

AGENDA

Welcome and Introductions

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 10:00 | 1. Comments from the Chair | | Terry Ogawa |
| 10:10 | 2. Approval of Minutes – May 9, 2018 | Action Item | Terry Ogawa |

Strategic Priority Work

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--|---------------------|
| 10:15 | 3. Upcoming Annual Retreat | | Terry Ogawa |
| 10:30 | 4. Workgroup Reports | | |
| | a) Los Angeles County’s Prevention Plan – Improving Access to ECE Programs | | Jacquelyn McCroskey |
| 10:45 | 5. Priority Work Updates (brief to allow all updates) | | |
| | a) Board of Supervisor Designees | | |
| | b) Roundtable Members | | |

Public Policy

- | | | | |
|-------|---|--|-----------------|
| 11:00 | 6. State – Second Legislative Session 2017-18 Updates | | |
| | a) Status of AB 2292 (Aguiar-Curry): Reimbursement Rates and Expansion | | Michele Sartell |
| | b) Status of AB 60 (Santiago): CalWORKs Child Care Stages | | |
| | c) State Budget Proposal for 2018-19 and Increasing the Ask | | |
| | d) Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Childhood Education – Access Recommendations | | |

Wrap-up

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--|----------------------|
| 11:45 | 7. Announcements & Public Comments | | Meeting Participants |
| 11:55 | 8. Meeting in Review & Call to Adjourn | | Terry Ogawa |

Pending Priority Items:

- Status on Strategic Plan Development
- Measure H – Homeless Initiative – Child Care - Cristina Alvarado
- Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children
- Exploring Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation
- Workgroup collaboration with Child Care Planning Committee
- Board Motion – Pregnant and Incarcerated Women and Girls
- Continued discussion regarding Portrait of Los Angeles County

Next Meeting: Wednesday, July 11, 2018, 10:00 a.m. to Noon

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Meeting Minutes for May 9, 2018

Welcome and Introductions

1. Call to Order and Comments by the Chair

Chair Terry Ogawa opened the meeting of the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) at approximately 10:05 a.m. with self-introductions.

2. Approval of April 11, 2018 Minutes

Mr. Harvey Kawasaki recommended a correction to the minutes with respect to the transition of the Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education (OAECE) from the Chief Executive Office to the Department of Public Health. Mr. Kawasaki noted that a total of eight positions will move with the OAECE to the Department of Public Health (DPH); this was also communicated to all members and alternates via email immediately after the meeting.

Upon a motion by Ms. Fran Chasen and second by Mr. Boris Villacorta, the minutes for April 11, 2018 were approved. Dr. Richard Cohen, Dr. Dean Tagawa, and Dr. Dawn Kurtz abstained.

Strategic Priority Work

3. OAECE's Move to DPH

Chair Ogawa expressed the Roundtable's readiness to work with DPH on moving OAECE to this department; then, she opened the floor for representatives from DPH, Dr. Deborah Allen and Ms. Linda Aragon. The OAECE will be moving to the Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health (MCAH) division, which is led by Dr. Allen as the Deputy Director and Ms. Aragon as the Director.

Dr. Allen provided background about her career in the field of MCAH with the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts. She also expressed her excitement for applying her knowledge and experience, as well as DPH resources, to help children and families in Los Angeles County. Ms. Aragon noted the available opportunities to integrate OAECE's strategies and efforts with other programs such as the Nurse-Family Partnership Home Visitation Program and the Help Me Grow initiative.

a. Upcoming Annual Retreat

Chair Ogawa opened the discussion about the upcoming annual retreat by noting the opportunities around transitioning OAECE to DPH. Members exchanged ideas about the importance of having a consultant involved in the retreat efforts earlier on so that the retreat discussions are more fruitful. Mr. Kawasaki clarified that the consultant's involvement in the preparation work for the retreat is a part of the Statement of Work deliverables, and it can begin as soon as the solicitation process is concluded. Members agreed to postpone the retreat (normally held in July of each year) to have enough time to finalize the solicitation process and



bring the consultant onboard. Ideas were also exchanged to have the retreat sub-committee, with DPH's involvement, prepare and plan for the retreat while keeping efforts on track regarding the transition to DPH, hiring of a consultant for the strategic planning, and filling the Director position for OAECE.

4. Workgroup Reports

a. Subsidized Child Care System – CalWORKs Stage 1 Child Care (Stage 1 Workgroup)

Vice Chair Jackie Majors noted that the Stage 1 Workgroup will be combined with the Prevention Workgroup due to the common issues that both workgroups are trying to address; therefore the Stage 1 Workgroup will not continue as a standalone workgroup.

b. Los Angeles County's Prevention Plan – Improving Access to Early Care and Education Programs (Prevention Workgroup)

Dr. Jacquelyn McCroskey provided an overview of how the Prevention Workgroup was formed; she also added how excited the team is to have the Stage 1 Workgroup join them. The Prevention Workgroup continues to meet and establish the other necessary partnerships to move forward with its task. While they are looking for funding to pay for the Comprehensive Independent Financial Analysis (CFA), they are also forming a sub-committee to support the consultants who will be conducting the CFA. Vice Chair Majors praised the level of support and interest from the Board of Supervisors regarding this workgroup's efforts.

5. Priority Work Updates

a. Board of Supervisor Designees - Board Communication Document

There were no updates.

b. Roundtable Members

There were no updates.

Public Policy

6. Babies and Toddlers in Los Angeles County Report

Chair Ogawa commended the Advancement Project's (AP) report on Babies and Toddlers in Los Angeles, as she emphasized the importance of the Roundtable's role in figuring out why only a small fraction of the County's infants and toddlers who qualify for subsidized services actually receive the services. Chair Ogawa then opened the floor for a presentation on this report by Ms. Karla Pleitez Howell, Director of Educational Equity at the Advancement Project.

Ms. Howell's presentation highlighted the disparities in access to state subsidized high-quality early care and education programs for babies and toddlers from birth to three years old; of the County's 192,548 income-eligible infants and toddlers, only six percent are actually served by state subsidized programs.

Ms. Howell's presentation concluded with three recommendations as follows: advocate for increased state funding for babies and toddlers; build infrastructure supports for babies and

toddlers by starting with facilities development; and invest in building capacity to democratize child care data need and access.

The AP's full report on Babies and Toddlers in Los Angeles County can be found at: <http://advancementprojectca.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/AP-Infant-Toddler-Policy-Brief-Digital-Copy.pdf>

7. State Legislative Session 2017-18 Updates

a. Status of AB 2292 (Aguiar-Curry): Reimbursement Rates and Expansion

Mr. Dean Tagawa provided an update on AB 2292, which proposes raising the state reimbursement rates for infants and toddlers, improving access to inclusive early care and education programs in high need communities, and establishing a fund to recruit and train a new generation of family child care providers. The bill passed out of the Assembly's Committee on Education on April 25th and is now pending a hearing date in the Appropriations Committee. This bill is receiving tremendous support from advocates across the state and legislators; the bill was recently revised to add six assembly members and one senator to the list of co-authors. Based on the Roundtable's recommendation, the Board of Supervisors adopted a pursuit of position in support of the bill. Members were referred to their meeting packets for copies of the letters from the Roundtable to the Committee chairs and members as well as the bill's co-author.

b. Status of AB 60 (Santiago): CalWORKs Child Care

Mr. Tagawa also presented the recent amendment to AB 60 (Santiago) to address CalWORKs Child Care. This bill was a carry-over from last year and originally addressed the 12 months of continuous eligibility for families receiving state subsidized early care and education services, which was approved in the state budget for 2017-18. On May 1st, the bill was significantly amended to address the CalWORKs Child Care programs. In its amended iteration, AB 60 would ensure continuity of early care and education services as families transition from CalWORKs Stage 1 Child Care into Stage 2 Child Care. In addition, it would require the county welfare agency to provide specific information to local contractors administering CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3 Child Care services via online access through individual county-level Statewide Automated Welfare System databases effective no later than October 1, 2019. The single summary page is to contain current individual family data needed to enroll a family in Stage 2 or Stage 3 or transfer a family between the CalWORKs stages of child care. Lastly, the county welfare department may provide training on security protocols and confidentiality of individual family data to contractors given access to the data. The County adopted a pursuit of position in support of the original bill.

Mr. Nurhan Pirim noted a couple of issues that the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) raised to the County Welfare Directors Association of California. First issue suggests an amendment to distinguish the families who are in fact eligible to transition from Stage 1 to 2, from those who otherwise have their cases terminated in Stage 1. The second issue is about possibly exempting the counties that already have the ability to provide their local contractors with the information that is expected to be captured and communicated in the summary page.

After some discussion, the Roundtable members agreed to a modification of the pursuit of position to support if amended based on concerns raised by DPSS.

c. State Budget Proposal for 2018-19 and Increasing the Ask

The Roundtable's recommendation for the Board of Supervisors to support the ECE Coalition's message to the legislature was forwarded to the County's Legislative Affairs and is currently under review pending the release of the 2018-19 State Budget ("May Revise"). ECE Coalition's message urges the legislature's support of a \$1 billion increase in the FY 2018-19 budget to meet the needs of children of low-income families for access to quality early care and education services.

The Governor is expected to release his revisions to the State Budget Proposal for FY 2018-19 on May 11th. The Joint Committee on Legislation will conduct a full review of the May Revise at its next meeting scheduled for May 17th.

Mr. Tagawa also referenced the meeting packets for the matrix of state legislation pertaining to early care and education, and a correspondence from the California Department of Education (CDE) regarding the federal Child Care and Development Fund program. California is expected to receive an increase of \$231.6 million in federal funding for a total funding of \$827.2 million.

Wrap Up

8. Announcements and Public Comments

- Ms. Fran Chasen announced the Come Wonder, Discover and Experience Hands-on Learning event on Saturday, May 12, 2018; for more information, visit <https://conta.cc/2G7eesB>.
- Ms. Chasen also mentioned the Infant Development Association of California's upcoming 3rd Annual Vivian Weinstein Leadership Day scheduled for Tuesday, June 19, 2018 at The California Endowment. For more information, visit <http://www.idaofcal.org/events-southern-california-chapter>.
- Mr. Kawasaki announced that Ms. Abbe Land is the new Director of the Office of Women and Girls Initiative.
- Ms. Michele Sartell shared that the California Community Foundation is planning an immigration forum relevant to early care and education.
- Vice Chair Majors acknowledged May 9th as the Stand for Children Day in Sacramento.

9. Meeting in Review

a. Action Items

Item Description	Lead
Report on Strategic Planning Progress and Preparation for 2018 Retreat	Richard Cohen
Volunteers to discuss access issues for babies and toddlers	Karla Pleitéz Howell

b. Follow up Items

Item Description	Lead	Pending/Due
Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation	Kalene Gilbert	Updates
Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles to present the updates on the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children	Ellen Cervantes Cristina Alvarado	Updates
Continue discussions with Cheryl Wold on strengthening and using data from the <i>Portrait of Los Angeles County</i>	Terry Ogawa	TBD
Continue discussions with the Office of Women and Girls Initiative	Terry Ogawa	TBD
Measure H – Homeless Initiative: Board of Supervisor’s Child Care Motion	Cristina Alvarado	Updates

10. Call to Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

Members Attending:

Boris Villacorta, First Supervisorial District
Dawn Kurtz, Child360
Dean Tagawa, Los Angeles Unified School District
Fran Chasen, Southern California Association for the Education of Young Children
Harvey Kawasaki, Chief Executive Office
Jackie Majors, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Jacquelyn McCroskey, Commission for Children and Families
Jeannette Aguirre, Probation Department
Karla Pleitéz Howell, First Supervisorial District
Nurhan Pirim, Department of Public Social Services
Richard Cohen, Third Supervisorial District
Terry Ogawa, Third Supervisorial District

Alternate Members Attending:

Debi Anderson for Keesha Woods, Los Angeles County Office of Education
Gevik Shahverdian for Harvey Kawasaki, Chief Executive Office
Nora Garcia-Rosales for Nurhan Pirim, Department of Public Social Services
Ofelia Medina for Katie Fallin Kenyon, First 5 LA
Paul Pulver for Jackie Majors, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles

Guests Attending:

Cristina Alvarado, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Deborah Allen, Department of Public Health
Kate Sachnoff, Advokate Consulting
Lena Ward, Department of Children and Family Services
Linda Aragon, Department of Public Health
Roberto Viramontes, Learning Policy Institute
Shoghig Khadarian, California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division
Susan Savage, Child Care Resource Center
Yasmin Grewal-Kok, Early Edge California

Staff:

Gevik Shahverdian
Michele Sartell

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California State Budget 2018-19

May Revise and Conference Committee Compromise

Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development
June 13, 2018



OVERVIEW

Governor's May Revise

- Reflects May Revise Revenues – project \$8 billion in state revenues

- Prioritizes one-time expenditures to address
 - Infrastructure
 - Homelessness
 - Mental Health

- Fully Funds Rainy Day Fund

ACCESS

Alternative Payment Program

- 2,100 new child care vouchers beginning September 1, 2018
- 11,307 additional vouchers to be made available until June 30, 2022
- Total new spaces = 13,407
- (\$15.8 million in State General Funds and \$204.6 million in federal funds respectively).

California State Preschool Program

- 2,959 spaces for full-day state preschool to local education agencies as of April 1, 2019

Kindergarten Facilities

- \$100 million one-time Proposition 98 General Fund for facility grants for full-day Kindergarten programs



REIMBURSEMENT RATES

Standard Reimbursement Rate

- 2.75% increase to the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR)
- 2.71% cost of living adjustment (COLA)
- Increases adjustment factor for infants, toddlers and children with special needs
 - 2.44 for infants
 - 1.8 for toddlers
 - 1.54 for children with special needs

REIMBURSEMENT RATES (continued...)

Regional Market Rate (RMR)

- Permanently extends hold harmless provision so that no provider receives less than it received in fiscal year 2015-16
- Annualizes funding for RMR increases initiated in 2017-18
 - RMR survey increased to 75th percentile of the 2016 survey

QUALITY

One-time Quality Activities

- \$10 million for the Inclusive Early Care Pilot Program
- \$5 million to the Child Care Initiative Project
- \$5 million for professional development targeted to teachers working in licensed programs
- \$6 million for other quality activities.

INCLUSIVE EARLY EDUCATION

Inclusive Education Expansion Program

- \$167 million one-time Proposition 98 State General Fund
- Increase the availability of inclusive early care and education, especially in low-income communities and in areas with relatively low access to care
- Grants to be made available on a competitive basis

LEAD TESTING AND REMEDIATION

- \$5 million to the State Water Resources Control Board to provide grants or contracts for:
 - drinking water testing for lead at licensed child care and development centers,
 - remediation of lead in plumbing and drinking water fixtures, and
 - technical assistance for licensed child care providers to apply for testing and remediation. Establishes priority to centers as follows:
- Priorities established:
 - Centers serving children from birth to five years old, with the highest priority for centers serving children from birth to three years old.
 - Centers in which 50 percent or more of the enrolled children are receiving subsidized services.
 - Agencies operating only one facility.

HOME VISITATION - CALWORKS

- Invests in voluntary program
- Targets young, first-time parents
- Conference committee adopted placeholder TBL allowing for an extension of the services to additional families with young children
- Help parents achieve self-sufficiency by improving family engagement practices, supporting healthy development of young children living in poverty, and preparing parents for employment
- Includes an evaluation component with outcome measures to demonstrate the impact of the program

PATH TO APPROVALS

- Senate and Assembly Budget Committee scheduled to meet on Wednesday
- Budget bill must be passed by midnight on June 15th
- Governor required to sign the budget by June 30th

SOURCES

- SB 840 (Mitchell): Budget Act of 2018. Proposed Conference Committee Report No. 1, June 10, 2018.
- E-mail from the California Alternative Payment Program Association. *CAPPA Monday Morning Update*. June 11, 2018.
- E-mail from the California Child Development Administrators Association. *CCDAA Member Advocacy Info: Preliminary Budget Information*. June 8, 2018.
- County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA). *State Budget Update #3 Budget Conference Committee Outcomes*. June 11, 2018.

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS...

Michele P. Sartell
Child Care Planning Coordinator
msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov
(213) 974-5187

Michele Sartell

From: Michele Sartell
Sent: Wednesday, May 30, 2018 8:56 AM
To: 'Assembly.BlueRibbonCommission@asm.ca.gov'
Cc: Terry Ogawa
Subject: Recommendations - Blue Ribbon Commission Sub-Committee to Improve Access
Attachments: PRCCD_BlueRibbonCommission_AccessRecommendations_30May18.pdf

Dear Ms. Ignatius and Dr. Olenick,

On behalf of Los Angeles County's Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable), attached is their letter with recommendations relating to access for consideration by your subcommittee.

A couple of ideas that did not make it into the letter that may be worth some consideration include 1) ensuring that there is a robust system for data collection and analysis to not only determine the numbers of children and families able to access services, but also examines access and retention of those families most in need and addresses some of the challenges with facility acquisition and development; and 2) establishing a social marketing campaign to help social service agencies and others understand eligibility for subsidized services including children involved in the child welfare system and of families experiencing homelessness and the benefits that help to mitigate trauma and strengthen families when children are enrolled in quality programs.

Lastly, thank you for the opportunity to put forth our thinking as your sub-committee drafts its recommendations for the report to be released in the Spring of 2019.

Michele (for Terry Ogawa, Chair of the Roundtable)

P.S. A final word of gratitude! We much appreciate the extension of the deadline to allow full input and vetting by the Roundtable!

Michele P. Sartell
Child Care Planning Coordinator



- *formerly known as the Office of Child Care*

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"Where people of goodwill get together and transcend their differences for the common good, peaceful and just solutions can be found even for those problems which seem most intractable."

- Nelson Mandela



SENT VIA E-MAIL

Jeannette Aguirre

May 30, 2018

Maria Calix

Ms. Mary Ignatius and Dr. Mike Olenick, Co-Chairs of Access Subcommittee
California Assembly Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Childhood Education

Fran Chasen

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING ACCESS

Richard Cohen, Ph.D.

Dear Ms. Ignatius and Dr. Olenick:

Carina Cristiano

The Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) is grateful for the opportunity to provide input on improving access to high quality early care and education services that meet the needs of children and their families.

Ellen Cervantes

Kalene Gilbert

Part 1: Introduction

Robert Gilchick, M.D., M.P.H.

The Roundtable represents the collective experience, expertise and wisdom of community leaders in early childhood, education, business, economics and research and County departments representing child welfare, mental health, probation, public health, social services, and parks and recreation. As a County Board of Supervisors appointed Commission, its primary mission is to build and strengthen child care and development services by providing recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on policy, systems, and infrastructure improvement. The Roundtable is staffed by the Los Angeles County Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education (OAECE) located within the Service Integration Branch of the Chief Executive Office, County of Los Angeles. Further information about the Roundtable is available at www.childcare.lacounty.gov. Questions regarding the recommendations listed in this letter may be referred to Michele Sartell, staff with the OAECE by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

Jennifer Hottenroth, Psy.D.

Karla Pleitéz Howell, J.D.

Harvey Kawasaki

Dawn A. Kurtz, Ph.D.

Sharoni Little, Ph.D.

Jackie B. Majors

Jacqueline McCroskey, D.S.W.

Part 2: Questions

Terri Chew Nishimura

Question 1: As of April 2018, 11,349 children ages birth to five years old were under the supervision of the Los Angeles County's Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). Of these children, 7,158 were under the age of three. While estimating the number of young children in families experiencing homelessness is not readily available, the social service sector and advocates serving these families report that a major challenge for helping families achieve stability and move towards self-sufficiency is access to early care and education programs, particularly those with expertise in addressing the trauma experienced by the child as well as the family.

Terry Ogawa

Faith Parducho

Nurhan Pirim

Nellie Ríos-Parra

Dean Tagawa

Boris E. Villacorta

Keesha Woods



Early care and education stakeholders, County departments and community-based agencies serving children and families in Los Angeles County are working in partnership to connect families involved with child protective services and children in families experiencing homelessness with high quality early care and education services. The Emergency Bridge Fund for Children in Foster Care (“Emergency Bridge Fund”) is an early model for helping our most vulnerable populations navigate and access the complex subsidy system and preparing early care and education programs to work with children and families who have experienced trauma. Unfortunately, funding for the bridge fund and for subsidized services is inadequate to meet the need and families must compete for a limited supply of services.

Recommendations:

- 1) Advocate for increased funding for the Emergency Bridge Fund.
- 2) Identify a dedicated funding source to assist families experiencing homelessness with navigating and accessing subsidized early care and education services.
- 3) Promote the allocation of Mental Health Services Act/Prevention and Early Intervention funds that support the integration of early childhood mental health consultation in early care and education programs to ensure that each child enrolled in the program has an opportunity to thrive.
- 4) Recommend embracing the PASSPORT system for sharing key supporting documents to facilitate families’ transitions between programs.

Question 3: California maintains two distinct reimbursement structures for subsidizing early care and education services for low-income families, the Regional Market Rate (RMR) for the voucher-based Alternative Payment (AP) and CalWORKs child care programs and the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) for California Department of Education (CDE)-contracted center-based programs.

Recommendations:

- 1) Advocate for increased investments in reimbursement rates that more closely reflect the actual cost of operating quality early care and education programs, with consideration for compensation of early educators that is commensurate with education and experience and higher standards set forth in the quality rating and improvement systems underway throughout the state.
- 2) Urge the State to develop a single, regional reimbursement system.
- 3) Align regulations/policies so that layering funds is not administratively unreachable.

During the recession, Los Angeles County experienced a significant decline in services for young children up to five years old in center-based programs; spaces for infants and toddlers were hardest hit. Furthermore, there has been a downward trend of family child care homes, an option that offers more flexible hours to parents with variable work schedules and with a greater capacity to serve infants and toddlers.¹ Challenges to locate and develop/modify affordable facility space to meet the needs of infants and toddlers and preschool age children exist as new/expansion money becomes available in the State budget.

Recommendations:

- 1) Make available grants to prospective family child care providers to help them navigate zoning permit applications and/or update their homes to serve infants and toddlers.²
- 2) Propose the development of a grant program for the renovation and repair of facilities to increase services to meet the needs of families with infants and toddlers.
- 3) Promote the integration of early care and integration in specific plans for land use, housing, transportation, economic, workforce and community development.

¹ *The State of Early Care and Education in Los Angeles County – Executive Summary.* Los Angeles County Child Care Planning Committee, March 2017.

² Pleitez Howell, K., Watson, E., & Lara, A. *Babies and Toddlers in Los Angeles County: Prioritizing High-Quality Early Care and Education to Set Children on a Path to Success.* Advancement Project, May 2018.



BY KRISTIN SCHUMACHER

JUNE 2018

Supporting Working Mothers in California

The share of women balancing work and family life has risen dramatically over the past half century, and now more than ever women's paid work is critical to the financial well-being of their families.¹ In California, the share of mothers in the labor force has increased from 38% to 66% since the late 1960s (Figure 1). As a result, the percentage of mothers who are either the sole breadwinner, primary breadwinner, or co-breadwinner in their family has more than doubled, from 26% to 55% (Figure 2).² The growing share of working mothers means that there are more California households in which all parents are employed, requiring parents to balance paid work and unpaid caregiving responsibilities.

Balancing paid employment and family life is especially difficult for parents with low incomes, as they commonly have jobs with limited benefits and are often subject to unfair scheduling practices.³ This has been the case for women of color, who were working to support their families – often in low-wage jobs – long before white women began to enter the workforce in large numbers.⁴ Currently, due to ongoing gender- and race-based discrimination, women overall are more likely than men to earn low wages, but this is especially true for women of color, who are particularly affected by workplace practices that impede parents' ability to work and care for their families (Figure 3).

Policymakers should adopt or strengthen policies that support the balancing act families engage in every day: caring for family members while participating in the workforce. These policies would recognize the value of caregiving and allow parents to better balance work and family obligations. Further, policymakers should structure these policies so that individuals with low-incomes benefit the most, which would promote economic security. Supporting working mothers means valuing caregiving, expanding access to affordable child care, and addressing unfair scheduling practices.

KEY POLICIES

Policies that recognize the value of caregiving include the following:

- While California leads the nation in paid family leave policy, the state and the nation lag other wealthy countries. State policymakers can **expand California's paid family leave** by increasing the duration of paid leave to six months (from the current six weeks) and by boosting wage replacement levels – particularly for caregivers with low incomes.⁵ These changes would put California on par with other nations.
- State policymakers can **extend the CalEITC to include family members who are not working for pay, but are caring for children younger than school-age, elderly dependents, and dependents with disabilities**. Allowing families with these types of dependents to claim a credit would be an easy-to-implement strategy to recognize unpaid caregiving as a valuable form of work.

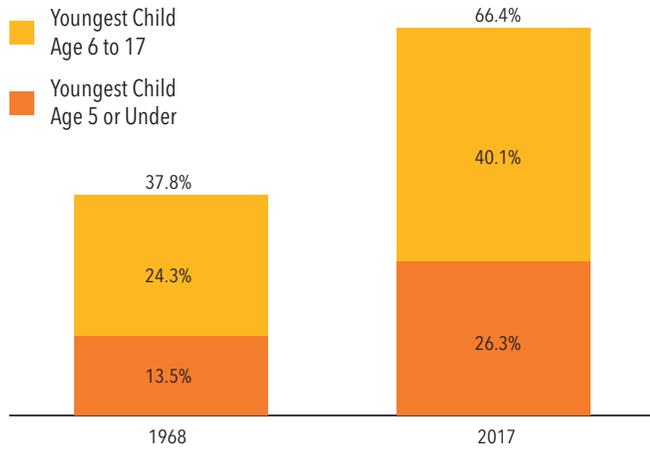
Policies that expand access to affordable child care include the following:

- State policymakers can **increase funding for California's subsidized child care and development programs**, which help families with low or moderate incomes make ends meet and allow them to avoid difficult choices about where to leave their children while at work. Funding for these programs as a whole remains below pre-recession levels, after adjusting for inflation, and far fewer children receive subsidized child care today than before the Great Recession began in 2007.
- Local jurisdictions can follow the lead of Alameda and San Francisco counties by putting forth **local ballot measures to fund additional subsidized early care and education slots** in their county. Only a small fraction of families eligible for the state's subsidized child care and development programs receive services. Local funding for subsidized child care could help address the shortage of affordable care for working families.

Policies to address unfair scheduling practices include the following:

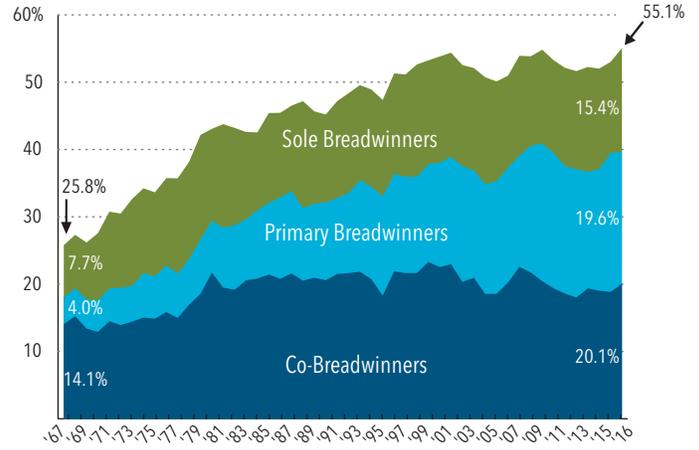
- State policymakers can pass **comprehensive fair-workweek legislation** that gives employees predictable schedules with stable hours. Without a predictable schedule with consistent hours, families have difficulty arranging child care and balancing their household budget. Unpredictable work schedules also make it hard for parents to go back to school or engage in job training, limiting economic mobility.
- In the absence of state action, local jurisdictions can follow the lead of Santa Clara and San Francisco counties and Emeryville and San Jose by **passing ordinances that support fair-workweek policies**.

FIGURE 1 Percentage of Mothers in the Labor Force in California



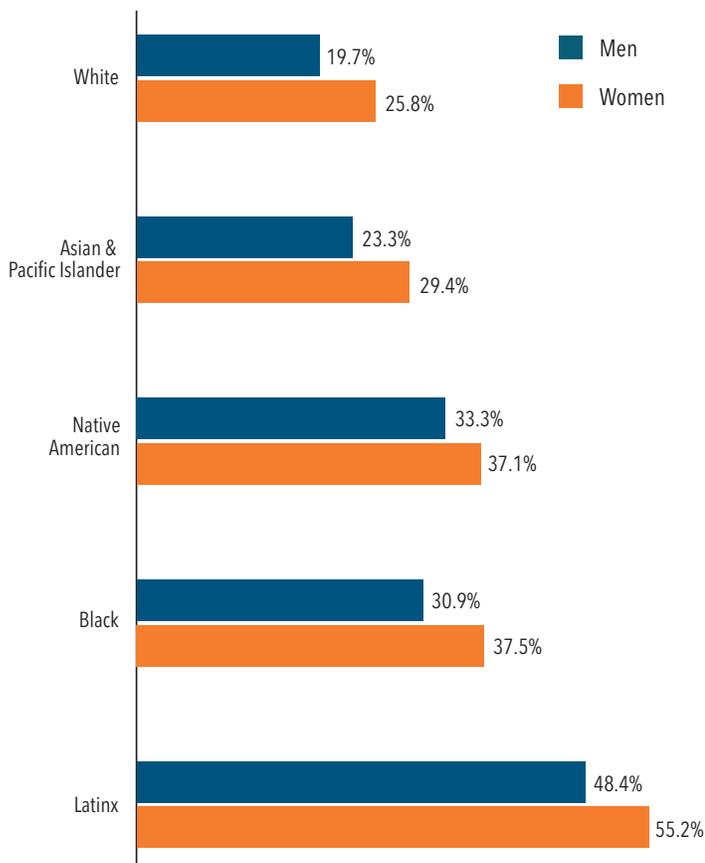
Note: Data are for the civilian, non-institutionalized population ages 16 to 64.
 Source: Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey data

FIGURE 2 Percentage of Mothers Who Are Breadwinners in California, 1967-2016



Note: Data are for the civilian, non-institutionalized population ages 16 to 64.
 Source: Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey data

FIGURE 3 Percentage of Workers Earning Low Wages in California, 2016



Note: Race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive. Data are for the civilian, non-institutionalized population ages 16 to 64 and exclude self-employed individuals. Low wages are defined as less than \$14.71 per hour, which was two-thirds of the median full-time, hourly wage in California in 2016.
 Source: Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data

ENDNOTES

- 1 Heather Boushey and Kavya Vaghul, *Women Have Made the Difference for Family Economic Security* (Washington Center for Equitable Growth: April 2016).
- 2 "Mothers" refers to women who are living with at least one of their own children who is under the age of 18. Sole breadwinners are single mothers with earnings who are the head of household without a spouse or cohabitating partner present. Primary and co-breadwinner mothers are either the head of household or married to the head of household with a spouse present. Primary breadwinners earn more than 50% of the total earnings of the mother and her spouse. Co-breadwinner mothers earn more than 25% and less than 50% of the total earnings of the mother and her spouse.
- 3 Julie Vogtman and Karen Schulman, *Set Up to Fail: When Low-Wage Work Jeopardizes Parents' and Childrens' Success* (National Women's Law Center: January 2016).
- 4 For an in-depth discussion of race and work-life balance, see Jocelyn Frye, *The Missing Conversation About Work and Family: Unique Challenges Facing Women of Color* (Center for American Progress: October 2016).
- 5 Women may also receive State Disability Insurance (SDI) for up to four weeks before their due date and up to six weeks after the birth of the child. Combined with SDI, women in California can take 12 weeks of paid, post-partum leave for the birth of a child.

Additional analyses focusing on Boosting Income, Building Wealth, and the Safety Net can be found at <http://calbudgetcenter.org/womens-well-being>. We are thankful to a number of individuals who provided comments on policies to boost women's economic security, employment, and earnings in California. A full list can be found at <http://calbudgetcenter.org/womens-well-being/about>.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES



POLICY • PLANNING • PRACTICE

VOLUNTARY, TEMPORARY TRANSFER OF FUNDS (VTTF)

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

Preliminary Report – Spring 2018¹

The California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD) requires Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils to develop and implement a process for handling requests from CDE/EESD-contracted that are anticipating under- or over-earning their contracts in the current fiscal year. In the Spring of each year, the Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education, on behalf of the Child Care Planning Committee, facilitates the process of inviting organizations to participate and preparing the information for submission to the CDE/EESD.

Results for fiscal year 2017-18 are as follows:

- ✦ Ten organizations agreed to release an aggregated \$2.7 million from their California State Preschool Program (CSPP) contracts due to anticipated under-earnings.
- ✦ One organization volunteered to release \$250,000 from their Center-based (CCTR) contract due to anticipated under-earnings.
- ✦ Nineteen organizations volunteered to accept in the aggregate a total of \$4.9 million due to anticipated over-earnings.
- ✦ Reasons for under-earnings varied: organizations reported delays in construction as well as licensing approvals to increase capacity to serve additional children, competition with transitional kindergarten and/or other preschool programs located in the same community, and a decrease in the number of preschool children of income eligible families in the local community. Most expect to fully earn their respective contracts in fiscal year 2018-19.

	California State Preschool Program (CSPP)	Center Based Child Care (CCTR)	Total Over- and Under-earnings
Over-earnings	\$727,227	\$4,180,094	\$4,907,321
Under-earnings	\$2,718,284	\$250,000	\$2,968,284
Variance	(\$1,991,057)	\$3,930,094	

Questions or comments regarding this report may be referred to Michele Sartell, Child Care Planning Coordinator, by e-mail at msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

¹ Preliminary calculations for under- and over-earning contracts are based on letters from organizations volunteering to participate in the VTTF. A final report will be released upon CDE's final analysis of under- and overearnings of individual contracts to determine whether to grant adjustments in contract amounts for the current fiscal year.



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California Child Care Coordinators Association

Proposal for Restoration of Local Child Care Planning Councils

Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils (LPCs) have been operating with a significant funding deficit for seven years, despite the substantial role they play within each county. While funding has decreased, expectations and workload have increased (see Table 1 on Page 3). **The time is now** for LPCs to be allocated appropriate funding to operate effectively and to fully realize the intent of their creation – to “...support the overall coordination of child care services” (CDE, 2017).

We recommend that policymakers:

- **Increase funding to \$8.1 million** for LPCs to operate effectively. This is the level LPCs were funded prior to a 50 percent reduction in the 2010-11 budget plus adjustments for cost of living. This is in line with the Learning Policy Institute’s recent report that recommends full funding for LPCs as part of building a coherent system of early care and education administration; and

CCCCA has developed guidance for allocating funds to counties. Our proposal includes seven (7) Tiers of counties based on child population (0-12). The detailed proposal is available upon request.

We look forward to working and partnering with CDE/EESD on this issue in order to better serve the children and families of our state. Below you’ll find a listing of CCCCCA leadership that are prepared to respond to questions:

- Samantha Thompson, Co-Chair: SThompson@mcoe.org
- Michele Sartell, Co-Chair: msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov
- Michael Garcia, Public Policy Co-Chair: michael_garcia@sccoe.org
- <http://www.california-childcare-coordinators.org/>

Appendix 1: LPI report excerpts:

County level agencies lack the funding and authority to coordinate ECE effectively¹

LPCs are legislatively tasked with coordination of ECE efforts as well, but lack of funding for their mandated activities makes this role unrealistic in many counties. The councils are composed of individuals with responsibilities outside of ECE, and they have only a single staff person, the coordinator, dedicated to the work. Because most coordinators are only partially funded, they take on other roles in order to create a full-time job. As a result, deliverable deadlines required by law are not always met. Of the 10 counties we examined, only four had completed a public-facing needs assessment in the past 5 years as statute requires, and those that had not cited a lack of adequate funding as the reason for not publishing a formal assessment.

Despite their coordinating roles, neither the LPCs nor First 5 commissions have authority over program directors or local, state, or federal agencies. Other agencies (with the exception of those that are grant recipients of First 5) are not required to share data or work with these coordinating bodies. For example, in order to get information on Head Start enrollment in their counties, some LPCs create and send their own survey to contractors, despite the fact that these data exist elsewhere. Thus, the extent to which First 5 commissions and LPCs are able to serve a coordinating role reflects the strength of their relationships with other agencies.

Without county-level coordination, each agency, and often each ECE program site, independently conducts its own outreach, data collection, and professional development. In some cases, they compete for the same staff and facilities. They also miss an opportunity to have a unified voice when it comes to building a policy agenda at the city, county, or state level (Learning Policy Institute, 2018, p. 9).

Recommendations for California's Early Care and Education System

1) Build a coherent system of ECE Administration

Immediate steps

California should also streamline access to care for families and ECE administration, through a series of more immediate steps.

Fully fund Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils, which are currently only partially funded and often lack funding to complete their legislatively mandated needs assessments. Increased funding would allow local planning councils to assess and plan for child care needs (Learning Policy Institute, 2018, p. 65).

¹ Melnick, H, Meloy B., Gardner M., Wechsler, M., & Maier, A. (2018). Building an Early Learning System That Works: Next Steps for California, Palo Alto, CA: Learning Policy Institute <https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/building-early-learning-system-california-report>.

Appendix 2: Comparison of past and future LPC mandates

Original LPC Mandates	Current Mandates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment of child care needs at least once every five years. • Prepare a comprehensive countywide child care plan . • Encourage public input in the development of the priorities. • Conduct a periodic review of child care programs to determine if identified priorities are being met. • Collaborate with all interested parties to foster partnerships designed to meet local child care needs. • Facilitate community-based efforts to coordinate part-day programs with other child care and development services to provide full-day, full-year child care and development services. • Develop and implement a training plan to provide increased efficiency, productivity, and facilitation of LPC meetings. • Report significant activities and challenges quarterly and complete an annual self-review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment of child care needs at least once every five years. • Prepare a comprehensive countywide child care plan • Encourage public input in the development of the priorities. • Conduct a periodic review of child care programs to determine if identified priorities are being met. • Collaborate with all interested parties to foster partnerships designed to meet local child care needs. • Facilitate community-based efforts to coordinate part-day programs with other child care and development services to provide full-day, full-year child care and development services. • Develop and implement a training plan to provide increased efficiency, productivity, and facilitation of LPC meetings. • Report significant activities and challenges quarterly and complete an annual self-review. • Coordinate all elements of the Staff Retention Plan for State Subsidized Center Based Programs (AB 212). • Develop a transparent and fair process to make voluntary, temporary contract fund transfer requests to CDE (VTTF). • Coordinate the distribution of funds for the Transitional Kindergarten Stipend Initiative Project (SB 876). • Maintain a significant role in the development and implementation of the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) / Quality Counts California.

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California Child Care Coordinators Association

Restoration of Local Child Care Planning Councils (LPCs)

The Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils (LPCs) have been operating with a significant funding deficit over the past seven years, despite the substantial role that they play within each county. Moreover, although the funding has decreased, the expectations and workload have increased (see Table 1 on Page 3). The time is now for LPCs to be allocated appropriate funding to operate effectively and to fully realize the intent of their creation – to “...support the overall coordination of child care services” (CDE, 2017).

Thus, the purpose of this letter is to urge fully funding for the Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils (LPCs) to \$8.1 million, the level at which the LPCs were funded prior to the 50 percent reduction enacted in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010-11 budget signed by then Governor Schwarzenegger. In addition, we propose that the California Department of Education, Early Education and Support Division (CDE/EESD) modify the LPC funding structure to create a more equitable distribution of funds that allows for flexibility among smaller, rural counties to engage in regional approaches for meet the legislative mandates listed in the California Education Codes.

Background

On January 30 2018, the California Child Care Coordinators Association (CCCCA), representing the LPC Coordinators in 58 counties, discussed at our quarterly meeting the existing LPC funding and structure in anticipation of advocating for LPC fund restoration/re-allocation. Members considered the challenges of accomplishing existing legislative mandates as well as additional duties and responsibilities arising from the implementation of quality rating and improvement systems and, for some counties, administering the local subsidy pilots. Members approved a motion, empowering the CCCC Executive Committee to draft a proposal addressed to CDE/EESD urging the restoration of funds and using legislation to strengthen the role of the LPCs to the early care and education infrastructure. The costs of effectively operating the required functions of LPCs requires additional funding. Moreover, many LPCs are under the auspices of a County Office of Education (COE), which have heightened cost structures.

Since the quarterly meeting, CCCC Executive Committee members have met to further discuss and develop the LPC restoration/re-allocation proposal. Additionally, members of the Executive Committee consulted with Hannah Melnick, Research Associate with the Learning Policy Institute and primary author of “Building an Early Learning System That Works: Next Steps for California”. The report, among other recommendations, recommends fully funding LPCs as part of their overall recommendation to build a coherent system of early care and education administration.”¹

Our original proposal recommended that CDE/EESD determine an allocation formula based on

- A minimum county allocation to fund a half time (0.5) FTE Coordinator position, and
- Additional funding based on the overall number of children birth to 12 in each county

¹ Melnick, H, Meloy B., Gardner M., Wechsler, M., & Maier, A. (2018). Building an Early Learning System That Works: Next Steps for California, Palo Alto, CA: Learning Policy Institute <https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/building-early-learning-system-california-report>.

While it was our intention to recommend re-allocation of current LPC funding (\$3,319,000), after much discussion we came to the conclusion that, due to the variety of responsibilities taken on by each LPC Coordinator, in rural, mid-size, and urban counties, it was nearly impossible to begin to discuss the re-allocation of current funding.

Furthermore, since January we were encouraged by the Learning Policy Institute's recommendation to fully fund LPCs, as part of their aforementioned report. Below you'll find two excerpts from their report:

County level agencies lack the funding and authority to coordinate ECE effectively

LPCs are legislatively tasked with coordination of ECE efforts as well, but lack of funding for their mandated activities makes this role unrealistic in many counties. The councils are composed of individuals with responsibilities outside of ECE, and they have only a single staff person, the coordinator, dedicated to the work. Because most coordinators are only partially funded, they take on other roles in order to create a full-time job. As a result, deliverable deadlines required by law are not always met. Of the 10 counties we examined, only four had completed a public-facing needs assessment in the past 5 years as statute requires, and those that had not cited a lack of adequate funding as the reason for not publishing a formal assessment.

Despite their coordinating roles, neither the LPCs nor First 5 commissions have authority over program directors or local, state, or federal agencies. Other agencies (with the exception of those that are grant recipients of First 5) are not required to share data or work with these coordinating bodies. For example, in order to get information on Head Start enrollment in their counties, some LPCs create and send their own survey to contractors, despite the fact that these data exist elsewhere. Thus, the extent to which First 5 commissions and LPCs are able to serve a coordinating role reflects the strength of their relationships with other agencies.

Without county-level coordination, each agency, and often each ECE program site, independently conducts its own outreach, data collection, and professional development. In some cases, they compete for the same staff and facilities. They also miss an opportunity to have a unified voice when it comes to building a policy agenda at the city, county, or state level (Learning Policy Institute, 2018, p. 9).

Recommendations for California's Early Care and Education System

1) Build a coherent system of ECE Administration

Immediate steps

California should also streamline access to care for families and ECE administration, through a series of more immediate steps.

Fully fund Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils, which are currently only partially funded and often lack funding to complete their legislatively mandated needs assessments. Increased funding would allow local planning councils to assess and plan for child care needs (Learning Policy Institute, 2018, p. 65).

Moreover, to further describe the history of LPC Coordinator responsibilities, the Executive Committee researched the mandates described in original California Education Code and Management Bulletin language and provided a chronological history of increasing responsibilities, juxtaposed to the 50% budget cut LPCs received in 2010.

Table 1 summarizes the original mandates assigned to the LPCs compared to the expansion of mandates

Original LPC Mandates	Current Mandates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment of child care needs at least once every five years. • Prepare a comprehensive countywide child care plan. • Encourage public input in the development of the priorities. • Conduct a periodic review of child care programs to determine if identified priorities are being met. • Collaborate with all interested parties to foster partnerships designed to meet local child care needs. • Facilitate community-based efforts to coordinate part-day programs with other child care and development services to provide full-day, full-year child care and development services. • Develop and implement a training plan to provide increased efficiency, productivity, and facilitation of LPC meetings. • Report significant activities and challenges quarterly and complete an annual self-review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment of child care needs at least once every five years. • Prepare a comprehensive countywide child care plan. • Encourage public input in the development of the priorities. • Conduct a periodic review of child care programs to determine if identified priorities are being met. • Collaborate with all interested parties to foster partnerships designed to meet local child care needs. • Facilitate community-based efforts to coordinate part-day programs with other child care and development services to provide full-day, full-year child care and development services. • Develop and implement a training plan to provide increased efficiency, productivity, and facilitation of LPC meetings. • Report significant activities and challenges quarterly and complete an annual self-review. • Coordinate all elements of the Staff Retention Plan for State Subsidized Center Based Programs (AB 212). • Develop a transparent and fair process to make voluntary, temporary contract fund transfer requests to CDE (VTTF). • Coordinate the distribution of funds for the Transitional Kindergarten Stipend Initiative Project (SB 876). • Maintain a significant role in the development and implementation of the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) / Quality Counts California.

Approximately \$10.5 million was cut from Quality Improvement initiatives due to the passing of AB 1630 in October of 2010, as reflected in Table 2 below:

Quality Improvement Initiative	Percentage Reduction	Amount of Reduction
Resource & Referral	3%	\$750,000
Local Planning Council (LPC)	50%	\$3.319 million
TANF Training for Child Care	10%	\$409,000
License-Exempt Training	50%	\$1.250 million
CARES (AB212)	25%	\$3.175 million

Recommendation

The CCCCA recommends a statewide allocation of \$8.1 million to the LPCs, which would in addition to restoring funding to its original level before the 50 percent cut in the 2010-11 budget seven tiers, would capture accounted for cost of living adjustments and the increased costs assumed by the counties.

In addition to increasing the allocation, the CCCCA has developed guidance for the allocation of the funds to counties. With increasing responsibilities compared to a static budget allocation since 2010, the CCCCA respectfully submits the following proposal for LPC, in which there are seven (7) Tiers of counties based on child population (0-12) and that increases to the overall LPC budget allocation is warranted statewide (see Table 3 on next page).

We look forward to working and partnering with CDE/EESD on this issue in order to better serve the children and families of our state. Below you'll find a listing of CCCCA leadership that are prepared to respond to questions:

- Samantha Thompson, Co-Chair: SThompson@mcoe.org
- Michele Sartell, Co-Chair: msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov
- Michael Garcia, Public Policy Co-Chair: michael_garcia@sccoe.org
- <http://www.california-childcare-coordinators.org/>

Tier	Report for 2016	Child Population 0-12		Current	Total	Original	Increase	New Allocation	# Counties
	County								
1	Alpine	172	Up to 1,000	\$53,098		\$106,196	0%	\$106,196.00	2
	Sierra	351		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$106,196.00	
2	Modoc	1,268	Up to 10,000	\$53,098		\$106,196	10% over Tier 1	\$116,816.00	14
	Trinity	1,752		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Mariposa	2,231		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Mono	2,337		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Plumas	2,409		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Inyo	2,845		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Amador	4,106		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Lassen	4,244		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Del Norte	4,359		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Colusa	4,886		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Calaveras	5,739		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Glenn	5,813		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Tuolumne	6,686		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
	Siskiyou	6,792		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$116,816.00	
3	Lake	10,262	Up to 30,000	\$53,098		\$106,196	10% over Tier 2	\$128,497.00	11
	San Benito	11,521		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Tehama	11,717		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Nevada	12,221		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Mendocino	14,363		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Yuba	17,115		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Sutter	19,506		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Humboldt	20,880		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Napa	22,542		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	El Dorado	26,242		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
	Shasta	29,227		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$128,497.00	
4	Kings	32,069	Up to 100,000	\$53,098		\$106,196	10% over Tier 3	\$141,347.00	14
	Madera	33,306		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$141,347.00	
	Yolo	34,429		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Butte	34,489		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	San Luis Obispo	38,033		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Marin	38,207		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Imperial	40,775		\$53,098		\$106,196		\$141,347.00	
	Santa Cruz	44,507		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Placer	60,628		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Merced	60,970		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Solano	75,391		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Santa Barbara	78,029		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Sonoma	79,042		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
	Monterey	86,391		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$141,347.00	
5	San Francisco	103,125	Up to 400,000	\$56,647		\$113,253	10% over Tier 4	\$155,482.00	12
	Stanislaus	111,206		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$155,482.00	
	Tulare	112,939		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$155,482.00	
	San Mateo	126,755		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$155,482.00	
	San Joaquin	150,473		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$155,482.00	
	Ventura	153,003		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$155,482.00	
	Contra Costa	191,584		\$72,595		\$145,189		\$155,482.00	
	Kern	203,129		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$155,482.00	
	Fresno	221,255		\$56,647		\$113,253		\$155,482.00	
	Alameda	271,139		\$72,595		\$145,189		\$155,482.00	
	Sacramento	279,767		\$72,595		\$145,189		\$155,482.00	
	Santa Clara	341,849		\$72,595		\$145,189		\$155,482.00	
6	San Bernardino	435,527	Up to 500,000	\$72,595		\$145,189	20% over original allocation	\$171,020.00	4
	Riverside	449,502		\$72,595		\$145,189		\$171,020.00	
	Orange	539,702		\$72,595		\$145,189		\$171,020.00	
	San Diego	588,217		\$72,595		\$145,189		\$171,020.00	
7	Los Angeles	1,812,808	Over 1 million	\$188,779		\$377,411	20% over original allocation	\$452,893.00	1
				\$3,438,772		\$6,876,610		\$8,242,898.00	