



January 28, 2021

INFORMATION ITEM

SUBJECT: STATE AND FEDERAL BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Strategic Plan Priority Area: Child Health

Goal: All children thrive by achieving optimal health prenatal through age 5.

Strategic Plan Priority Area: Child Development

Goal: All children birth through age 5 have high-quality, nurturing environments that ensure their learning readiness.

Strategic Plan Priority Area: Family Functioning

Goal: All families have the knowledge, skills, and resources to support their children's optimal development.

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

First 5 California (F5CA) staff will provide an update on year one of the 2021–22 State Legislative Session, including initial F5CA bills of interest, and the release of the Governor's 2021–22 Proposed Budget. Staff also will provide a federal policy update.

BACKGROUND OF KEY ISSUES

2021–22 Children's Policy Agenda

The Children's Policy Agenda (see Attachment A) is a framework for prioritizing the Commission's involvement in state and federal legislative advocacy as well as administrative advocacy. The Children's Policy Agenda continues to prioritize the three policy areas highlighted in F5CA's Strategic Plan – Resilient Families and Communities, Child Health, and Early Learning – as well as Revenue.

2021 California State Legislative Session

With the launch of the 2021 legislative season, several bills of interest to F5CA and consistent with the Children's Policy Agenda have been introduced and are outlined in F5CA's 2021 Legislative Bills of Interest (see Attachment B). Attachment B is a list of all state legislation introduced and amended by January 19, 2021, that matched the policy agenda. Bills listed as "Level 1" are legislation determined by staff to be consistent with the Policy Agenda and requiring Legislative Advisory Committee (LAC) consideration for

an active position. Bills listed as “Level 2” and “Level 3” are being tracked passively by F5CA staff and may be considered by the LAC for an active position in the future if amendments to the bills’ content better align with the Policy Agenda. All legislation and budget positions recommended by the Committee are adopted by the Executive Director and will be tracked by staff for public letters and testimony in legislative hearings consistent with the Commission position.

The Legislative Women’s Caucus continues to cite early learning and family-friendly policies as priorities for the caucus’ bipartisan and bicameral work. With a new Master Plan for Early Learning and Care at the forefront of the policy conversation, policy makers and advocates are beginning conversations around the sequencing and implementation of the state’s short- and long-term early childhood priorities.

Of the early bill introductions, below are several bills F5CA staff is tracking (as of January 19, 2021):

Resilient Families and Communities

AB 65 (Low) would create a California Universal Basic Income Program, with the intention of ensuring economic security for all Californians.

AB 123 (Gonzalez) would increase the paid family leave wage replacement rate to 90 percent of a worker’s income during the period of their leave.

SB 17 (Pan) would require the Department of Public Health, in collaboration with the Health in All Policies Program, the Office of Health Equity, and other relevant departments, agencies, and stakeholders, to address racism as a public health crisis.

SB 61 (Hurtado) would create the Lifting Children and Families Out of Poverty Workforce Training Program to strengthen workforce-training programs by providing support for participants that will enable them to stay in the programs and complete workforce training. SB 61 would provide \$50 million in grants to local workforce development boards, community colleges, and other entities to pay for services such as child care and transportation for participants in workforce training programs.

Child Health

AB 32 (Aguilar-Curry) would require the Department of Health Care Services to indefinitely continue the telehealth flexibilities in place during the COVID-19 pandemic state of emergency.

AB 126 (Garcia) would revise and recast the provisions related to Family Empowerment Centers on Disability, including requiring the Department of Education to give priority to grant applicants in those of the 32 regions in the state that do not have a center, increasing the minimum base rate for each center awarded a grant from \$150,000 to \$237,000, and providing for an annual cost-of-living adjustment of the grant amount.

Early Learning

AB 22 (McCarty) would expand access to transitional kindergarten for all four-year-olds by 2030–31.

AB 92 (Reyes) would eliminate family fees for child care and preschool programs for low-income families.

SB 50 (Limón) would create a seamless, integrated, mixed-delivery, whole-child two-generation early learning and care system for children 0 to 3.

SB 70 (Rubio) would, beginning with the 2022–23 school year, require a child to have completed one year of kindergarten before that child may be admitted to the first grade.

Revenue and Governance

AB 99 (Irwin) would codify recommendations in the California Cradle-to-Career Data System Legislative Report published in December 2020.

The legislative deadline is February 19, 2021 for new legislation to be introduced.

Governor’s 2021–22 Proposed Budget

On January 8, Governor Newsom unveiled his proposed \$227.2 billion budget for Fiscal Year 2021–22. Utilizing a projected \$15 billion surplus, the 2021–22 budget prioritizes lifting Californians out of the economic crisis caused by COVID-19. Despite an unexpected surplus this year, state officials anticipate a budget deficit as soon as next year.

The 2021–22 budget reflects an understanding of the holistic needs of California’s children and families and is thoughtful in the state’s approach to meet them. Notably, the budget focuses on avoiding further loss to the early learning system and builds on the recommendations made in the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care.

Below is an overview of proposed budget items of interest to F5CA and its Strategic Plan.

Early Learning

- \$250 million one-time Prop 98, available over multiple years, to provide incentive grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) that expand access to TK.
- \$50 million one-time Prop 98 to support preparation of TK teachers and provide both TK and kindergarten teachers with training in providing instruction in inclusive classrooms, support for English language learners, social-emotional learning, trauma-informed practices, restorative practices, and mitigating implicit biases.
- \$200 million in one-time General Fund (GF) for LEAs to construct and retrofit existing facilities to support TK and full-day kindergarten programs.

- \$55 million one-time GF to support child care providers and families' needs as a result of the pandemic.
- \$21.5 million Proposition 64 cannabis monies in 2020-21 and \$44 million ongoing. This will fund 4,700 new child care spaces.
- Acknowledgement that reimbursement rates will be addressed in collective bargaining.
- Shifts State Operations – The Budget shifts \$31.7 million and 185.7 positions from the Department of Education to the Department of Social Services to administer early learning, child care, and nutrition programs.
- Shifts Local Assistance – The Budget includes \$3.1 billion and shifts the following programs from the Department of Education to the Department of Social Services: General Child Care, Alternative Payment Programs, CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3, Resources & Referral Programs, Migrant Child Care Program, Severely Disabled Program, California Child Care Initiative, Quality Improvement Actives, Local Planning Councils, Child and Adult Care Food Program.
- Of the approximately \$1 billion California will receive in federal stimulus from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, \$300 million is to be spent as follows:
 - Up to \$100 million for providers accepting vouchers to extend access to child care for children of essential workers, at-risk children, and other eligible children
 - Up to \$90 million in child care provider stipends
 - Up to \$35 million to increase the number of paid non-operational days for providers accepting vouchers that must close for health and safety reasons
 - Up to \$30 million for reimbursing child care providers for family fees waved for families enrolled, but not receiving in-person care, from September 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021
 - Up to \$30 million to increase capacity for up to two years for subsidized child care and preschool
 - Up to \$15 million to assist child care providers with the costs of re-opening.
- **Special Education**
 - \$300 million ongoing Prop 98 for the Special Education Early Intervention Grant to increase the availability of evidence-based services for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers.
 - \$5 million one-time Prop 98 to establish professional learning networks to increase LEA capacity to access federal Medi-Cal funds, and \$250,000 for a lead county office of education to provide guidance for Medi-Cal billing within the

statewide system of support. The Administration will continue to evaluate the need for additional resources to support LEAs in accessing Medi-Cal reimbursement.

- **COLA** – \$85.7 million on-going in Prop 98 for a 1.5% COLA to Special Education, Child Nutrition, State Preschool, American Indian Early Childhood Education Programs.
- **Cradle-to-Career Data System** – \$12 million ongoing and \$3 million ongoing GF to establish an office within the Government Operations Agency to support the Cradle-to-Career Data System. The initial work involves developing and maintaining the data system, updates to CalPADS, alignment of the K-12 to higher education system, and coordination of the higher education segments.
- **Childhood Reading Augmentation** – \$5 million one-time GF for the Department of Public Health to provide books to low-income children to improve child development and literacy.

Child Health

- **CalAIM** – The budget re-launches the CalAIM initiative, which aims to improve and enhance Medi-Cal services for all enrollees through better integrated systems of care, with an emphasis on behavioral health, improving care coordination, and bolstering Whole Person Care. The budget proposes to add \$1.1 billion in FY 2021-22, growing to 1.5 billion by FY 2023-24.
- **Telehealth** – The budget includes \$94.8M to expand and make permanent certain COVID-19 telehealth flexibilities, and to add remote patient monitoring as a new covered benefit. DHCS is expected to release a proposal February 1, 2021.
- **Proposition 56 Supplemental Payment Programs** – The budget extends the Proposition 56 supplemental payments by 12 months, which were scheduled to sunset on July 1, 2021, and includes a total of \$3.2 billion for these programs in 2021–22. This will continue supplemental payments for developmental screenings, ACEs screenings, women’s health, family planning, loan repayment, among others, until July 1, 2022.
- **Medi-Cal Post-Partum Eligibility Extension** – The Budget delays the suspension of Medi-Cal post-partum extended eligibility by 12 months to December 31, 2022, for a cost of \$27.1 million GF in 2021–22.
- **New Office of Health Care Affordability** – The Budget includes the creation of a new Office of Health Care Affordability to increase cost and quality transparency, develop cost targets, and evaluate consequences for entities that fail to meet the targets.
- **Managed Care Health Equity Standards** – Will be proposed in May Revise - sets equity and quality standards for managed care plans, and penalties for non-compliance. DHCS and CoveredCA will include these in re-procurements.

- **Mental Health**
 - The Budget proposes \$400 million in one-time funding to implement an incentive plan through Medi-Cal managed care plans, in partnership with county behavioral health departments, to increase the number of students receiving preventative and early intervention behavioral health services by schools.
 - Continuation of MHSA spending flexibility for counties, outside of categoricals. \$750M over three years for DHCS to invest in critical gaps across community based behavioral health continuum.
- **Department of Developmental Services** – The Budget includes \$211.7 million to address COVID-19 impacts on the developmental services system.
- **Center for Data Insights and Innovation** – The Budget proposed to consolidate existing resources to establish a Center for Data Insights and Innovation within the Health and Human Services Agency. The Center will focus on leveraging data to develop knowledge and insights to improve program delivery and drive system transformation across health and human services.

Resilient Families and Communities

- **Golden State Stimulus** – The Budget proposes a new Golden State Stimulus, which would provide \$600 in rapid cash relief to individuals who qualified for CalEITC in 2020, including the most recent expansion to ITIN filers (which became law in July 2020). Relief is estimated to reach 3.9 million Californians who filed for the credits last year, generating \$1.1 billion in credits.
- **Eviction Moratorium** – The Budget proposes to extend the state’s eviction moratorium, enacted through AB 3088, and aims to use California’s \$2.6 billion share of the federal rental assistance for low-income households, while helping stabilize small property owners who are struggling. The proposal intends to protect renters from eviction who are experiencing financial hardship related to COVID-19 and pay at least 25 percent of monthly rent.
- **Food Banks** – The Budget includes \$30 million one-time GF above program base funding levels for the Department of Social Services to fund existing Emergency Food Assistance Program providers, food banks, tribes, and tribal organizations to mitigate increases in food needs among low-income and food-insecure populations.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Benefit and Transitional Nutrition Benefit Programs Adjustment** – The Budget includes \$22.3 million ongoing GF to reflect adjusted benefit amounts mitigating the effects of the elimination of the SSI Cash-Out policy.
- **CA Food Assistance Program Emergency Allotments** – The Budget includes \$11.4 million one-time GF for CA Food Assistance Program households to receive the maximum allowable allotment based on household size.

- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** – Total TANF expenditures are \$9.3 billion (state, local, and federal funds) in 2021-22. The amount budgeted includes \$7.4 billion for CalWORKs program expenditures and \$1.9 billion in other programs including child care, child welfare services, and foster care.
- **CalWORKs Grant Increase** – The Budget reflects a 1.5 percent increase to CalWORKs Maximum Aid Payment levels, effective October 1, 2021.

K-12

- **K–12 per-pupil spending**
 - Proposes K–14 Proposition 98 funding of \$85.8 billion in 2021-22, an increase of \$14.4 billion over the 2020-21 budget.
 - Sets Proposition 98 per-pupil expenditures at \$12,648 in 2021-22; compared to \$12,354 in 2020-21, a \$594 increase.
 - Projects total expenditures (all sources) to be \$18,000 per pupil in 2021-22, compared to \$18,837 in 2020-21. The decrease in per-pupil funding reflects the reduction in one-time federal funds.
- **Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)**
 - The Administration proposes a 3.84% Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) for schools, which includes the unfunded 2.31% 2020-21 COLA and the 1.5% 2021-22 COLA. This results in an additional \$2 billion in Prop 98 to the LCFF formula when adjusted for declining enrollment.

County Offices of Education (COE) receive an increase of \$10.2 million ongoing Prop 98 to reflect a 1.5% COLA and ADA changes applicable to the LCFF.

- **Deferrals** – The 2020-21 budget included \$11 billion in deferrals. The Administration is proposing repaying \$7.3 billion of the deferrals leaving a \$3.7 billion balance.
- **Supplement Payment** – The proposed budget offers a one-time supplementary payment to K-14 schools of \$2.3 billion to address COVID-19 pandemic need.
- **ADA Collection** – The 2021-22 budget assumes in-classroom instruction is the default mode of education for the 2021-22 school year. The Administration and Legislature will work with stakeholders this spring on a framework for out-of-classroom instruction for Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) if in-person instruction is suspended temporarily for health and safety reasons in 2021-22 and beyond. To mitigate the enrollment decline in 2021-22, LEAs will receive apportionment based on 2019-20 or 2020-21, whichever is higher.
- **In-Person Instruction Grants**
 - The budget provides \$2 billion one-time Prop 98 for schools that reopen by:

- February 16th, schools reopen to students TK -2nd grade and all students with disabilities, foster youth, homeless, students without high-speed internet.
 - March 15th for all 3rd-6th grade students.
 - Schools that reopen will receive \$450 ADA and up to \$700 ADA for schools with the highest enrollment of low-income students, foster youth, and English language learners.
 - Schools with later start dates will qualify for lower base grants, except those with high rates of community spread.
- **Expanded Learning Time and Academic Intervention Grants** – \$4.6 one-time Prop 98 to address learning loss due to the pandemic. These funds can be used for targeted strategies to address learning loss, specifically for low-income families, English language learners, foster youth, or homeless youth.
 - **Professional Development**
 - The budget includes a \$315.3 million package for educator professional development, with emphases on developing quality training in high-need areas and providing timely access to training, including \$8.3 million in one-time Prop 98 for the California Early Math Initiative to provide teachers with professional development in math teaching strategies for young children pre-K through third grade through the statewide system of support.
 - The budget includes \$225 million to improve the state’s teacher pipeline, including \$100 million in one-time Prop 98 to expand the Teacher Residency Program, which supports clinical teacher preparation programs dedicated to preparing and retaining teachers in high-need communities and subject areas including special education, bilingual education, and STEM.
 - **Community Schools** – \$264.9 million one-time Prop 98 to enable LEAs to expand existing models and develop new community schools.
 - **Student Mental Health** – The Budget includes several initiatives to increase services to children and improve coordination between county behavioral health departments and public-school systems.
 - **School Facilities** – The budget allocates \$1.5 billion Prop 51 bond funds to support school construction projects.

Miscellaneous Budget Items

- **California State Library** – \$5 million one-time GF to provide grants to local libraries to support early learning and after-school programs.
- **Delay Suspension to Various Children’s Issues** – \$54.5 million in GF to extend the Emergency Child Care Bridge Programs, foster family agencies, Child Welfare Public Health Nursing Early Intervention Program, and the Family Urgent Response

System from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022. If the Administration determines there is sufficient GF funds through the 2022 budget, the programs will be extended another two years.

- **Employee Compensation and Collective Bargaining** – Given the updated revenue projections and the scope of the Budget, state employee compensation reductions may not be necessary during the 2021-22 fiscal year. Accordingly, the California Department of Human Resources anticipates inviting bargaining units through collective bargaining to modify the side letter agreements that extended the Personal Leave Program 2020 through the 2021-22 fiscal year immediately following the May Revision.

Despite an uncertain economic future, the January Budget proposal focuses on both the short-term, immediate needs of Californians related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as long-term structural investments, including in the F5CA priorities of early learning, child health, and resilient families and communities. The budget recognizes the need to support California's hardest to reach families and promote equity throughout the range of services and supports that children and families interact with, particularly as the pandemic disproportionately impacts communities of color throughout California. With Democrats now in control of the federal government, it is likely California will see additional stimulus in the coming months which will be crucial to supporting the state's highest need families throughout the pandemic and beyond.

The Governor's budget plan will now move to the state Legislature, which will vet the proposal. Given the urgency of the COVID-19 health and economic crisis, the Governor is asking the Legislature to address immediate needs on an expedited timeframe, while also adhering to the regular budget process. In May, the Governor will revise his budget proposal based on updated revenue and policy forecasts and the Legislature will finalize their recommended spending plans.

Federal Policy Update

The COVID-19 health crisis and resulting economic crisis continue to present profound challenges for families, child care providers, and other early childhood stakeholders as we enter the 117th Congress and the beginning of the Biden Administration.

On December 21, 2020, Congress passed, and the President Trump subsequently signed, the latest round of COVID-19 relief. Even with this most recent round of stimulus, additional federal support is needed. Slim Democratic majorities in both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, as well as a Democrat in the White House, present an opportunity to push forward with more robust aid. Incoming Democratic leaders have stated that an additional COVID-19 relief package will be the top legislative priority.

COVID-19 Response Overview

\$900 Billion COVID-19 Relief Bill Passed

On December 21, 2020, Congress passed COVID-19 relief as part of a larger end-of-year Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 appropriations package. Highlights of the COVID-19 relief bill include:

- \$10 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)
- \$250 million for Head Start providers
- Extending Federal Unemployment Compensation through March 14, 2021, and reinstating the Supplemental Pandemic Unemployment Compensation at \$300 for 11 weeks
- Providing a tax credit to support employers who choose to offer their workers paid sick leave through the end of March 2021
- Providing a one-time \$600 direct stimulus check to individuals who make under \$75,000 a year
- Authorizing \$62.6 billion for Vaccine Development and Distribution
- \$25 billion for rental assistance and extending the eviction moratorium through January 31, 2021.

Below is a complete overview of items of interest to F5CA and its Strategic Plan.

Unemployment Insurance

- **Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA):** Benefits for independent contractors and “gig” workers extended by 11 weeks, through March 14, 2021. Was due to expire December 31, 2020.
- **Pandemic Extended Unemployment Compensation (PEUC):** These benefits, which are available for workers who have exhausted regular unemployment insurance benefits, are now available through March 14, 2021, and workers may now claim up to 24 weeks of PEUC benefits (up from 13). Individuals receiving benefits as of March 14, 2021 may continue to receive benefits through April 5, 2021, as long as the individual has not reached the maximum number of weeks.
- **Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation:** \$300 weekly supplemental payment for 11 weeks, from December 26, 2020 to March 14, 2021.

- Increases the maximum number of weeks an individual may claim benefits through regular state unemployment plus the PEUC program, or through the PUA program, to 50 weeks.
- Provides an extra benefit of \$100 per week for certain workers who have both wage and self-employment income but whose base unemployment insurance benefit calculation doesn't take their self-employment into account.
- **Emergency Unemployment Relief for Governmental Entities and Nonprofit Organizations:** Extends through March 14, 2021 federal support to cover 50 percent of the costs of unemployment benefits for employees of state and local governments and non-profit organizations.

Direct Stimulus Payments to Individuals

- Provides a \$600 refundable tax credit for single taxpayers and \$1,200 for joint filers. Also includes a \$600 credit for each child dependent (does not apply to adult dependents, even those who are disabled).

Phase-Out: The credit phases out starting at \$75,000 of modified adjusted gross income (\$112,500 for heads of household and \$150,000 for married filing jointly) at a rate of \$5 per \$100 of additional income.

Mixed Status families: Unlike the direct payments in the CARES Act, mixed immigration status households are not penalized. Tax filers using Social Security numbers to file taxes will receive the \$600 payment (plus \$600 per child with a Social Security number) regardless of whether they file jointly with someone who uses an individual tax identification number (ITIN). Retroactive payments will be available through the tax filing process (not as a separate payment) to mixed-status families who were denied the payments provided by the CARES Act earlier this year.

Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit

- Low-income families claiming the Earned Income Tax Credit and/or the Child Tax Credit will have the choice to base it on 2019 or 2020 earnings, whichever is more favorable to them.

Child Care

- **Child Care and Development Block Grants:** \$10 billion to provide child care assistance to families, and to help child care providers cover their increased operating costs during the pandemic.

- **Head Start:** \$250 million for Head Start providers to continue to safely serve low-income children and families throughout the pandemic.

Nutrition

- Provides \$13 billion to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer, food banks, senior nutrition programs, and child nutrition programs. Of this amount, \$614 million is dedicated for nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico and the territories.

Increases the SNAP benefit level by 15 percent for 6 months.

Housing

- **Emergency Rental Assistance:** \$25 billion, to be distributed by state and local governments, targeted to families impacted by COVID-19 to pay for past due rent, future rent payments, as well as to pay utility and energy bills and prevent shutoffs. \$800 million is reserved for Native American housing entities.
- **Eviction moratorium:** Extended to January 31, 2021
- **Low Income Housing Tax Credit:** The package enhances the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit to help increase affordable housing construction and provide greater certainty to new and ongoing affordable housing projects.

Paid Sick Leave

- The bill provides a tax credit to support employers who choose to offer their workers paid sick leave through the end of March 2021, based on the framework included in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA). However, unlike the FFCRA, which expires at the end of 2020, workers are dependent on their employers choosing to offer paid sick days.

At the time of passage, Democratic leaders stated the COVID-19 relief measures were only a down payment on our nation's COVID-19 relief efforts. On January 14, 2021, President-elect Biden released his plans for the next phase of COVID-19 relief, the "American Rescue Plan." This \$1.9 trillion proposal includes robust funding for vaccination and testing, individual stimulus payments, funding for states & local governments, and extending enhanced unemployment benefits. The proposal includes resources to help reopen schools, child care facilities, and the economy at large.

Highlights of the Biden plan include:

- Creating a national vaccination program
- Sending \$1,400 per-person checks to households across America
- Supporting the hardest-hit small businesses
- Creating a \$25 billion child care emergency stabilization fund
- Providing an additional \$15 billion in funding for CCDBG
- Increasing tax credits to help cover the cost of child care
- Raising Federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour
- Providing emergency paid leave

FY 2021 Appropriations

Congress passed the FY 2021 spending bill with the most recent COVID-19 relief package. Below are the final funding levels for the fiscal year:

- \$5.9 billion for CCDBG, an increase of \$85 million
- \$10.7 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$135 million
- \$482 million for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C, an increase of \$5 million
- \$275 million for Preschool Development Grants (PDG), level funded
- \$397 million for IDEA 619 preschool, an increase of \$3 million
- \$114 billion for SNAP, an increase of \$46 billion
- \$25.118 billion for Child Nutrition Programs (\$6 billion of which will be in discretionary funding for the Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program)

Federal Advocacy Request for Proposals (RFP) and Transition Engagement

As previously discussed with the Commission, F5CA has released a federal advocacy RFP to expand its capacity to engage in Washington, D.C., on behalf of the First 5 Network and in support of the state Administration's priorities. Proposals are due January 28 and F5CA is on track to have a contractor in place by April 1.

In October, F5CA contributed to a transition memo to the Biden/Harris team outlining policy recommendations for prioritizing young children and families in a new Administration, authored by the First 5 Association (see Attachment C). Additionally, F5CA has worked with the First 5 Network and its advocacy partners to coordinate outreach and support for the transition team. In addition to sharing these recommendations, F5CA has had several conversations with the transition team highlighting priorities and recommendations in the areas of books and early literacy, special education, community health workers, home visiting, paid family leave, child care, and Medicaid, and continues to have consistent touch points with the team. Staff will continue to engage with the new Administration throughout the transition and beyond which will be reflected in F5CA's federal advocacy strategy.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS COMMISSION DISCUSSION AND ACTION

The Legislative Update is a standing item for Commission discussion.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Draft 2021–22 Children's Policy Agenda
- B. Legislative Bills of Interest
- C. First 5 Association Biden/Harris Transition Memo