

Joint Committee on Legislation - Legislative Tracker

🔍	Leg. Category	Bill Number	Author	Bill Title	Brief Description	Status	Source
	Workforce/Compensation	AB 1981	Aguiar-Curry	Subsidized childcare: reimbursement rates: reporting.	Existing law directs the State Department of Social Services, with the Department of Education, to set standards and reimbursement rates for subsidized child care, develop an alternative ratesetting method, and have the Governor and Legislature adopt rates under that method by July 1, 2025. The law also requires quarterly implementation updates from October 1, 2024 through July 1, 2027, and, if the new rates do not take effect by July 1, 2025, a timeline for transitioning from the old to the new rates to be provided to the Legislature. This bill instead requires the department to give its anticipated transition timeline to the Chair of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (not the full Legislature) and extends the quarterly reports to continue until the new rates are fully implemented. The bill is an urgency measure and would take effect immediately.		EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Workforce/Compensation	AB 2324	Gonzalez	Vocational education: youth caregivers.	Current California law lets school districts with high schools create work experience programs to teach students the skills and attitudes needed for employment. The law also requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to regularly update model curriculum standards, including career technical education courses for students in grades 7 through 12. This bill directs the State Department of Education, at the next update of the California Career Technical Education Model Curriculum Standards, to consider adding content about the role of youth caregivers within the Personal Care and Services career pathway. It also requires the department to issue implementation guidance for this pathway by July 1, 2028, including guidance that emphasizes job-specific skills such as in-home caregiving for youth caregivers supporting family members at home, and it explicitly allows youth caregivers who care for a family member in that family member's home to earn credits through work experience education programs		EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Workforce/Compensation	SB 1110	Becker	Early learning and care: rates.	Existing law establishes a State Department of Social Services childcare and development system for children from infancy to age 13 and permits use of funds for alternative payment programs that maximize parental choice; reimbursements currently cover childcare paid to providers and "administrative and support services costs" subject to a statutory limit. The bill expands reimbursements to include defined direct program and support costs, renames "administrative and support services costs" to "indirect administrative costs," limits indirect administrative costs to 15% of the contract's maximum reimbursable amount, and caps the combined direct program/support plus indirect administrative costs at 25%; if 25% of the contract's maximum reimbursable amount is under \$300,000, the minimum reimbursement must be \$300,000.		EveryChild CA Bill Tracker

Workforce/Compensation

AB 1829

Fong

**Community
Colleges:
CALWORKS**

Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals using federal, state, and county funds. Existing law establishes the CalWORKs Recipients Education Program (program) in the California Community Colleges under which community college districts are required to provide educational services and special services to recipients of aid under CalWORKs who are attending a community college, to the extent funding is provided in the annual Budget Act. Existing law requires special services for CalWORKs recipients to assist CalWORKs recipient students and those students transitioning off of CalWORKs in achieving long-term self-sufficiency through coordinated student services offered at a community college. Existing law authorizes those special services to include workstudy. Existing law prohibits program payments to an employer for workstudy from exceeding 75% of the wage for the workstudy positions and requires an employer to pay at least 25% of the wage for the workstudy positions. This bill would add direct aid designed to meet ongoing basic needs and services, as described, as a special service for which program funds may be used. The bill would also require special services for CalWORKs recipients to assist CalWORKs recipient students and those students transitioning off of CalWORKs in achieving economic mobility through coordinated student services offered at a community college. The bill would authorize programs to waive the requirement that an employer pay at least 25% of the wage for workstudy positions if the number of on-campus and off-campus workstudy positions will not decrease. By expanding program services, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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Public Assistance Programs

AB 1746

Davies

**CalWORKs:
childcare
request forms.**

The bill updates CalWORKs childcare notification and application procedures. Under current law CalWORKs uses federal TANF plus state and county funds to provide cash assistance and subsidized childcare managed in three stages by county welfare agencies. The bill would require applicants and recipients to receive both written and verbal notice of paid childcare availability at application approval and when signing or amending a welfare-to-work plan, and also on an annual certificate of eligibility or semiannual report; it specifies that a CalWORKs childcare request form counts as written notice. Counties must approve, deny, or request more information on childcare request forms within 10 working days. The State Department of Social Services must issue an all-county letter or similar instruction by June 1, 2027 to implement these rules until formal regulations are adopted, and the bill's county duties create a state-mandated local program. It also delays the prior January 1, 2021 start date for additional notice requirements to January 1, 2028, and provides that if the Commission on State Mandates finds the bill imposes reimbursable costs, those costs will be reimbursed under existing state procedures.

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	Public Assistance Programs	AB 1755	Sharp-Collins	CalWORKS.	<p>The bill would disregard the number of hours that the child's parent or parents work (current requirement is 100 hours in the preceding 4 weeks), provided the family does not exceed the applicable gross or net income limits and is otherwise eligible for assistance. To the extent that the bill would expand eligibility for the CalWORKs program, thereby imposing a higher level of service on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Thriving Families
	Immigration	AB 2230	Avila Farias	Immigration enforcement: polling places and child daycare facilities.	<p>The bill expands existing criminal prohibitions on armed persons, peace officers, private guards, security personnel, or anyone wearing such uniforms from being stationed at or posted in the immediate vicinity of a polling place without authorization to also cover officers or agents of federal law enforcement and persons acting on their behalf; the offense may be charged as a misdemeanor or felony. It defines "immediate vicinity" as the building with the polling place plus 100 feet from any entrance or exit, the building's parking facility, and vehicle ingress/egress to that parking. The bill also amends the Child Day Care Facilities Act by generally prohibiting employees of licensed child daycare facilities from allowing immigration-enforcement officers into nonpublic areas absent a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or court order, except when required by state or federal law or to administer a state/federal early care program; willful or repeated violations remain punishable. The measure makes its provisions severable and states that no state reimbursement to local agencies is required for costs mandated by the act.</p>	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Immigration	SB 1243	Durazo	Unlawful detainer: Tenant Protections for Immigrant Families Act of 2026.	<p>The Tenant Protections for Immigrant Families Act of 2026 (effective until Jan 1, 2030) temporarily bars landlords from starting or continuing unlawful detainer (eviction) actions against residential tenants whose income, ability to obtain income, or financial support was disrupted by immigration enforcement, until 180 days after those enforcement activities end. To trigger protections a tenant must give the landlord a signed "detention-related hardship" declaration (false statements carry up to a \$1,500 civil fine); courts must stay pending evictions if the tenant submits documentation showing such hardship prevented payment of the alleged unpaid rent. The bill broadens the definition of "immigration enforcement activities," defines "detention-related hardship" to include loss of income/support and increased costs, and requires 3-day cure/quit notices to include a statement that a tenant who delivers the signed hardship declaration within 15 days cannot be evicted for noncompliance. Landlords are prohibited from charging late fees, interest, penalties, or selling/assigning debts arising from detention-related hardship, and tenant screening or housing providers may not treat such debts as a negative factor in rental decisions. The Judicial Council must update court forms to implement these rules; the law sunsets on January 1, 2030.</p>	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker

	Health	AB 2429	Rubio, B	Childcare: mental health consultation services.	Current law under the Child Care and Development Services Act and the Early Education Act allows state reimbursement for early childhood mental health consultation if the service follows a specified relationship-based model, which among other things required at least two program-year setting-based mental health assessments and, with parental consent, at least one screening per enrolled child for adverse childhood experiences and buffering factors. The bill removes the requirement that the consultation service include those specific components and instead makes reimbursement contingent on a relationship-based model that, at minimum, requires at least once per school or program year a consultation with the classroom team or childcare provider using an early care and education classroom observation tool to guide the consultant's activities and supports.	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Health	SB 980	Hurtado	Access to medical records.	Existing law allows patients to access their medical records, provided they pay clerical costs for locating and making the records available after submitting a written request. Patients or their representatives, including employees of nonprofit legal services, can receive copies of relevant records at no charge upon request. Health care providers cannot charge fees for completing forms related to public benefit programs. Willfully violating these provisions is considered an infraction. This bill would extend the prohibition against charging fees to include completing health-related forms needed by educational institutions or childcare providers for participation in school or related activities. This expansion would impose additional requirements on health care providers, thereby expanding what constitutes a crime, which would create a state-mandated local program. Although normally the California Constitution requires reimbursement to local agencies for state-mandated costs, the bill specifies that no reimbursement is required in this case	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Health	SB 1347	Niello	Pupil health: emergency stock albuterol inhalers	Existing law authorizes a school district, county office of education, or charter school to provide emergency stock albuterol inhalers, as specified, to school nurses or trained personnel who have volunteered, and authorizes school nurses or trained personnel to use an emergency stock albuterol inhaler to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from respiratory distress, as provided. This bill would revise and recast that latter provision by making its provisions also apply to a childcare program, as defined, that is operated by or contracts with a school district, county office of education, or charter school. school, as provided	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker

	Health	SB 1377	Jones	Immunizations: medical exemptions.	<p>Current California law generally requires schools and other institutions to admit students only if they are fully immunized against specified diseases, with medical exemptions allowed when a licensed physician and surgeon provides proper documentation. The law also requires the state to use a standardized electronic medical exemption form submitted through the California Immunization Registry, limits what documentation can count as a valid exemption, and sets up a process to identify invalid exemptions and to review or revoke them when appropriate. It also allows appeals of revoked exemptions and requires notifications to medical licensing boards when certain numbers of exemptions are revoked. The bill would repeal many of these exemption-review and revocation provisions. Instead, it would generally prevent the state department, local health departments, or third-party panels from revoking or invalidating a medical exemption issued by a licensed physician and surgeon, unless a court issues a final order finding fraud by clear and convincing evidence. It would also restrict the use of exemption counts as a basis for auditing, discipline, or referrals of physicians to licensing boards, and it would limit investigations or discipline of physicians to cases where exemptions are found fraudulent or invalid. Separately, the bill would prevent health plans and insurers from penalizing enrollees or insured people because a covered minor has a medical exemption, and it would bar health facilities from denying medically necessary care based on a medical exemption.</p>	
	Facilities	AB 2006	Rodriguez	State government: office buildings: day care centers.	<p>The bill requires that starting January 1, 2027, when California constructs or modifies state-owned office buildings, priority must be given to licensed child care providers to use part of the space as a day care center. The Director of General Services will set terms for these arrangements, including costs. Nonprofit providers accepting subsidies will not be charged rent. The director can also secure or retrofit non-attached spaces for day care centers if funds are available. The bill sets enrollment priority for such centers and mandates compliance with safety codes. Buildings providing 24-hour care for state wards are excluded. The bill includes findings related to public funds.</p>	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Facilities	SB 299	Cabaldon	California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: day care center: family daycare home: zoning.	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates a lead agency to prepare and certify an environmental impact report for any project potentially affecting the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if the project is deemed not to have a significant environmental effect. If a project could have a significant effect but can be revised to mitigate this, a mitigated negative declaration must be prepared. Certain projects, like those involving only a daycare center not located in residential areas, are exempt from CEQA. This bill would broaden this exemption to include daycare centers or family daycare homes situated on land zoned exclusively for residential use, with some exceptions. This bill would assign new responsibilities to lead agencies to determine if these exemptions apply, thus creating a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local entities for specified state-mandated costs, but this bill states no reimbursement is needed for the costs it would impose.</p>	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker

	Facilities	AB 1914	Schiavo	General plan elements: childcare	The Planning and Zoning Law already requires cities and counties to adopt comprehensive general plans with elements such as land use, circulation, housing, safety, and environmental justice. This bill requires each city, county, or city and county to prepare and adopt a childcare plan—or incorporate one into its next general plan adoption—between January 1, 2028 and January 1, 2033 to address local childcare needs. It declares childcare planning a matter of statewide concern so the requirement applies to all jurisdictions, including charter cities, and specifies that the state is not required to reimburse local agencies or school districts for costs imposed by this act.	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Early Childhood Education	AB 1631	Muratsuchi	Elementary education: kindergarten.	Current law mandates full-time education for children aged 6 to 18, with some exemptions, and excludes children under 6 from public schools except in certain cases. Schools must admit children to kindergarten if they turn 5 by September 1 of the school year, and to first grade if they turn 6 by the same date. Children advancing early to first grade need school district assessment of readiness. The bill changes admission requirements, particularly ensuring that by 2031-32, children must complete a year of kindergarten before entering first grade if they turn 6 by specified dates, except for those assessed as ready for first grade without completing kindergarten. Local educational agencies would face new duties due to this bill, which requires state reimbursement for any state-mandated costs. The process for reimbursement is as prescribed by existing statutory provisions.	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
	Early Childhood Education	AB 1937	Quirk-Silva	Discrimination: business establishments	Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to full and equal accommodations in all business establishments. Existing law requires the Civil Rights Department, among other things, to enforce the provisions of the Unruh Civil Rights Act. This bill would provide related declarations apply to early childcare and education settings and prohibit discrimination in access to and provision of those services.	Thriving Families
	Early Childhood Education	AB 2258	Avila Farias	Early childhood education and childcare: alternative payment programs	The bill builds on existing law under the Department of Social Services that runs statewide childcare and development programs (including alternative payment programs that contract with local agencies and reimburse providers) and on CalWORKs/TANF-funded childcare services. It would require the department to identify unspent or projected unexpended monies from subsidized childcare programs at least quarterly and, to the extent allowed by federal and state law, redirect those funds into a newly created Alternative Payment Program Enrollment Fund. All money in that fund would be continuously appropriated to the department to enroll additional eligible families in alternative payment programs. Because it repurposes existing appropriated funds and creates a continuously appropriated fund, the bill effects an appropriation.	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker

	<p>Early Childhood Education</p>	<p>AB 2314</p>	<p>Rogers</p>	<p>Childcare: alternative payment program: report.</p>	<p>This bill amends the Child Care and Development Services Act to create a formal process letting local alternative payment (AP) programs request written transfers of funds between childcare providers, with the State Department of Social Services required to respond in writing within 30 days and notify the local childcare planning council, stating its determination and reasons. The department may deny a transfer only if verified documentation shows overenrollment or unmet projected service obligations for the fiscal year. The bill requires stakeholder consultation, allows temporary implementation by all-county letters or bulletins until regulations are adopted, and adds fiscal-management rules including periodic in-year reviews and specified projection methods. It prohibits disenrolling or moving families or separating siblings because of enrollment balancing or reassignment without written agreement between current and proposed contractors. The department must annually publish and report to the Legislature and Department of Finance a summary of childcare funds allocated and spent for the prior fiscal year.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>
	<p>Early Childhood Education</p>	<p>AB 2379</p>	<p>Solache</p>	<p>Family daycare homes: Fourth Amendment training.</p>	<p>The California Child Day Care Facilities Act oversees the regulation and licensing of child daycare facilities, requiring specific training like pediatric first aid, CPR, and mandated reporter training. The law forbids these facilities from collecting information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of children or their families. By April 1, 2026, the Attorney General, in consultation with relevant parties, must publish model policies to limit immigration enforcement within daycare facilities, and the State Department of Social Services must inform facilities of these policies. The bill mandates that the State Department of Social Services educate all licensed and license-exempt family daycare home providers about Fourth Amendment rights and appoint a statewide entity to develop related training, starting July 1, 2026. This training is mandatory for licensed daycare providers but violations of the new training requirement will not result in criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. The bill will take effect immediately as an urgency statute.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>
	<p>Early Childhood Education</p>	<p>AB 2673</p>	<p>Rodriguez</p>	<p>Personal Income Tax Law: Corporation Tax Law: credit: childcare</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law provide various tax credits. This proposed bill introduces a new tax credit starting from January 1, 2027, to December 31, 2031. It offers a credit of 50% on qualified contributions to childcare promotion, up to \$100,000. Existing law mandates that any new tax credit must specify its goals, objectives, performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill complies with those requirements by including findings and reporting obligations. It will take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>

Early Childhood Education	SB 1051	Menjivar	Foster care: childcare.	Existing law allows counties to implement the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children, which helps stabilize foster children with payments or vouchers for childcare when they are placed with families. The program also provides a childcare navigator to help families access long-term subsidized childcare. The Child Care and Development Services Act creates a system for childcare services for children up to age 13, and establishes resource and referral programs to provide services like referrals to licensed daycare facilities. This bill would allow childcare navigators to refer foster children to the county welfare department to determine their eligibility for the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program. Participating county welfare departments must then assess and approve the eligibility of these referred children.	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
Early Childhood Education	SB 1200	Manjivar	Family daycare homes.	The California Child Day Care Facilities Act mandates the licensing and regulation of child daycare facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Under the existing law, small family daycare homes can accommodate 6 to 8 children, including infants, if specific conditions are met, while large family daycare homes can serve 12 to 14 children, including infants, under similar conditions. Previously, an infant was defined as a child under 2 years of age. However, this bill proposes to redefine "infant" as a child under 18 months of age.	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
Early Childhood Education	AB 1528	Committee on Human Services	Childcare	Existing law, the Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, requires the department to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. Existing law requires childcare providers reimbursed through these programs to submit monthly attendance records for each child under specified circumstances. For purposes of the act, existing law defines "attendance" to mean the number of children present at a childcare and development facility, and includes extended absences due to specified reasons for purposes of reimbursement. This bill would add medical and educational appointments to the list of reasons for extended absences that are included in attendance for purposes of reimbursement. For purposes of reimbursement, the bill would also authorize a contractor to claim attendance for days that the contractor or provider is required to hold a space for a child during the period that a family is assumed to have abandoned care or is engaging in the appeal process based on disenrollment for abandoning care. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Committee Addition
Early Childhood Education	AB 1563	Gabriel	Budget Act of 2026	Trailer Bill Language	EveryChild CA Bill Tracker
Data/Systems Coordination	AB 1634	Davies	Child health and safety	Primarily expands and modifies a specialty license plate program. A portion of the revenue generated is directed to early childhood-related uses. Specifically, the bill continues and refines allocations to the Child Health and Safety Fund, with funding supporting child care licensing, oversight, provider recruitment, training, and safety initiatives, as well as distributions to First 5 county commissions and other early childhood-related programs.	

<p>Data/Systems Coordination</p>	<p>AB 2092</p>	<p>Bonta</p>	<p>Early Childhood Integrated Data System.</p>	<p>The bill would require the State Department of Social Services to create a statewide Early Childhood Integrated Data System (ECIDS) that links administrative data across early learning and care programs serving children from birth to age 5. It directs the department to form an Interagency Early Childhood Data Task Force to coordinate development and implementation and to submit an annual progress report with recommendations to the Legislature. Data ingestion from each provider's administrative systems must occur in two specified phases, and the bill imposes conditions on how the department may ingest, delete, use, and share the data. The overall intent is to centralize interoperable data from existing child care and development programs and related systems to improve coordination and oversight.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>
<p>Data/Systems Coordination</p>	<p>SB 557</p>	<p>Hurtado</p>	<p>Child abuse: family resource centers.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Office of Child Abuse Prevention within the State Department of Social Services, requiring it to seek federal funding to support its functions. This includes activities like facilitating the sharing of best practices among family resource centers and other agencies, particularly when such practices are supported by evidence. Counties are also permitted to establish multidisciplinary teams to share confidential information to investigate child abuse or make child welfare decisions. These teams can include representatives from local child abuse prevention councils or family-strengthening organizations. "Family resource centers" are defined as entities providing culturally sensitive, community-embedded services designed to prevent child abuse and neglect by strengthening families. The bill redefines these centers as family-friendly hubs offering multigenerational, low-cost or free support services that encourage social connections and collaboration across systems, all aimed at reducing isolation and stress while strengthening families through evidence-informed strategies.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>
<p>Data/Systems Coordination</p>	<p>SB 902</p>	<p>Grayson</p>	<p>Childcare: electronic signatures.</p>	<p>The Child Care and Development Services Act, managed by the State Department of Social Services, provides childcare and development services for children up to age 13, including various programs such as general and migrant childcare. The Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA) ensures that electronic records or signatures are legally valid. The bill clarifies that signatures needed under the Child Care and Development Services Act can be electronic, following UETA guidelines. It also allows for the creation and storage of documents with electronic signatures, with the department empowered to establish regulations to support these provisions.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>

Child Poverty	AB 1969	Bonta	<p>California Coordinated Neighborhood and Community Services Grant Program.</p>	<p>Existing law charges the Department of Community Services and Development with planning and evaluating antipoverty strategies, mobilizing resources, and administering antipoverty funds, and establishes the Cradle-to-Career Data System for linked education, economic, and health data. The It Takes a Village Act of 2026 would, subject to appropriation, create the California Coordinated Neighborhood and Community Services Grant Program to be run by the State Department of Social Services (or another CalHHS department). It authorizes grants in 2026–27 and 2027–28 to defined neighborhood or regional partnerships that reduce child poverty and promote economic mobility for families affected by intergenerational poverty; requires an application process developed with the State Department of Education, performance standards and indicators, and annual recipient reports with disaggregated program and population data; and mandates compliance with applicable data privacy and protection laws enforced by the department.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>
Child Poverty	AB 1996	Bonta	<p>California Child Poverty Reduction Advisory Council.</p>	<p>Existing law in California creates the Health and Human Services Agency, led by a Secretary, and includes several departments, such as the State Department of Social Services, that provide services to children. This bill proposes the establishment of the California Child Poverty Reduction Advisory Council within the agency, which will be staffed and managed by the State Department of Social Services. The council will be co-chaired by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of Social Services and will include 18 specified members. The council's responsibilities include evaluating policy impacts on children, analyzing budget provisions related to child poverty and well-being, and providing reports to the Legislature, with an initial report due by July 1, 2027.</p>	<p>EveryChild CA Bill Tracker</p>