

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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250 Grand Cypress Avenue, Palmdale, CA 93551
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CHATSWORTH WAREHOUSE
20100 Plummer Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311
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1121 L Street, Suite 205, Sacramento, CA 95814
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SAN BERNARDINO
1111 East Mill Street, Suite 100, San Bernardino, CA 92408
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SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
20001 Prairie Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311
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SYLMAR
13100 Telfair Avenue, Sylmar, CA 91342
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VICTORVILLE
15456 West Sage Street, Victorville, CA 92392
760-245-0770

PROGRAMS & SERVICES



- Child & Family Literacy
- Child Care Financial Assistance
- Child Care Workforce Development
- Child Development & Parenting
- Education Readiness
- Family Well-Being
- Head Start Birth to 5
- Help Finding Child Care
- Home Visiting
- Research & Program Evaluation



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



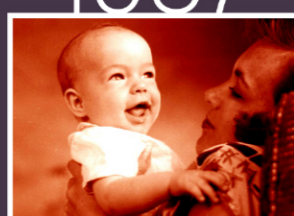
State took over funding of the state child care center program, eligibility of program extended

1947



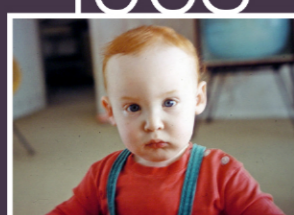
Child care program extended on an annual basis until 1957, program eligibility extended

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

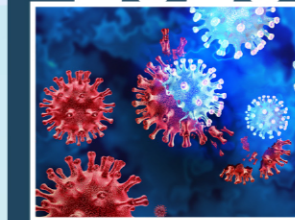
State Budget includes \$1.8 billion in new early childhood funding, including Proposition 64 funding for Alternative Payment slots, funding for a strategic Master Plan on early childhood education and funding to establish a statewide Early Childhood Policy Council

Governor signs AB 378, the Family Child Care unionization bill

Large family daycare homes recognized as a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances, and zoning requirements are eliminated

The California Budget & Policy Center estimates 2.3 million children are income eligible but not receiving child care subsidy assistance

2020



The COVID-19 pandemic caused child care programs to close temporarily and adjust to changing health guidelines. After initial closures, many child care programs served as essential workers for the duration of the pandemic. The March 2020 Federal CARES Act set aside over \$4 billion for child care programs and Head Start, a federal early childhood program for low-income families. Then a December 2020 budget bill allocated over \$10 billion for the same purpose

California allocated federal funding to provide subsidized child care spaces, personal protective equipment, and payments to support child care 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 25 to 30 hours per week, while paying providers based on enrollment instead of attendance