

Wheatland School District
Universal Pre-kindergarten Planning
and Implementation Grant Program
A Resource for Local Educational Agencies

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Universal Pre-kindergarten in California

Decades of research demonstrate that an early and strong foundation for learning matters. Children who have effective learning opportunities before kindergarten have an advantage in school and in life over children who do not, especially children with adverse childhood experiences. Children who attend quality preschool programs are more prepared for school in terms of their early literacy, language, and math skills, their executive function, and social emotional development. In some cases, preschool participants are less likely to be identified for special education services or to be held back in elementary school than children who do not attend developmentally-informed preschool programs that include strong educational components.

California is poised to realize universal prekindergarten (UPK) for all four-year-old children, and to expand services for three-year-old children through bold leadership and the unprecedented investments in the Budget Act of 2021, including universal transitional kindergarten (UTK) and expansion of the California State Preschool Program (CSPP).

The tumult of the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated a call to action to ensure a strong educational foundation for all children, emphasizing the critical role of our education system in supporting children and families' needs and how local flexibility fuels community capacity to meet their needs. California's leaders responded with historic investments in family support, child development and care, and education. Yet, as the Master Plan for Early Learning and Care highlights, realizing the promise of early childhood investments will require all partners—across early learning and care, early education, elementary education, and expanded learning and extended care communities—to work together to create a stronger system designed to meet the needs of the whole child.

The California Universal Prekindergarten Planning and Implementation Grant Program – Overview

California seeks to set children on a trajectory of lifelong success by investing in early and equitable learning experiences, including infant and toddler supports, such as family leave and access to infant and toddler care, universal preschool for all four-year-old children, and enhanced educational experiences across an aligned preschool to third grade system.

The 2021–22 State Budget package established the UPK Planning and Implementation Grant Program as a state early learning initiative with the goal of expanding access to prekindergarten programs at local educational agencies (LEAs). This grant program provides \$200 million for the California Department of Education (CDE) to allocate directly to LEAs based on a statutory formula to support planning and implementation costs associated with expanding prekindergarten options, such as universally-available transitional kindergarten (TK), CSPP, and Head Start for eligible students, and other

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local and community-based partnerships.¹ It is important for LEAs to include partners such as CSPP, Head Start, and other early learning and care providers in the co-creation of the local plan. Engaging all partners in the community will enhance resources for families and children and fully utilize and coordinate available resources, including facilities, staff, and funding.

Under the provisions of California *Education Code (EC)* Section 8281.5, grant funds are allocated to school districts, charter schools, and county offices of education (COEs) with kindergarten enrollment in specific years, according to a specified formula. In addition, funds are allocated to COEs to support countywide planning and capacity building around UPK.

Grant funds may be used for costs associated with creating or expanding CSPP or TK programs, or to establish or strengthen partnerships with other providers of prekindergarten education within the LEA, including Head Start programs, to ensure that high-quality options for prekindergarten education are available for four-year-old children. Allowable costs include, but are not limited to: (1) planning costs, (2) hiring and recruitment costs, (3) staff training and professional development, (4) classroom materials, and (5) supplies.

As a condition of receiving grant funds, state law requires each LEA to create a plan articulating,

how all children in the attendance area of the LEA will have access to full-day learning programs the year before kindergarten that meet the needs of parents, including through partnerships with the LEA's expanded learning offerings, the After-School Education and Safety Program, the California state preschool program, Head Start programs, and other community-based early learning and care programs (*EC* Section 8281.5).

Under state law, the plan must be developed for consideration by the LEA's governing board or body at a public meeting on or before June 30, 2022, after which the LEA must provide data, as specified by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the CDE. The CDE must encumber funds by June 30, 2024. LEAs will have until June 30, 2025, to use the funds.

In addition, the 2021–22 State Budget also established the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELO-P). The intent of the program is that all LEAs offer all unduplicated students in classroom-based instructional programs access to comprehensive afterschool and intersessional expanded learning opportunities. The ELO-P requires LEAs to offer in-person before or after-school expanded learning opportunities that, when added to the core instructional day, are no fewer than nine

¹ In addition, \$100 million is available to LEAs for workforce development through a separate competitive request for applications (RFA). The \$100 million available for workforce development will not be addressed in this document.

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hours of combined instructional time and expanded learning opportunities per instructional day (*EC* Section 46120).

In 2021–22, all LEAs must offer all TK through sixth grade (TK–6) classroom-based, unduplicated pupils an ELO-P and provide access to 50 percent of TK–6 enrolled, classroom-based, unduplicated pupils. Commencing in 2022–23, as a condition of apportionment, LEAs with an Unduplicated Pupil Percentage (UPP) at or above 80 percent must offer an ELO-P to all TK–6 classroom-based pupils and provide access to all TK–6 classroom-based pupils upon parent or guardian request. LEAs with an UPP below 80 percent must offer an expanded learning opportunity to all TK–6 classroom-based, unduplicated pupils and provide access to 50 percent of TK–6 enrolled classroom-based, unduplicated pupils. LEAs receiving ELO-P funding must meet all TK–6 requirements, which include, but are not limited to, offering a minimum of a nine-hour day for students TK–6 during the school year, providing pupil access, and offering 30 non-school days of programming, such as during summer and intersession periods.

Summer and intersession programming are also offered through many other early learning programs such as CSPP, Head Start, and early learning and care providers. Sharing costs, staff, and resources can support implementation of TK that provides for full-day supports while also meeting parental needs and supporting parental choice of program and setting type. LEAs should consider how these services will be offered as part of their UPK Plan. For key definitions related to UPK in California, see Appendix I.

Key Considerations

Transitional Kindergarten Implementation Timeline

As a condition of receipt of apportionment, school districts and charter schools must implement universally available TK for all four-year-old children by 2025–26 (*EC* 48000[c][1]). LEAs are encouraged to consider how this implementation timeline will impact elements of their UPK Plan, including whether implementing UTK on a fast timeline will allow the LEA to reach economies of scale with regard to the number of classrooms and TK teachers needed. The table below illustrates the UTK implementation timeline, including eligibility and ratios.

Table: TK Eligibility, Ratio, and Class Size Requirements by Fiscal Year

Type of Requirement	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Eligibility	Turn five between September 2 and December 2; at district discretion, turn five between December 3 and the end of the school year	Turn five between September 2 and February 2; at district discretion, turn five between February 3 and the end of the school year	Turn five between September 2 and April 2; at district discretion, turn five between April 3 and the end of the school year	Turn five between September 2 and June 2; at district discretion, turn five between June 3 and the end of the school year	Turn four by September 1
Ratios	Not specified	1:12	1:10**	1:10**	1:10**
Class Size	24	24	24	24	24

* average class size across the school site

** Subject to future legislative appropriation

Supporting a Preschool through Third Grade Continuum

The CDE recently launched a Preschool through Third Grade (P–3) Alignment Initiative rooted in research that suggests the gaps in children’s opportunities and learning outcomes demand system-level reform at the state, county, district, school, and community level. Through this work, the CDE hopes to disrupt inequities, address bias, and promote equitable opportunities for California’s early learners. UPK implementation presents a critical opportunity to strengthen P–3 alignment, as a means of sustaining and accelerating the improved child outcomes associated with high-quality, early learning experiences.

To ensure the LEA’s plan is aligned with the vision of a P–3 continuum, the development team for the LEA UPK Plan (for which this document is a template) should include staff from the early education department (if there is one), curriculum and instruction, student programs, workforce, HR, business services, special education, multilingual education, expanded learning and afterschool, and facilities. Furthermore, to create a strong UPK system that meets families’ needs, the voices and choices of parents should be centered. Furthermore, LEAs should conduct outreach to the early learning and care providers that operate within the zip codes that the LEA serves to include them in informing the development of the LEA’s UPK Plan.

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As a best practice, the CDE recommends LEAs convene a public engagement process to gather input and perspectives to inform the plan by March 1, 2022. This engagement process should include parents, early education communities (including CSPP and Head Start), expanded learning communities (including the ASES Program), and early learning and care (including center- and home-based child care) in order to gather information from impacted communities to inform the development of this plan.

Full-Day, Extended Learning and Care

State law does not require LEAs to operate a TK program that offers full-day early learning to all children the year before kindergarten; however LEAs must articulate how they plan to offer full-day, early learning programming to all students, and how they are partnering or plan to partner with other programs, such as those listed in the statute, to ensure that every child has access to extended learning and care that, combined, equates to a full-day of programming that meets the community's needs.

Additionally, starting in the 2022–23 school year, LEAs receiving ELO-P funding must offer nine hours of combined instructional time and expanded learning opportunities per instructional day to all unduplicated children enrolled in TK and at least 30 intersession days; however, LEAs are not required to exclusively use ELO-P funding to meet the requirement. LEAs can instead partner with Head Start, CSPP, ASES, or other community-based child care programs to fund and provide the additional extended learning and care hours needed to reach nine hours. (*EC Section 46120*). This would allow the LEA to use ELO-P funds to provide additional service hours or services for additional children.

Creating Joint or Aligned Plans

LEAs are permitted to partner in creating a joint UPK Plan and may submit the same plan for multiple LEAs. Small and rural LEAs serving similar communities, especially those with low TK or kindergarten average daily attendance (ADA), are strongly encouraged to consider creating a joint UPK Plan which includes non-district learning programs serving four-year-old children. LEAs are also encouraged to consider partnering with other nearby LEAs to submit a joint UPK Plan or with their COE to create a single, countywide plan. These joint plans should be developed in conjunction with CSPP, Head Start, other preschool programs, and early learning and care providers.

UPK Plan in Progress

Self-Certification

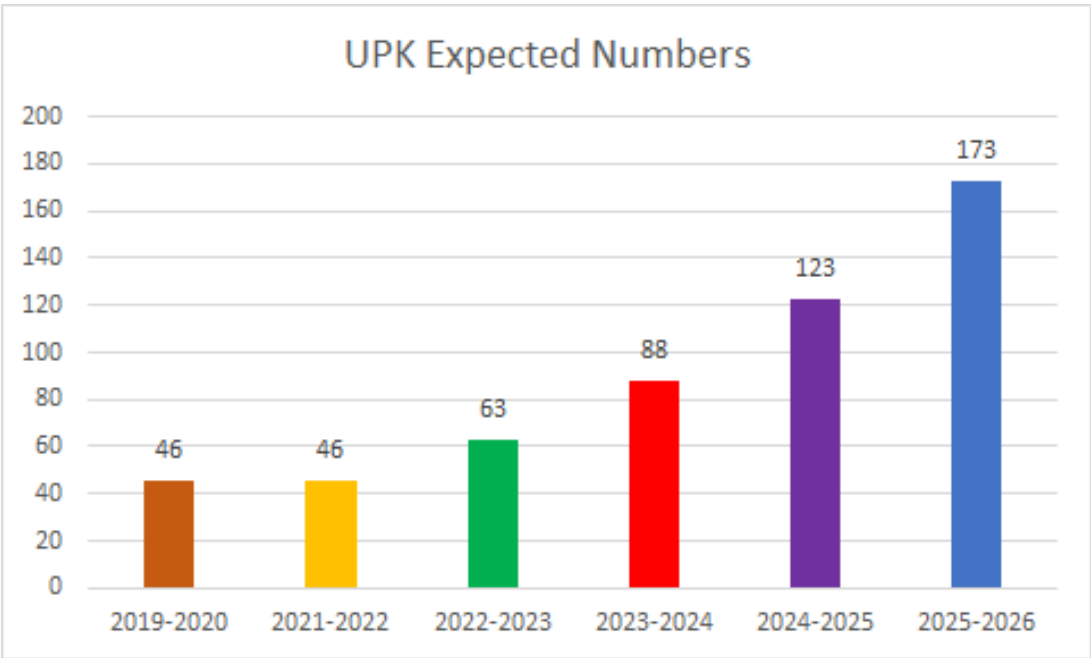
In the data collection survey submitted to the CDE, LEAs must self-certify they developed a plan that was presented for consideration by the governing board or body at a public meeting on or before June 30, 2022, for how all children in the attendance area of the LEA will have access to full-day learning programs the year before kindergarten that meet the needs of parents, including through partnerships with the LEA's expanding learning offerings, ASES, CSPP, Head Start programs, and other community-based early learning and care programs.

LEA Name	Contact Name and Title of the Individual Self-Certifying the Statement Above	Email	Phone
Wheatland School District	Craig Guensler - Superintendent	cguensler@wheatland.k12.ca.us	530-633-3130

Projected Enrollment and Needs Assessment

Type of Student	2019–20	2021-22 (TK-eligible children turn five between September 2 and December 2, inclusive)	2022–23 (TK-eligible children turn five between September 2 and February 2, inclusive)	2023–24 (TK-eligible children turn five between September 2 and April 2, inclusive)	2024–25 (TK-eligible children turn five between September 2 and June 2, inclusive)	2025–26 (TK-eligible children turn four by September 1)
TK Students	46	45	63	88	123	173

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Numbers are based on current numbers times 1.4 which is the difference upon implementation of new birth dates (2012/22 to 2-22/23)

Focus Area A: Vision and Coherence

In order to provide equity of access for all students and their families, it is vital for the LEA, in partnership with early learning and care programs, to develop a coherent educational system that begins with UPK, includes access to TK and other options for all four-year-old children, and provides nine hours of programming per day through a combination of instructional time and extended learning and care opportunities for those families who choose this option.

In planning for UPK, consider how the LEA's administrative structure will support school leadership in building connections between them and expanded learning programs as well as early learning and care programs (CSPP, Head Start, other subsidized or privately administered preschool and child care programs) to provide UPK programming and before school and after-school, intersession, and summer learning and care.

Questions

CDE will be requiring this information to be completed after the plan is presented to the governing board.

1. Which of the following model(s) of service delivery does the LEA plan to implement for UPK for all four-year-old children, including classes fully inclusive of children with disabilities, to provide access to the least restrictive environment for learning?
 - TK offered at all sites
 - TK stand-alone classes
 - TK and kindergarten combination classes
 - WSD Preschool (Special Education SDC Program)
2. Does the LEA plan to implement full-day TK, part-day TK, or both?²
 - Full-Day TK

² The minimum length of instructional time that must be offered to constitute a school day is 180 minutes (*EC* sections 46117 and 46201). By statute, the maximum school day in kindergarten is four hours ("part day") (*EC* Section 46111). However, *EC* Section 8973 allows schools that have adopted an early primary program (extended-day kindergarten or "full day") to exceed four hours. Furthermore, *EC* Section 48000 states that a TK shall not be construed as a new program or higher-level service. In general, the number of required instructional minutes for TK is 36,000 minutes per year.

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3. Describe how the model(s) of service delivery selected in the preceding two questions will be implemented across the LEA's sites and why.

WSD currently has a Special Education SDC Preschool and a SDC K - 3 class. We offer half day preschool and full day K - 3 programming to our students. In addition, we offer TK programming to our 2 elementary schools within our district. Our Charter Families can use the joining Elementary campus for TK.

4. Does the LEA plan to begin operating a CSPP or expand its current CSPP contract?
- No, will continue with existing CSPP contract
5. If the LEA answered yes in question four, what age of children does the LEA plan to serve through a CSPP contract?
- Three-year-old children
 - Four-year-old children who will not be enrolled in TK in the current school year
 - Four-year-old children who will be enrolled in early admittance TK on their fifth birthday but who are not yet enrolled because their birthday does not fall in the range for which LEAs are fully funded to support TK. (Note: children whose birthdays fall outside of this range can be served in TK at LEA option from the beginning of the school year, but LEAs only generate ADA after the child's fifth birthday.)
6. Please indicate if the LEA plans to serve students eligible for early admittance TK, for children whose fifth birthday occurs after the enrollment date for the year of implementation (see implementation timeline above)?
- 2022–23 (Birthdays February 3 or after) - In consideration
 - 2023–24 (Birthdays April 3 or after) - In consideration
 - 2024–25 (Birthdays June 3 or after) - In consideration

Focus Area B: Community Engagement and Partnerships

To successfully implement UPK and create a P–3 continuum, LEAs will need to cultivate relationships and collaborate with both internal and external partners.

Questions

CDE will be requiring this information be completed and submitted to the CDE after the plan is presented to the governing board.

1. Identify which of the opportunities the LEA implemented to obtain public input on the UPK Plan.

WSD has provided TK at both sites since the beginning of the program and our expansion of UPK is focused on expanding our access to TK through the changes to the enrollment dates. We have received feedback on the TK programs through the site parent leadership, informal community engagements and current TK staff.

2. Select which programs the LEA plans to combine with the TK instructional day to offer a minimum of nine hours per day of programming (instructional day plus programming) for children whose families opt in for extended learning and care.
 - Expanded learning programs on an LEA site (ASES, 21st Century Community Learning Centers [21st CCLC], ELO-P)

Focus Area C: Workforce Recruitment and Professional Learning

Based on the projected enrollment and needs described in Focus Area A, LEAs should create a plan to recruit, train, and support the new TK, preschool, early learning and care, and expanded learning staff needed to support full-day early education options for all children the year before kindergarten.

(Note: All LEAs will need to plan for workforce development considerations as part of this planning work. There is a separate \$100 million allocation for the Prekindergarten Planning and Implementation Grant – Competitive, also known as the Early Education Teacher Development Grant, that will be competitively awarded and is not part of this planning template.)

EC Section 48000(g)(4) specifies that credentialed teachers who are first assigned to a TK classroom after July 1, 2015, have, by August 1, 2023, one of the following:

- a. At least 24 units in early childhood education, or childhood development, or both.
- b. As determined by the LEA employing the teacher, professional experience in a classroom setting with preschool age children that is comparable to the 24 units of education described in subparagraph (a).
- c. A Child Development Teacher Permit issued by the CTC.

EC Section 8295 specifies that teachers in CSPP shall either possess a permit issued by the CTC authorizing service in the care, development, and instruction of children in a child care and development program; or meet the following criteria:

- a. Possess a current credential issued by the CTC authorizing teaching service in elementary school or a single subject credential in home economics; and
- b. Possess twelve units in early childhood education or child development, or both, or two years' experience in early childhood education or a child care and development program.

Questions

CDE will be requiring this information be completed after the plan is presented to the governing board.

1. Which of the following strategies does the LEA intend to use to support diverse and effective prospective TK teachers, including multilingual educators, to earn a Multiple Subject Teaching Credential?
 - We partner with one or more local Institutions of higher education (IHEs) or the COE to help support teachers holding less than a full credential to complete requirements to earn a preliminary Multiple Subject Teaching Credential

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- Apply for a California Classified School Employee Teacher Credentialing Program grant (<https://www.ctc.ca.gov/educator-prep/grant-funded-programs/Classified-Sch-Empl-Teacher-Cred-Prog>) on your own, with your COE, as part of a new collaborative, or by joining an existing Classified grant program to recruit teachers
 - Provide advising on credential requirements and options for how to meet these requirements
2. Which of the following strategies does the LEA intend to employ to support diverse and effective prospective TK teachers, including multilingual educators, to meet the requirements under *EC* Section 48000(g)(4)?
- Partner with a local colleges offering eligible early childhood education or childhood development coursework
 - Provide information on scholarship and grant opportunities
 - Provide advising on requirements and how to meet the requirements
 - Develop or work with an established mentor-ship program to support new TK teachers
3. Which of the following strategies does the LEA intend to employ to support diverse and effective prospective CSPP teachers, including multilingual educators, to obtain a Child Development Teacher Permit
- The LEA is not planning to support prospective CSPP educators in obtaining a Child Development Teacher Permit
4. On which child observational assessments does the LEA intend to offer professional learning to TK, CSPP, and other early education teachers during the 2022–23 school year?
- DRDP's
 - LEA-based, grade level benchmarks and a report card
5. On what topics does the LEA intend to offer professional learning regarding early childhood education to site leaders and principals?
- Administration and use of child assessments to inform instruction

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- Support for multilingual learners, including home language development and strategies for a bilingual classroom
- Serving children with disabilities in inclusive settings, including Universal Design for Learning
- Working with students and their behavioral needs

Focus Area D: Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment

It is critical for each LEA and preschool program partner to plan for how they will develop or select curriculum or curricula that are developmentally-informed and aligned with the strengths of all students, including multilingual students and students with disabilities, as well as how they will ensure curricula are implemented with fidelity to support intentional, quality instruction for all students. LEAs and preschool program partners should consider how they will provide coherent, culturally- and linguistically-responsive UPK curriculum or curricula anchored in the *California Preschool Learning Foundations* (<https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/psfoundations.asp>) and the *California Preschool Curriculum Frameworks* (<https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/psframework.asp>) to support the development of skills across the domains outlined in those documents.

Questions

CDE will be requiring this information to be completed after the plan is presented to the governing board.

1. Does the LEA plan to provide any of the following language model(s) for TK students?
 - No current plans but will adjust if there is a need
2. If the LEA administers CSPP, does it plan to provide any of the following language:
 - English only instruction with home language support
3. Identify methods the LEA plans to use to support the development of social-emotional learning and executive function skills through specific instruction in these areas and by embedding and reinforcing this instruction in all curriculum areas.
 - Designing developmentally-appropriate learning environments to allow for individual and group activities that promote social-emotional learning and executive function skills (for example, use students' pictures or words in daily routines, feelings charts)
 - Promote learning through play as a context for social and emotional development, including social play with teachers and peers in small or large group settings
 - Use developmental observations to identify children's emerging skills and support their development through daily interactions

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- Development of lesson plans or use of a curriculum that includes specific and targeted social-emotional learning and executive function activities throughout the day of instruction
 - Staff development opportunities encouraging reflective practice and cross-level support for instruction specific to social-emotional learning and executive function skills
 - Offer open-ended, self-directed learning opportunities that foster individual interests and curiosity and new learning
 - Parent Teacher connections to work on needs of individual students
4. What instructional practices does the LEA plan to implement to support children with disabilities in UPK programming?
- Implement Universal Design for Learning
 - Provide adaptations to instructional materials
 - Provide specialized services (for example, occupational therapy, speech and language pathology therapy, counseling) in the classrooms
 - Implement social-emotional strategies
 - Provide additional staff to support participation in instruction
5. What assessments does the LEA plan to use in TK or kindergarten?
- DRDP
 - LEA agreed upon common assessment

Focus Area E: LEA Facilities, Services, and Operations

It is critical to ensure that LEA facilities, services, and operations are thoughtfully aligned to support the implementation of UPK and movement towards a P–3 continuum. It is also critical for early education programs currently operating to continue to be a part of California’s mixed-delivery system by creating shared space, blending funding and coordinating service delivery.

Questions

CDE will be requiring this information be completed after the plan is presented to the governing board.

1. To support an overall increase in UPK access, what efforts does the LEA plan to make to prevent the displacement of any early education programs on LEA campuses, including both LEA-administered and non-LEA-administered programs?

Given overall enrollment we have determined that we currently have space to expand our TK based on our numbers and early education programs at all of our sites. If building adds students we will need to look at facility space at Wheatland Elementary School

2. Does the LEA have adequate classroom space to meet the Projected Enrollment of TK students listed in the Projected Enrollment and Needs Assessment section of this document, for the respective implementation year?
 - o Yes
3. Does the space meet the kindergarten standards described in *California Code of Regulations*, Title 5, Section 14030(h)(2)?
 - o Yes; existing classrooms do meet the size requirements. The need to expanded or add new classrooms may happen at some point. Restrooms need are currently working be if we add classrooms we would want to include restrooms. We would need funding. We do not have the funding source to modify or build new classrooms.
4. Does the space contain necessary adaptive equipment, assistive technology, or other accommodations to ensure children with disabilities have access to education in the least restrictive environment?
 - o Yes
5. Does the LEA’s Facilities Master Plan adequately address the need for UPK programming? [multiple choice]

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- Yes; but as we regularly evaluate facilities needs, TK accommodations and modifications will be looked at annually as part of our facilities planning.
6. In which of the following areas does the LEA intend to make updates to facilities?
- N/A
7. What transportation will the LEA offer to children enrolled in TK?
- The same transportation offer to all students will be provided to TK
8. Will the LEA offer transportation to transport TK children to extended learning and care opportunities that are at other sites than the one the child is enrolled at for TK?
- No

Appendix I - Definitions

The following definitions are critical for UPK planning efforts. Additional terms and definitions can be found in the Guidance Document:

- **Preschool through Third Grade (P–3):** P–3 is a continuum of learning from preschool through third grade that can be supported by intentional practices at the classroom, school, and leadership levels that align curricula, assessment, and professional learning opportunities to ensure instruction builds on the knowledge and skills that children acquire as they transition across grades and settings.
- **Universal prekindergarten (UPK):** UPK refers to universal TK as well as the expanded CSPP, Head Start, and early childhood special education services that families can choose from to create rich early learning opportunities for all three- and four-year-old children during the year or two years before kindergarten. In high-needs neighborhoods, the CDE strongly encourages LEAs to consider pairing TK programs with access to Head Start and CSPP for age- and income-eligible three- and four-year-old children to further bolster program quality, either through the LEA's own Head Start or CSPP program or via a contract partnership with a CBO that administers a Head Start or CSPP.
- **Transitional kindergarten (TK):** TK means the first year of a two-year kindergarten program, serving four-year-old children regardless of income that uses a modified kindergarten curriculum that is age- and developmentally-appropriate (*EC* Section 48000 [d]).
- **Universal transitional kindergarten (UTK):** UTK refers to the expansion of TK by 2025–26 to serve all four-year-old children by September 1 of each year, regardless of income, providing a year of rich learning opportunities the year before kindergarten that families can choose from as part of California's public education system.
- **California State Preschool Program (CSPP):** CSPP is the largest state-funded preschool program in the nation. CSPP includes both part-day and full-day services to eligible three- and four-year-old children. CSPP provides a core class curriculum that is developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for the children served. The program also provides meals and snacks to children, parent education, referrals to health and social services for families, and staff development opportunities to employees. The program is administered through LEAs, colleges, community-action agencies, local government entities, and private, nonprofit agencies.
- **Expanded learning:** This includes before school, after-school, summer, or intersession learning programs that focus on developing the academic, social, emotional, and physical needs and interests of pupils through hands-on, engaging learning experiences. It is the intent of the Legislature that expanded learning programs are pupil-centered, results-driven, include community

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partners, and complement, but do not replicate, learning activities in the regular school day and school year.

- **Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELO-P):** ELO-P provides funding for after-school and summer school enrichment programs for TK through sixth grade. The ELO-P is defined as services provided in addition to the normal school day and school year operations, to provide full-day and full-year expanded learning programs to meet the needs of working families whose children are enrolled in TK through sixth grade and also provide expanded learning enrichment programming for students. A full day is defined as in-person before school or after-school expanded learning opportunities that, when added to daily instructional minutes, are no fewer than nine hours of combined instructional time and expanded learning opportunities per instructional day. A full year includes a minimum of 30 days of programming in the summer and intersession for no fewer than nine hours of in-person expanded learning opportunities per day.
- **Early learning and care:** This refers to the continuum of programs serving children from birth to preschool or school entry, as well as extended care to support school-age children with before school and after-school care as well as vacation schedules. This includes general child care, Early Head Start and Head Start, community-based early learning and care programs, family child care providers, and family, friend, and neighbor care.
- **Extended learning and care:** This refers to the continuum of programs and services (early learning and care options and expanded learning options) available in addition to the normal school day and school year operations, to provide full-day and full-year care to meet the needs of working families whose children are enrolled in TK or kindergarten. A full day is defined as in-person before school or after-school programming or care that, when added to daily instructional minutes, provide no fewer than nine hours of combined instructional time and expanded learning opportunities per instructional day. A full year includes a minimum of 30 days of programming in the summer and intersession for no fewer than nine hours of in-person expanded learning opportunities per day. Funding to support extended learning and care for children enrolled in TK includes the ELO-P and the CSPP, as specified in guidance provided by the CDE's Early Education Division. Additional subsidized care opportunities may be available to families who qualify, such as child care vouchers and the General Child Care School Age program.