COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT
POLICY • PLANNING • PRACTICE

DECEMBER 9, 2020 ♦ 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.

Microsoft Teams

To join online: Click here to join the meeting

To join by telephone: +1 323-776-6996 United States, Los Angeles (Toll); Conference ID: 853169004#

AGENDA

	Welcome and Introductions		
10:00	1. Roll Call of Membership	Action Item	Debra Colman, OAECE
10:10	2. Comments from the Chair	Information	Jackie Majors, Chair
10:20	3. Policy Roundtable Welcome and Farewell - Jacquelyn McCroskey (Farewell) - Ariana Oliva (Alternate for Julie Taren) - Lisa-Marie Kaye (Alternate for Jennifer Hottenroth)	Information	Jackie Majors, Chair
10:35	4. Approval of Minutes – October 14, 2020 Roll Call Vote	Action Item	Jackie Majors, Chair Erica Weiss, OAECE
	Guest Speaker		
10:45	5. CARES Act Child Care Voucher Presentation (County Investment)	Information	Cristina Alvarado CCALA
	Public Policy Update		
11:00	6. Release of Additional CARES Act Funds to Early Care and Education Programs (State Investment)	Information	Dean Tagawa, LAUSD Michele Sartell, OAECE
	Our Strategic Plan in Motion		
11:15	7. Policy Strategy for FY 20-21 - Strategic Plan and ECE during COVID-19 - Using a Policy and Administrative Advocacy Lens - Discussion: Moving our Strategy	Information	Debra Colman, OAECE Karla Pleitéz Howell, Vice Chair

Wrap-up

11:50	8.	Announcements and Public Comment	Information	Meeting Participants
12:00	9.	Meeting in Review and Call to Adjourn	Information	Karla Pleitéz Howell, Vice Chair

Next Meeting:
Wednesday, January 13, 2021, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Virtual Meeting

Vision
Children are healthy, thriving and have equitable opportunities to achieve optimal development and succeed in life.
Mission
Lead, build, and strengthen an affordable and high-quality early care and education system for the children and families in Los Angeles County.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

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Minutes for October 14, 2020

Welcome and Introductions

1. Call to Order and Comments by the Chair

Chair Jackie Majors opened the meeting of the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable) via Microsoft Teams at 10:05 a.m. Jackie welcomed members, alternates and guests. Then she conducted roll call of the meeting participants.

2. Approval of the Minutes

Jackie Majors, Chair, presented the minutes from September 9, 2020 and asked for a motion to approve. Terry Ogawa made the motion to approve the minutes; Boris Villacorta seconded the motion. The motion on the minutes passed with 16 votes and 1 abstention from Karen Chang.

Public Policy Update

3. State Budget and Legislation

Michele Sartell, staff with the Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education, presented on the transition of State contracted early care and education programs. Michele directed members to the slide deck that summarized the transition. Senate Bill 98 (Chapter 24; Approved June 29, 2020) transfers early care and education programs, except the California State Preschool Program (CSPP), from the California Department of Education to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) in order to align all child care programs within a single department and to ease collective bargaining. $2.3 million has been appropriated to facilitate the transfer of programs. The objectives of the CDSS during this shift include:

- Adopting a whole child, multigenerational approach
- Leveraging data-driven decisions to enhance resources
- Ensuring the subsidy system addresses families most in need
- Streamlining CalWORKs Child Care programs
- Integrating the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program into other subsidy programs
- Providing trauma-informed care practices
- Furthering licensing as the foundation of health and safety in all settings and integrating it with quality improvement efforts

To support this process, the CDSS has been hosting quarterly child care stakeholder calls. The next meeting is scheduled for October 29, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. It is expected that the draft transition plan will be posted in January 2021. The transition plan is due to the State legislature and the Early Childhood Policy Council in March 2021, with an official launch of the new division at the California Department of Social Services on July 1, 2021.

Public Policy

4. Center for the Study of Child Care Employment Presentation

Sean Doocy and Dr. Ashley Williams from the Center for Child Care Employment presented their research on the impact of COVID-19 on the early care and education sector. They have surveyed both centers and family child care homes over the past several months. The surveys explored the health risks experienced by the field, the impact of COVID-19 on income, and increased financial burdens. Some significant findings include 77% of programs have experienced a decrease in income and 80% of program have experienced an increase in costs. The presentation provided context for a continuing conversation about the Roundtable's focus during FY 20-21.

Discussion

5. Continuing the Conversation: Our Focus During COVID-19

Jackie Majors, Chair of the Roundtable, led a conversation with membership about how this information can help the Roundtable focus its priorities in FY 20-21. She shared that the two overarching themes identified in previous discussions are 1) Financial stabilization of the ECE Field during COVID-19, and 2) Technology resources for ECE providers. Debra Colman, Director of the Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education, shared that the next step would be to send out a survey to Roundtable membership to get feedback on potential strategies to address these issues. The survey will be conducted by Dr. Katie Fallin Kenyon, who is acting as a consultant with the Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education.

Wrap-up

6. Announcements and Public Comment

Jackie asked for public comments and announcements.

7. Meeting in Review and Call to Adjourn

Karla Pleitéz Howell, Vice Chair of the Roundtable, reviewed the key points of the discussion and closed the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:37 a.m.

Members Attending:
Jeannette Aguirre Carrillo, Probation Department
Alejandra Albarran Moses, Supervisorial District 4
Ellen Cervantes, Supervisorial District 5
Karen Chang, Supervisorial District 4
Fran Chasen, Southern CA Chapter – California Association for the Education of Young Children
Richard Cohen, Supervisorial District 3
Dawn Kurtz, Child360
Jackie Majors, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles County
Jacquelyn McCroskey, Commission on Children and Families
Ofelia Medina, First 5 LA
Terry Ogawa, Supervisorial District 3

Karla Pleitéz Howell, Supervisorial District 1
Julie Taren, Child Care Planning Committee
Boris Villacorta, Supervisorial District 1

Alternate Members Attending:
Debi Anderson, Los Angeles County Office of Education
Debra Colman, Department of Public Health
Liliana Hernandez, Southern CA Chapter – California Association for the Education of Young Children
Lisa-Marie Kaye, Department of Children and Family Services
Colleen Pagter, Los Angeles Unified School District
Paul Pulver, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles

Guests Attending:
Cristina Alvarado, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles
Jasmine Campos, 5th District Board of Supervisors
Jennifer Cowan, Connections for Children
Sean Doocy, Center for the Study of Child Care Employment
Katie Fallin Kenyon, Ph.D., Kenyon Consulting
Asia Goar
Rose Mary Jiles, Retired, Los Angeles County Office of Education
Crystal Jones, Crystal Jones Family Child Care
Lisa Pinto, LA County Board of Supervisors - District 3
JoAnn Shalhoub-Mejia, California Federation of Family Child Care Association, Inc.
Ashley C. Williams, EdD, Center for the Study of Child Care Employment

Staff:
Michele Sartell
Erica Weiss

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CHILD CARE
ALLIANCE
LOS ANGELES

CARES VOUCHER PROGRAM 2020

CARES

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES Public Health

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT NURY MARTINEZ COUNCILWOMAN 6TH DISTRICT

CHILD CARE FOR ESSENTIAL & LOW-INCOME WORKERS

PROGRAM

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Los Angeles City Council have dedicated part of their CARES Act funding to provide child care services (vouchers) for essential workers and low-income working parents during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles (CCALA) and its partner agencies will distribute these funds to eligible essential workers.

CARES

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible families must be:

- **Essential workers or low-income working families** (essential worker includes: parents/guardians working in essential services such as, the health care industry, emergency services, food and agriculture, and other businesses currently open as per the Governor's most recent guidelines)
- **Must live in Los Angeles County**
- **Need child care to perform their essential work**
- **Is not able to work remotely**
- **Meet certain income eligibility**
- **If the family includes a two-parent household, both parents must either be essential workers or the other parent must be unable to provide care for the child due to incapacitation**

CARES

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

APPLY HERE*

*Only need to apply once

Child Care Resource Center™
Quality · Support · Development · Education

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

CITY OF NORWALK
A Connected Community

Connections for Children

CRYSTAL STAIRS, INC.

Drew Child Development Corporation

iila International Institute of Los Angeles

MAOF
MEXICAN AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY FOUNDATION

Options for Learning

Pathways LA

POMONA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Learn more at www.ccala.net or call (888) 922-4453

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

LA CARES – Child Care for Essential & Low-Income Workers

CARES Act funds are available to provide child care services (vouchers) for essential workers and low-income working parents until December 30, 2020.

The Child Care Alliance and its partner agencies are here to help!

APPLY HERE

LA COUNTY CARES

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

- **$15 million allocation**
  - 90% in Vouchers to Essential and Low-Income Workers
  - 10% in Admin/Support for 12 agencies to Administer the program

- Vouchers distributed from October 1st thru December 30th, 2020

LA COUNTY CARES

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

Total families served in LA County CARES:

- Children enrolled: 5,460 (3,511 families)
- Breakdown:
  - Infants (age 0-1): 790
  - Toddlers (age 2): 812
  - Pre-School (age 3-5): 1,715
  - School-age (ages 6+): 2,143

Los Angeles City CARES

CHILD CARE ALLIANCE LOS ANGELES

- Total Allocation: $10 million (also thru December 30, 2020)
  - Total Children Served as of 11/30/20 with LA City CARES funding: **2,984**
  - Total Families Served: **1,969**

Thank you

Questions? Comments?

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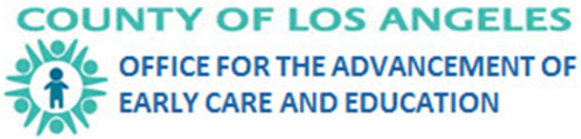
Public Policy Report

Release of Additional CARES Act Funds Information to Early Care and Education Programs (State Investment) and More

December 9, 2020



OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

- Allocation of Additional CARES Act Funds to ECE
- Introduction of Legislation
- Other News

ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL CARES ACT FUNDS TO ECE

- On November 23rd, California Department of Education (CDE) issues interim guidance on distributing of additional $110M in CARES Act funds to support state subsidized early care and education:
  - ❑ $30M for the cost of waived family fees for families receiving virtual distance learning,
  - ❑ $80M to augment CDE contracted agencies experiencing over-earnings due to serving school-age children requiring full-time care and extending the timeline for providing temporary emergency childcare services.

TIMELINE FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Pending Funding	Expected Timeframe
CDE Stipends (Alternative Payment (AP))	Week of November 23rd
CCTR Expansion	Beginning of Week of November 23rd
CDE Stipends for CalWORKs Stage 1	Week of December 7th
Family Fees Waived for July & August (AP)	Around December 18th
Family Fees Waived for July & August (Direct Services)	Around December 18th
Reimbursement for Provider Payments Related to Closures up to 14 Days	Around December 18th
Additional $30M for Family Fees Waived	Contract amendments to be e-mailed around February 22nd
School Age Children – Full-time Care and Emergency Child Care Enrollments	2 contract amendments: 1st around December 18th (AP); 2nd – Feb 22nd

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ALLOCATIONS TO ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT PROGRAMS

- On December 7th, CDE announced advanced apportionments to cover family fee waivers for July and August.
- Many Alternative Payment Program (CAPP) contractors lack sufficient funds to continue paying for the increased cost of care for school-age children in addition to continuing care for emergency childcare families.
- CDNFS authorizing an advanced apportionment to all CAPP contractors that represents three months of funding in the next apportionment payment pending execution of revised contracts.

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INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DATE

- Legislature convened for first year of 2021-22 Legislative Session.

- 164 bills introduced
  - 96 bills in the Assembly, of which nine are budget placeholder bills
  - 68 bills in the Senate

- Of the bills introduced, eight are listed in the legislation matrix as bills of interest to the field of early care and education.

- February 19th is the last day for the introduction of bills.

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OTHER NEWS

- Master Plan for Early Learning and Care was released on December 1, 2020 (to download Executive Summary and Full Plan, visit https://californiaforallkids.chhs.ca.gov/home)

- California Legislative Women's Caucus Leadership announced:
  - Chair – Assemblymember Cristina Garcia (D-Bell Gardens)
  - Vice Chair – Senator Nancy Skinner (D-Berkeley)

- President-elect Joe Biden introduced his $335B child-care plan (see https://www.marketwatch.com/story/joe-biden-has-a-335-billion-child-care-plan-and-republican-lawmakers-could-be-on-board-with-parts-of-it-11606849947?fbclid=IwAR3VwMNJ21ZYtLK6sPoPLSMAy1JibHdTWlmVVTyZWJKYcMI5ERgL1PGo5U4)

- February 19th is the last day for the introduction of bills.

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Joint Committee on Legislation
Co-chairs:
Dean Tagawa (Roundtable)
Emma Watson (Planning Committee

Meets 3rd Thursday of the month beginning on January 21, 2021 from 12-2 p.m.

Contact: Michele Sartell
msartell@ph.lacounty.gov · 323,594.1244

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COMMENTS/QUESTIONS

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Our Strategic Plan In Motion

December 9, 2020

Debra Colman
Office for Advancement of
Early Care and Education

Karla Pleitéz Howell
Advancement Project California

LA County and COVID-19

County of Los Angeles Public Health

As of September 2, 2020

- Total cases 243,935
- Testing positivity (7-day daily average) 4.9%
- Total deaths reported 5,878
- Hospitalizations 1,048

As of November 30, 2020

- Total cases 400,919
- Testing positivity (7-day daily average) 6.65
- Total deaths reported 7,655
- Hospitalizations 2,185

Impact on ECE

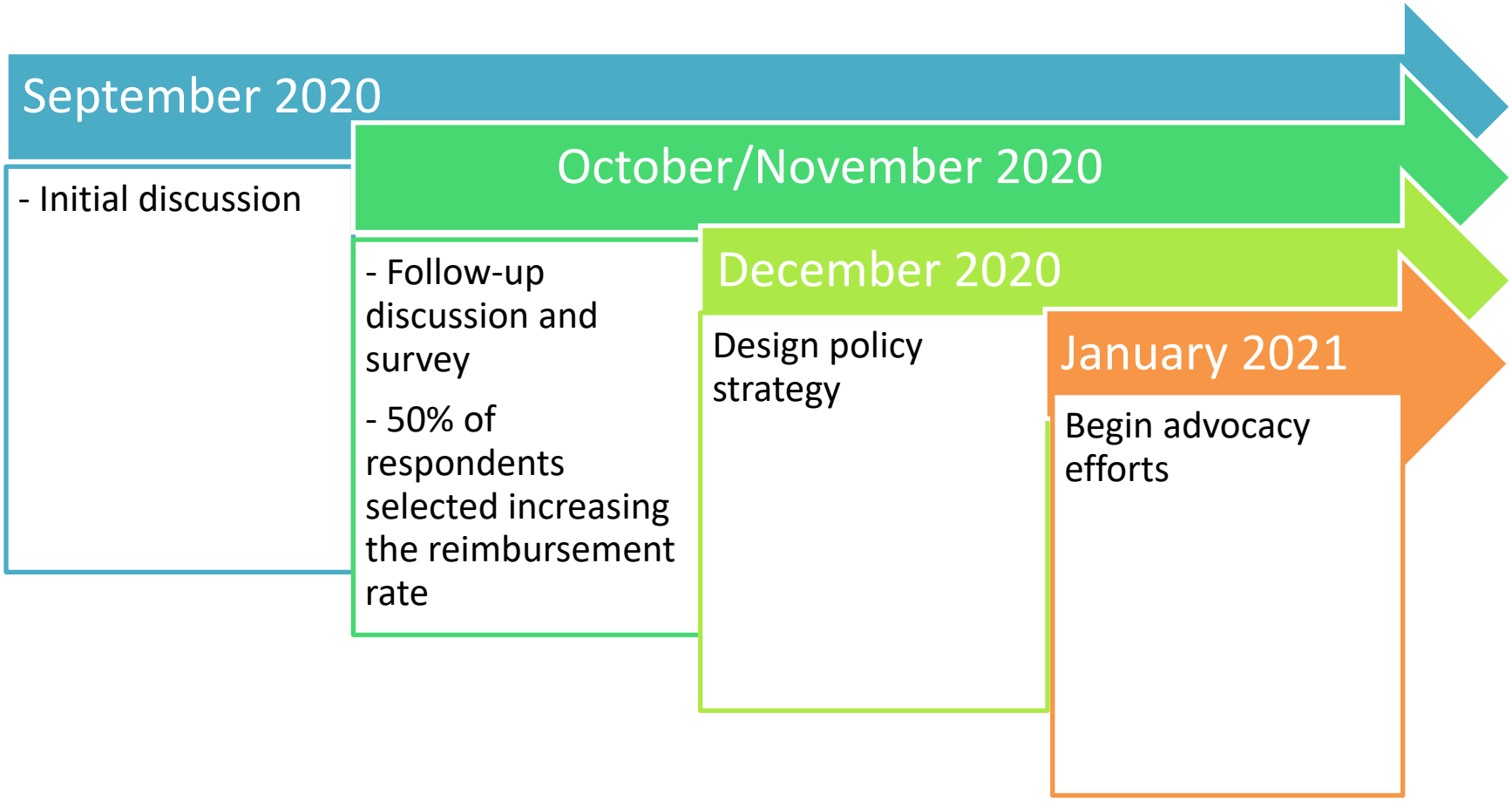
- **Health Officer Order**
  - New order through 12/20/2020
  - ECE programs were never required to close
- **DPH Guidance**
  - DPH guidance limits service to 12 children per room
- **School Age Care**
  - K-12 closure has magnified the need for child care

ECE Centers and Family Child Care

County of Los Angeles Public Health

TOTALS	FCC	Centers	ALL
ECE Programs in Database	5,971	2,654	8,625
Open	3,917 (66%)	1,057 (40%)	4,974
Closed	2,054 (34%)	1,597 (60%)	3,651

Issue Exploration



FY 2020-21 Policy Focus:

Financially stabilize early care and education system during COVID-19 so programs do not close

Revisiting the Strategic Plan

4 Strategic Priorities

County of Los Angeles Public Health

Priorities and Goals

Access

Increase access to early care and education services for children birth to five years of age and out of school care for children up to age twelve.

Quality

Strengthen the quality of early care and education services, especially for children and families most in need.

Workforce

Improve the compensation and qualifications of the early care and education workforce.

Families and Communities

Increase engagement of parents, caregivers and communities on early care and education issues.

Strategic Goal and Strategies

County of Los Angeles Public Health

Goal 1: Access

Increase access to early care and education services for children birth to five years of age and out of school care for children up to age twelve.

Goal 2: Workforce

Improve the compensation and qualifications of the early care and education workforce.

Stabilization of ECE during COVID-19

Strategy1.1: Reduce barriers and maximize resources to expand early care and education services to centers and family child care homes,

Strategy 3.1: Advocate for increased compensation for the early care and education workforce.

Defining Our Policy and Advocacy

- **What do we mean by Policy Change?**
  - The rules governing institutions, practices and resource allocation. Policy can be set by private institutions or government.
- **What do we mean by advocacy?**
  - Efforts to influence public (or private) policy, including research, policy analysis, communications, grassroots mobilization and lobbying.

Creating a Strategy

County of Los Angeles Public Health

- **Issue:** The cost of early care and education has increased during COVID-19 and programs are at risk of closing
- **Goal:** Financially stabilize early care and education system

• **Strategy1.1:** Reduce barriers and maximize resources to expand ECE services	• **Strategy 3.1:** Advocate for increased compensation for the ECE workforce.

- **Discussion Questions:**
  - What policy do we want to create or change to stabilize the ECE field?
  - Who are our champions?
  - How will we advocate?
  - What role can you take as Policy Roundtable Member?

Michele Sartell

From: bounce-1728875-10235827@mlist.cde.ca.gov on behalf of CDDLists@cde.ca.gov
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2020 5:28 PM
To: Michele Sartell
Subject: Interim Guidance on the Distribution of New Federal Funds to Support State-Subsidized Childcare and Updates on Pending Allocations

CAUTION: External Email. Proceed Responsibly.

This is a message from the California Department of Education (CDE), Early Learning and Care Division (ELCD).

****

Interim Guidance on the Distribution of New Federal Funds to Support State-Subsidized Childcare and Updates on Pending Allocations

This email serves to provide information to CDE contractors about additional federal funds for state-subsidized early learning and care programs, interim guidance, the CDE implementation plan for these funds, and a detailed timeframe for all pending allocations.

Summary of Additional Federal Funding

On October 21, 2020, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) released a letter directing $110 million from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to address some of the additional costs incurred by Early Learning and Care programs. On October 28, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order (EO) N-129-20 to allocate these funds.

These funds are intended to augment state-subsidized childcare contracts. While the CDE recognizes this allocation of additional funds may not cover the full annual cost, these funds will be divided to mitigate, in part, the issues described below as follows:

- $30 million for the cost of waived family fees for families not receiving in-person care so that contractors and providers do not have to absorb those waived fees, as prescribed in SB 820.
- $80 million for:
    - Augmenting California Alternative Payment Program (CAPP), Migrant Alternative Payment Program (CMAP), and General Child Care (CCTR) contracts to support over-earnings due to school-age children requiring full-time care.
    - Providing additional resources to extend the timeline of temporary Emergency Childcare services beyond what is supported in Senate Bill 820.

Interim Guidance

The CDE will be issuing additional guidance and information on how these funds will be allocated.

In the meantime, **DO NOT disenroll children and families receiving early learning and care services due to over-earning your contract.**

CDE Implementation Plan for Additional Federal Funds

Family Fee Implementation. For family fees, the CDE will be issuing a revised version of Management Bulletin (MB) 20-19. Information on augmentations can be found below.

Emergency Childcare Extension Implementation. The CDE will distribute funding to support temporary Emergency Childcare enrollment based on information reported to the Child Development Nutrition and Fiscal Services (CDNFS) office through the Alternative Payment/CalWORKs Online Reporting System. To ensure contractors receive a distribution of funds, it is imperative that contractors submit timely reports to CDNFS. Children enrolled in temporary emergency childcare can remain in care for as long as the contractor can fiscally support those children. Shortly after allocations are completed as detailed below, CDNFS will provide further guidance to contractors to assist them in determining how long to extend them in emergency childcare.

Implementation of Additional Funds to Address Overearning. CDNFS will also be collecting additional information to distribute additional funds to support contractors over-earning for CAPP, CMAP, and CCTR programs due to costs for school-age children requiring full-time care. To ensure that contractors receive an accurate distribution of funds, it is imperative that contractors respond timely to a forthcoming survey to collect data on increased costs for school age children receiving full-time care. Shortly after allocations are completed as detailed below, CDNFS will provide further guidance to contractors to help ensure that contracts are not over-expended***.***

Note on Enrolling Emergency Childcare Families in Ongoing Care. The Budget Act of 2020 provided $47 million to enroll Emergency Child care families into ongoing care. However, we know that some of our contractors were not able to fully utilize their $47 million allocation to move children from Emergency Childcare to ongoing care due to increased cost pressures related to providing care to school age children full-time. The $80 million identified above is to address this funding gap, which in turn will allow contractors to utilize their $47 million augmentation as intended: to enroll children into ongoing care. Shortly after allocations are completed as detailed below, CDNFS will provide further guidance to contractors on managing their augmentation form the $47 million allocation.

Timeframes for All Pending Allocations

Expected timeframes for pending allocations, including the additional $110 million in CARES funding, is provided below.

In all instances where a contract amendment is necessary to allocate funds, contractors can expect to receive an apportionment payment that incorporates the increased contract amount six weeks after the contract amendment is signed and returned by the contactor.

In all cases where allocations are based on data provided by contractors, it is imperative that contractors submit reports to CDNFS timely and accurately. Contractors with delinquent reports will not receive any applicable allocations as described below.

Pending Funding	Contract Type(s)	Expected Timeframe
CDE Stipends for CDE programs	C2AP, C3AP, CAPP and CMAP	Contractors will receive checks the week of November 23r Contractors should make every effort to issue stipends to p early December. If stipends cannot be issued to all provide

		month of December for any reason, contractors must notify Regional Consultant.
CCTR Expansion	CCTR	Contract Amendments will be processed beginning the wee November 23rd for programs that require start-up funding a a site license and are prepared to provide early learning ar services. Amendments for expansion will be processed thr year as necessary.
CDE Stipends for Stage One programs administered by CDE Alternative Payment Programs	CalWORKs Stage 1	Contractors will receive checks the week of December 7th. Contractors should make every effort to issue stipends to p early December. If stipends cannot be issued to all provide month of December for any reason, contractors must notify Regional Consultant.
Family Fees Waived for July and August 2020: Alternative Payment contracts	C2AP, C3AP, CAPP, CMAP	Contract Amendments to CAPP and CMAP contracts will b processed on/about December 18th. Allocations were base year data and shared with contractors the week of Septem C2AP and C3AP contractors will not receive a contract am this purpose, but will be augmented as necessary.
Family Fees Waived for July and August 2020: Direct Service	CCTR, CFCC, CMIG, CFCC	Contract Amendments will be processed on/about Decemb Allocations will be based on reported July and August 2020 waived. The CDE is providing a second extension to allow to submit data for this allocation; the extended deadline is 25, 2020.
Reimbursement for Provider Payments during a COVID-related closure for up to 14 days	C2AP, C3AP, CAPP, CMAP	Expenditures will be processed as a reimbursement. First amendments will be processed on/about December 18th. will be based on September and October expenditures rep Contractors may revise September reports for this purpose necessary through November 25, 2020. Subsequent revisi September or October reports that result in an additional a be processed in a subsequent amendment.
Additional $30 million for Family Fees Waived	CSPP, CCTR, CMIG, CFCC, C2AP, C3AP, CAPP, CMAP	Contract Amendments for CSPP, CCTR, CMIG, CFCC, CA CMAP contracts will be emailed to contractors on/about Fe 22nd. Amendments will be based on September through D 2020 waived family fees reported. Contractors that do not timely December 2020 report to the CDNFS will not receive allocation. C2AP and C3AP contractors will not receive a contract am this purpose, but will be augmented as necessary.

School Age Children Requiring Full-time Care and Emergency Child Care Enrollments	CCTR, CAPP, CMAP	To support all current enrollments, CDE will distribute a po these funds via an initial augmentation to Alternative Paym contractors on/about December 18th. The first allocation w emergency childcare enrollments and contract earrings into This first allocation may be used to support costs associate emergency child care and/or school age children requiring care. A second contract amendment will be processed on/about 22nd. The second allocation will be based on (1) Decembe emergency childcare data submitted and (2) a survey that issue mid-December to collect data related to school age c requiring full-time care. Contractors that do not submit the data needed for this allocation timely will not receive an all

If you have any questions regarding the information in this email, please contact your assigned ELCD, Program Quality Implementation Office Regional Consultant via the ELCD Consultant Regional Assignments web page at https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/ci/assignments.asp or by phone at 916-322-6233.

If you have any fiscal questions about the information in this email, please contact your assigned Child Development Nutrition and Fiscal Services analyst at https://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/cd/faad.asp or by phone at 916-323-6196.

The CDE reserves the right to issue additional guidance as necessary to ensure compliance with *EC* 8430 et seq.

We appreciate your partnership as we continue to put children first.

You have received this message because you are subscribed to an e-mail list from the California Department of Education's Early Learning and Care Division. To unsubscribe from this list, go to http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/ci/emailindex.asp.

LEGISLATION BEING CONSIDERED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE – FIRST YEAR OF 2021-22 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Level of Interest[1]	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 12/8/2020)
California Assembly Bills								
	AB 22 (McCarty, et. al including Dodd, Gonzalez, Limón, & Rubio among several others)	Would require by 2030-31 school year for all school districts or charter schools for receipt of apportionments for pupils in a transitional kindergarten (TK) program to admit children who have their 5th birthday by September 2nd of the calendar year in which the school begins and September 1st by the following calendar year.						Introduced: 12/7/20
Spot Bill	AB 31 (Lackey)	Expresses intent of legislature to enact legislation relating to child abuse and neglect.						Introduced: 12/7/20
Spot Bill	AB 92 (Reyes)	Would declare intent of legislature to enact legislation that would alleviate the burden on low-income families of fees for preschool and childcare and development services.						Introduced: 12/7/20

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Public Health

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

Level of Interest[1]	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 12/8/2020)
California Senate Bills								
	SB 22 (Glazer)	Would amend existing law pertaining to proposed bond measures issued to school districts for facility development inclusive for the operation of preschool and childcare classrooms. Among several things, would require the school district to submit a 5-year school facilities master plan or updated master plan as a condition for participating in a school program.						Introduced: 12/7/20
Spot Bill	SB 46 (Stern)	Expresses legislative intent to enact legislation that would require an employer to develop and implement contact tracing and safety policies for its employees, including requiring notice to the employer when an employee receives a positive COVID-19 test so as to protect the health and safety of its employees and the public at large.						Introduced: 12/7/20
Spot Bill	SB 49 (Umberg)	Expresses legislative intent to enact future legislation that would reimburse or waive state or locally mandated operating fees for businesses that are unable to operate due to statewide or local actions or ordinances instituted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.						Introduced: 12/7/20

Level of Interest[1]	Bill Number (Author)	Brief Description	Sponsor	Contact	County Position	Support	Oppose	Status (As of 12/8/2020)
Spot Bill	SB 50 (Limón)	Expresses legislative intent to establish the CA Early Learning and Care Program to create a seamless, integrated, mixed-delivery, whole child, 2-generation early learning and care system from birth to school age to advance the state's Master Plan for Early Learning and Care. Would additionally require the CA Department of Education (CDE) to allow and arrange for interagency adjustments between those contracts for the same agency or different agencies and the same funding allocation, and to establish timelines for those interagency contract fund transfers.						Introduced: 12/7/20
	SB 61 (Hurtado)	Proposes amending the CA Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to, among other things, require the CA Workforce Development Board to establish and administer the Lifting Families Out of Poverty Supportive Services Program. Upon appropriation of the Legislature, would make $50M in grants available to consortia comprised of local workforce development boards, community colleges, or other stakeholders that apply for funding to provide supportive services (including childcare).						Introduced: 12/7/20
California Budget Bills (including Trailer Bills)								
Spot Bills	AB 80 – 88 (Ting)	Budget Act of 2021 (Placeholder Bills)						Introduced: 12/7/20

To obtain additional information about any State legislation, go to http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/; for Federal legislation, visit http://thomas.loc.gov. To access budget hearings on line, go to https://www.assembly.ca.gov/listentorooms. Links to Trailer Bills are available at http://www.dof.ca.gov/budgeting/trailer_bill_language/. For questions or comments regarding this document, contact Michele Sartell, staff with the Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education, by e-mail at msartell@ph.lacounty.gov or call (323) 594-1244 (mobile).

KEY:

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

DEFINITIONS:[2]

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

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

2021 TENTATIVE STATE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR[3]

January 1	Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
January 4	Legislature reconvenes (J.R. 51(a)(1)).
January 10	Budget Bill must be submitted by Governor (Art. IV, Sec. 12(a)).
January 18	Martin Luther King Jr. Day Observed
January 22	Last day to submit **bill requests** to the Office of Legislative Counsel.
February 15	President's Day observed.
February 19	Last day for bills to be **introduced** (J.R. 61(a)(1), J.R. 54 (a)).
March 25	Spring Recess begins upon adjournment (J.R. 51(a)(2)).
March 31	Cesar Chavez Day observed.
April 5	Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess (J.R. 51(a)(2)).
April 30	Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to fiscal committees' **fiscal bills** introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(2)).
May 7	Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to the floor **non-fiscal** bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(3)).
May 14	Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 7 (J.R. 61(a)(4)).
May 21	Last day for **fiscal committees** to hear and report bills to the **floor** bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(a)(5)). Last day for **fiscal committees** to meet prior to June 7 (J.R. 61(a)(5)).
May 31	Memorial Day observed.
June 1-4	**Floor Session Only**. No committee may meet for any purpose except for Rules Committee, bills referred pursuant to A.R. 77.2, and Conference Committees (J.R. 61(a)(7)).
June 7	Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(a)(9)).
June 15	Budget Bill must be passed by midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 12(c)(3)).
July 2	Independence Day observed.
July 14	Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report **fiscal bills** to fiscal committees (J.R. 61(a)(11)).
July 16	**Summer Recess** begins upon adjournment, provided Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(a)(3)).
August 16	Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess (J.R. 51(a)(3)).
Aug 30 – Sept 10	**Floor session** only. No committee may meet for any purpose except Rules Committee, bills referred pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2, and Conference Committees (J.R. 61(a)(13)).
September 3	Last day to **amend** bills on the floor (J.R. 61(a)(14)).
Sept 16	Labor Day.
Sept 10	Last day for any bill to be passed (J.R. 61(a)(15). Interim Recess begins upon adjournment (J.R. 51(a)(4)).
October 10	Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature on or before September 10 and in the Governor's possession after September 10 (Art. IV, Sec. 10(b)(1)).
2022	
January 1	Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
January 3	Legislature reconvenes (JR 51(a)(4)).

[3] 2021 Legislative Deadlines. Retrieved on November 24, 2020 from https://www.assembly.ca.gov/sites/assembly.ca.gov/files/2021_legislative_calendar.pdf.

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California For All Kids.

Plan a great start for their future—and ours.

There is no greater opportunity for a better future for California than to deliver a great start for all children through quality early learning and care. The Master Plan for Early Learning and Care helps California provide immediate relief to families, children and early learning and care providers in the wake of COVID-19, while offering a research-based roadmap for building a comprehensive, equitable early learning and care system over the next decade.

The Master Plan helps California do what others think impossible

Provide relief to parents, care for children and stability to providers as we rebuild an early learning and care system devastated by COVID-19. Give each and every child a great start that prepares them for success in school and life. Advance professional development and equity for the early childhood workforce that advances opportunities for our children. And, deliver more and better services with greater efficiency through data that supports equity and continuous improvement.

> "Every child in California deserves a shot at opportunity. By investing in the development and learning needs of our kids, with a focus on equity, we are investing in the future of our state."
>
> – Governor Gavin Newsom

Creating a California For All Kids by 2030

Driven by quality, equity and social justice, the Master Plan seeks to improve life outcomes for all young children and the social and economic well-being of all families by:

- Providing comprehensive early learning and care for infants and toddlers;
- Ensuring that families can easily identify, access and choose care that meets their needs;
- Promoting school readiness through universal preschool; and
- Growing the quality, size and stability of the early learning and care workforce.

These goals mirror the recommendations made by the Assembly Blue Ribbon Commission, the Lifting Children Out of Poverty Taskforce, California's Transforming the Workforce for Children, the Rate Reform Working Group and input from parents, providers, advocates, community groups and researchers.

The Master Plan provides clear and specific recommendations that create a comprehensive, family-centric system driven by equity. The plan will:

- Bring together programs for infants and toddlers;
- Increase access and eligibility across programs, services and benefits, such as Paid Family Leave;
- Provide universal preschool;
- Build a competency-based licensure and workforce development system;
- Implement funding reform to increase access and sustain a high-quality workforce;
- Support shared services networks to help providers thrive; and
- Implement data sharing and coordination to advance equity, efficiency and continuous improvement.

> "The Master Plan unlocks the innovative spirit of California, helping us create a comprehensive early learning and care system that produces big returns in better education, health and economic outcomes. Children, families, the future for our state—everyone wins when we build a California For All Kids."
>
> – Mark Ghaly, Secretary, CA Health and Human Services

The Master Plan positions California to capitalize on federal initiatives to improve early learning and care

Transforming California's early childhood system will take time and significant resources—ranging from an additional $2 billion to $12 billion—supported through public investments, business contributions, philanthropy and sliding-scale family fees. Fortunately, we have an opportunity to increase funding and accelerate implementation. President-elect Joe Biden has called for comprehensive early learning and care that mirrors the features outlined in the Master Plan: integration of health and well-being with early care and learning; universal preschool for three- and four-year-olds; financial support for affordability; expanding paid family leave to low-income earners; support of dual language learners; funding for facilities expansion; and professional pathways for providers that lead to higher standards and increased knowledge and compensation.

Plan for success

Together we can create a California For All Kids, elevating the lives of families and children through quality early learning and care that has proven to help them thrive and create stronger social and economic lives for families. Learn more at: CaliforniaForAllKids.chhs.ca.gov

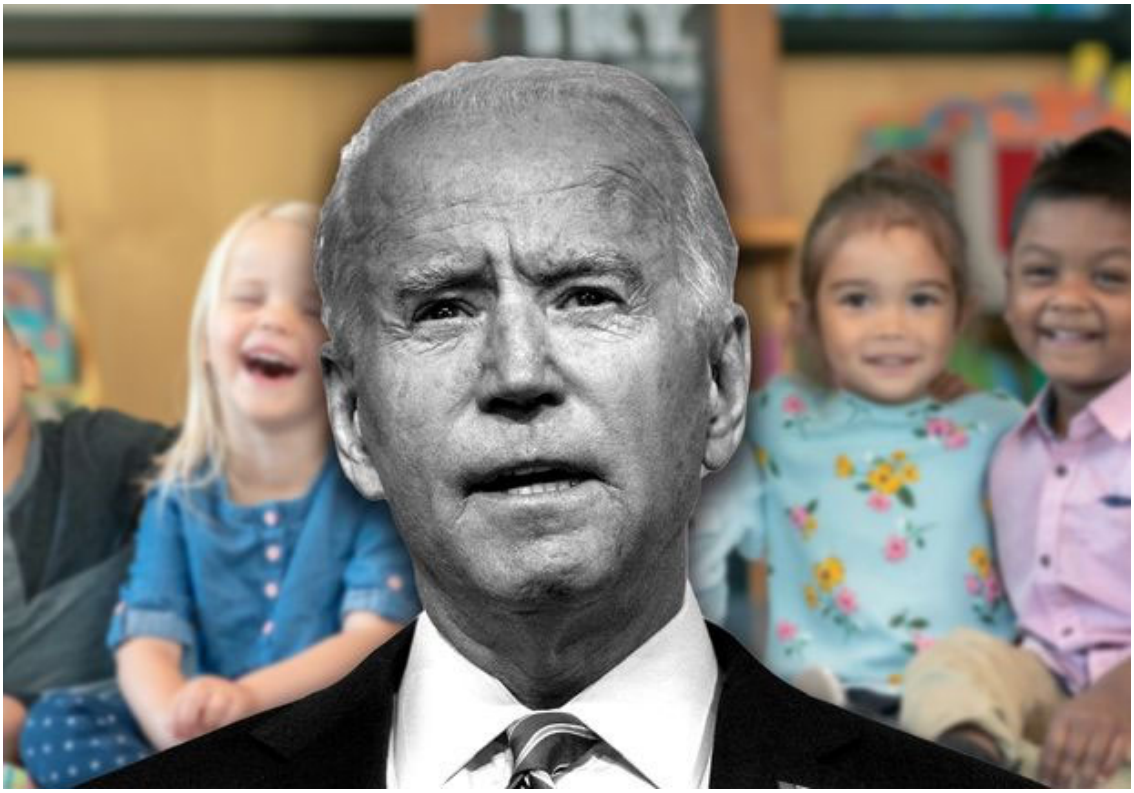
CALIFORNIA ALL KIDS
Master Plan for Early Learning and Care

Joe Biden has a $335 billion child-care plan — and Republican lawmakers could be on board with parts of it

Last Updated: Dec. 7, 2020 at 12:27 p.m. ET
First Published: Dec. 1, 2020 at 2:12 p.m. ET

By Leslie Albrecht

One possible silver lining for the pandemic: growing bipartisan support for increasing access to affordable child care



One possible silver lining for the pandemic: growing bipartisan support for increasing access to affordable child care.

MARKETWATCH PHOTO ILLUSTRATION/GETTY IMAGES|ISTOCKPHOTO

Both the child-care industry and the families it serves have been put through the wringer during the coronavirus pandemic, but advocates say one silver lining could be new bipartisan momentum for President-elect Joe Biden's pledge to improve access to affordable, high-quality child care.

Federal lawmakers responded to child-care providers' struggles at the onset of the pandemic with $3.5 billion in relief funding. Since then, both major parties have proposed additional funding packages to shore up the industry, ranging from $7 billion to $57 billion.

None of those has made it into law, but the fact that Republicans led the calls for some of those child-care relief proposals suggests there's at least a patch of common ground on Biden's child-care plan, experts say.

"There's beginning to be a lot of bipartisan recognition of how important child care is for the economy, for families, for getting people to work," said Averi Pakulis, the vice president for early childhood and public health policy at First Focus on Children, a bipartisan

What's in Biden's child-care plan

Biden's sprawling $775 billion caregiving proposal addresses not just caregiving for children, but also for older people, military veterans and people with disabilities. It calls for $335 billion in new child-care money. Key pieces of the proposal include:

- free universal pre-kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-olds;
- improving pay and benefits for child-care workers;
- a refundable tax credit of up to $8,000 to help low-income and middle-class families pay for child care; and
- sliding-scale subsidies so that no family earning below 1.5 times the median income in their state would have to pay more than 7% of their income for "quality" child care.

Biden's proposal seeks to solve many longstanding problems, and some say it appears to be a "gangly" set of initiatives "that may indicate an agenda spread too thin."

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Better pay and benefits for child-care workers

The president-elect has repeatedly emphasized that he wants higher wages and better benefits for child-care workers, and the expansion of opportunities for their training and professional development. The median hourly wage for child-care workers was $11.65 as of May 2019, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Many struggle to make ends meet: 53% were on some form of public assistance between 2014 and 2016, according to the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment at the University of California, Berkeley.

"People leave the most important things in their lives — their children — with caregivers, and we expect a lot from them and it's pretty mind-boggling how little we value them," Pakulis said.

She argued that improving pay for workers would in turn improve the quality of care for children.

But Angela Rachidi, the Rowe Scholar in Poverty Studies at the conservative-leaning American Enterprise Institute, said that aspect of Biden's proposal wouldn't get far with her and other conservatives. "I'm not really ever supportive of government trying to come in and set wages," Rachidi said. "I think it should be left to the market."

How much it would the Biden child-care plan cost and how would it be paid for?

Biden's entire caregiving proposal — encompassing seniors, military veterans and people with disabilities — would cost $775 billion over 10 years, with $335 billion earmarked for new child-care funding. Biden said on the campaign trail it would be paid for "by rolling back unproductive and unequal tax breaks for real-estate investors with incomes over $400,000 and taking steps to increase tax compliance for high-income earners." The Biden transition team did not respond to a request for additional details.

Putting $335 billion of taxpayer money toward child care is "a large number," said Pakulis, but "that's not more than this deserves or needs." But that amount could scare off potential political support, she added: "The amount of money doesn't scare us, but that's definitely going to be an impediment."

> ***'The likelihood of all those things passing is next to none. But there are some ideas in there that could gain traction because I think there is a recognition — and this was happening even before the pandemic — that access to child care, especially in rural areas, is a problem. And to the extent that it prevents families from working, it's a big problem.'***
>
> — Angela Rachidi, American Enterprise Institute

What are the Biden proposal's chances for success with a divided government?

In a best-case scenario for Biden, Democrats would win the Jan. 5 runoff elections in Georgia and take control of the Senate with Vice President-elect Kamala Harris's tie-breaking vote. But even then, turning Biden's entire child-care vision into a reality would likely be difficult.

"The likelihood of all those things passing is next to none," Rachidi said. "But there are some ideas in there that could gain traction because I think there is a recognition — and this was happening even before the pandemic — that access to child care, especially in rural areas, is a problem. And to the extent that it prevents families from working, it's a big problem."

She sees two areas with potential for bipartisan support: addressing the current pandemic-related crisis in the child-care industry with relief funding, and creating new child-care tax credits. But for big programs like universal pre-K for 3- and 4-year-olds, a compromise between federal lawmakers seems unlikely. That's more likely something that will be left to states, she said.

Republicans have a history of supporting child care, Rachidi noted, though many feel that over-regulation of the industry has driven up costs. The first President Bush's administration created the child-care subsidy program, and the second Bush increased the child-care tax credit. Funding for child-care subsidies increased during the Trump administration.

Republican support for child care remains, Rachidi said, but "it's gotten more challenging over time because you have certain policymakers who feel if you provide support for child care, it somehow penalizes stay-at-home mothers."

What voters say about child-care funding

"[V]oters on both sides of the aisle see quality child care as a rare, unifying policy issue," according to a First Five Years Fund poll conducted right after the 2018 midterm elections. It found that a majority of Democrat, Republican and independent voters supported federal funding increases for quality early education.

The group conducted a new poll this year that showed 76% of swing-state voters support increasing federal funding for states to improve their child-care programs.

What's at stake: long-term damage to the economy and women's careers

Even before the pandemic, access to affordable, high-quality child care was shifting from an issue regarded as a personal and family responsibility to a matter of public concern, said Elise Gould, a senior economist at the liberal-leaning Economic Policy Institute. That's partly because middle-class families were feeling the pinch as average annual costs for child care soared to roughly double the cost of in-state tuition at a public university.

The pandemic has exposed many fault lines in American society, and one of the most prominent has been the role of child care in keeping the economy moving. With schools and child-care centers closed and demands on working parents — mostly mothers — mounting, millions of women have left the workforce. Women's labor-force participation rate in April fell to 54.7%, a level not seen since the late 1980s.

76% of swing-state voters support increasing federal funding for states to improve their child-care programs.

— First Five Years Fund

More than one in four women have considered cutting the number of hours they work or thought about leaving the workforce altogether, according to estimates in McKinsey & Co.'s latest Women in the Workplace study, which was produced in partnership with LeanIn.org.

The drop in women's labor-force participation this year echoes a broader trend over the past few decades: While women in the U.S. steadily joined the workforce starting in the 1950s, their participation peaked around 2000, then dropped, Gould noted. That's thought to be related in part to a lack of affordable child-care and family-leave policies, she said.

Women's disappearance from the workforce amounts to a serious financial blow for families, and in turn for tax revenues and the broader economy. "Even as small a shift as 1 percent of mothers leaving the workforce would result in an estimated $8.7 billion economic hit to working families" in the form of lost earnings, according to a recent report by the Center for American Progress, a left-leaning think tank.

The permanent loss of child-care seats, which is happening now as the pandemic has forced child-care centers to close, "will have additional ripple effects that will continue to hurt communities and stifle the economic recovery," CAP noted.

A moment for child care 'to reinvent itself'

Even if Biden's entire caregiving proposal doesn't move forward, some advocates are hopeful that a new stimulus package of emergency funding for the child-care industry could help pave the way for permanent improvements.

"This is a moment for child care and early child education to reinvent itself," said Carrie Gillispie, a senior policy analyst at The Education Trust, a nonprofit that works to advance educational equity, especially for low-income children and children of color.

"If we can demonstrate with this extra funding what's possible, and how much it would improve everyone's lives and the economy, that could be an impetus for long-term and more robust investment," she added. "We just have to hope that people remember how difficult work was when they were at home trying to be early childhood educators themselves."