



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

Wrap-up Summary of the California State Budget and Legislation – First Year of the 2021-22 Legislative Session
Early Care and Education

Introduction

A historic legislative session as the COVID-19 pandemic continued to take center stage requiring early care and education programs to modify program operations according to public health guidelines, ensuring the health and safety of children and their families as well as early educators working in centers and family child care homes. Federal pandemic relief investments have been critical to re-opening and keeping open early care and education programs – many of which did not close – to meet the needs of essential workers throughout the pandemic and families returning to work as vaccinations became more readily available. Additionally, the collective bargaining agreement reached between the State administration and the Child Care Providers Union resulted in significant investments in early care and education and initiated reimbursement rate reform and rate increases for programs serving families needing help paying for care. While California's stronger than expected economy allowed for investments to transition from responding to the COVID-19 pandemic to economic recovery, it is notable that 85 percent of the state's overall discretionary funds were targeted to one-time spending to avoid overcommitting funds over the long-term in the event of declining revenues.

This handout offers a snapshot of the investments for early care and education ranging from increasing access to infant and toddler care to preschool to universal transitional kindergarten. Funding for facility development is acknowledged as an important feature for building the infrastructure necessary to increase access. Furthermore, updating rates in addition to launching rate reform responds to long-standing challenges that required programs to stretch their budgets as operating costs increased, including meeting the rising costs for recruiting and retaining qualified early educators. The handout also summarizes funding for additional pandemic relief for early care and education programs and lists investments to establish universal transitional kindergarten program targeted to four-year-old children. Following the budget bills referenced later in this handout is a list of approved legislation of interest to the field of early care and education that addresses but is not limited to meeting the needs of dual language learners and children of migrant workers.

California State Budget – FY 2021-22

Early Care and Education Items

Increasing Access

- Appropriates \$734.75 million in federal funds to the **Alternative Payment Program and General Child Care, and Migrant Child Care** to expand subsidized early care and education services for income eligible families. Of the funds, \$403 million will be allocated for 2021-22 fiscal year and \$336.025 million will be for slots in the 2022-23 fiscal year for a total of 110,500 new spaces.^{i,ii}
- Allocates \$3.16 million in one-time funding to increase **licensed family child care** capacity. Awards \$500 in one-time incentive payments to previously unlicensed individuals who obtain a family child care license by June 28, 2021 and maintain an active license for 12 consecutive months as funds are available until June 30, 2023.ⁱⁱⁱ

- Continues augmentation of \$10 million to the **Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Children in Foster Care**.^{iv} Adds 500 new spaces with \$3.75 million in federal funds. The total budget for the program is \$47.6 million.^v
- Appropriates an additional \$1.470 million to the **Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership Grant** to support local Early Head Start services through June 30, 2024 to serve a total 260,000 children.^{vi,vii}
- Clarifies in California Education Code that 4-year-old children eligible to participate in the **California State Preschool Program (CSPP)** include children whose 5th birthday occurs before September 1st of the fiscal year in which they enroll in a CSPP and whose parent or guardian has opted to retain or enroll them in CSPP.^{viii}

Modifying Reimbursement Rates and Rate System

- Raises the Regional Market Rate (RMR) from the 75th percentile of the 2016 RMR survey to the **75th percentile of the 2018 survey** effective January 1, 2022. Transitions direct service contractors holding contracts with the state from reimbursement based on the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) to the RMR ceiling. Additionally, establishes the reimbursement rate for license exempt providers receiving a subsidy from low-income families to 70 percent of the licensed family child care home rate ceiling effective January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023.^{ix} Direct service contractors for center-based services will be reimbursed at the RMR ceiling except if the change would result in a lower rate; in such cases, the contractor will continue to receive the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) plus the annual cost of living adjustment. Requires the CDE in collaboration with the CDSS to implement a **reimbursement system plan** that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates that vary with the length of the program and the hours of service. Commencing in FY 2022-23, the standard reimbursement rate will increase by the cost-of-living adjustment granted annually by the legislature.^x
- Allocates \$188.76 million in one-time funds beginning January 1, 2022 to address inequities between the SRR and RMR ceilings for center-based programs. This funding will be distributed through monthly rate supplements or lump sum bonuses based on the funding methodology and means determined by the CDSS and CDE in consultation with the Legislature and subject to approval by the Department of Finance.^{xi}
- Makes available \$289 million in one-time funding to support family child care providers through rate reimbursement supplements to be allocated over 24 months, beginning on January 1, 2022; Child Care Providers Union (CCPU) to determine how funding may be used to supplement reimbursement rates that may include, but not be limited to, monthly rate supplements or lump-sum bonuses.^{xii}
- Provides for a 4.05 percent Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) for state subsidized early care and education programs.^{xiii}
- Makes available \$15 million General Fund to the Child and Adult Food Program to restore the state reimbursement match for the meal programs.^{xiv}

Building the Infrastructure through Facility Development

- Appropriates \$250 million (\$150 million General Fund and \$100 million federal funds) for the acquisition, construction, development, and renovation of **facilities** with a focus on communities with significant gaps through September 30, 2024.^{xv}

Enhancing Quality

- Allocates \$40 million in one-time funds for the **Joint Child Care Providers United-State of California Training Partnership Fund** to expand and strengthen training opportunities for family child care providers and address the workforce needs of California, as well as career, knowledge, and skill aspirations of all family child care providers.^{xvi}

Streamlining Administrative Practices and Augmenting Infrastructure Supports

- Allocates \$9 million to the CDSS to contract with a vendor to provide **direct deposit** to contractors for subsidized early care and education services beginning January 1, 2022.^{xvii}
- Provides \$10 million federal funds to support continued **Child Care Resource and Referral (R&R) Program** partnerships to strengthen their role in serving as intermediaries in the development of new facilities and capacity and to streamline data collection processes.^{xviii} R&Rs to gather data from providers on status, capacity, and vacancy at least once a month for submission to the CDSS.^{xix}
- Appropriates \$4.8 million General Fund to support planning and initial implementation for the design of a **child care data system** to meet the needs of families and the workforce. The proposed data system aligns with the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care and would strengthen the administrative processes used for data collection. CDSS will build on prior efforts and engage stakeholders in the design.^{xx}
- Appropriates \$10 million federal funds for the **MyChildCarePlan.org** to support R&Rs and county access until June 30, 2023 and the transition of the consumer education web products from the CDE to the CDSS. Any requests to expand the website content management is subject to approval by the Department of Finance. It is the intent for this system and the R&R users to transition to the CDSS data landscape system once developed and implemented.^{xxi}
- Transfers \$31.7 million (\$0.9 million General Fund) and 185.7 positions from the California Department of Education to the California Department of Social Services to administer the early care and education (except the California State Preschool Program) and nutrition programs. In addition, provides \$10.3 million (\$9.8 million General Fund) and 74 positions to provide adequate infrastructure to support the system, program enhancements, and promote a whole child/whole family approach to child care integration and data development.^{xxii} Codifies in statute the roles and responsibilities of the **CDSS administration of child care programs**.^{xxiii}

Extending COVID-19 Pandemic Relief Package

- Provides \$200 million in federal fund for flat-rate one-time stipend amount of \$525 per child enrolled in a subsidized child care or state preschool program based on enrollment data for November 2020 for pandemic relief and to ensure programs are able to remain open or reopen.^{xxiv}
- Allocates \$205.540 million for **flat-rate one-time stipend** amount of \$600 per child enrolled in a subsidized child care or state preschool program based on program data for March 2021 enrollment only.^{xxv}

- Allocates \$176.860 million to provide **flat-rate one-time stipends** to all licensed child care facilities, including temporarily closed facilities named in the “CCP COVID-19 Facility Closures” report who held a facility license on June 25, 2021, as follows:
 - \$3,500 per family child care home
 - \$3,500 per center with a maximum licensed capacity of 14 or fewer children
 - \$4,000 per center with a maximum licensed capacity of 15 to 24 children
 - \$5,000 per center with a maximum licensed capacity of 25 and 60 children
 - \$6,500 per center with a maximum licensed capacity of more than 60 children

Program may use the stipends to support COVID-19 pandemic-related relief including, but not limited to, support for decreased enrollment, increased costs associated with distance learning, increased costs due to cleaning and sanitization, and other activities necessary to maintain or resume the operation of programs, including for fixed costs and increased operating expenses due to the pandemic. The intent and expectation is that licensees share a portion of their stipends directly with their staff in the form of bonuses or incentive pay.^{xxvi}

- Allocates \$60 million in one-time funding to child care and preschool contractors to **reimburse waived family fees** through June 30, 2022.^{xxvii}
- Allocates \$31 million to offer a state subsidized child care provider operating or serving programs funded by a county^{xxviii}, alternative payment program, or family child care home education network up to 16 **additional paid nonoperational days** between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022 if the provider is closed due to COVID-19.^{xxix}
- Continues the **hold harmless** policy by allocating \$70 million to reimburse early care and education programs inclusive of alternative payment programs and state-subsidized centers, family child care homes, and license-exempt providers that serve children through an alternative payment program, state preschool, general child care program, family child care home education network or CalWORKs child care program based on families’ enrollment rather than attendance through June 30, 2022.^{xxx}
- Allocates \$25 million to the existing **Child Care Initiative Project (CCIP)** to build the capacity of new family child care home providers meet the needs of families in child care deserts including, but not limited to, addressing the unmet need for infant and toddler care and to support providers who closed during the pandemic with reopening; funds must be spent by September 30, 2023.^{xxxi}
- Allocates \$10.6 million to the **California Inclusion and Behavior Consultation (CIBC)** project to support expertise, best practices, and well-being of providers to promote the health, safety, and well-being of the children and families they serve impacted by COVID-19; funds must be spent by September 30, 2023.^{xxxii}

Universal Transitional Kindergarten (UTK)

- Phases in over five years the establishment of universal transitional kindergarten (UTK) beginning in FY 2022-23 to full implementation by FY 2025-26. Local Education Agencies (LEAs) may use FY 2021-22 for planning and infrastructure development. **Access to UTK** for four-year-old children will be implemented in increments by two months of age per year from 2022-23 through 2024-25 and three months of age in 2025-26 when all four-year-old children will be eligible. Allows for parental choice for enrolling or retaining children age-eligible for TK in a preschool or child care program inclusive of a federally funded Head Start program or any of the state-contracted subsidy programs.^{xxxiii,xxxiv}

- Establishes the **California Prekindergarten Planning and Implementation Grant** with an appropriation of \$300 million General Fund for 2021-22 to local education agencies (LEA). Grant funds may be used to create or expand CSPPs or TK programs or to establish or strengthen partnerships with other providers of prekindergarten education within the LEA, including Head Start Programs, to ensure that high-quality options for pre-kindergarten education options are available for four-year-old children. Of the allocation, \$100 million will be made available in competitive grants to LEAs increase the number of highly qualified teachers to serve CSPPs and TK pupils, and to provide CSPP, TK and kindergarten teachers with training in providing instruction in inclusive classrooms, culturally responsive instruction, supporting dual language learners, enhancing social-emotional learning, implementing trauma-informed practices and restorative practices, and mitigating implicit bias to eliminate exclusionary discipline. The funds will be available for encumbrance until June 30, 2024.^{xxxv}
- Establishes the **California Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program** to provide one-time grants to school districts to construct new school facilities or retrofit existing school facilities to provide transitional kindergarten and full-day kindergarten classrooms or the modernization of existing kindergarten and grade 1-12 classrooms for conversion to provide CSPP operated by school districts on a public-school site. Savings and interest achieved upon completion of the approved project may be used for professional development or instructional materials to build capacity for the implementation of CSPP, a transitional kindergarten program or a kindergarten program. Priority for the grant funds to be awarded to school districts located in underserved communities.^{xxxvi}
- Maintains an average TK classroom enrollment of at least one credentialed teacher for every 24 pupils for each classroom. Reduces the **adult to child ratios** from 1:24 to 1:12 effective the 2022-23 school year. As additional funding is provided, further reduces the staff to child ratio to 1:10 beginning in the 2023-24 school year.^{xxxvii}
- Allows the Superintendent of Public Instruction to authorize CSPP contracting agencies to offer **wraparound care** for a full day of services for income eligible children enrolled in an education program serving TK, kindergarten, or any of grades 1 to 12.^{xxxviii}
- Appropriates \$10 million in one-time Proposition 98 General Fund to update the **California Preschool Learning Foundations** by January 2024 to reflect a prekindergarten year prior to kindergarten enrollment, but not limited to transitional kindergarten in a school setting and adapt the Desired Results Development Profile to reflect the updated standards, address preschool to second grade, and include direct assessment of literacy and math. The funds are available for encumbrance through June 30, 2024.^{xxxix}
- Increases funding for the **Special Education Early Intervention Preschool Grant** program by \$260 million Proposition 98 General Fund to provide services and supports in inclusive settings that have been determined to improve school readiness and long-term outcomes for infants, toddlers, and preschool pupils from birth to 5 years of age.^{xl,xli}

School Age Programs

- Increases **rates** for the After School Education and Safety (ASES) Program in FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 with an allocation of \$94.866 million.^{xlii}
- Appropriates \$118.129 million to expand **access** to summer learning programs in FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23.^{xliii}

Budget Bills with Early Care and Education Items		
Bill #	Brief Description	Status
AB 82 Chapter 6	COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency, Contact Tracing, and Child Care	Approved by Governor February 23, 2021
AB 86 Chapter 10	COVID-19 Relief and School Reopening, Reporting and Public Health Requirements	Approved by Governor March 5, 2021
AB 128 Chapter 21	Budget Act of 2021	Approved by Governor June 28, 2021
AB 130 Chapter 44	Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill – Addresses the following items: Transitional Kindergarten; CA Prekindergarten Planning and Implementation Grant Program; After School Education and Safety Program; CA Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program; and an appropriation of \$9.2M one-time for statewide data system for early education.	Approved by Governor July 9, 2021
AB 131 Chapter 16	Child Development Programs – Articulates the details of the spending plan for early care and education inclusive but not limited to the allocation of funds to increase the number of child care and preschool spaces, raise reimbursement rates for subsidized services and establish a reimbursement rate working group, provide ongoing federal relief in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and make statutory changes due to the shift of certain programs from the California Department of Education to the California Department of Social Services.	Approved by Governor July 23, 2021
AB 132 Chapter 144	Postsecondary education trailer bill – Includes language pertaining to the Cradle to Career Data System that would also capture data from early learning programs.	Approved by Governor July 27, 2021
AB 135 Chapter 85	Human Services Omnibus – Among items, repeals suspension of a specific allocation of funds for the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program included in the Budget Act of 2020 on December 31, 2021, unless the Department of Finance makes a specified determination regarding General Fund revenues and expenditures. This bill would repeal that conditional suspension.	Approved by Governor July 16, 2021
AB 164 Chapter 84	Budget Act of 2021 – Amends the Budget Act of 2021 by amending and adding appropriations and making other changes. Includes amendments to California State Preschool items (6100-194 and 6100-196).	Approved by Governor July 16, 2021
SB 168 Chapter 261	Budget Trailer Bill: Child Care – would include migrant alternative payment in definition of “alternative payment programs; requires funding for Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Child Care to come from General Fund appropriation and make technical changes; pending regulations, would authorize the CDE and CDSS to implement the revised reimbursement rates by means of management bulletins or similar letters of instruction by 12/31/2021 and would require examination of time base and special criteria adjustment factors that impact center-based contractors receiving reimbursement rates.	Approved by Governor September 23, 2021
SB 170 Chapter 240	Budget Bill Jr. – Includes adjustments to line item for child care services administered by CDSS, CSPP non-local education agencies, among other amendments.	Approved by Governor September 23, 2021
SB 85 Chapter 14	Amendment to the 2020-21 Budget Act – Amends 2020 budget act to enact “early action” budget package to respond to COVID-19. Contains major appropriations to several items.	Approved by Governor April 13, 2021

SB 88 Chapter 8	Golden State Stimulus – Provides \$600 in direct relief to low-income Californians who qualify for the California Earned Income Tax Credit or are recipients of other specific benefit programs.	Approved by Governor February 23, 2021
SB 87 Chapter 7	Small Business Assistance – Establishes the CA Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program to provide grants to qualified small businesses affected by COVID-19 to support their ongoing operations. Qualified small business means a business or nonprofit that meets certain criteria including an annual gross revenue of less than \$2.5M but greater than \$1000 in the 2019 taxable year.	Approved by Governor February 23, 2021
SB 129 Chapter 69	Amends the Budget Act of 2021 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes.	Approved by Governor July 12, 2021

California State Legislation^{xliv}

The Child Care Planning Committee and the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development identified and tracked 36 bills considered by legislators during the First Session of the State Legislative Session for 2021-22 of likely interest to the early care and education community. Nine bills (exclusive of budget bills) made it to the Governor's desk for his consideration, of which five were approved and four vetoed. This section contains a summary of each bill that passed the legislature for the Governor's consideration and action. Approved bills take effect on January 1, 2022 unless otherwise noted.

Assembly Bills

AB 361 (R. Rivas) Chapter 165	Adds to existing law pertaining to open meetings of state and local agencies under the Brown Act and Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. Authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Brown Act until January 1, 2024 due to a declared state of emergency.	Approved by Governor September 16, 2021
AB 1294 (Quirk) Chapter 497	Authorizes the counties of Alameda and Santa Clara to continue the individualized county child care subsidy plans.	Approved by the Governor October 5, 2021
AB 1363 (L. Rivas) Chapter 498	Adds findings and declarations that reflect research on the value of multilingual and biliteracy skills and cross-cultural competency, addresses the diversity of CA inclusive of dual language learners and English learners (DLLs and ELs), and references the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care goals for DLLs. Requires existing quality indicators to include program activities and services that meet the need of DLLs for support in development of their home language and English. In addition, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to develop procedures for preschool contractors to identify and report data on DLLs to include a child's home language and the language composition of the staff. Adds intent of Legislature for preschool providers, teachers, and staff to better understand language and developmental needs of DLLs enrolled in publicly funded preschool programs through a family language instrument and interest interview. Requires a preschool contractor serving a school age child enrolled in a K-12 program who has been designated by the child's school district, County Office of Education, or charter school as an EL through a state assessment for English language proficiency to use EL to identify the child as a DLL.	Approved by the Governor October 5, 2021
ACR 71 (Villapudua) Chapter 49	Proclaimed May 7, 2021 as Provider Appreciation Day in CA and urge all Californians to recognize child care providers for their important work.	Filed with Secretary of State June 11, 2021

Senate Bills		
SB 393 Chapter 499	Prohibits payments made by the Migrant Alternative Payment Program (APP) from exceeding the applicable market rate ceiling. Would require the program to include the cost of care paid to providers plus administrative and support services costs of the APP not to exceed an amount equal to 21 percent of the total contract amount.	Approved by the Governor October 5, 2021

Questions or comments relating to this document may be referred to Michele Sartell, Los Angeles County Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education within the Department of Public Health, by e-mail at msartell@ph.lacounty.gov or by telephone at (323) 594-1244 (mobile).

ⁱ Assembly Bill (AB) 131 (Chapter 116; Approved July 23, 2021). SEC. 265(a). Retrieved on July 22, 2021 from https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB131.

ⁱⁱ California Department of Finance. California Child Care Programs Local Assistance – All Funds 2021 Budget Ac (\$ in thousands). 2021. Slots will be allocated as follows: 46,080 new General Child Care spaces (\$207.9 million); 62,620 new Alternative Payment Program spaces (\$505.7 million); 1,300 new Migrant Child Care spaces (\$17.5 million); and 500 new Emergency Child Care Bridge Program spaces (\$3.75 million).

ⁱⁱⁱ AB 131. SEC 264(a).

^{iv} Senate Bill (SB) 129 (Chapter 69; Approved July 12, 2021). SEC. 170. Item 5180-101-0001, Provision 10(a). Retrieved on July 22, 2021 from https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB129.

^v California Department of Finance. California Child Care Programs Local Assistance – All Funds 2021 Budget Ac (\$ in thousands). 2021.

^{vi} Ibid. SEC. 191. Item 6100-001-0890, Provision 13.

^{vii} Department of Finance. California Child Care Programs Local Assistance - All Funds 2021 Budget Act. September 2021.

^{viii} AB 131. Article 2. Program Administration, SEC. 17. Section 8208(ab). Section will be renumbered to 8205 in California Education Code.

^{ix} For context, the maximum monthly reimbursement rate for an infant enrolled full-time in a licensed family child care home in Los Angeles County effective January 1, 2022 will be \$1,122.20, whereas a family, friend or neighbor serving the same child will be reimbursed at 70 percent of the maximum monthly family child care provider rate or \$785.54. Reimbursement ceilings for subsidized child care effective January 1, 2022 may be downloaded from <https://rcscm.adm.dss.ca.gov/>.

^x Ibid. Article 4. Reimbursement Rates, SEC. 46. Section 8242 and SEC. 260, Section 10280.2(b)(1).

^{xi} Ibid. SEC. 265(e).

^{xii} Ibid. SEC. 264(c).

^{xiii} Ibid. SEC. 265(b).

^{xiv} SB 129. SEC. 170. Item 5180-001-0001, Provision 21.

^{xv} Ibid. Item 5180-101-0001, Provision 20.

^{xvi} AB 131. SEC 264(b).

^{xvii} SB 129. SEC. 169. Item 5180-001-0001, Provision 11.

^{xviii} SB 129. SEC. 197. Item 6100-149-0890, Provision 5(c).

^{xix} AB 131. Part 1.8. Child Care and Development Services Act, Chapter 1.1. Online Portal for Child Care and Development Services, Item 10224.5.

^{xx} Newsom, Governor Gavin. *California State Budget: 2021-22*. State of California, June 28, 2021.

^{xxi} SB 129. SEC. 171. Item 5180-101-0890, Provision 7.

^{xxii} Newsom, Governor Gavin. *California State Budget: 2021-22*. State of California, June 28, 2021.

^{xxiii} AB 131. SEC. 259, Item 10205.

^{xxiv} Ibid. SEC. 262, Sec. 3(b)(1).

^{xxv} Ibid. SEC. 263(b)(1).

^{xxvi} Ibid. SEC. 263(b)(2).

^{xxvii} Ibid. SEC. 263(b)(3).

xxviii For purposes of this item, AB 131 extends the 16 paid, non-operational days to the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children established and implemented at the discretion of each county per Welfare and Institutions Code Section 11461.6.

xxix Ibid. SEC. 263(b)(4).

xxx Ibid. SEC. 263(b)(5&6).

xxxi Ibid. SEC. 263(b)(7).

xxxii Ibid. SEC. 263(b)(8).

xxxiii AB 130 (Chapter 44; Approved July 9, 2021). SEC. 60. Section 4800(c). Retrieved on July 27, 2021 from https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB130.

xxxiv Beginning with the 2022-23 school year, a child who will have their fifth birthday between September 2 and February 2 will be admitted to a transitional kindergarten (TK) program maintained by a school district or charter school; in the 2023-24 school year; a child who will have their fifth birthday between September 2 and April 2 will be admitted to a TK program maintained by a school district or charter school; in the 2024-25 school year, a child who will have their fifth birthday between September 2 and June 2 will be admitted to a TK program maintained by a school district or charter school; and in the 2025-26 school year and each school thereafter, a child who will have their fourth birthday by September 1 will be admitted to a TK program maintained by a school district or charter school. See Section 48000(c)(1)(D-G).

xxxv Ibid. Article 13.2. California Prekindergarten Planning and Implementation Grant Program. Item 8281.5.

xxxvi Ibid. SEC. 15. Section 17375.

xxxvii Ibid. SEC 60. Section 4800(g).

xxxviii Ibid. SEC 60, Section 48000(l).

xxxix SB 129. SEC. 206. Item 6100-190-0001.

xl SB 129. SEC. 202. Item 6100-161-0001, Schedule (2).

xli AB 130. SEC. 105. Section 56836.40.

xlii SB 129. SEC. 197. Item 6100-149-0890, Provision 1.

xliii Ibid. Provision 3.

xliv To obtain additional information about any legislation, go to <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>.