

AMENDED IN SENATE SEPTEMBER 4, 2015

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 2, 2015

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 1, 2015

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 6, 2015

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 47**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member McCarty  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Chávez, Eduardo Garcia,  
and Rendon)**

December 1, 2014

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An act to add Section 8235.1 to the Education Code, relating to preschool.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 47, as amended, McCarty. State preschool program.

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer all California state preschool programs, which include part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs for 3- and 4-year-old children, as provided. Existing law provides that 3- and 4-year-old children are eligible for the state part-day preschool program if the family meets one of several eligibility requirements, including income eligibility.

This bill would require, on or before ~~January 1, 2017~~, *June 30, 2018*, all eligible children, ~~who do not have access to~~ *children who are not enrolled in* transitional kindergarten ~~or the federal Head Start program,~~

to have access to the state preschool program the year before they enter kindergarten, if their parents wish to enroll them, contingent upon the appropriation of sufficient funding in the annual Budget Act for this purpose.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
State-mandated local program: no.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the  
2 Preschool for All Act of 2015.

3 SEC. 2. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the  
4 following:

5 (a) Recent reforms such as the common core state standards  
6 and the local control funding formula establish greater quality and  
7 equity in California’s public K–12 education system.

8 (b) None of these reforms, however, address the reality that the  
9 achievement gap is present well before children first step through  
10 the kindergarten classroom door.

11 (c) Recent research shows that by the age of two, low-income  
12 children are six months behind in language development relative  
13 to their higher income peers. By age five, low-income children are  
14 more than two years behind in language development.

15 (d) Research shows that California children with the largest  
16 gaps in school readiness and achievement are the least likely to  
17 participate in any preschool program and the least likely to attend  
18 high-quality programs.

19 (e) Tens of thousands of eligible children do not attend state  
20 preschool or federal Head Start services, and only one-quarter of  
21 all four-year-old children are eligible to attend transitional  
22 kindergarten.

23 (f) Children who are not reading proficiently by the end of 3rd  
24 grade are four times more likely to not graduate from high school  
25 on time.

26 (g) Only 48 percent of California 3rd grade pupils test proficient  
27 or better in English-language arts.

28 (h) More than 100 studies nationally have shown that  
29 high-quality preschool significantly improves children’s school  
30 readiness and school performance.

1 (i) Numerous longitudinal studies show that high-quality  
2 preschool decreases grade retention and special education  
3 placements, and increases high school graduation rates, college  
4 enrollment, and earnings as adults as well as decreases costs in  
5 criminal justice and welfare.

6 (j) Research over the last decade has shown that early learning  
7 in two or more languages increases children’s ability to think  
8 flexibly and builds skills that are increasingly critical to later  
9 success in college and career.

10 (k) In the 2014–15 annual Budget Act, the Legislature and  
11 Governor committed to providing all low-income children with at  
12 least one year of state preschool or transitional kindergarten.

13 (l) An independent research analysis of over 20 preschool  
14 programs demonstrated that quality preschool provides a return  
15 of \$15,000 for every child served.

16 (m) If California were to invest in high-quality preschool, the  
17 overall savings in prison system expenditures alone are estimated  
18 to be \$1.1 billion a year due to the reduction in prison population  
19 by 13,000.

20 ~~SEC. 3. It is the intent of the Legislature that both of the~~  
21 ~~following occur:~~

22 ~~(a) All low-income children have access to either a state~~  
23 ~~preschool program or a transitional kindergarten program.~~

24 ~~(b) Funds are allocated to expand the state preschool program~~  
25 ~~to provide full day, full year preschool for all eligible low-income~~  
26 ~~children who otherwise would not be served in state preschool,~~  
27 ~~transitional kindergarten, or the federal Head Start program.~~

28 ~~SEC. 4.~~

29 *SEC. 3.* Section 8235.1 is added to the Education Code, to read:

30 8235.1. On or before ~~January 1, 2017, June 30, 2018~~, all  
31 eligible children, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 8263, who  
32 ~~do not have access to~~ *are not enrolled in* transitional kindergarten  
33 ~~or the federal Head Start program~~, shall have access to the state  
34 preschool program the year before they enter kindergarten, if their  
35 parents wish to enroll them, contingent upon the appropriation of  
36 sufficient funding in the annual Budget Act for this purpose.