

## VISION

Healthy and strong children and families living in thriving communities.

## MISSION

CCRC cultivates child, family and community well-being.

## VALUES

Excellence  
Innovation  
Collaboration  
Respect  
Dedication  
Integrity

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## PROGRAMS & SERVICES

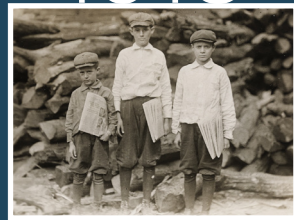


## Child Care & Early Childhood EDUCATION TIMELINE



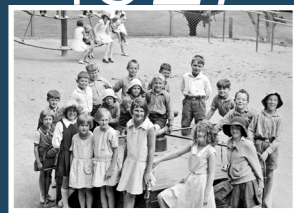
# A HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION

1913



**First licensure standards** created for institutions caring for children

1927



**First state funding of child care** established for day nurseries

1943



**Child care center program** established through funding from the Federal Lanham Act

1946



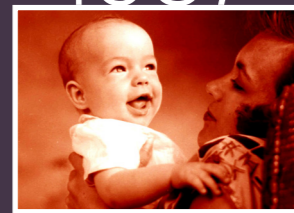
State took over funding of the state child care center program, eligibility of program extended

1947



Child care program extended on an annual basis until 1957, program eligibility extended

1957



State child care center program made permanent, program eligibility extended

1963



**Compensatory education pilot projects** established, including preschool programs

1965



**State preschool program** created based on the federal Head Start program

1972



The **Child Development Act** consolidated all child care and preschool programs under one comprehensive program

**California Department of Education** designated as the single agency responsible for all child care and preschool programs

1976



**Resource and Referral** established

**Alternative Payment** programs established a voucher system to expand child care

1980



The **Child Care and Development Services Act** integrated alternative child care programs into state child development programs, established a state **Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR)** & differential **Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)**, and established a capital outlay account for child care facilities

1988



**Proposition 98** passed by voters to provide public education (K-12) with guaranteed minimum level of funding. The Proposition was ambiguous as to whether or not state-subsidized child development programs were included and if so, whether it was limited to programs operated by school districts

1992



**CTA v. Huff** ruled that non-school district child development programs would be included in **Proposition 98's** base funding guarantee

1997



**California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)** established the **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** program. Child care established as an entitlement to program recipients

1998



**Children and Families First Act** passed by voters to create the **First 5 California Commission**

1999



**First 5 California** established as a commission focused on children's health and education during their first 5 years

2008



Prior to the **Great Recession**, the state spent \$3.2 billion on all early childhood education programs

2010



State began to cut funding to early childhood education

2011



Child development programs eliminated from **Proposition 98**

2012



The 2012-2013 state budget cut \$825 million from early childhood education funding, a 27% decrease

2014



State began replacing lost early childhood education funding **Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)** implemented to replace the previous funding system for K-12th grade **Transitional Kindergarten (TK)** established

2015



State increased funding commitment to child care and early learning

2016



State legislature decided districts could use LCFF to fund **Extended Transitional Kindergarten (ETK)**

**SRR** received a 5% increase

**Assembly Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Childhood Education** created

2017



The 2017-2018 state budget increased funding for early childhood education back to \$3 billion, with most of the return funneled to preschool programs

**Regional Market Rate (RMR)** increased

**SRR** received a 10% increase

State Median Income restored to 70% of current year estimates and added an exit ceiling at 85% of current year for family eligibility

The **California Budget & Policy Center** estimated 1.5 million children are income eligible but not receiving child care subsidy assistance

2018



**First 5 California** celebrated its 20th year

Incoming Governor Newsom appoints key advisors focused on early childhood development

2019



The **Assembly Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Childhood Education** releases its report

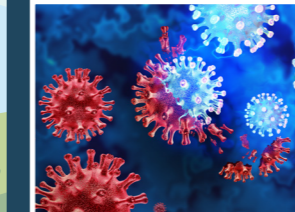
The State Budget allocates \$1.8 billion for early childhood funding, including Proposition 64 funds for Alternative Payment slots, a Master Plan, and a statewide Early Childhood Policy Council

The governor signs **AB 378**, the Family Child Care unionization bill

Large family daycare homes are recognized as residential uses, removing zoning barriers

The **California Budget & Policy Center** estimates 2.3 million income-eligible children lack child care subsidies

2020



The **COVID-19** pandemic forced child care programs to close and adapt to changing health guidelines. After reopening, many served essential workers. The March 2020 federal **CARES Act** provided over \$4 billion for child care and Head Start, with a December 2020 budget bill adding more than \$10 billion

California used federal funds to expand subsidized child care slots, provide protective equipment, and support providers and families

2021



In March 2021 **American Rescue Plan Act** authorized \$39 billion for child care programs

In the 2021-22 State Budget, California allocated \$3.7B to expand Transitional Kindergarten programs – programming for all 4-year-olds statewide

2022



Child care providers receive expanded benefits like retirement, medical, and cost of living increases. Additional child care slots are funded and eligibility extended to more families for longer time. Unique needs of minority families addressed with new emphasis on early intervention and understanding unwanted behaviors

2023



Historic reforms to family fees passed, removing barriers to care for families with lowest incomes. New cost of care methodology better reflects true expense to child care providers, helping improve pay and stabilize care sector. Full-time care redefined from 30 to 25 hours per week, while paying providers based on enrollment instead of attendance

2024



State legislature decided **AB 1930** Authored by Assemblymember Eloise Gomez Reyes, this bill made Associate Teacher Permits renewable in perpetuity

**AB 2342** Authored by Assemblymember Pilar Schiavo, this bill ensured legal flexibility for Alternative Payment Programs to use CalWORKs Stages 1 and 2 funds to provide families at risk of homelessness or experiencing domestic abuse, supportive referrals and resources

2025



**AB 1123** Authored by Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi, this bill changed the voting membership composition of the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing to include up to two ECE experts and practitioners for the first time in its 50 year history

**AB 753** Authored by Assemblymember Robert Garcia, this bill created a new supportive workforce pathway for early career ECE professionals. Entry level Assistant Teachers can now register for an authorization that allows them to have expanded duties within preschool programs for up to two years while they work towards their Associate Teacher permit. This earn while you learn model reduces barriers to career advancement for early career ECE professionals and helps to reduce the ECE workforce shortage

**State:** CCPU Agreement (September)

**Federal Impact to CA:** Head Start Freeze (January)