at mautry@cde.ca.gov.

Questions: Mary Murray Autry | mautry@cde.ca.gov | 916-322-9884

Last Reviewed: Monday, December 29, 2014



Public Hearing

REVISED LOCAL PLANNING COUNCIL (LPC) FUNDING PRIORITIES CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES—2015

The Child Care Planning Committee (Los Angeles County's Local Planning Council) is charged with identifying local priorities for the distribution of new state child care and development and preschool funding made available through the California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division.

Wednesday, February 4, 2015

12:50—2:00 p.m.

**Center for Healthy Communities at The California Endowment
1000 North Alameda Street, Big Sur Room
Los Angeles, CA 90012**

Parking is available on site. The list of zip codes with priorities will be available on the Office of Child Care website at www.childcare.lacounty.gov by January 21, 2015. Oral comments will be accepted anytime during the hearing. Written comments are due by February 6, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. to msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov.

For questions, contact Michele Sartell by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

This page intentionally blank



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CHILD CARE PLANNING COMMITTEE AND
POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Tentative Meeting Schedule

The Joint Committee on Legislation meets regularly on the first Monday of the month, with certain exceptions, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. at the Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) Head Start-State Preschool Programs Conference Center located at 10100 Pioneer Boulevard, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670.

Monday, January 26, 2015

Monday, February 23, 2015

Monday, March 16, 2015

Tentatively rescheduled to the third Monday of the month due to Water Cooler Conference

Monday, April 27, 2015

Monday, May 18, 2015

Rescheduled to the third Monday of the month due to Memorial Day Holiday

Monday, June 22, 2015

The Joint Committee on Legislation's meeting schedule is consistent with the State Legislative Session and typically does not meet from July through December unless a public policy issue arises that may require the Committee's attention. As such, **tentative** meeting dates are as follows:

Monday, July 27, 2015

Monday, August 24, 2015

Monday, September 28, 2015

Monday, October 26, 2015

Monday, November 23, 2015

Monday, December 21, 2015

Questions? 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.



January 5, 2015