

Date of Hearing: April 8, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

Alex Lee, Chair

AB 753 (Garcia) – As Introduced February 18, 2025

SUBJECT: Childcare: facility licensure: teacher requirements

SUMMARY: Commencing July 1, 2026, provides temporary flexibility for preschool and childcare programs by allowing interim associate teachers up to two years from the date of hire to obtain required credentials while remaining employed. Authorize child daycare facilities that serve preschool children wishing to expand to serve infants, toddlers, or both to provide provisional childcare services without an issued license if specified conditions are met. Clarifies that preschool and childcare programs that are in compliance will not face penalties, and interim associate teachers will not be considered in violation of certification laws while pursuing their credentials. Specifically, **this bill**:

- 1) Authorizes a California state preschool program (CSPP) and a general childcare and development program, notwithstanding the Early Education Act and the Child Care and Development Services Act, and commencing July 1, 2026, to allow two years from the date of hire of an interim associate teacher in a preschool program to pursue necessary credentials or complete additional coursework to obtain a Child Development Associate Teacher Permit, or equivalent permit, from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) if the following conditions are met:
 - a) No more than one interim associate teacher per classroom is allowed to work toward their credential or complete additional coursework;
 - b) The interim associate teacher meets all requirements enumerated in state regulations regarding childcare center (center) personnel requirements;
 - c) The interim associate teacher has at least six units from an accredited institution of higher education in early childhood education, child development, or human development, or a combination thereof;
 - d) The interim associate teacher remains enrolled in courses to meet the requirements for the position; and,
 - e) The contracting agency employing the interim associate teacher documents and keeps in the employee's file the following information:
 - i) The date that the interim associate teacher is required to complete requirements to remain in the teaching position. The date to complete all requirements shall not be more than two years after the interim associate teacher's date of hire; and,
 - ii) The coursework or applicable requirements the interim associate teacher shall complete.

- 2) Provides that, notwithstanding any other law, an interim associate teacher who is pursuing necessary credentials or completing additional coursework while employed shall not be in violation of any law requiring that they be certified or permitted prior to in an instructional capacity in a preschool program, or a childcare and development program.
- 3) Prohibits, notwithstanding any other law, a CSPP or a general childcare and development program from being penalized for employing an individual as an interim associate teacher if it is in compliance of 1) and 2) above.
- 4) Defines “interim associate teacher” to mean an employee who is authorized to provide program supervision and instruction that includes supervision of aides, volunteers, and groups of children.
- 5) Requires the provider, if a CSPP, migrant childcare and development program, or general childcare and development program is licensed as a child daycare facility, to serve preschool children and also desires to serve infants or toddlers, or both, to be deemed to be operating under a license that permits the provision of services to infants or toddlers, or both, if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a) The facility’s existing license is not currently on probation, defined as the period of time that a licensed child daycare facility is required to comply with specific terms and conditions set forth by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) in order to stay or postpone the revocation of the facility’s license.
 - b) The provider has submitted a complete application to CDSS for licensure to provide services to infants, toddlers, or both;
 - c) The provider has certified to CDSS by affidavit that the facility meets all requirements to serve infants or toddlers, or both, under state regulations governing centers including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - i) The provider has attended or will attend orientations, as directed by CDSS;
 - ii) The provider has an emergency and disaster plan;
 - iii) The provider has and will provide, upon request, a personnel report;
 - iv) The provider has and will provide, upon request, a facility sketch showing all areas to be used, with dimensions of all rooms and yard areas, including bathrooms;
 - v) The provider has and will provide, upon request, any waiver requests submitted;
 - vi) The provider has control of the property for any additional rooms or yard, if not included as part of the original license;
 - vii) If applicable, certification by the district superintendent for any school-age programs functioning on school sites for exemptions from square footage, fencing, and bathroom requirements;

- viii) The provider has and will provide, upon request, a current admissions agreement;
 - ix) The provider has and will provide, upon request, a current parent handbook; and,
 - x) The provider has and will provide, upon request, current job descriptions for all personnel.
- 6) Provides that authority to provide services pursuant to 5) above, expires when either of the following occurs:
- a) Upon the issuance or denial of the license by CDSS; or,
 - b) Two years after the facility began providing services under the authority of 5) above.
- 7) Provides that the provisions of this bill become inoperative on July 1, 2029, and, as of January 1, 2030, repealed.

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 of age 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) Specifies the purposes of the California Child Day Care Facilities Act, which include streamlining the administration of childcare licensing and thereby increase the efficiency and effectiveness of this system; and, encouraging the development of licensing staff with knowledge and understanding of children and childcare needs. (Health and Safety Code [HSC] § 1596.73)
- 3) Requires any person or entity operating, as specified, a child daycare facility in California to have a current valid license from CDSS. (22 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 101156(a))
- 4) Authorizes CDSS to issue provisional licenses to operate daycare facilities, which the director determines are in substantial compliance with the provisions of the licensure requirements and the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, provided that no life safety risks are involved, as determined by the director. Requires the director, in determining whether any life safety risks are involved, the completion of all applicable fire clearances and criminal record clearances as otherwise required by CDSS' rules and regulations. (WIC § 1596.84; 22 CCR § 101181(a)(1))
- 5) Requires the provisional license described in 12) above, to expire six months from the date of issuance, or at such earlier times as the director may determine. Permits the director to extend the term of a provisional license for an additional six months time, if it is determined that more than six months will be required to achieve full compliance with licensing standards due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant, provided all other requirements for

a license have been met. Specifies that in no case shall a provisional license be issued for more than 12 months. (WIC § 1596.84)

- 6) Requires CDSS to issue a provisional license for otherwise qualified applicants who are not in compliance with completing health and safety training. Specifies that the provisional license shall expire 90 days after the date of issuance and shall not be extended. (WIC § 1596.866(b)(3); 22 CCR § 101181(c); 22 CCR § 102368(d))
- 7) Permits CDSS during the provisional license period, if CDSS discovers any deficiencies that threaten the physical health, mental health, safety or welfare of the children, to have the authority to institute administrative action or civil proceedings, or to refer the case for criminal prosecution. (22 CCR § 101181(d))
- 8) Specifies that a provisional license terminates on the date specified on the provisional license or upon denial of the application, whichever is earlier. Further specifies that if CDSS determines after its review that the provisional license does not meet licensing requirements, the application shall be denied; the provisional license shall immediately terminate; and, operation shall immediately cease. (22 CCR § 101181(e)-(f))
- 9) Requires licensees requesting the addition of a new infant, toddler, preschool school-age or mildly ill child component to their single license center to submit an amended Application for a Child Care Center License form (LIC 200A [3/23]), which is incorporated by reference; a program description; a sketch of the center showing where the children in each age component will be located; a schedule of outdoor activities; and if necessary, a fire clearance. (22 CCR § 101169(a)(1)(A))
- 10) Permits the licensee of a center, when a licensee proposes a change in capacity, a change in the number of children, ages of children, or a change in location, to, in lieu of filing an entirely new Application Booklet (LIC 281A [12/96]) and supporting documents, as specified, transfer documents from an existing application to a new application. In such a case, the new application documents must include: an Application for a Child Day Care Center License (LIC 200A [3/23]); a fire clearance, if necessary; and, an update of existing application documents affected by the change, as determined by CDSS. (22 CCR § 101185(b))
- 11) Defines “completed application” to mean all required information and documentation that has been provided to CDSS, including the completed application form, an approved fire clearance, if appropriate, and a criminal record clearance on the applicant and any other individuals associated with the facility; and that a site visit has been completed by CDSS. (22 CCR 101152; 22 CCR § 102352(c)(6))
- 12) Establishes the Early Education Act to provide high quality, inclusive and culturally responsive preschool to eligible children. (Education Code [EC] § 8200 *et seq.*)
- 13) Requires the CTC to establish the requirements for the following:
 - a) The issuance and the renewal of permits authorizing service and supervision in the care, development, and instruction of children in childcare and development programs, as well as the issuance of emergency permits for this purpose; and,

- b) The periods of duration of the permits. (WIC § 10383; EC § 8301)
- 14) Requires applicants for a Child Development Permit of any type, or any renewal, to submit an application to the CTC, or to the county office of education in which they are employed, and requires the application to be accompanied by a fingerprint clearance, the applicable fees, transcripts, verification of training completed through CTC-approved non-college based training, if appropriate. (5 CCR § 80107)
- 15) Requires applicants for a Child Development Associate Teacher Permit to comply with the application requirements specified in 15) above, and in addition, requires the applicant to meet one of the following:
- a) Completion of a minimum of 12 units in early childhood education/child development and 50 days of experience in an instructional capacity in a childcare and development program, working at least three hours per day within the last two years;
 - b) Completion of the Child Development Associate Credential; or,
 - c) Completion of equivalent training approved by the CTC, which may include traditional college coursework and CTC-approved alternative education programs. (5 CCR § 80111(a))
- 16) Authorizes the holder of a Child Development Associate Teacher Permit to provide service in the care, development, and instruction of children in a childcare and development program, and to supervise a Child Development Assistant Permit Holder and an aide. (5 CCR § 80111(d))
- 17) To be a fully qualified teacher, requires an individual to have one of the following:
- a) Completed 12 postsecondary semesters or equivalent quarter units in early childhood education or child development, as specified, with passing grades, at an accredited or approved college or university; and at least six months of work experience in a licensed center or comparable group childcare program, as specified;
 - b) A current and valid Child Development Associate credential with the appropriate age-level endorsement issued by the National Credentialing Program of the Council for Early Childhood Professional Recognition, as specified; and at least six months of on-the-job training and/or work experience in a licensed center or comparable group childcare program, as specified; or,
 - c) One of the following Child Development Permits issued by the CTC:
 - i) Child Development Associate Teacher Permit;
 - ii) Child Development Teacher Permit; or,
 - iii) Child Development Master Teacher Permit. (22 CCR § 101216.1(c))

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown, this bill has not been analyzed by a fiscal committee.

COMMENTS: This analysis only discusses policy issues germane to the jurisdiction of the Assembly Committee on Human Services.

Background: *Licensed Childcare.* The California Child Day Care Facilities Act governs the licensure, maintenance, and operation of child daycare centers and family daycare homes in the state. This law and the associated regulations found in Title 22 of the CCR establish, among other things, general health and safety requirements, staff-to-child ratios, and provider training requirements. CDSS' Community Care Licensing Division has the responsibility of licensing and monitoring the state's childcare facilities, which includes centers and family childcare homes (FCCHs).

Centers may be part of a large childcare corporation or locally owned and are usually located in commercial buildings, schools, religious facilities, public buildings, or private buildings. Centers can accommodate infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and school-age children. Separate licenses are required to care for infants, preschoolers, and school-age children, although a center may be licensed to care for all three age groups at one site. Depending on their age, children receive care in separate areas at the center for safety and activity reasons.

FCCHs are operated in the licensee's own home, which may be rented, leased, or owned, and is permitted to be in a mobile home park or an apartment. FCCHs provide non-medical care and supervision in a family-like setting with all the daily activities associated with home. FCCHs are further categorized into small (eight or fewer children) and large homes (as many as 14) based on the size of the childcare group and the ages of the children.

The January 2024 CDSS Child Care Transition Quarterly Report found that 158,959 Californian children were enrolled in FCCHs, and an additional 124,708 were served in a center in fiscal year 2022-23. Furthermore, 70% of children served in a center are Latinx, while 75% of children enrolled in an FCCH are Latinx, according to 2019 data by the Children's Equity Project.

Provisional Licenses. California law and regulations requires that all childcare facilities operating within the state must hold a valid license issued by CDSS. CDSS, along with any local agency it contracts for childcare licensing, is required to approve or deny a license application within 30 days of receiving all required licensing application materials, as determined by CDSS, following a site visit that confirms the facility's compliance with licensing standards.

If an applicant fails to submit all required materials within 90 days of CDSS' receipt of the application, CDSS will notify an applicant of the missing items. If the applicant does not complete the application within 30 days of the notice, it is considered withdrawn unless CDSS has already denied it. CDSS issues licenses for a specific maximum capacity of children based on factors such as fire clearance, compliance with regulations, physical space, staff availability, and any category-specific restrictions.

To accommodate facilities in the process of meeting full compliance, CDSS is authorized to issue provisional licenses to facilities that substantially comply with licensing requirements, provided there are no identified life safety risks. This determination of safety requires the completion of all applicable fire and criminal record clearances. Provisional licenses are generally valid for six months, but may be extended for an additional six months if compliance efforts are ongoing and the delay is beyond the control of the applicant, though no provisional license can exceed a total period of 12 months.

Additionally, provisional licenses may be granted to applicants who are otherwise qualified, but have not completed health and safety training, with these licenses expiring after 90 days and not subject to extension. During the provisional license period, CDSS retains the authority to take administrative or legal action if deficiencies are found that pose a risk to the health, safety, or welfare of children. If, after review, CDSS determines that a provisional license does not meet the necessary requirements, the application is denied, the provisional license is immediately terminated, and operations must end.

Facilities seeking to expand their services by adding new components, such as infant, toddler, preschool, school age, or mildly ill childcare, must submit an amended application, including program descriptions, a layout sketch of outdoor activity schedules, and an approved fire clearance. In cases where a center proposes changes in capacity, age groups served, or location, CDSS allows the transfer of existing application documents to a new application, streamlining the process while ensuring that any updated requirements are met. A completed application is defined as one that includes all required documentation, approved fire clearance, criminal record clearances for the applicant and individuals associated with the facility and a completed site visit by CDSS.

Once a completed application has been submitted and it has been determined that all licensing requirements have been satisfied for all approved program age components, CDSS issues a license to an applicant. If a license is granted for fewer children than requested, the licensee is notified in writing with appeal rights. CDSS can reduce the capacity if conditions change or restrict care to specific individuals, providing written notice and appeal options.

This bill aims to authorize licensed facilities that offer CSPP, migrant childcare, and general childcare programs to temporarily expand their services to include infants, toddlers, or both, under the facility's existing license that is approved to serve preschool children while awaiting final approval from CDSS.

Child Development Permit Matrix (Permit Matrix). The Permit Matrix serves as a foundational reference for early childhood education teacher licensing requirements. The permit matrix has six levels: 1) Assistant, 2) Associate Teacher, 3) Teacher, 4) Master Teacher, 5) Site Supervisor, and 6) Program Director. Each permit level includes requirements for education, experience, and alternative qualifications. Each level also specifies what authorization the permit holder has, and requirements for renewal of the permit at the five-year mark.

The Permit Matrix was established in 1993 and has only been updated once, in 2002, when the School Age Emphasis was added for holders serving children up to 14 years of age in before- and after-school programs. In August 2023, the CTC established a Child Development Permit Workgroup to reexamine the Permit Matrix after the release of the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care and the Department of Education's Pre-Kindergarten initiatives. The workgroup released proposed changes in October 2024 aimed at simplifying the permit structure, which included:

- Reduce the number of permit levels from six to five;
- Change titles from descriptive (e.g. Assistant Teacher) to numeric levels (e.g., early childhood education (ECE) 1, ECE 2, etc.);

- Update the scope of authorizations for all permit levels;
- *Designate the current Assistant Teacher level as a provisional certification entry point for individuals with six units of ECE coursework in ECE 1;*
- Modify the scope of authorization for individuals with 12 ECE units, limiting them to instructional support roles rather than teacher roles;
- Increase the requirements for most permit levels and incorporate entry pathways that reflect current Child Develop Permit-standards; and,
- *Introduce limited-term provisional certification at select levels to support dual enrollment and apprenticeship programs, while also providing flexibility for those needing additional time to meet the proposed permit requirement.*

Title	Education Requirements	Experience Requirements	Authorization	5-year Renewal
Assistant	6 units of or child development (CD)	None	Assist in the instruction of children under supervision of Associate Teacher or above	105 hours of professional growth
Associate Teacher	12 units ECE/CD	50 days of 3+ hrs/day within 2 years	May provide instruction and supervise Assistant	<p>Prior to April 30, 2025: One renewal with 15 units; must meet Teacher Permit requirements within 10 yrs</p> <p>After April 30 2025: 105 hours of professional growth</p>
Teacher	24 units ECE/CD, + 16 units GE	175 days of 3+ hrs/day within 4 years	May provide instruction and supervise all above	105 hours of professional growth
Master Teacher	24 units ECE/CD +16 units GE + 5 units specialization + 2 units adult supervision	350 days of 3+ hrs/day within 4 years	May provide instruction and supervise all above May also serve as coordinator of curriculum & staff development	105 hours of professional growth

Title	Education Requirements	Experience Requirements	Authorization	5-year Renewal
Site Supervisor	AA with 24 units ECE/CD + 6 units admin + 2 units adult supervision	350 days of 3+ hrs/day within 4 years, including 100+ days of supervising adults	May supervise single-site program, provide instruction; and serve as coordinator of curriculum & staff development.	105 hours of professional growth
Program Director	BA with 24 units ECE/CD + 6 units admin + 2 units adult supervision	Site supervisor status and one program year of site supervisor experience.	May supervise multiple-site program; provide instruction; and serve as coordinator of curriculum & staff development	105 hours of professional growth

This bill aligns with the workgroup’s recommendations by allowing individuals with at least six units of ECE/CD coursework (like the Assistant Permit) to be employed as an interim associate teacher while they work towards meeting the 12-unit requirement. This creates a bridge between the Assistant Permit and the Associate Teacher Permit, allowing those with partial qualifications to gain experience providing instruction and supervision (like the Associate Permit), and progress towards full certification without violating certification laws. While the Permit Matrix requires certification before working as an Associate Teacher, *this bill* would allow individuals to be employed without certification as long as they are actively working towards obtaining their permit for up to two years. This provision allows programs to hire individuals who are not yet fully qualified under the Permit Matrix, without facing penalties.

Overall, *this bill* aims to provide a temporary exemption from certification requirements for individuals who meet the Assistant Permit standard (6 ECE/CD units), but have not yet achieved the Associate Teacher standard (12 ECE/CD units). While the existing Permit Matrix requires certification before assuming an Associate Teacher role, *this bill* allows individuals to work in instructional capacities while actively pursuing their credentials, thereby expanding the workforce and promoting progress toward full certification.

This bill further specifies that programs may hire only one interim associate teacher per classroom and requires employers to document the interim associate teacher’s progress, including coursework and deadlines, ensuring all requirements are completed within two years of the hire date. These provisions become inoperative on July 1, 2029.

Author’s Statement: According to the Author, “Our childcare industry is in crisis. Programs are being forced to shut down and staff are leaving the field to find better wages and benefits elsewhere. With over 2 million children in the state currently awaiting care, an urgent solution is needed. [This bill] provides a temporary fix by expediting lengthy permit processes and

providing a pathway for early childhood education teachers, ensuring programs can remain open, are fully staffed and able to better serve our children.”

Equity Implications: *This bill* aims to address inequities within California’s ECE system by tackling workforce shortages, and the lack of adequate childcare options, particularly for infants and toddlers, which continues to perpetuate systematic disparities affecting low-income families and communities of color.

Only 14% of eligible children currently have access to ECE programs, leaving nearly 2 million children without adequate care and disproportionately affecting low-income families and communities of color. Research has consistently shown that early learning opportunities are essential for narrowing achievement gaps and supporting economic mobility. Children who lack access to high-quality education are more likely to struggle academically and socially, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequity.

Furthermore, limited childcare options severely restrict parents’ workforce participation, especially for women, single parents, and those employed in low-wage sectors. When families cannot access affordable, high-quality childcare, their economic mobility is hindered, perpetuating poverty. According to a 2024 report by ReadyNation, inadequate childcare for working parents of young children could cost California an estimated \$17 billion annually due to lost productivity and reduced workforce participation.

The ECE workforce are predominately composed of women of color who are underpaid and face limited opportunities for career advancement. Low wages and poor benefits drive high turnover rate, making it challenging to maintain a stable, experienced workforce. Additionally, the existing Permit Matrix requires specific coursework and experience, which can be financially and logistically prohibitive for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. This bill’s proposal to introduce an interim associate teacher pathway offers a more inclusive entry point by allowing individuals with partial qualifications to work while pursuing further credentials.

Policy Considerations: The bill’s provision allowing childcare facilities with existing preschool licenses to serve infants and toddlers under a temporary authority raises significant concerns regarding compliance, oversight, and child safety. Specifically, the bill permits facilities to submit an affidavit certifying compliance with Title 22 regulations as a means of establishing eligibility to provide infant and toddler care. This approach is intended to streamline the process of expanding childcare services; however, it effectively bypasses critical oversight mechanisms administered by CDSS.

Under standard procedures, CDSS may grant a provisional license to facilities that demonstrate substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such licenses are generally limited to six months but may be extended for an additional six months if the facility shows progress toward full compliance. The total duration of a standard provisional license cannot exceed 12 months, when this bill aims to allow two years of operations without CDSS approval. Additionally, CDSS conducts site visits and inspections to verify that facilities meet health, safety, and operational standards before issuing approval. This process ensures that facilities that seek to expand services to infants and toddlers are appropriately equipped and staffed to care for these age groups who have unique needs that differ from those of preschool-aged children.

Under this bill, it is unclear whether the provision regarding a provider being “deemed to be operating under a license that permits the provision of services to infants or toddlers, both” means that these facilities are allowed to operate under their existing preschool license while waiting for CDSS approval, or if this bill is creating a new type of “temporary” license. If it is the intent of the former, the bill suggests that a preschool license is sufficient to cover infant and toddler care during the application process. This suggests that the facility can legally provide care to infants and toddlers before CDSS completes its standard review process, including site visits and verification of compliance. If it is the intent of the latter, the bill appears to be creating a new mechanism that allows providers to self-designate their existing preschool license as sufficient for serving infants and toddlers, without requiring the provisional approval process that CDSS typically administers.

Further complicating the issue, the bill requires a provider with this license to submit an affidavit certifying that they meet all Title 22 regulations for providing infant and toddler care. This affidavit-based approach implies that the facility is considered qualified to serve infants and toddlers based solely on their own certification of compliance without undergoing a formal site visit or receiving provisional approval from CDSS. Relying on self-certification through affidavit undermines the state’s regulatory framework by allowing facilities to assert compliance without independent verification. Allowing facilities to operate under such an approach introduces significant risks, as there is no guarantee that essential health, safety, and operational standards are being met prior to serving infants and toddlers.

In summary, the primary concerns associated with this approach include:

- *Insufficient Verification of Compliance:* Facilities could be serving infants and toddlers under the presumption of compliance on paper (via affidavit), but actual adherence to health and safety standards may not be verified until CDSS conducts a site visit. This gap creates potential risks for child safety, particularly for infants and toddlers who require specialized care.
- *Bypassing Provisional Licensing Standards:* Facilities that may not meet the qualifications for provisional licensing under standard procedures are allowed to operate under this bill’s provisional authority, potentially undermining the integrity of the licensing process. It would also further fragment the childcare system by creating different licensing standards.
- *Delayed Enforcement and Risk Mitigation:* Allowing facilities to operate for up to two years before formal licensure approval increases the likelihood of unaddressed deficiencies that could pose health and safety risks to children.
- *Lack of Accountability:* Without site visits or CDSS review prior to approval, there is limited accountability for facilities that fail to meet regulatory standards. This approach may incentivize providers to certify compliance without making necessary adjustments to their facilities or operations.

Should this bill move forward, the Author may wish to consider striking all provisions related to allowing CSPP, migrant childcare, or general childcare programs with existing preschool licenses to temporarily serve infants or toddlers, or both, for up to two years based on self-certification through an affidavit and meeting additional specified conditions.

Proposed Committee Amendments: The Committee proposes amendments to address policy considerations stated above:

- Strike all provisions related to allowing CSPP, migrant childcare, or general childcare programs with existing preschool licenses to temporarily serve infants or toddlers, or both, for up to two years based on self-certification through an affidavit and meeting additional specified conditions.

Double referral: This bill will be referred to the Assembly Committee on Education should it pass out of this committee.

RELATED AND PRIOR LEGISLATION:

AB 1930 (Reyes), Chapter 687, Statutes of 2024, required the CTC to authorize a holder of a Child Development Associate Teacher Permit authorized to serve in a CSPP to renew their permit without a limitation on the number of renewals if the permit holder completes specified hours of professional growth activities.

AB 2206 (Addis) of 2024, would have required the State Fire Marshal or a local fire enforcing agency to conduct a pre-inspection of a prospective applicant for childcare licensure and to verify whether the facility is authorized to enroll ambulatory children only, or both ambulatory and nonambulatory children, as defined, and would have exempted a child daycare facility from obtaining a revised fire clearance for the subsequent addition of nonambulatory children once approved. *AB 2206 was held on the Assembly Committee on Appropriations suspense file.*

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Child Action INC (Co-Sponsor)
Child Care Resource Center (Co-Sponsor)
Early Edge California (Co-Sponsor)
Kidango (Co-Sponsor)
Unite-LA, INC. (Co-Sponsor)
Alameda County Office of Education
All for Kids
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
California School Employees Association
Californians Together
Family Resource and Referral Center of San Joaquin
Head Start California
Inland Empire Children's Cabinet
Thriving Families California (TFC)

Opposition

None on file.

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