

Date of Hearing: March 28, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

Corey A. Jackson, Chair

AB 1352 (Bonta) – As Introduced February 16, 2023

**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 and child development programs by the California Department of Education (CDE) and California Department of Social Services (CDSS), permits a local planning council to apply to CDE and CDSS to participate in 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) Defines “department” as it relates to certain provisions of this bill as meaning CDE.
- 2) Requires a statewide childcare pilot subcommittee of the statewide interest holder workgroup established in current law be established to propose, evaluate, and collect evidence to support the creation of statewide pilot policies for childcare and child development programs by CDE and CDSS.
- 3) Requires a subcommittee to include representatives from the individualized county childcare subsidy plans, as established by current law, and, further, permits the subcommittee to include representatives from:
  - a) Local planning councils,
  - b) County offices of education,
  - c) Contracted state preschool programs, including those operated by school districts and by community-based organizations,
  - d) First 5,
  - e) Resource and referral agencies,
  - f) Alternative payment programs (APPs),
  - g) Contracted general childcare programs serving preschool-age children,
  - h) Head Start,
  - i) Private center-based preschool providers,
  - j) Licensed family childcare providers,
  - k) Researchers, and,
  - l) Administrators of child development.

- 4) Requires the subcommittee meet at least twice annually to develop, consider, evaluate, and discuss statewide pilot policies for consideration by CDE and CDSS 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 goals:
  - 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 local educational agencies and community-based organizations;
  - c) More equitable access to high-quality preschool and transitional kindergarten (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.
- 5) Permits members of the subcommittee, or a consultant on their behalf, to submit proposals to create new statewide pilot policies to CDE and CDSS for their consideration. Further, requires proposals to include all of the following:
  - a) Evidence that the proposed pilot agency is aligned with the intent of certain provisions of this bill and the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care;
  - b) Data demonstrating that the pilot policy would further one or more of the goals enumerated in 4);
  - c) 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 implementation; and,
  - d) Any existing policies that would be affected by the pilot policy.
- 6) Requires, within 60 days of receiving a proposal to create a statewide pilot policy, CDE and CDSS to review and either approve or respond to the proposal with questions, requests for additional information, or requests for modifications. Further, dictates that members of the subcommittee, or a consultant on their behalf, has 60 days to respond to questions and requests.
- 7) Requires, within 60 days of receiving responses to questions, additional information, or a modified proposal for a statewide pilot policy from members of the subcommittee, CDE and CDSS to review and either approve or deny the proposal.
- 8) Requires, if a proposal to create a new statewide pilot policy is denied, CDE and CDSS to provide a written explanation for the denial, including any conflicts with federal law or regulation, cost of implementation, data demonstrating that the pilot policy would not further one of the goals described by in 2), and evidence that the pilot policy would have a negative

impact on capacity, access, enrollment, eligibility, continuity of care, or decreased ability to meet family needs.

- 9) Permit statewide pilot policies to supersede state law concerning childcare subsidy programs with regard to only 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, as applicable;
  - c) Reimbursement rates, including adjustment factors;
  - d) Methods of maximizing the efficient use of subsidy funds, including but not limited to, multiyear contracting with CDE for center-based childcare, and interagency agreements that allow for flexible and temporary transfer of funds among agencies;
  - e) Regulations and notices governing childcare licensing; and,
  - f) Facilities.
- 10) Prohibits statewide pilot policies from changing or superseding state laws governing enrollment priority, and, further, prohibits the policies from impacting or reducing any element in CalWORKs stages 2 and 3 that provides a greater benefit to participating families than is provided for in statewide pilot policy.
- 11) Permits a local planning council, as defined in current law, to apply to CDE and CDSS to participate in an approved statewide pilot policy, and, further requires components of an application relating to preschool or TK be overseen by CDE and the components of applications addressing all other childcare programs or requirements be overseen by CDSS.
- 12) Requires, within 30 days of receiving an application, the appropriate department to review and either approve or respond to the application with questions, requests for additional information, or requests for modifications. Further, allocates 30 days for the local planning council to respond to questions and requests.
- 13) Requires, within 30 days of receiving responses to questions, additional information, or a modified application, the appropriate department to review and either approve or deny the application. Further, requires modified applications be submitted by the local planning council for approval before final approval by the appropriate department.
- 14) Requires, if approval of an application would change rates, the application to be approved by the county board of supervisors before final approval by the appropriate department.
- 15) Requires CDE and CDSS, in consultation with the statewide childcare pilot subcommittee, to establish instructions and timelines for the submission of or modifications to the application used by the local planning council, including, but not limited to, application templates and guidance on inviting childcare and child development providers to participate. Further, requires a participating provider receive an increase or decrease in funding that the provider would have received if the provider had not participate in the application.

- 16) Requires CDE and CDSS, in consultation with the statewide childcare pilot subcommittee, to discuss and determine:
- a) Which, if any, of the individualized pilot policies granted to the individualized county childcare subsidy plans established in current law have not been adopted statewide through legislation or regulations; and,
  - b) Whether any of the individualized pilot policies not adopted statewide through legislation or regulation should be approved as a statewide pilot policy pursuant to the process established by the provisions of this bill, as specified.
- 17) Directs, on or before June 30, 2026, CDE and CDSS to provide a report on the statewide pilot policies considered to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, and, further, requires the report to include 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.
- 18) Permits CDE and CDSS to implement and administer provisions of this bill through issuance of guidance or other written directions, which may include, but not be limited to, establishing timelines for submittal of plans and any modifications, plan templates, and processes for requesting additional participating contractors.
- 19) Makes inoperative on July 1, 2027, the provisions of this bill related to the statewide childcare pilot subcommittee.
- 20) Delays from July 1, 2023, to July 1, 2025, the inoperative date by which the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma may, individually as a pilot project, develop and implement individualized county childcare subsidy plans.
- 21) 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, as specified, thereby 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 Section [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 reSuperintendentte and states that these services may include direct care supervision, instructional activities, resource and referral programs, and alternative payment arrangements. (WIC 10213.5(j))
- 3) Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Superintendent), in consultation with the Director of CDSS and the executive director of the State Board of Education, to convene a statewide interest holder workgroup of various stakeholders. (Education Code Section [EDC] 8202.6(a)(1))
- 4) Requires the workgroup 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 that provides equitable learning experiences across a variety of settings. Further, requires the workgroup to provide recommendations to update preschool standards, as specified in EDC 8203, to support equitable access to high-quality preschool and TK programs through the mixed-delivery model and across all appropriate settings and funding sources. (EDC 8202.6(a)(2))
- 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. (EDC 8202.6(a)(3))
- 6) Requires the Superintendent, in consultation with the Director of CDSS, to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance (DOF) with the workgroup recommendations by January 15, 2023. (EDC 8202.6(c))
- 7) Permits the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Crus, 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. (EDC 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. (EDC 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. (EDC 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. (EDC 8289)

- 11) Defines “income eligible” for purposes of establishing initial income eligibility for the California State Preschool Program (CSPP) and childcare and development services as meaning that a family’s adjusted monthly income is at or below 100% of the state median income, adjusted for family size, (EDC 8213(a), WIC 10271.5(a))
- 12) Identifies adjustment factors by which reimbursement rates to certain CSPP and childcare providers may be adjusted, as specified. (EDC 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 granted by the Legislature as enumerated in EDC 42238.15. (WIC 10280(b))
- 15) Establishes, beginning January 1, 2022, the Regional Market Rate (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(b)(2))

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

**COMMENTS:**

*Subsidized childcare.* Subsidized childcare in California seeks to support healthy child development and support children of parents who may be: working; in training; seeking employment; incapacitated; or, in need of respite. Subsidized childcare is available to families through a number of programs, including, among others:

- California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), which provides childcare in three “stages” to families receiving CalWORKs benefits, but also to families who are transitioning from or are no longer receiving CalWORKs aid;
- APPs, which provide vouchers to families who may then obtain childcare in a center, family childcare home, or from a license-exempt provider;
- CSPP, which provides culturally, developmentally, and linguistically appropriate curriculum to eligible three- and four-year olds; and,
- General Child Care (CCTR), which includes contracted centers and family childcare homes.

A February 2023 report from the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) states that, in Budget Year 2022-23, California is providing funding to serve approximately 713,000 children through the following childcare slot allocations: 127,800 slots for all three stages of CalWORKs; 161,300 slots allocated for APPs; 211,000 total slots for full- and part-time CSPP; and, 78,500 slots for CCTR.

While eligibility criteria varies based on program type, subsidized childcare in California serves primarily low-income families. To qualify for CalWORKs and therefore subsidized childcare, families must meet certain income criteria, and grant amounts are adjusted based on family size, income level, and region. Families are also eligible for subsidized care if the family has an income that is less than 85% of the state median income. For a family of three, this equates to \$82,102, and for a family of four, this equates to \$95,289, according to the February 2023 LAO report.

*Paying for subsidized childcare.* Childcare providers in California are paid through either vouchers or direct care contracts with the state. Providers that care for children in a voucher-based program, such as CalWORKs and APPs, are reimbursed using the RMR, which is based on a survey of licensed childcare providers, as well as the prices charged by providers that are paid by parents within a given market region. The RMR survey is administered every two to three years and reflects the prices that providers charge families for care, though it is worth noting that oftentimes, providers base tuition on what families in their communities can afford, rather than on the actual cost of care. AB 131 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 116, Statutes of 2021, increased the RMR, beginning January 1, 2022, to the 75th percentile of the 2018 RMR survey, or the new SRR as of December 31, 2021, whichever is higher.

For providers that contract directly with the state to serve a specified number of eligible children, such as CSPP and CCTR, rates are determined through the SRR, which is a flat rate set annually in the state budget. The SRR is adjusted by length of care and age of child, and providers receive a higher SRR for serving students with limited English proficiency and students with disabilities. Unlike the RMR, the SRR does not vary based on the geographic location in which the child is served and therefore does not account for geographic cost factors; however, the SRR receives a statutorily required annual cost-of-living adjustment. The February 2023 LAO report states that the SRR is currently \$54.93 for childcare and \$55.27 for state preschool.

*Recommendations to improve 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. Most recently, 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 pilot plans* were established in recognition of the challenges facing the childcare system, such as income eligibility thresholds for subsidized childcare services, as well as the inability of the SRR to take into account regional variances in cost of living. In 2003, AB 1326 (Simitian), Chapter 691, Statutes of 2003, established the San Mateo County individualized county childcare subsidy pilot plans. An additional pilot project was established in San Francisco in 2005 by SB 701 (Migden), Chapter 725, Statutes of 2005. Both the San Mateo and San Francisco County pilots were established to address two specific issues faced by counties with high costs of living:

- 1) Some low-income families living in high-cost counties earned just enough to afford housing in the area, and therefore were deemed to have too high of an income to qualify for childcare assistance based on the statewide eligibility standards; and,
- 2) The SRR rates paid to contracted childcare centers and family childcare homes were often insufficient to cover program costs and overhead.

Concerned that a portion of their childcare subsidy funds would go unused by low-income families deemed ineligible for subsidies due to uniform, statewide standards, coupled with the reality that low reimbursement rates made it untenable for some providers to operate in the area, San Mateo and San Francisco counties sought approval from the state to implement local flexibilities through the creation of an individualized county childcare subsidy pilot plan. Through flexibilities tailored to the unique needs of a region or community, these pilot projects enabled the counties to reinvest otherwise-unused funds through increased reimbursement rates to providers. Additionally, by permitting flexibilities in eligibility requirements, counties could increase the number of families eligible for subsidized care. Eventually, the San Mateo and San Francisco pilot projects were made permanent by SB 103 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 324, Statutes of 2015, and AB 104 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 13, Statutes of 2015, respectively.

Subsequent legislation established pilot projects in the following counties: Alameda County in 2015 [AB 833 (Bonta), Chapter 563, Statutes of 2015], Santa Clara County in 2016 [AB 2368 (Gordon), Chapter 574, Statutes of 2016]. The following counties did so in 2017: Fresno [AB 258 (Arambula), Chapter 697, Statutes of 2017]; Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz [AB 300 (Caballero), Chapter 699, Statutes of 2017]; San Diego and Solano [AB 377 (Frazier), Chapter 701, Statutes of 2017]; and Contra Costa, Marin, and Sonoma [AB 435 (Thurmond), Chapter 703, Statutes of 2017]. AB 108 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 7, Statutes of 2018, was chaptered in March of 2018 and, among other things, consolidated the statute authorizing the 11 individualized county subsidy child care plans, and adopted administrative and clarifying changes for all 13 plans.

*Universal PreKindergarten Mixed Delivery Quality and Access Workgroup.* 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 county offices of education; community-based organizations; TK programs; resource and referral programs; APPs; general childcare 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 Superintendent, in consultation with the Director of CDSS, to provide a report to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature and DOF no later than January 15, 2023. The provisions of this bill build upon the UPK work group.

**Author’s Statement:** 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 providers from maximizing services to children and families. They have proven to be successful. [This bill] 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 give authority to CDE and CDSS 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.”

**Need for this bill:** The provisions of this bill seek to continue past efforts to create flexibilities for high-cost counties to provide adequate rates to childcare providers and increase eligibility for families who would not otherwise qualify for subsidized care under statewide eligibility criteria. Specifically, this bill establishes a statewide childcare pilot subcommittee of the UPK workgroup in order to propose, evaluate, and collect evidence to support the creation of statewide pilot policies for childcare and child development programs. This bill extends the sunset date of the existing pilot projects from July 1, 2023, to July 1, 2025. The provisions of this bill also expand individualized county pilot projects beyond the 11 counties currently operating pilot projects, and instead permit the remaining 45 counties to apply to CDE and CDSS to implement an approved statewide pilot policy. Finally, the provisions of this bill permit the statewide pilot project to operate until July 1, 2027.

**Equity Implications:** The provisions of this bill seek to address the geographic inequities in California’s subsidized childcare system that stem from a rate reimbursement methodology that does not take into account the economic differences of various regions. Families living in higher cost areas that need subsidized rates are often families working in necessary jobs that do not meet the areas higher income earners threshold. In high-cost counties, such as San Mateo and San Francisco, families may not be eligible for subsidized childcare because they do not meet the statewide eligibility criteria necessary to qualify. These families, however, may have difficulty making ends meet due to the higher costs of living in the region. As a result, families in need of childcare who are unable to access the crucial support that is subsidized childcare. Holding families back from accessing childcare creates further income disparities by limiting potential job access.

Lack of childcare disproportionately impacts women. In a 2018 survey conducted by the Center for American Progress, mothers were 40% more likely than fathers to report that they had personally felt the negative impact of child care issues on their careers. In a 2022 research brief, “‘The Forgotten Ones’--The Economic Well-Being of Early Educators during COVID-19: Findings from the 2020 California Early Care and Education Workforce Study” found that, “The vast majority [of early educators] are women of color.... Early educators working in programs

with stable subsidized funding weathered the pandemic better.” The flexibilities created through the pilot process allowed childcare businesses to better survive the pandemic, keep staff employed, and keep serving children.

Additionally, providers subject to the SRR struggle to operate in high-cost counties due to inadequate reimbursement rates; the inability for providers to operate can result in a lack availability for families who qualify to receive subsidized childcare.

The provisions of this bill seek to address these geographic inequities by permitting all California counties to apply for and implement flexibilities previously reserved for a few specific counties. By permitting all counties to implement these flexibilities, the provisions of this bill seek to increase availability of and access to subsidized childcare throughout the state.

**Policy Considerations:** Access to childcare is crucial for working families. This bill’s goal of enabling all counties in California to better serve their low-income working families in obtaining and maintaining subsidized childcare is laudable and important. However, it is unclear how the provisions of this bill would interact with the ongoing conversations regarding larger, systemic reforms for California’s subsidized childcare system. It has long been acknowledged that California’s subsidized childcare system is in need of improvement, particularly as it relates to equity, eligibility, and provider rates, and a number of workgroups, including the RQWG, the Master Plan on Early Learning and Care, and the Assembly BRC, have all made various recommendations to address these issues on a statewide basis.

Originally, the creation of regional pilot projects sought to address the fact that the cost of living in certain counties was disproportionately high compared to other counties in the state; the provisions of this bill, seemingly, are less about addressing county-to-county disparities as they are about addressing the need for statewide reform to adequately meet the childcare needs of children and families. Additionally, the provisions of this bill, due to the temporary nature of the statewide pilot project, could increase eligibility for subsidized childcare for a short period of time, and upon expiration of the pilot in 2027, leave many families without childcare by reverting to stricter eligibility standards. So too could this bill potentially create temporary increases in provider rates that would expire along with the pilot project in 2027.

While it is certainly necessary to ensure low-income families have access to quality care and providers in high-cost areas are not precluded from operating in those regions, it is unclear how the provisions of this bill would create the lasting, reformative change that has been long called for.

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

## **RELATED AND PRIOR 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 1249 (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 2010***, would have extended the sunset date of the San Francisco individualized county child care subsidy plan to 2016. *SB 1225 was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file.*

***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**

California Child Care Coordinators Association (Co-Sponsor)  
 4Cs Sonoma County  
 Alameda County Early Care and Education Planning Council  
 Alameda County Office of Education  
 Alum Rock School District  
 California Catholic Conference  
 California County Superintendents  
 Chicano Federation  
 Choices for Children  
 Davis Street Family Resource Center  
 First 5 San Diego  
 Fresno County Superintendent of Schools  
 Hively  
 Mission Child Care Consortium INC.  
 Saint Vincent's Day Home  
 San Bernardino County District Advocates for Better Schools (SANDABS)  
 San Francisco Department of Early Childhood  
 San Mateo County Office of Education (UNREG)  
 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  
 The Primary School  
 Think Together  
 Wu Yee Children's Services

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Alexandria Smith / HUM. S. / (916) 319-2089