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

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

POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT
APRIL 13, 2022 ♦ 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.
Microsoft Teams ▪ To join by telephone: 323.776.6996; Conference ID: 880 538 588#

AGENDA

	Welcome and Introductions		
10:00	1. Roll Call of Membership	Action Item	Debra Colman, OAECE
10:15	2. Comments from the Chair • Welcome Commissioner Ricardo Mota	Information	Karla Pleitéz Howell, Chair
	Public Policy Update		
10:25	3. Voter Opinions & Parent Conversation Results Regarding Child Care & Early Learning Programs	Information	Parker Blackman and Steve Cahn, LA Partnership for Early Childhood Investment
10:45	4. Status of Proposed Early Care and Education Legislation	Information	Michele Sartell, OAECE
10:52	**BREAK**		
	General Business		
10:57	5. Approval of Minutes – March 9, 2022	Action Item	Alejandra Albarran Moses, Vice Chair Leanne Drogin, OAECE
	Our Unified Strategic Plan in Motion		
11:07	6. Joint ECE Delegations Board Engagement Update	Discussion	Alejandra Albarran Moses, Vice Chair *Board of Supervisors Engagement Team Leads*: • Jacquelyn McCroskey • Justin Blakely • Terry Ogawa • Ellen Cervantes
11:27	7. Pursuit of Position: Increase Reimbursement Rates for State Subsidized Early Care and Education Programs	Action Item	Michele Sartell, OAECE
11:37	8. Early Care and Education Facilities Development Project Update	Information	Leanne Drogin, OAECE
11:40	9. Farewell to Michele Sartell		Karla Pleitéz Howell, Chair

	COVID-19 and Early Care and Education (ECE)		
11:48	10. Update on COVID-19 and ECE in Los Angeles County	Information	Debra Colman, OAECE
	Wrap Up		
11:52	11. Announcements and Public Comment	Information	Karla Pleitéz Howell, Chair
11:57	12. Meeting in Review and Call to Adjourn	Information	Alejandra Albarran Moses, Vice Chair

Next Virtual Meeting:

Wednesday, May 11, 2022 ▪ 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

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 ECE system for the children and families in Los Angeles County.

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Minutes for Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development Commission

MARCH 9, 2022

Welcome and Introductions

1. Roll Call of Membership

Debra Colman, Director of the Office for the Advancement of Early Care and Education (OAECE), opened the Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Policy Roundtable) Commission meeting at 10:03 a.m. by reading the grounding statement to conducting a virtual meeting. Colman then called roll of the Policy Roundtable Commission.

2. Comments from the Chair

Chair Karla Pleitéz Howell welcomed Commissioners, alternates, and guests to the meeting and invited all participants to turn on their video to enhance communication. Chair Pleitéz Howell highlighted the current events in Russia and Ukraine and noted that California has a history of supporting important issues such as welcoming refugees, supporting families, and being a leader in environmental issues.

Public Policy Update

3. Hold Harmless Provision for Alternative Payment Providers

Chair Pleitéz Howell introduced Lisa Wilkin, Executive Director, Child Development Consortium of Los Angeles (CDCLA), and Commissioner Fran Chasen, Treasurer, Southern California Chapter, California Association for the Education of Young Children (SCCCAEYC), to present information about the importance of extending the "hold harmless" provision in the budget for early childhood programs.

The state's COVID-19 relief benefits includes a "hold harmless" provision that temporarily alters the funding structure for early childhood programs that have a direct service contract with the state. The provision allows the state to pay 1) a program's maximum contract amount or 2) the program's total allowable expenditures, whichever is the lesser amount. Under normal circumstances, contractors would only be reimbursed for the number of children who attended the program. Executive Director Wilkin added that the hold harmless provision is also reimbursing Alternative Payment Voucher Providers for children enrolled in their program who qualify for vouchers at the maximum hours in which they are certified for. This is important because some of the COVID-19 health requirements made it difficult for programs to enroll the maximum number of children allowed.

Executive Director Wilkin illustrated the importance of the hold harmless provision through the following points:

- Enrollment was limited by Public Health and Licensing Guidelines because children had to be in cohorts, smaller group sizes, and social distance which made it difficult for child care programs to be fully enrolled
- Helped child care programs stay open by having "hold harmless" funding to pay for essential costs that the program would otherwise not have the funding for based solely on attendance
- Kept early childhood workforce employed even though there was a substantially smaller number of children served
- Provided flexible care for children so their parents could work, go to school, or look for work or permanent housing. Centers were able to stay open the full number of hours and parents were able to utilize the services as needed.
- Allowed providers extra days of closure due to COVID-19 related issues

Executive Director Wilkin noted that the voucher system is imperfect. She explained that many voucher providers are paid based on attendance. The hold harmless provision is more consistent with how the private child care market operates (i.e., providers are paid for the enrollment schedule, not attendance).

Lastly, Executive Director Wilkin highlighted the importance of why the hold harmless provision is still needed.

- Many programs have permanently closed, and many providers have retired from the profession

- Many parents are wary of enrolling their children in child care programs due to fear of being exposed to COVID-19 and the unpredictability of care when classrooms close for quarantine
- The expansion of universal transition kindergarten (UTK) will add financial pressure on child care providers when the majority of four year olds move to the public school system. Many child care programs subsidize their infant and toddler programs with funding generated from services provided to four year olds. By programs losing the four year old age group, child care programs might have to raise tuition or find another way to subsidize its services.
- Staffing shortages due to the low salaries for providers remains to be an issue and programs need steady income to provide higher salaries for staff

Commissioner Chasen provided reasons why the hold harmless provision has been important for children. Commissioner Chasen highlighted that without early childhood programs and services we would have an economic stoppage. She highlighted the importance for children to have access to services especially if children are experiencing a delay or developmental diagnosis. Commissioner Chasen provided resources for families to access support for their child's growth and development, and for parents and caregivers to work together to support the child. She added that eliminating family fees helps provide access and equity opportunities for all children to participate in services and reduces economic stress on families. Commissioner Chasen highlighted that many children were not able to receive the support needed during COVID-19 and that support services are being offered again. Commissioner Chasen concluded by reminding the group that anyone can make a referral to Early Start.

Chair Pleitéz Howell recapped that this provision was not in the Governor's January 2022 budget. The Commission identified this as an important provision to continue and the mechanism to elevate its importance is to include it in a potential Pursuit of Position. Chair Pleitéz Howell opened the discussion for questions.

Commissioner Jackie Majors highlighted the importance of discussing the impact of UTK will have on child care providers. Commissioner Majors noted the following points: that child care providers may not continue with the profession, we do not know the number of providers planning to leave, and that this topic needs to be discussed more as this will significantly impact LA County. Commissioner Nurhan Pirim raised concerns about how a hold harmless provision in CalWORKS is being mixed in with conflicting policy and provisions affecting CalWORKS programs. Chair Pleitéz Howell noted Commissioners Majors and Pirim comments directly relate to the need to have broader discussions about reimbursement for services.

Commissioner Terry Ogawa asked why is the recommendation to extend the hold harmless provision until October 31, 2023. Executive Director Wilkin shared that the October 31, 2023, date is related to federal relief ARPA funding date.

Executive Director Wilkin then raised the point that she supports a contracted services approach as opposed to a reimbursement model. Commissioner Paul Pulver added that AB 1649 proposes to provide funding for maximum certified hours for the voucher program permanent and there is not a similar bill for the direct service side. Commissioner Pulver noted that Options for Learning includes state programs, vouchers, and Head Start and Head Start provides the most stable funding because it is based on enrollment and not on attendance. He noted that payment based on enrollment helps stabilize the field and by paying for the maximum certified hours stabilizes family child care homes as well.

Commissioner Elsa Jacobsen asked for more information about why the hold harmless provision does not always cover providers' expenses, particularly staffing. Executive Director Wilkin shared that expenses have increased throughout the program, such as recruitment costs, needing to use substitute staffing services, covering additional sick leave, cleaning supplies and other expenses related to COVID-19, and program enrollment is down because they do not have the staff to fully enroll at capacity which reduces the amount of funding they can receive.

Chair Pleitéz Howell reminded the Commission that the opportunity to uplift the need to extend the hold harmless provision is right now. Chair Pleitéz Howell also affirmed that the issue is bigger than the need to extend the hold harmless provision and referenced that the state's rate reform meetings that are addressing some of these broader issues are being held the second Friday of every month through the end of summer.

Chair Pleitéz Howell thanked Executive Director Wilkin and Commissioner Chasen for leading this discussion.

General Business

4. **Approval of Minutes – February 9, 2022**

Chair Pleitéz Howell presented the minutes from February 9, 2022 and asked for a motion to approve. Commissioner Justin Blakely made the motion to approve the minutes; Commissioner Jessica Perea seconded the motion. Commissioner Jeanette Aguirre Carrillo was not present for the vote. The motion on the minutes passed with one abstention: Commissioner Debi Anderson. Commissioner Majors noted that the spelling of Cristina Alvarado's first name needs to be corrected in the minutes.

BREAK

Chair Pleitéz Howell transitioned the meeting into a five-minute break.

Our Unified Strategic Plan in Motion

5. **Roundtable Commission Policy Priorities**

Vice-Chair Albarran Moses reminded the group that in December 2021 the Policy Roundtable Commission approved policy priorities to focus on and as a mechanism to pursue some of these priorities is through a recommended Pursuit of Position which has been developed for the Policy Roundtable Commission to consider for approval. A Pursuit of Position provides information for LA County to pursue advocacy efforts on legislation and budget items of interest to the County at the state and federal levels. Once the Board of Supervisors is notified and/or approves a Pursuit of Position then the County's advocates are authorized to pursue advocacy on the legislation or budget items identified in the Pursuit of Position. Vice-Chair Albarran Moses invited Michele Sartell, OAECE Child Care Planning Coordinator/Program Specialist III, to review the recommended Pursuit of Position drafted by the OAECE that captures three policy priorities approved by the Policy Roundtable. The recommended Pursuit of Position includes the following policy priorities related to the state's budget:

1. Continue ongoing COVID-19 Relief Funds through October 31, 2023 (specifically, continuing the hold harmless provision presented earlier)
2. Reinstate and Increase Funding for Workforce Development Grants
3. Restore Full Funding for Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils

Sartell presented the second issue in the Pursuit of Position and indicated that the 2019-20 Budget Act established the Early Learning and Care Workforce Development Grants Program with an appropriation of $195 million to be disbursed over a four year period. However, the full amount was swept in early 2020 during state budget negotiations due to concern for economic instability with the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The recommended Pursuit of Position requests reinstating the $195 million with an additional $55 million to focus on the professional development needs of family, friend, and neighbor (license-exempt) providers who are most disconnected from systems of support, including access to training opportunities and building the capacity of early educators to serve dual language learners. These investments will be critical to building a robust cadre of early educators working in centers, operating family child care homes, and providing family, friend and neighbor care prepared to work with the diverse populations of children and families including dual language learners, children with special needs, children of families experiencing homelessness, and children involved in the child welfare system.

Sartell then reviewed the third issue in the Pursuit of Position which is to restore full funding for Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils (LPCs). The Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee) serves as LA County's LPC and in 2010 the state reduced the LPC budget by half. Restoration of these funds would allow the Planning Committee to build upon its work that may include deeper data collection and analyses of the early care and education needs with an equity lens, authentically engaging parents/primary caregivers and family child care providers as advisors, and activating community stakeholders in response to emerging issues and initiatives impacting the field.

Sartell reminded the group that as part of this process the Policy Roundtable seeks input from the Planning Committee on recommended Pursuit of Positions. Commissioner Ariana Olivia shared that the recommended Pursuit of Position presented by Sartell was shared with the Planning Committee and there were no objections from Planning Committee members.

Commissioner Olivia also highlighted that the Planning Committee is discussing its potential role in contributing to the planning and implementation of universal pre-kindergarten. Commissioner Olivia shared policy recommendations raised by the Planning Committee members for the Policy Roundtable to consider:

1. Require the same eligibility requirements and documentation for each type of child care/early care and education program
2. If a child is of kindergarten age and is in a subsidized program then the provider should be paid for the full amount of time that the child is in that care
3. Monitor SB 976 (Leyva): Universal Prekindergarten
4. Consider future legislation to allow Local Education Agencies to sub-contract with community-based centers and family child care homes

Vice-Chair Albarran Moses presented the Pursuit of Position and asked for a motion to approve. Commissioner Fran Chasen made the motion to approve the Pursuit of Position; Commissioner Justin Blakely seconded the motion. Vice-Chair Albarran Moses opened the floor for public comment and there was none. Vice-Chair Albarran Moses proceeded with the vote. Commissioner Carrillo was not present for the vote. There were four abstentions: Chair Pleitéz Howell, Commissioner Ofelia Medina, Vice-Chair Albarran Moses, and Commissioner Pirim. OAECE staff notified the Commission that it needed to review the vote to ensure it met all criteria and would notify the Commission of the results before the next Policy Roundtable Commission meeting in April 2022. OAECE reviewed who was in attendance and what were the votes in relation to the Policy Roundtable Commission bylaws and determined that the motion on the Pursuit of Position passed. Leanne Drogin, OAECE Senior Program Analyst, notified Commissioners via email on March 11, 2022, that the Commission has 25 seats and it met quorum with 15 seats present for the vote, and met the majority requirement with 11 yes's and 4 abstentions.

Commissioner Pulver raised the point that Commissioners are needing to abstain even though the intent of the Policy Roundtable Commission is to vote on policy matters. Chair Pleitéz Howell shared that some Commissioners represent the state or County and due to different roles, they are unable to vote on a Pursuit of Position until their respective government agency has taken a position. She noted this point has been raised before because the make-up of the Commissioners includes state and County representatives.

Commissioner Majors noted that this situation is a problem as the Policy Roundtable Commission is charged to make decisions for the children of LA County. She recommended that during these votes and decisions, the quorum should not include the individuals who are not able to vote to ensure that it does not impact the vote.

Commissioner Medina added that First 5 LA has a lengthy policy agenda approval process and has not finalized its positions.

Debra Colman acknowledged this is an important conversation and noted that the OAECE team will check the bylaws and Commission Service to inform the Policy Roundtable Commission on the results of the vote.

Commissioner Majors added it might be beneficial to review the composition of the Policy Roundtable Commission to ensure more Commissioners able to vote. Colman reiterated that Commissioners who are not representing their respective organizations should review if they are eligible to vote as this is a personal appointment and not an agency appointment.

6. **Board of Supervisors Joint ECE Delegations**

Vice-Chair Albarran Moses reflected on the meetings the Commission's Board of Supervisors Engagement Teams had with Board of Supervisors offices in Fall 2021. She then referenced the Board of Supervisors Joint ECE Delegations chart and noted that the Delegations include the Commission's Engagement Teams and Planning Committee Board of Supervisor appointees.

Vice-Chair Albarran Moses shared that the Delegations should schedule meetings with their respective Board of Supervisor's office before the next Policy Roundtable Commission meeting on April 13, 2022.

Commissioner Ogawa asked for clarification about the focus of the discussion with the Board offices if the Pursuit of Position is not approved. Chair Pleitéz Howell stated that the conversations should include an overview of top budget issues relevant to the Commission being discussed at the state level and that it is important for Board of Supervisors to have a first glance of these issues in terms of narrowing and background.

Sartell added that the Joint Legislative Committee is revisiting introduced legislation to the state, i.e., SB 967 that focuses on reimbursement rates, that the Policy Roundtable Commission may want to consider elevating through a Pursuit of Position.

Commissioner Blakely reaffirmed the importance of the Board of Supervisors understanding the "what is it." He noted that the Policy Roundtable Commission carries weight and the policy ask needs to be explicit.

COVID-19 and Early Care and Education

7. **Update on COVID-19 and ECE in LA County**

Drogin provided the COVID-19 update and presented LA County's positivity test rates continued to decline. She added that LA County's Post Surge Response Plan can be found on OAECE's website. Drogin informed the group that at most public settings indoor masking requirements have been replaced by a strong recommendation for all individuals, regardless of vaccination status, to wear masks when in indoor public places. The state is requiring masks indoors at TK through 12th grade schools until March 12, 2022.

Wrap Up

8. **Announcements and Public Comment**

Vice-Chair Albarran Moses opened the floor for announcements and public comment.

Sartell shared that the Planning Committee launched member recruitment for 2022-23 and applications are on the OAECE website.

Commissioner Jacobsen announced that Child360 and Early Edge are hosting a webinar March 29, 2022, to present the results of the organizations' joint LA County ECE professionals survey. The survey received over 600 responses from providers and teachers about COVID-19 challenges and workforce needs.

Commissioner Julie Taren shared that the Infant Development Association has upcoming trainings and launched a conversation series around early intervention regarding administrative and operational concerns.

Commissioner Debi Anderson shared that the LA County Office of Education is hosting its second annual Prenatal to 5 Early Learning Conference on March 22-24, 2022, registration is open at https://prekkid.org/.

Vice-Chair Albarran Moses shared that the Long Beach ECE symposium is March 26, 2022, registration is open.

9. **Meeting in Review and Call to Adjourn**

Vice-Chair Albarran Moses adjourned the meeting at 11:58 p.m.

Attendance

Commissioners Attendance

1. Karla Pleitéz Howell, *First Supervisorial District*
2. Jessica Perea, *First Supervisorial District*
3. Justin Blakely, *Second Supervisorial District*
4. Terry Ogawa, *Third Supervisorial District*
5. Alejandra Albarran Moses, *Fourth Supervisorial District*
6. Jackie Majors, *Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles*
7. Julie Taren, *Child Care Planning Committee*
8. Ariana Oliva, *Child Care Planning Committee*
9. Steve Zimmer, *Commission for Children and Families*
10. Ofelia Medina, *First 5 LA*
11. Jennifer Hottenroth, *Department of Children and Family Services*
12. Nurhan Pirim, *Department of Public Social Services*
13. Jeannette Aguirre Carrillo, *Department of Probation*
14. Fran Chasen, *Southern California Chapter – California Association for the Education of Young Children*

Alternate Commissioners Attendance

1. Elsa Jacobsen, *Child360*
2. Paul Pulver, *Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles*
3. Marcy Manker, *First 5 LA*
4. Debi Anderson, *Los Angeles County Office of Education*
5. Nora Garcia-Rosales, *Department of Public Social Services*

Guests Attendance

1. Gus Bribiesca, *Department of Public Social Services*
2. Jennifer Cowan, *Connections for Children*
3. Losmeiya Huang, *Growing Place*
4. Whitney Leathers, *Mayors Fund for Education*
5. Esther Nguyen, *First 5 LA*
6. Christina Marie Paddock, *USC School of Social Work*
7. Luis Molina, *Early Edge California*
8. JoAnn Shalhoub-Mejia, *CA Federation of Family Child Care Association*
9. Lisa Wilkin, *CDCLA*

Staff Attendance

1. Debra Colman, *Director*
2. Leanne Drogin, *Senior Program Analyst*
3. Michele Sartell, *Child Care Planning Coordinator/Program Specialist III*
4. Erica Weiss, *Intermediate Clerk*
5. Charli Lewis, *Intern (Master of Social Work and Master of Public Administration)*

Policy Roundtable for Child Care & Development Commission

March 9, 2022

Public Policy Update

BUDGET PRIORITIES TO ELEVATE: “Hold Harmless”

For Direct Service Contractors e.g., California State Preschool & General Child Care Programs

- Programs are reimbursed the lesser of:
  - Maximum contract amount
  - Total allowable expenditures
- Enrollment and Attendance are collected for informational purposes only

For Alternative Payment Voucher Providers

- Providers are reimbursed for the Maximum Certified Hours for each child enrolled in their programs regardless of attendance

“Hold Harmless”: Why was it needed?

During Pandemic

- Enrollments were limited by Public Health and Licensing Guidelines
  - Cohorts
  - Group sizes
  - Social distancing
- Helped child care programs stay open
- Kept early childhood workforce employed
- Provided flexible care for children so their parents could work, go to school, or look for work or permanent housing
- Allowed providers extra days of closure due to COVID-19 related issues (limit is usually 10 days)

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“Hold Harmless”: Why was it needed?

Vouchers are an imperfect system

- Many voucher providers are paid based on attendance

- The hold harmless is more in line with how the private child care market operates…
  - Providers are paid for the enrollment schedule (a space, like rent), not attendance

“Hold Harmless”: Why is it still needed?

- Many programs permanently ceased operations
- Enrollments are still down, making the situation financially precarious for the remaining providers
- Many parents are still wary of putting their children in group care settings
  - Fear of their child being exposed to COVID-19
  - Fear of unpredictability of care when classrooms close for quarantine
- New Universal Transitional Kindergarten expansion will put significant financial pressure on providers and child care centers
  - 4-year-olds subsidize the tuition of younger children

“Hold Harmless”: Child Development

Reaching Out to Families in Difficult Times

- **Tools: CA Early Start**
  - The Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities was enacted in 1986 under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA; 20; U.S.C., Section 1431 et seq.)
  - Program is California’s response to federal legislation ensuring that early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families are provided in a coordinated, family-centered system of services that are available statewide
- **What is Early Start?**
  - CA Department of Developmental Services (CDDS)
  - The Story of Max (English/Spanish)
  - https://www.dds.ca.gov/services/early-start/what-is-early-start/
- **Anyone can make a referral**

“Hold Harmless”: Child Development

Resources

- Phone: (800) 515-BABY
- Email: earlystart@dds.ca.gov
- Regional Centers in CA: Regional Center Listings - CDDS https://www.dds.ca.gov/rc/listings/
- Provides services for individuals birth and up
- Family Resource Centers: Center Director – CEITAN Early Start (ceitan-earlystart.org)

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“Hold Harmless”: Child Development

- **Free materials for Developmental Monitoring - CDC**
  - https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/resources.html

- **CDC’s Developmental Milestones**
  - https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/milestones/index.html

- **“Learn the Signs. Act Early.” One Director’s Story:**
  - Example of an early learning center director’s story of her center using “Learn the Signs. Act Early” materials to boost providers’ professional development and promote parent-engaged developmental monitoring
  - https://youtu.be/iSZilw8UGFw

Questions?

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General Business

Approval of Minutes

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BREAK

5 Minutes

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Our Unified Strategic Plan in Motion

Roundtable Public Policy Priorities

ECE Strategic Plan Priority Area	Policy Issue		Policy Ask	OAECE	Role of Roundtable	Role of Bd. of Sup. (Authority/ Influence)
Access	**Facilities:** Increase the number of licensed ECE facilities	1a.	Establish an ECE facilities development navigation team within LA County Departments to provide support to ECE providers	Lead	Support	Direct County (Co.) Resources/Personnel
		1b.	Position LA County to draw down funding from $250M in Federal/State facility expansion funds	Support	Lead	Establish Co. Personnel
		1c.	Advocate for application waivers for licensing of new ECE programs for programs adding a license (i.e., infant/toddler license)	Monitor	Monitor	Support Pursuit of Position on State Leg. Budget &/or Sponsor State Leg.
	Stabilize ECE services for families	1d.	Expand operations grants for the mixed delivery system, including ECE centers & FCC homes to stabilize ECE services	Lead	Support	Appropriate Co. Funding
		1e.	Support FCC homes with business technical assistance	Lead	Support	Appropriate Co. Funding
		1f.	**Extend "Hold Harmless" provision for all subsidized ECE services**	Support	Lead	**Support Pursuit of Position on State Leg. Budget**
Quality	**Transitional Kindergarten:** Ensure universal pre-kindergarten (UPK/TK) is age appropriate & uses whole child approach	2.	Monitor and influence conversations about universal pre-kindergarten (TK expansion) that promotes a mixed delivery system	Monitor (CCPC Leads)	Monitor (CCPC Leads)	Pursuit of Position/ Influencer
Workforce	**Workforce:** Expand ECE workforce	3a.	Support ECE workforce in improving their qualifications through professional development and providing ECE college students with fee waivers, book scholarships, career advisement, **restore Workforce Pathways funding**, and child care vouchers	Support	Lead	Appropriate Co. Funding, **Support Pursuit of Position on State Leg. Budget**, &/or Sponsor State Leg.
		3b.	Re-envision the State ECE reimbursement system to cover the true cost of quality care by utilizing the Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis	Monitor	Monitor	Support Pursuit of Position on Sate Leg. Budget
		3c.	Provide financial relief (e.g., stipends, bonuses, tax credits, education loan forgiveness, home buying assistance, and local increases to child care payments) to individuals in ECE workforce	Monitor	Monitor	Appropriate Co. Funding, Support Pursuit of Position on State Leg. Budget, &/or Sponsor State Leg.
Families & Communities	**Parents & Community:** Elevate partnering with parents & communities in ECE practice	4a.	Monitor and influence legislation/bills that support family engagement and community connections as an integrated element of all universal preschool programs (including TK)	Monitor (CCPC Leads)	Monitor (CCPC Leads)	Approve State Policy Agenda, Support Pursuit of Position on State Leg. Budget, &/or Issue Co. Proclamation
		4b.	**Restore Local Planning Council (LPC) funding to inform the transformation of UPK (ECE services for children ages birth-5)**	Support (CCPC Leads)	Support (CCPC Leads)	**Support Pursuit of Position on State Leg. Budget**

Proposed Pursuits of Position

- **Continue Ongoing COVID-19 Relief Funding**
  - Sustainability funding ("Hold Harmless")
  - Waived family fees
  - Extend COVID-19 relief benefits for 18 months

- **Reinstate & increase funding for early learning and care workforce development grants program**

- **Restore full funding for Local Child Care and Development Councils (LPCs)**

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Proposed Pursuits of Position

- Input from Child Care Planning Committee
- Vote of Pursuit of Position

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Board of Supervisors Joint ECE Delegations

District	1	2	3	4	5
Board of Supervisor (BOS)	Supervisor Hilda Solis	Supervisor Holly Mitchell	Supervisor Sheila Kuehl	Supervisor Janice Hahn	Supervisor Kathryn Barger
Staff Contact	***Elise Weinberg*** *Asst. Chief of Staff*	**Kelvin Driscoll** Human Services & Child Welfare, Sr. Deputy	**Lisa Pinto** *Child Welfare Deputy*	**Maral Karaccusian** *Children & Human Services Deputy*	**Monica Banken** *Family & Children's Deputy*
Roundtable BOS Appointee	Karla Pleitéz Howell (Lead)	Justin Blakely (Lead)	Terry Ogawa (Lead)	Alejandra Albarran Moses (Lead)	Ellen Cervantes (Lead)
	Jessica Perea	Sharoni Little	Vacancy	Vacancy	Joannie Aguayo
Roundtable Organization Representative	Dawn Kurtz or Elsa Jacobsen Child360	Jackie Majors or Paul Pulver Child Care Alliance of LA	Fran Chasen or Liliana Alverez Hernandez So. CA Chapter, CAEYC	Keesha Wood or Debi Anderson LACOE	Dean Tagawa or Colleen Pagtar LAUSD
	Steve Zimmer or Jacquelyn McCroskey Commission for Children & Families	Ariana Oliva Child Care Planning Council	Ofelia Medina or Marcy Manker First 5 LA		
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Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development Commission

RECOMMENDED PURSUIT OF POSITION – GOVERNOR'S FY 2022-23 BUDGET PROPOSAL: EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

Introduction

The Policy Roundtable for Child Care and Development (Roundtable), in consultation with the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee), recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt the proposed pursuit of position as follows:

- Increase Reimbursement Rates for State Subsidized Early Care and Education Programs from the 75th percentile of the 2018 Regional Market Rate Survey (RMR) to the 90th percentile of the 2018 RMR

Summary Analysis of Proposed Budget Item

Current reimbursement rates do not cover the full cost of operating early care and education programs – centers and family child care home providers – to serve income eligible families. Low reimbursement rates directly impact the wages earned by the workforce largely comprised of Black and Latinx women, falling far short of providing compensation based on education and experience. Consequently, state-contracted agencies are finding it harder to recruit and retain qualified staff and family child care home providers are leaving the field for more lucrative professions to support their families. According to the Child Care Resource Center, the pandemic underscored the challenges faced by early care and education programs as costs increased due to enhanced cleaning practices, the need for personal protective equipment, and lower group sizes aligned with public health guidance for social distancing to ensure the health and safety of children and program staff.

The Budget Act of 2021 transitioned agencies holding direct service contracts with the state for center-based early care and education services from reimbursement based on the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) to the Regional Market Rate (RMR) ceiling used to reimburse providers (centers, family childcare homes, and family/friend/neighbor) accepting subsidy vouchers from income-eligible families. The budget agreement also updated rate ceilings from the 75th percentile of the 2016 RMR survey to the 75th percentile 2018 RMR survey. Yet, reimbursement rates for centers and family child care homes were outdated before the ceilings went into effect on January 1, 2022 and continue to fall behind the rate of inflation.

Justification

Even before the pandemic, low reimbursement rates have complicated efforts to fund and deliver high-quality early care and education programs that promote children's optimal development while addressing the health, safety and overall well-being of the children served. Insufficient funding limits program ability to increase compensation and offer benefits such as health insurance and retirement, adequately resource programs, and incentivize quality improvement efforts, ultimately limiting access and forcing many child care providers out of business. Furthermore, basing reimbursement on market rates fails to consider the actual cost of care, not to mention the increased costs associated with ensuring children and their families who need it most have access to programs notable for high quality inclusive of developmental screenings of children, early childhood mental health consultation, and ongoing professional development opportunities.

In Los Angeles County, centers and family child homes closed early in the pandemic while many remained open to serve essential workers and provide ongoing services to enrolled low-income families. Sadly, 18 percent of licensed family child care homes and 17 percent of licensed centers have remained closed. Centers and family child care homes that have remained open continue to endure the challenges of meeting their operating costs as they rebuild their programs to reach their enrollment targets and fill vacant positions. However, center-based programs report challenges in recruiting as well as retaining staff due to the current reimbursement rates that keep compensation low, ultimately impacting their ability to fully enroll children of income eligible families. Similarly, family child care home providers, an essential part of the early care and education system meeting the needs of families with infants and toddlers as well as preschoolers and school age children, struggle to meet their costs, often sacrificing their salary to cover operating expenses including paying their assistants.

Recommended Pursuit of Position – Support

The Roundtable, with input from the Planning Committee, recommends a position of support for increasing the reimbursement rates from the 75th percentile of the 2018 Regional Market Rate Survey (RMR) to the 90th percentile of the 2018 RMR survey for state subsidized early care and education programs.

County Legislative Policy

This position is consistent with County policy as follows:

1.3 Child Development and Early Care and Education

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

Supporting Materials

The recommended pursuit of position also is consistent with local and statewide entities including the following:

- Child Care Resource Center. *Child Care Providers' Rates are Still Not Keeping Pace with Inflation.*

- ECE Coalition Budget Letter. *The Early Care and Education's 2022-23 Budget Priority Ask.* (February 17, 2022) https://www.ece4all.com/_files/ugd/e7347e_126360f75d034c73ba8a6c81eaebd7c0.pdf

Additional sources:

- Bipartisan Policy Center. *The Limitations of Using Market Rates for Setting Child Care Subsidy Rates.* (May 2020) https://bipartisanpolicy.org/report/the-limitations-of-using-market-rates-for-setting-child-care-subsidy-rates/

- California Budget and Policy Center. *Many Subsidized Child Care Providers Did Not Receive an Adequate Rate Increase in the 2021-22 Budget Agreement.*

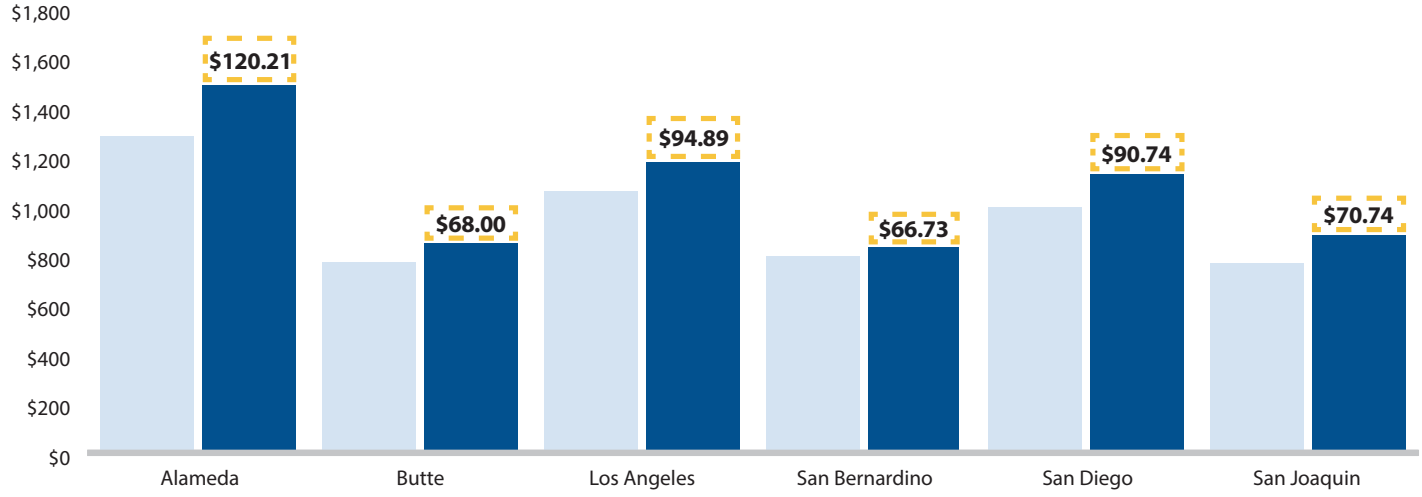
Child Care Providers' Rates are Still Not Keeping Pace with Inflation

The pandemic has reminded us of the essential role child care plays in keeping the workforce and economy moving. However, the pandemic has also shed light on and contributed to the instability of operating a child care business. Over the past two years, child care providers have taken on extra expenses to purchase necessary cleaning supplies and protective equipment to keep the children they care for safe. As health guidelines changed, providers struggled with the additional cost and time spent on each new series of requirements.

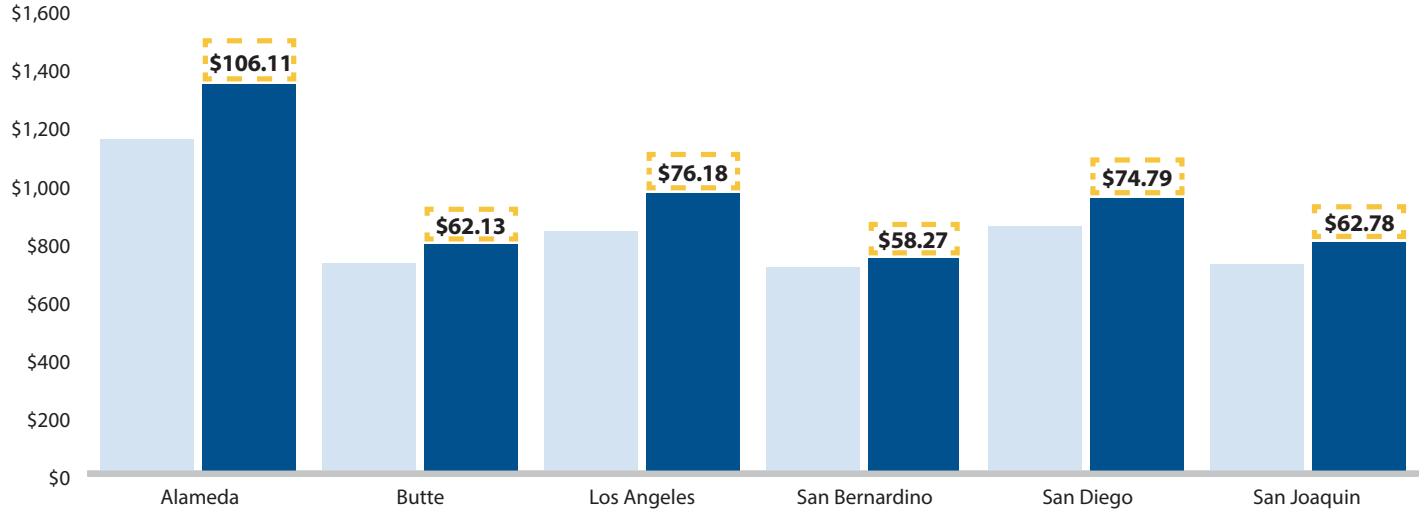
Providers also saw the cost of operating their programs increase while the reimbursement rates they were being paid to care for children were based on data from 2014. Although the California State Legislature made improvements in 2021 to adopt the newest data from the 2018 Regional Market Rate, **provider reimbursement is still insufficient, resulting in providers leaving the industry**.

Although rates are increasing, they are not keeping up with inflation. Providers were still paid based on market rate data from 2014 until new statute became effective on January 1st, 2022. For example, in San Joaquin the per child rate for child care centers increased, but inflation has risen 7% - or $71 - since the rate was calculated, and provider rates have not been adjusted to reflect this inflation (Graph 1). The trend is similar for family child care homes (Graph 2).

Graph 1. **While the monthly per child rate for a preschooler in a full-time child care center has increased since 2016, the gap between the current rate and inflation continues to widen.**



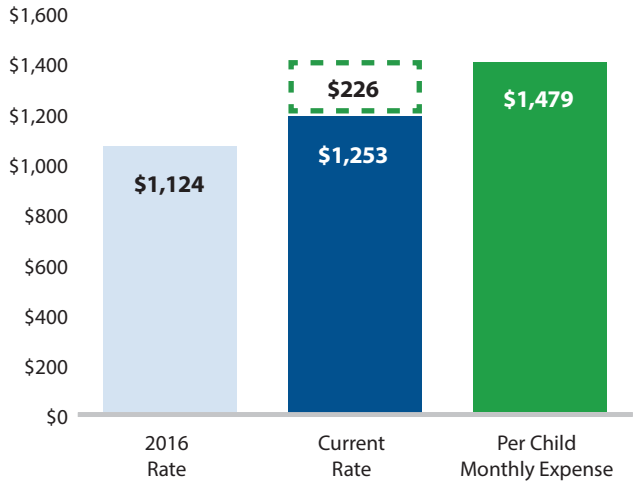
Graph 2. **While the monthly per child rate for a preschooler in a full-time child care home has increased since 2016, the gap between the current rate and inflation continues to widen.**



2016 Rate Current Rate Inflation*

* The current rates (from 2018 Regional Market Survey) adjusted for inflation in 2021.

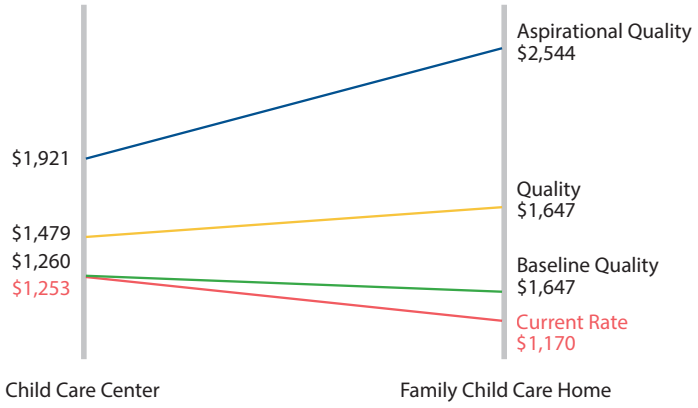
Graph 3. **The monthly expenses for a Los Angeles County, quality-rated, center-based preschooler was $1,480 per child in 2021; 15% higher than the rate providers received at the start of January 2022.**



[1] The Limitations of Using Market Rates for Setting Child Care Subsidy Rates. Bipartisan Policy Center. February 10, 2022. https://bipartisanpolicy.org/report/the-limitations-of-using-market-rates-for-setting-child-care-subsidy-rates.

[2] This data was adjusted for inflation at the 2021 rate. Data is extracted from A Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis of the Los Angeles County Early Care and Education System. First 5 LA. February 17, 2022. https://www.first5la.org/article/a-comprehensive-fiscal-analysis-of-the-los-angeles-county-early-care-and-education-system.

Graph 4. **In Los Angeles County, when comparing quality for full-time, monthly preschool rates in 2021 per child in center-base care or large family child care home, the current rate is still below the baseline quality.**



[3] The Cost of Child Care has Risen by 41% During the Pandemic. Fortune.com. February 8, 2022. https://fortune.com/2022/01/28/the-cost-of-child-care-in-the-us-is-rising.

[4] What does the Tennessee pre-K study really tell us about public preschool programs? Brookings. February 15, 2022. https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brown-center-chalkboard/2022/02/10/what-does-the-tennessee-pre-k-study-really-tell-us-about-public-preschool-programs.

Taking a closer look at Los Angeles County, the per child monthly rate for a preschooler at a full-time child care center is currently $1,253, but the monthly expenses were $1,479 per child in 2021. That means expenses exceed the current reimbursement rate by $226 (Graph 3). And with minimum wage increases, the cost to have additional staff at centers and large family child care homes has made running a child care business more taxing on providers.

Using the market rates to set child care reimbursement rates for subsidized child care is never enough to help keep a child care program afloat because they are two years behind current market rates due to the methodology used to collect and analyze information and are not keeping pace with inflation and minimum wage increases.

Establishing reimbursement rates based on market rates instead of the true cost of child care leads to low quality care for the children who need it most.[1] Subsidy reimbursement rates not only fail to meet the true cost of care, they also increase inequities in areas where child care is most needed. For example, in Los Angeles it costs $1,647 to provide quality care for a full-time preschooler in a licensed, large family child care home setting, but children with subsidized child care can't even afford the baseline quality (Graph 4).[2]

Prior to the pandemic, child care for a center-based program was roughly $10,000 a year, now parents are spending an average of $14,000 – and those hardest hit are parents with children five years old and younger.[3] Yet, child care provider and teacher compensation continues to fall behind and turnover rates continue to rise.[4]

The COVID-19 pandemic has shed light on the fragility of the child care ecosystem, and without public investment and sufficient rates, the instability of the child care system will lead to negative consequences:

- Fewer providers and teachers to care for children,
- Lack of child care options for families, especially in high need areas, and
- Loss of the child care knowledge and skill sets needed to provide children with quality child care.

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February 17, 2022

Governor Newsom
State of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tony Thurmond
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
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Pro Temp Atkins
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California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 219
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RE: The Early Care and Education's 2022-23 Budget Priority Ask

The ECE Coalition advocates for state budget investments and policies that support the Coalition's vision of child care and early childhood education systems that serve and meet the diverse needs of all children, families and ECE professionals; especially Black, Latinx, Indigenous people, and others harmed by systemic racism and additional injustices, integrate culturally, developmentally and linguistically relevant and responsive high-quality care and education for children, inclusive of children with disabilities; and value and justly compensate all who serve children and families.

To achieve this vision, the Coalition advocates for state budget investments and policies that promote equity by serving the highest-need children first, are informed by current research and promising practices, and are led by the expertise of families and ECE professionals.

California's child care workforce and system have been plagued by underfunding for decades. Even with the significant investments over the last few years, long-term underfunding, COVID, historic inflation, and the national workforce crisis have created a tumultuous storm that has resulted in an alarming rate of home-based and center-based child care facility closures.

To prevent a catastrophic hit to California's economy due to lack of available child care, the Coalition is asking for investments that are informed by current research and promising practices and are led by the expertise of families and ECE professionals. ***Specifically, the Coalition is asking for an increase in child care provider wages and compensation, a waiving of family fees, and investments in child care infrastructure and workforce development grants.***

Increasing Child Care Provider Wages

Low compensation is one of the main reasons providers, predominantly Black and Latinx women, are leaving child care and new providers are not entering the profession. California's child care reimbursement system is currently based on a 2018 market survey; since then, providers have experienced four years of minimum wage increases and a 7% inflation rate in 2021. Minimum wage increases and inflation also impact California's Head Start programs, which provide high-quality care to some of California's most vulnerable populations, including dual language learners and children with disabilities. Federal increases are inadequate for the high costs of living in California. Too many home-based family child care providers still are not earning the equivalent of minimum wage or are unable to afford health care or save for retirement.

These fiscal pressures coupled with the opportunity to make more money in other professions are forcing child care providers to make tough choices for the wellbeing of their own families. Some providers are closing classrooms, reducing hours, or even closing entirely, further exacerbating the lack of childcare and making it more difficult for young children to receive rich early learning experiences and for parents to return to work. We believe that increased investment in health care,

retirement, and paid time off are crucial to strengthening and rebuilding the child care infrastructure for providers and the families that rely on them.

Waiving Family Fees and Increasing Access

In addition to increasing child care providers' wages, waiving family fees and reimbursing providers in full is essential to stabilizing California's child care system. Child care family fees require families who are already struggling to make ends meet, often families led by women of color, to pay far more than their budget allows. According to the CA Department of Social Services, over 26,000 families benefited from fee waivers, and it is estimated it will put $80 million dollars back into the pockets of families who have been devastated by the pandemic, increased basic living costs, and the expiration of the federal child tax credit. Extending these waivers through September 2024 will bring families more economic security when they need it the most.

The ECE Coalition supports the Governor's proposed funding for 36,000 additional child care slots. Still, without adequate rates and other compensation for child care providers and the permanent waving of family fees, the Administration's intentions will not be met. Some child care providers are experiencing such extreme staffing shortages that they have had to close classrooms due to the lack of staff. The State's own data shows the huge number of family child care providers who have either closed permanently or for many days due to COVID.

We are also recommending systemic supports to ensure California's child care system is sustained and grows equitably by dedicating additional resources to serve more children 0-3 in child care and preschool programs as Transitional Kindergarten grows.

Infrastructure Grants

The state must continue to invest in the Child Care and Development Infrastructure Grant Program and fund a Department of Housing and Community Development study on implementing and providing start-up funding for a grant program that supports gap financing for child care centers and family child care (FCC) housing units that are co-located with affordable housing projects. California lost a significant number of child care facilities and capacity from the reductions during the Great Recession, as well as the pandemic. The loss of existing facilities coupled with increasing construction costs, deteriorating conditions in current facilities, and climate changes have compounded the need for child care facilities.

Workforce Development Grants

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, California's child care workforce is about 10 percent smaller than it was pre-pandemic. We request the reinstatement and increase of the Early Learning and Care Workforce Development Grants Program to rebuild and expand workforce capacity to support California's children and families. Within this investment, we propose two set asides of $25 million each. One set aside would be for Workforce Development Grants for Family, Friend, and Neighbor (FFN) providers, which would support professional development opportunities for critical child care providers who are often detached from resources in the formal care system. FFN providers are essential in expanding the capacity of our child care system with providers who are as racially, ethnically, and linguistically diverse as the children they serve. The other set aside would go to professional development geared specifically to supporting Dual Language Learners (DLL), who make up nearly 60% of the children in California; and any remainder of this set aside would be allocated to local Resource and Referral Agencies, First 5s, the County Office of Education, or Local Planning Councils to ensure the workforce grants support local needs.

The ECE Coalition is also requesting the continuance of several COVID-pandemic policies into 2022-23. To ensure child care providers can keep their doors open during a future COVID surge, they need to be "held harmless" for attendance drops, and they need additional paid COVID sick days. Additionally, several items in the 2021-22 budget were not distributed until later than anticipated in the current budget year. We recommend you carry those dollars over to next year and allow community contractors and providers to exhaust those funds.

Like so many in the care economy, California's child care providers are emotionally and financially exhausted from the COVID-pandemic. The women of color who cared for California's children, many of whom put their health and financial well-being at risk, need to be recognized and fairly compensated for their work. If California leaders truly want to achieve equity in the state, they should start with stabilizing the child care system by increasing provider wages and compensation, waiving family fees, and investing in child care infrastructure and workforce development grants.

Here is the link to the detailed chart outlining the ECE Coalition 2022-23 budget request.

Sincerely,

The ECE Coalition

Cc:
Keely Martin Bosler, Director, Department of Finance
Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair, Senate Budget Committee
Senator John Laird, Chair, Senate Budget Sub. 1 Committee on Education
Assemblymember Phil Ting, Chair, Assembly Budget Committee
Assemblymember Kevin McCarty, Chair, Assembly Budget Sub. 2 Committee on Education

	ECE Coalition 2022-23 Budget Request			
	Topic	**One-Time**	**On-Going**	**Summary**
Workforce Supports	Rates		$316 million P98 & $1.03 billion GF & ARPA; $50 million GF for Head Start providers.	The ECE Coalition requests a 20% rate increase on top of the 2018 RMR Survey for state subsidized programs and $50M for federally funded Head Start programs to account for four years of minimum wage increases and 7% inflation in 2021. Recommend: 2022-23 $333 mil GF & $664 mil ARPA; 2023-24 $664 mil GF & $333 mil ARPA; 2024-25 $1 bil GF.
	Retirement and Health Benefits		$400 - $600 million GF for CCPU members.	The ECE Coalition supports health care & retirement benefits and paid time off days for all child care providers.
Families Access	Child Care Spaces		$823.7 million for 36,000 spaces	We support the Governor's addition of 36,000 spaces toward the goal of an additional 200,000 by 2025-26 with the adoption of rate increases & waiver of family fees.
	Waiving Family Fees	$187 million, July 1, 2022 - Sep. 30, 2024, from the ARPA CCDBG Discretionary Supplemental Funds		$187 million to wavie family fees throught Sept 2024.
Expansion	Child Care and Development Infrastructure Grant Program	$300 million GF. Approximately $240 million could be funded outside of the Gann Limit.		Continue funding support for the Child Care and Development Infrastructure Grant Program: $300 million to ensure a targeted approach directed to communities and families with the greatest need with multi-year investment priorities.
	Co-Located Child Care and Early Learning Facilities with Affordable Housing Projects	$10 million GF		A budget request of $10 million for the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to implement a study and provide start-up funding for a grant program that supports gap financing for child care centers and family child care (FCC) housing units that are co-located with affordable housing projects.
	Workforce Development Grants	$250 million GF		Restoration and Expansion of the Early Learning and Care Workforce Development Grants Program
TOTAL		**$560 million GF & $187 million ARPA**	**$1.9 billion GF**	

		$240 million outside the Gann Limit	**$316 million P98**	
	COVID-Pandemic Budget Policies			
	Extension of payment on enrollment & COVID sick-days		No additional cost, but reducing budget year carry-over.	As we continue to see COVID surges, child care providers lose revenue when they must close due to exposure or outbreak. Additionally, providers lose attendance dollars if a child must stay home due to illness. The provider cannot earn their entire contract during surges, but they are still forced to pay staff, rent, and other expenses.
	Allow DSS to authorize COVID-surge protection so providers can be reimbursed for serving school-age children during COVID surges.		There is no additional cost, as programs will use existing child care funds and continue policies that were implemented during COVID.	During the Omicron surge, some providers cared for school-age children when their classrooms were closed due to staffing shortages or COVID exposures. We recognize the value of school-age children attending in-person school, but during surges, many parents must continue to work, and their children need care during the work day.
	Extension of expenditure of 2021-23 CCTR expansion Funds through 2022-23		No additional cost.	Expansion funds for CCTR funds from the 2021-22 budget agreement will not be released to agencies until April 1, 2022, the same day they are to start serving children. As it takes time to enroll children, some funds will be unspent. These should be carried over to the 2022-23 year so that programs can fully expend the funds and serve children. APP's have this ability with CAPP funds.

California Budget & Policy Center

Many Subsidized Child Care Providers Did Not Receive an Adequate Rate Increase in the 2021-22 Budget Agreement

Subsidized child care providers are paid in one of two basic ways: by contracting directly with the state or by accepting vouchers from families. Providers who accept vouchers are reimbursed by the state based on the Regional Market Rate (RMR) Survey, which provides "rate ceilings" for all 58 California counties by provider setting and the age of the child. This rate ceiling is the highest payment a provider can receive from the state.

Failure to routinely update payment rates limits providers' ability to offer subsidized child care and restricts families' access to care in their communities. From January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2021, payment rates remained flat — based on the 75th percentile of the 2016 RMR Survey. The 2021-22 budget agreement updated rates ceilings using the 75th percentile of the 2018 RMR Survey, but these rates were outdated even before the ceilings went into effect on January 1, 2022. The budget agreement also included funding to provide rate supplements for providers to account for inadequate rate increases, but details on the distribution of the rate supplements are not yet available.

Percent Change in the Full-Time, Monthly Regional Market Rate Ceiling by County from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2022

	Licensed Child Care Center Rate Increase		Licensed Family Child Care Home Rate Increase	
	Children Under Age 2	Children Ages 2 to 5	Children Under Age 2	Children Ages 2 to 5
Alameda	8%	16%	13%	17%
Alpine	0%	0%	0%	0%
Amador	0%	0%	2%	2%
Butte	5%	9%	12%	9%
Calaveras	0%	1%	7%	3%
Colusa	13%	0%	19%	11%
Contra Costa	5%	14%	10%	11%
Del Norte	0%	0%	0%	0%
El Dorado	19%	18%	24%	16%
Fresno	16%	11%	11%	14%
Glenn	0%	0%	19%	9%
Humboldt	7%	17%	11%	14%
Imperial	1%	0%	4%	1%
Inyo	4%	4%	5%	6%
Kern	15%	8%	8%	9%
Kings	13%	0%	0%	2%
Lake	0%	0%	12%	11%

Lassen	0%	0%	15%	5%
Los Angeles	6%	11%	21%	16%
Madera	9%	0%	3%	3%
Marin	6%	4%	5%	4%
Mariposa	0%	0%	1%	0%
Mendocino	0%	0%	4%	4%
Merced	0%	0%	10%	10%
Modoc	0%	0%	13%	12%
Mono	0%	0%	0%	0%
Monterey	0%	0%	6%	6%
Napa	0%	1%	9%	11%
Nevada	3%	0%	7%	6%
Orange	9%	16%	25%	20%
Placer	9%	17%	13%	15%
Plumas	0%	0%	3%	0%
Riverside	5%	4%	12%	13%
Sacramento	2%	10%	11%	6%
San Benito	5%	0%	7%	7%
San Bernardino	7%	2%	3%	4%
San Diego	6%	14%	11%	12%
San Francisco	8%	12%	6%	9%
San Joaquin	12%	8%	14%	11%
San Luis Obispo	3%	0%	10%	7%
San Mateo	9%	9%	9%	17%
Santa Barbara	0%	0%	10%	0%
Santa Clara	7%	11%	8%	15%
Santa Cruz	0%	1%	13%	11%
Shasta	3%	0%	10%	8%
Sierra	0%	0%	12%	8%
Siskiyou	4%	0%	9%	4%
Solano	7%	5%	12%	11%
Sonoma	7%	12%	17%	13%
Stanislaus	9%	1%	11%	9%
Sutter	15%	2%	9%	13%
Tehama	0%	0%	20%	12%
Trinity	0%	0%	15%	18%
Tulare	0%	0%	10%	8%
Tuolumne	0%	0%	9%	14%
Ventura	5%	8%	9%	11%
Yolo	5%	8%	11%	7%
Yuba	12%	0%	11%	9%

Source: Budget Center Analysis of Regional Market Rate Survey data
Contact: Kristin Schumacher (kschumacher@calbudgetcenter.org) or Erik Saucedo (esaucedo@calbudgetcenter.org)