

Date of Hearing: April 12, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
Al Muratsuchi, Chair
AB 1352 (Bonta) – As Introduced February 16, 2023

[Note: This bill was double referred to the Assembly Human Services Committee and was heard by that Committee as it relates to issues under its jurisdiction.]

SUBJECT: Childcare: statewide pilot policies: individualized county childcare subsidy plans

SUMMARY: Creates a statewide childcare pilot subcommittee of the Universal PreKindergarten (UPK) Mixed Delivery Quality and Access Workgroup to propose, evaluate, and collect evidence to support the creation of statewide pilot policies for childcare programs overseen by the California Department of Education (CDE) and the California Department of Social Services (DSS), permits a local planning council (LPC) to apply to CDE and CDSS to adopt an approved statewide pilot policy, delays the expiration of existing pilot projects from July 1, 2023, until July 1, 2025; and is an urgency measure. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Establishes a statewide childcare pilot subcommittee of the Universal PreKindergarten (UPK) Mixed Delivery Quality and Access Workgroup, to collect evidence to support the CDE and the DSS's creation of statewide pilot policies for childcare programs.
- 2) Requires the subcommittee to include representatives from the current individual childcare pilot counties, and authorizes the inclusion of representatives from LPCs, county offices of education (COEs), state preschool programs (CSPPs) operated by local educational agencies (LEAs) and community-based organizations, transitional kindergarten programs (TK), tribal preschool programs, educators, the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC), First 5, resource and referral programs (R&Rs), alternative payment programs (APPs), general childcare programs (CCTRs) serving preschool-aged children, Head Start, private center-based preschool providers, licensed family childcare providers (FCC), researchers, and administrators of child development programs.
- 3) Requires the subcommittee to meet at least twice annually to develop, consider, evaluate, and discuss statewide pilot policies, for consideration by the CDE and the DSS, that would address state-imposed regulatory barriers to achieving the goals outlined in the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care, including all of the following:
 - a) Increased access to full-day early learning and care programs that meet the needs of parents;
 - b) Implementation of mixed-delivery models, including collaborations between LEAs and community-based organizations;
 - c) More equitable access to high-quality preschool and TK programs;
 - d) Streamlined enrollment for families and decreased administrative burdens on providers; and

- e) Increased enrollment of children with exceptional needs in inclusive early learning and care settings.
- 4) Authorizes the subcommittee to submit proposals to create new statewide pilot policies to the CDE and the DSS for their consideration, and requires the proposals to include all of the following:
- a) Evidence that the proposed pilot policy is aligned with, and would further the intent and goals, of the Master Plan;
 - b) The projected impact of the pilot policy, including any estimated change in capacity, access, enrollment, eligibility, continuity of care, increased ability to meet family needs, and cost of implementation; and
 - c) Any existing policies that would be affected by the pilot policy.
- 5) Requires the DSS and the CDE to review a proposal to create a statewide pilot policy within 60 days and to either approve, or respond to, the proposal with questions, requests for additional information, or requests for modifications. Requires the members of the subcommittee to respond to such requests within 60 days.
- 6) Requires that, if the CDE and the DSS deny the request to create a new statewide pilot policy, they provide a written response explaining the reasons for the denial, including any conflicts with federal law or regulations, costs of implementation, and data demonstrating that the proposed policy would not further the goals of the Master Plan or would have a negative impact on childcare capacity, access, enrollment, eligibility, continuity of care, or the ability to meet family needs.
- 7) Authorizes pilot policies to supersede state law on childcare subsidy programs only for the following factors:
- a) Eligibility criteria, including but not limited to, age, family size, time limits, income level, and special needs considerations;
 - b) Fees, including but not limited to, family fees, sliding scale fees, and copayments for those families who are not income eligible;
 - c) Reimbursement rates, including adjustment factors;
 - d) Maximizing the efficient use of subsidy funds including, but not limited to, multiyear contracting and interagency agreements allowing for flexible and temporary transfer of funds among childcare agencies;
 - e) Regulations and notices governing childcare licensing; and
 - f) Facilities.
- 8) Prohibits statewide pilot policies from changing or superseding state laws governing enrollment priority or impact or reduce any element in the CalWORKs second and third stage

childcare programs that provides a greater benefit to families than is provided in the statewide pilot policy.

- 9) Authorizes an LPC to apply to the CDE or the DSS to participate in an approved statewide pilot policy. Requires the CDE to oversee all applications relating to CSPP or TK, and requires the DSS to oversee applications related to all other childcare programs. Requires the relevant department to respond to the LPC within 30 days to approve the request, or request additional information or require modifications. Requires the LPC to respond to such requests within 30 days. Requires the relevant department to approve or deny the application within an additional 30 days. If the proposed policy would change rates, the application must be approved by the board of supervisors of the relevant county before final approval by the appropriate state department.
- 10) Requires the CDE and the DSS, in consultation with the subcommittee, to establish instructions and timelines for the submission of, or modifications to, the application template to be used by the LPCs, including the creation of an application template and guidance on involving childcare providers in the process.
- 11) Requires that a participating provider receive an increase or decrease in funding that they would have received if they had not participated in the application.
- 12) Requires the CDE and the DSS, in consultation with the subcommittee, to discuss and determine both of the following:
 - a) Which, if any of the individualized pilot policies granted to the existing individualized county childcare subsidy plans have not yet been adopted statewide through legislation or regulation; and
 - b) Whether any of the individualized pilot policies not yet adopted statewide should be approved as statewide pilot policies, as described.
- 13) Requires the CDE and the DSS to provide a report on the statewide pilot policies considered to the appropriate fiscal and policy committee of the Legislature by June 30, 2026, including all of the following:
 - a) A list of the approved statewide pilot policies and the counties that have applied and received approval to participate in each pilot policy;
 - b) A brief description of the impact of each pilot policy, including estimated increases in capacity, access, enrollment, eligibility, continuity of care, or ability to meet family needs;
 - c) A list of the statewide pilot policies that were denied and the written explanation for the denial; and
 - d) Recommendations on what statewide pilot policies should be implemented through statute or regulation.

- 14) Authorizes the CDE and the DSS to implement these provisions through the issue of guidance or other written directives.
- 15) Requires these provisions to become inoperative on July 1, 2027.
- 16) Extends the sunset date from July 1, 2023 to July 1, 2025 for the existing individualized childcare pilot counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma, in both the Education Code as well as in the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- 17) States that, in order to ensure that current individualized county childcare subsidy plans remain in effect until a new statewide childcare pilot process is enacted, this bill has an urgency clause requiring it to go into effect immediately

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the “Child Care and Development Services Act” to provide childcare and development services as part of a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective system serving children from birth to 13 years old and their parents, including a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. (Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 10207 *et seq.*)
- 2) Defines “childcare and development services” to mean services designed to meet a wide variety of children’s and families’ needs while parents and guardians are working, in training, seeking employment, incapacitated, or in need of respite, and states that these services may include direct care supervision, instructional activities, R&R programs, and AP arrangements. (WIC 10213.5)
- 3) Establishes the Early Education Act to provide an inclusive and cost-effective preschool program that provides high-quality learning experiences, coordinated services, and referrals for families to access health and social-emotional support services through full and part-day programs. (Education Code (EC) 8201)
- 4) Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), in consultation with the Director of the DSS and the executive director of the State Board of Education (SBE), to convene a statewide interest holder workgroup of various stakeholders, and requires the workgroup to provide recommendations on best practices for increasing access to high-quality universal preschool (UPK) programs for three- and four-year-old children offered through a mixed-delivery model that provides equitable learning experiences across a variety of settings. Further, requires the workgroup to provide recommendations to update preschool standards to support equitable access to high-quality preschool and TK programs through the mixed-delivery model and across all appropriate settings and funding sources. (EC 8202.6)
- 5) Requires the workgroup recommendations to be in alignment with the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care, without recommending new system changes that create increased state or local costs to offer preschool across the mixed-delivery system. (EC 8202.6)

- 6) Requires the SPI, in consultation with the Director of the DSS, to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance (DOF) with the workgroup recommendations by January 15, 2023. (EC 8202.6)
- 7) Permits the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma to, individually as a pilot project, develop and implement individualized county childcare subsidy plans, and, further, requires the plans to ensure that childcare subsidies received by these counties are used to address local needs, conditions, and priorities of working families in their respective communities. (EC 8273)
- 8) Makes inoperative as of July 1, 2023, the provisions of current law permitting the aforementioned counties to establish individualized county childcare subsidy pilot plans. (EC 8281, WIC 10348)
- 9) Permits the City and County of San Francisco to develop and implement an individualized county childcare subsidy plan, and further, requires the plan to ensure that childcare subsidies received by the city and county are used to address local needs, conditions, and priorities of working families in the community. (EC 8283)
- 10) Permits, beginning July 1, 2014, the individualized county childcare subsidy plan for the County of San Mateo that was developed as a pilot project to continue in existence and in accordance with the provisions of current law, as specified. Further, requires the plan to ensure that childcare subsidies received by the County of San Mateo are used to address local needs, conditions, and priorities of working families in those communities. (EC 8289)
- 11) Defines “income eligible” for purposes of establishing initial income eligibility for the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) as meaning that a family’s adjusted monthly income is at or below 100% of the State Median Income (SMI), adjusted for family size, and for other childcare programs at 85% of the SMI. (EC 8213, WIC 10271.5)
- 12) Identifies adjustment factors by which reimbursement rates to certain CSPP and childcare providers may be adjusted, as specified. (EC 8244, WIC 10281.5)
- 13) Defines “local planning council” as a local child care and development planning council established with the intent of providing a forum for the identification of local priorities for childcare and the development of policies to meet the needs identified within those priorities. (WIC 10480 and 10485)
- 14) Establishes, beginning July 1, 2021, the Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) to be \$12,888 and, further, requires, beginning with the 2022-23 fiscal year, that the SRR be increased by the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) granted by the Legislature. (EC 42238.15 and WIC 10280)
- 15) Establishes the SRR beginning July 1, 2021 at \$12,968 for full-day CSPP and \$5,621 for part-day CSPP, and requires, beginning with the 2022-23 fiscal years, that the SRR be increased by a COLA, as specified. Requires that beginning January 1, 2022, contractors receiving the SRR be reimbursed for the greater of the 75th percentile of the 2018 Regional Market Rate (RMR) survey or the contracted per child reimbursement rate as of December 31, 2021, as increased by the COLA. (EC 8242)

16) Establishes, beginning January 1, 2022, the RMR ceilings at the greater of the 75th percentile of the 2018 RMR survey for that region or the RMR ceiling that existed in that region on December 31, 2021. (WIC 10374.5)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

Need for the bill. According to the author, “California established the Individualized County Childcare Pilot Plans in 2006 to test the benefits of amending state-imposed regulatory barriers that prevent early learning and care (ELC) providers from maximizing services to children and families. They have proven to be successful. AB 1352 seeks to build on the success of the original pilot programs by extending the sunset date of the 11 programs set to expire in 2023 and to give authority to the CDE and the DSS to include additional counties in this successful pilot. Without this bill, this collaborative space will disappear and the state agencies will no longer have the same discretion to explore innovative solutions to barriers that prevent children, families, and ELC providers from receiving and providing continuous high-quality early learning and care.”

California has a complex system of early childhood programs. California’s subsidized early care and education (ECE) is made up of a complex array of programs serving children from birth through 13 years, funded through a mix of federal and state dollars, and administered through a mixed delivery system by LEAs and community-based providers. The major ECE programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

Program	Overseen by	Ages of children served	# slots in 2022-23
Full-day state preschool (CSPP)	CDE	3-4 years	69,000
Part-day preschool (CSPP)	CDE	3-4 years	142,000
Transitional kindergarten (TK)	CDE	4-5 years	120,000
Alternative Payment (AP)	DSS	0-13 years	161,300
General Childcare (CCTR)	DSS	0-13 years	78,500
CalWORKs Stages 1-3	DSS	0-13 years	127,800

Source: Legislative Analyst Office (LAO), 2023

According to the LAO, since 2021-22, the state has added 146,600 childcare slots, which has more than doubled the number of slots statewide. California had approximately 560,000 licensed center spaces for all children from birth to 6 years, and 268,000 licensed family childcare home spaces for all children from birth to 12 in 2021. According to the CDE, California still lacks the licensed capacity to meet the need for childcare and preschool services. In 2021-22 only 17% of all 3-year-old and 4-year-old children in California had access to a CSPP or TK space.

Reimbursement for childcare is complex. For voucher-based programs, including AP and CalWORKs, the state contracts with local APP agencies to enroll families and provide vouchers to arrange care services, and reimburses childcare providers selected by families to provide care. These programs are funded based upon the RMR which varies based on the county in which the child is served and is based on regional market surveys of a sample of licensed childcare providers (currently reflecting the 75th percentile of the 2018 market survey). RMR levels typically only increase when the state takes action to use a higher percentile of the most recent survey.

For direct contract programs, including CSPP and CCTR, the state directly reimburses providers based on a fixed number of childcare slots. These programs are funded based upon the SRR which is a fixed statewide rate (currently \$54.93 per day for childcare and \$55.27 for CSPP). The SRR receives a statutorily required annual cost-of-living adjustment. In 2021-22, the state shifted direct contract providers to the RMR to the extent the RMR was higher than the SRR. The current weighted statewide average is \$62.03 per child per day for full-day CSPP and \$38.84 for part-day CSPP.

TK, as a part of the TK-12 education system is funded based upon the average daily attendance (ADA) of students. The state provides apportionments to LEAs for the ADA of all students, including TK.

Improving California's subsidized childcare system. A number of working groups have examined subsidized childcare in California and made recommendations to reform and improve the system as it relates to equity, eligibility, and provider reimbursement rates.

In September 2022, AB 185 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 571, Statutes of 2022, established the "UPK Mixed Delivery Quality and Access Workgroup" (UPK workgroup) in order to provide recommendations on best practices for increasing access to high-quality universal preschool programs for three- and four-year old children offered through a mixed-delivery model. The legislation required the workgroup to include key stakeholders, including: representatives from COEs; community-based organizations; TK programs; R&Rs; APPs; CCTR programs serving preschool-age children; and, private, center-based preschool providers, among others, as specified in current law. The provisions of AB 185 required the workgroup to be established no later than December 1, 2022, and required the SPI, in consultation with the Director of the DSS, to provide a report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature and DOF no later than January 15, 2023.

Similarly, the Rate and Quality Workgroup (RQWG), established by AB 131, Chapter 116, Statutes of 2021, and administered by CDSS, made recommendations to:

- Work toward equity as an outcome and implement equity as a process;
- Replace the current methodology for setting rates with an alternative methodology that would, among other things, set a living wage floor;
- Create a single rate structure to address historical inequities; and,
- Continuously reevaluate the rate-setting methodology to address equity and adjust for changing conditions and rising costs.

Prior to the RQWG, in 2020, the Master Plan on Early Learning and Care, established by Governor Newsom and administered by the California Health and Human Services Agency in consultation with stakeholders, made a number of recommendations aimed at ensuring all California children have access to high-quality early learning and care. These recommendations included, among others: incentivize, support, and fund career pathways; expand equitable treatment of all children and eliminate bias through practices and training; design a sliding scale for family contributions; and remove barriers to service by providing streamlined eligibility.

Prior to the Master Plan on Early Learning and Care, in 2019, the Assembly Blue Ribbon Commission (BRC) on Early Childhood Education, in consultation with stakeholders, made a number of recommendations, including, among others: ensure that eligibility rules are aligned with the goal of making childcare available to families across the state; develop reimbursement rates sufficient to ensure competitive salaries and benefit packages, including health, paid time off, retirement, and other compensation; and, move towards a heavier emphasis on the true cost of providing quality childcare, preschool, and early learning experiences.

Individualized county childcare subsidy plans. Income eligibility thresholds for subsidized childcare services and SRR for providers, as established, apply statewide and do not account for any regional variance in cost of living. Over the years, this lack of programmatic sensitivity to the differing economic contexts that face working families and childcare providers across California, along with an overall need for greater supply of and access to subsidized childcare services, has led to a number of counties (now totaling 13) establishing their own individualized county childcare subsidy plans.

In 2003, San Mateo was the first county to establish an individualized county childcare subsidy plan pilot project, followed by San Francisco. Both of these pilots were developed, in large part, to address two significant issues facing subsidized childcare in high-cost counties. The first issue was that, by earning just enough to be able to afford housing in a high-cost area, some relatively low-income families were deemed to have too high of an income to qualify for assistance with childcare by statewide eligibility standards. The second issue was that the SRR paid to contracted childcare centers and family childcare homes was often not sufficient to cover program costs and overhead, particularly in high-cost areas. Both counties would see a portion of their childcare subsidy funds go unused as low-income families failed to qualify for eligibility by uniform statewide criteria, and as provider reimbursement rates made offering subsidized care untenable for some providers.

San Mateo and San Francisco Counties' individualized county childcare subsidy plans are still in operation today, although neither operates as a pilot. These plans offer the counties limited local flexibility to revise eligibility rules and adjust provider rates and family fees within the context of local evaluation and assessment and heightened state oversight. Thus, the counties are able to reinvest otherwise-unused funds through increased reimbursement rates.

In recent years, beginning with Alameda County in 2015, 11 other counties established their own individualized county childcare subsidy plan pilot projects. Santa Clara County established its pilot project in 2016, and the following counties did so in 2017: Fresno, Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz, San Diego, Solano, Contra Costa, Marin, and Sonoma.

The proliferation of individualized county childcare subsidy plans, each with its own set of flexibilities, has created significant administrative burdens at the state level, as well as potential inequities between counties. This bill would extend the sunset dates for the remaining 11 county

pilots by two years, while a statewide solution to provide access to proven flexibilities to all counties is being considered.

Pilots allowed certain flexibilities for programs in participating counties. The intent of the pilot program was to allow authorized counties the ability to adopt pilot flexibilities that overcome statutory and regulatory barriers and address local needs. Pilot flexibilities are local policies that supersede state law with regard to eligibility criteria, fees, reimbursement rates, and methods of maximizing the efficient use of subsidy funds. In adopting certain pilot flexibilities, the county would be able to fill more childcare slots and reduce unearned funds, with the desired result of increasing access to care without requiring any additional funding from the state. Thus, the flexibilities allowed through the pilot program are designed to provide a benefit for the state and the authorized county by increasing access to care and maximizing the efficient use of funds. Pilot counties were required to report regularly to the state identifying measurable outcomes to evaluate the success of the pilot in meeting the program’s goals.

Report on individualized county childcare subsidy pilot program flexibilities. AB 1294, Chapter 497, Statutes of 2021, required the CDE and the DSS to review the existing individualized county child care subsidy plans and submit a report to the Legislature. The report, dated March 2023, includes recommendations on which pilot flexibilities should be adopted statewide and which are no longer justified given statewide policy changes. The tables below show both the non-active pilot flexibilities and the active flexibilities:

Table 1: Non-active pilot flexibilities

Pilot Flexibility	Changes in statute that superseded or eliminated the need for the flexibility
Definition of a 3-year-old.	AB 2626 codified this definition of a 3-year-old, which replaced the previous definition that defined three-year-olds as having their third birthday on or before September 1 of the FY in which they enroll in CSPP.
24-month eligibility for all child care programs except voucher-based CalWORKs programs.	AB 210 amended EC to grant 24-month eligibility for part-day and full-day CSPP. SB 1047 amended WIC to grant 24-month eligibility for all DSS child care programs except voucher-based CalWORKs programs, which are still subject to 12-month eligibility.
Eligibility threshold at 85% SMI.	AB 2626 raised the income eligibility threshold to 85% of SMI for all childcare programs. AB 210 subsequently raised the threshold to 100% SMI for CSPP only.
Four-year-old children enrollment quota	AB 2626 eliminated the requirement that one-half of enrolled children at a CSPP site be 4-year-olds
Claiming adjustment factors for CSPP in high rate school districts.	Provision has since been eliminated from statute.

Source: CDE, March 2023

Table 2: Active Pilot Flexibilities by County

Pilot Flexibility	Alameda	Contra Costa	Fresno	Marin	San Diego	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Solano	Sonoma	Total
24-month eligibility	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	9
Increased service hours: seeking permanent housing	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	8
Increased service hours: seeking employment	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	8
Increased provider reimbursement rate	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	7
120-day certification of eligibility	X					X	X	X				4
Contract funds transfer outside of specified windows	X				X							2
Targeted elimination of family fees						X						1
Sibling preference in enrollment	X											1
Claiming adjustment factors	X											1

Source: CDE, March 2023

In determining which flexibilities warranted consideration as statewide policies, the departments identified common flexibilities as those being actively utilized by at least one-third of the pilot counties.

The report recommendations include the following as considerations for statewide policy actions:

- The CDE recommends the Legislature consider:
 - Increased service hours for families seeking employment from 30 hours to 32.5 hours to provide for full-time care; and

- Increased service hours for families seeking permanent housing from 30 hours to 32.5 hours to provide for full-time care.
- Additionally, the report identified pilot flexibilities are no longer justified due to the following changes in state policy:
 - An increase in the income eligibility threshold, a change in the definition of a three-year-old, and elimination of the enrollment quota for four-year-old children was codified by AB 2626 (Chapter 945, Statutes of 2018);
 - Process of rate reform to create a unified reimbursement rate structure for all childcare programs was initiated by AB 131 (Chapter 116, Statutes of 2021); and
 - 24-month eligibility for most childcare programs was codified by AB 210 (Chapter 62, Statutes of 2022) and SB 1047 (Chapter 923, Statutes of 2022).

This bill proposes to establish a sub-committee of the existing UPK working group to propose, evaluate, and collect evidence to support the CDE and the DSS’s creation of statewide pilot policies for childcare programs. The bill sets out a process and timelines for the departments to adopt statewide flexibilities and would authorize LPCs to apply to the departments to participate in the chosen statewide pilot flexibilities. The bill also extends the sunset date for the existing 11 county pilots to July 2025.

Presumably the report recently released by the CDE, as noted above, would provide a starting point for the proposed subcommittee to consider relevant statewide policies, but would not limit the policies the group may consider.

Arguments in support. The California County Superintendents state, “California established the Individualized County Childcare Pilot Plans (“childcare pilots”) starting in 2004 to test the benefits of amending state-imposed regulatory barriers that prevent ELC providers from efficiently serving children and families. Only 13 pilot counties were authorized to participate in pilot flexibilities such as: 24-month eligibility for care, increased reimbursement rates for ELC providers in high-cost counties, increased eligibility for families seeking housing, and the ability to transfer funds within the county to serve additional children.

The childcare pilots successfully demonstrated that these regulatory flexibilities created greater workforce stability, continuity of care for children, and supported working families. As a result, over the last several years California has expanded many of the pilot flexibilities statewide. However, there are still many regulatory and programmatic barriers in place that impede implementation of universal pre-kindergarten and discourage mixed-delivery collaborations.

AB 1352 would build upon the success of the childcare pilots by inviting all counties (in addition to the original 13) to collaborate with the state agencies on innovative solutions to barriers that prevent children, families, and ELC providers from receiving and providing continuous high-quality care. It would also ensure that the state agencies who administer ELC programs maintain their authority to authorize new pilot flexibilities when state-imposed barriers are preventing childcare providers from efficiently serving families. Finally, the bill would streamline and economize agency time by creating a single process and pilot subcommittee (under the existing

UPK Mixed Delivery Quality and Access Workgroup) that would replace the existing 11 individualized pilot review processes.”

Related legislation. AB 185 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 571, Statutes of 2022, among other things, established the UPK workgroup in order to provide recommendations on best practices for increasing access to high-quality universal preschool programs for three- and four-year old children offered through a mixed-delivery model.

AB 1294 (Quirk), Chapter 497, Statutes of 2021, extended the sunset for the individualized county childcare subsidy plan pilot project for Santa Clara County.

AB 108 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 7, Statutes of 2018, among other things, consolidated statute authorizing child care pilot programs relating to the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma, and adopted administrative and clarifying changes for these 11 plans and those of San Mateo County and San Francisco City and County.

AB 99 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 15, Statutes of 2017, among a number of other things, established 12-month continuous eligibility for subsidized child care services, and required income thresholds for initial eligibility to be at or below 70% of the most recent SMI, adjusted for family size, and income thresholds for ongoing eligibility to be at or below 85% of the most recent SMI, adjusted for family size.

AB 258 (Arambula), Chapter 697, Statutes of 2017, authorized Fresno County to establish an individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset on January 1, 2023.

AB 300 (Caballero), Chapter 699, Statutes of 2017, among other things, authorized the counties of Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz to each establish an individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset on January 1, 2023.

AB 377 (Frazier), Chapter 701, Statutes of 2017, authorized the counties of San Diego and Solano to each establish an individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset on January 1, 2023.

AB 435 (Thurmond), Chapter 703, Statutes of 2017, among other things, authorized the counties of Contra Costa, Marin, and Sonoma to each establish an individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset on January 1, 2023.

AB 2368 (Gordon), Chapter 574, Statutes of 2016, established the Santa Clara County individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset in 2022.

AB 104 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 13, Statutes of 2015, eliminated the sunset on the San Francisco individualized county child care subsidy pilot program and removed language referring to the San Francisco plan as a pilot project.

AB 833 (Bonta), Chapter 563, Statutes of 2015, established the Alameda County individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset in 2021.

SB 103 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 324, Statutes of 2015, eliminated the sunset of the San Mateo County child care subsidy plan and related reporting requirements and removed language referring to the San Mateo plan as a pilot project.

AB 86 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 48, Statutes of 2013, extended the sunset date of the San Francisco individualized county child care subsidy plan to 2015.

AB 260 (Gordon), Chapter 731, Statutes of 2013, extended the sunset dates of the San Francisco and San Mateo County individualized county child care subsidy plans to 2016 and 2018, respectively.

SB 1016 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 38, Statutes of 2012, extended the sunset date of the San Francisco individualized county child care subsidy plan to 2014.

AB 1610 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 724, Statutes of 2010, extended the sunset date of the San Francisco individualized county child care subsidy plan to 2013.

SB 1225 (Yee) of the 2009-10 Session, would have extended the sunset date of the San Francisco individualized county child care subsidy plan to 2016. SB 1225 was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1304 (Simitian), Chapter 61, Statutes of 2008, extended the sunset data of the San Mateo County individualized county child care subsidy plan to 2014.

SB 701 (Migden), Chapter 725, Statutes of 2005, established the San Francisco individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset in 2011.

AB 1326 (Simitian), Chapter 691, Statutes of 2003, established the San Mateo County individualized county child care subsidy plan pilot project, to sunset in 2009.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

4Cs Sonoma County

Alameda County Early Care and Education Planning Council

Alameda County Office of Education

Alum Rock School District

Associated Students Early Childhood Education Center

California Catholic Conference

California Child Care Coordinators Association

California County Superintendents

Chicano Federation

Children's Council of San Francisco

Choices for Children

City and County of San Francisco

Compass Family Services

Davis Street Family Resource Center

FacesSF

First 5 San Diego
Frandelja
Fresno County Superintendent of Schools
Good Samaritan Family Resource Center
Hively
Holy Family Day Home
Kai Ming Head Start
Mission Child Care Consortium INC.
Mnc Inspiring Success
Saint Vincent's Day Home
San Bernardino County District Advocates for Better Schools
San Francisco Child Care Planning and Advisory Council
San Francisco Department of Early Childhood
San Mateo County Office of Education
Santa Clara County Office of Education
Santa Cruz County Office of Education
Sjb Child Development Centers
Sonoma County Office of Education
South of Market Child Care
Tel Hi Neighborhood Center
The Primary School
Think Together
True Sunshine Preschool Center
Wah Mei School
Wu Yee Children's Services

Opposition

None on file

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