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Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.

BOARD COMMUNICATIONS – APRIL 12, 2024

TO: Members of the Board of Education
FROM: Superintendent, Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.

SUPERINTENDENT – Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.

S-1 Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D. Superintendent Calendar Highlights

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SERVICES – Patrick Jensen, Chief Officer

BFS-1 Kim Kelstrom School Services Weekly Updates
BFS2 Ashlee Chiarito April Legislative Committee Meeting

INSTRUCTIONAL DIVISION – Natasha Baker, Ed.D., Chief Officer

ID-1 Marie Williams, Ed.D. Annual Statewide Summative Assessments

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number S-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Robert G. Nelson, Superintendent
Cabinet Approval:

Date: April 12, 2024

Phone Number: 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

The purpose of this communication is to inform the Board of notable calendar items:

- Presented Golden Heart Service Award at the following schools: Aynesworth, Calwa, Hoover, Kings Canyon, Sunnyside, and Viking
- Held Principal interviews
- Met with Executive Cabinet
- Attended CART Board Meeting
- Attended Dailey Board Meeting
- Participated in the Principal Operational Team Meeting
- Attended the Cradle to Career Partnership Table Meeting
- Attended the Parent University Boot Camp

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D. _____



Date: 04/12/24

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number BFS-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education

Date: April 12, 2024

Prepared by: Kim Kelstrom, Chief Executive

Phone Number: 457-3907

Cabinet Approval:

Regarding: School Services of California Weekly Update Report for April 05, 2024

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board with a copy of the School Services of California (SSC) Weekly Update. Each week SSC provides an update and commentary on different educational fiscal issues. In addition, they include different articles related to education issues. The SSC Weekly Update for April 05, 2024, is attached and includes the following articles:

- Budget Early Action Details Revealed – April 04, 2024
- Gavin Newsom, California Lawmakers Cut \$17 Billion Deal to Shave Looming State Budget Deficit – April 04, 2024
- Bill to Mandate 'Science of Reading' in California Schools Faces Teachers Union Opposition – April 05, 2024

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Kim Kelstrom at 457-3907.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.



Date: 04/12/24



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DATE: April 5, 2024

TO: Robert G. Nelson
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

RE: ***SSC's Sacramento Weekly Update***

Early Budget Action Details

On Thursday, Governor Gavin Newsom, Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire (D-Geyserville), and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D-Hollister) unveiled the details of the early action budget solutions. We have provided details of the action in the *Fiscal Report* article below, entitled “Budget Early Action Details Revealed.” It is important to note that none of the proposed early action solutions affect Proposition 98 funding. However, the package does include the delay of the planned \$550 million in the Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program as well as a \$500 million reduction in the School Facility Program.

Legislature Returns from Spring Recess

The Legislature returned from its spring recess on Monday and hit the ground running with policy committee hearings.

Assembly and Senate Education Committees

On Wednesday, both the Senate Education Committee, chaired by Senator Josh Newman (D-Fullerton), and the Assembly Education Committee, chaired by Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi (D-Torrance), met and approved a combined 35 bills, including the following measures that would have a significant impact of local educational agencies (LEAs):

- Assembly Bill (AB) 2134 (Muratsuchi) would require an LEA to accept the transfer of sick leave days for a certificated or classified employee at any time during their employment.
- AB 2245 (Carrillo, J., D-Palmdale) would delete the prohibition on counting service as an instructor at regional occupational centers or programs toward the service required to attain permanent employee status.

- AB 2268 (Muratsuchi) would exempt transitional kindergarten from the definition of kindergarten for purposes of the English Language Proficiency Assessments of California (ELPAC).
- AB 2351 (Lowenthal, D-Long Beach) would authorize a student to be suspended from school or recommended for expulsion on the basis of specified acts taking place outside of school hours, if specified conditions are met.
- AB 2887 (Maienschein, D-San Diego) would require comprehensive school safety plans to include procedures that address the appropriate use of school personnel in responding to incidents involving an individual experiencing a sudden cardiac arrest or similar life-threatening medical emergency on school grounds.
- AB 2901 (Aguilar-Curry, D-Winters) would require K-14 districts to provide up to 14 weeks of paid leave for employees experiencing pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or recovery from those conditions.
- AB 3074 (Schiavo, D-Chatsworth) would prohibit, commencing July 1, 2026, all public schools, except for a school operated by an Indian tribe or a tribal organization, from using any derogatory Native American term for school or athletic team names, mascots, or nicknames.
- AB 3216 (Hoover, R-Folsom) would require the governing body of a school district, a county office of education, or a charter school to adopt a policy to limit or prohibit the use by its pupils of smartphones, except in specified circumstances.
- Senate Bill (SB) 1091 (Menjivar, D-San Fernando Valley/Burbank) would limit the cost of complying with the requirement to provide an accessible path of travel to a school ground greening project that is on an LEA or community college campus to 20% of the adjusted construction cost of the school ground greening project.
- SB 1244 (Newman) would authorize a community college district (CCD) to enter into a College and Career Access Pathway (CCAP) partnership with an LEA within the service area of another CCD if the CCD in the service area of the LEA has declined a request from the LEA, or has failed to take action within 60 days of a request to either enter into a CCAP partnership or to approve another CCD to enter into a CCAP partnership.
- SB 1248 (Hurtado, D-Sanger) would require, contingent upon an appropriation, the California Department of Education (CDE) to, by January 1, 2026, establish guidelines specifying temperature thresholds or index ratings that trigger modifications to physical activities during extreme weather conditions and would require LEAs to develop policies that adhere to the guidelines developed by the CDE.
- SB 1318 (Wahab, D-Silicon Valley) would require, by July 1, 2026, an LEA to adopt a mental health crisis intervention protocol in the event of a pupil having a mental health crisis including the process by which staff and external agencies are deployed to address a pupil mental health crisis.

With the exception of AB 2134, AB 2268, AB 2531, AB 2901, and AB 3074, all of the above bills have cleared the April 26 house of origin policy committee deadline and will now go to their respective houses'

Appropriations Committee. AB 2268 will be taken up on the Assembly floor while the other four bills must clear one more policy committee to meet the April 26 deadline.

Assembly Public Employment and Retirement Committee

Assemblymember Kevin McCarty (D-Sacramento) presented his right of first refusal 2.0 bill to the Assembly Public Employment and Retirement Committee on Wednesday.

AB 2088 would require K-14 employers to offer vacancies for part-time or full-time classified positions, as a right of first refusal for ten business days to current regular non-probationary classified employees who meet the minimum job qualifications of the position at the time of application. The bill would require K-14 employers to adhere to specified requirements, including that they provide all of their classified employees, and their exclusive representatives notice of, and instructions for applying for, any new classified position, and that they not offer the position to any applicant until after the position has been noticed for ten business days.

The bill is substantially similar to last year's AB 1699, which was vetoed by the Governor, who stated that "educational employers and classified staff already have the ability to bargain this issue, and many already have agreements that meet the goals of this bill." The two big differences between AB 2088 and AB 1699 are the following:

- There are no training requirements for LEAs in AB 2088—only internal candidates who meet the minimum qualifications without training at the time they apply for the position are required to be considered with priority.
- AB 1699 did not allow for locally bargained alternatives. AB 2088 allows for locally bargained alternatives that waive or modify the requirements in the bill.

Just like last year's bill, the California Federation of Teachers and the California School Employees Association are the co-sponsors of the bill. Also, similar to last year, there are a number of K-14 management organizations opposed to the bill.

AB 2088 was approved by the Assembly Public and Retirement Committee 5-2 (Democrats voting aye; Republican voting no). The bill will now go to the Assembly Higher Education Committee to be heard.

Leilani Aguinaldo

Budget Early Action Details Revealed

By Kyle Hyland
School Services of California Inc.'s *Fiscal Report*
April 4, 2024

Prior to the Legislature leaving for spring recess, Governor Gavin Newsom, Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire (D-North Coast), and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D-Salinas) announced they had reached an agreement on an early action plan to reduce the existing budget deficit and better position lawmakers to finalize the State Budget in June (see "[Early Action Budget Agreement Reached](#)" in the March 2024 *Fiscal Report*).

While an announcement was made, it was not accompanied by specific details of the agreed upon budget solutions. However, two weeks after announcing the deal, Governor Newsom and legislative leaders have finally unveiled the details of the agreement.

The tri-party agreement includes \$17.3 billion in early action solutions to reduce the projected shortfall. The solutions include \$3.6 billion in reductions, \$5.2 billion in revenue and borrowing, \$5.2 billion in delays and deferrals, and \$3.4 billion in cost shifts from the General Fund to other state funds.

It is important to note that none of the early action solutions pertain to Proposition 98 funding. The only K-14 provisions of the agreement are to reduce the proposed School Facility Program appropriation by \$500 million (bringing the total General Fund appropriation since 2022-23 from \$4.1 billion to \$3.6 billion) and to delay \$550 million for the California Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program. Both programs are funded outside of Proposition 98.

While Proposition 98 funding is not affected by the early action plan, it does not mean there will not be proposed cuts or deferrals to K-14 education when lawmakers finalize the 2024-25 State Budget in June. The Assembly's [summary](#) of the deal confirms the early package avoids cuts to core programs in education, health, human services, and public safety. However, the summary also offers the caveat that "cuts in all of these areas are likely in the June budget, but the goal will be to minimize cuts to core programs."

The Senate's [summary](#) of the agreement projects that the \$17.3 billion early action solutions combined with the estimated \$12.2 billion withdrawal from the state's Rainy Day Fund will decrease the projected \$37.9 to \$52.9 billion deficit to a more manageable \$8.4 to \$23.4 billion shortfall.

The plan is for the agreement to be placed into a budget bill and have the package vetted by the legislative budget committees early next week. That budget bill could be taken up for votes on the Assembly and Senate floors as soon as Thursday, April 11, 2024. Stay tuned.

Note: The 2024-25 State Budget is the first budget deliberation for Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire (D-North Coast) and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D-Salinas) with Governor Gavin Newsom.

Gavin Newsom, California Lawmakers Cut \$17 Billion Deal To Shave Looming State Budget Deficit

By Lindsey Holden
The Sacramento Bee
April 4, 2024

California Gov. Gavin Newsom and legislative leaders on Thursday announced a deal to cut \$17 billion from the state's large budget deficit.

California is facing an estimated spending gap of up to \$73 billion. Newsom and legislative leaders must negotiate a budget by June 15, before fiscal year 2024-25 starts on July 1.

The proposal from Newsom, Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas, D-Hollister, and Senate President Pro Tem Mike McGuire, D-Healdsburg, would include \$3.6 billion in cuts, \$5.2 billion in delays and deferrals, \$3.4 billion in costs shifted from the general fund to other state funds and \$5.2 billion in revenue and borrowing.

A vote in the Legislature could come quickly, with leaders pushing for action by next Thursday. The "early action" plan would reopen budgets from previous years, giving negotiators a head start on balancing the next budget. The new fiscal year begins July 1, and lawmakers and Newsom must agree on a plan by mid-June.

"I thank our legislative leaders for their partnership in taking this major step to address the shortfall with a balanced approach that meets the needs of Californians and maintains a strong fiscal foundation for the state's future," Newsom said in a statement.

Newsom during his January budget presentation called for lawmakers to take the early budget action to address the spending gap. McGuire and Senate leaders in mid-March released a "Shrink the Shortfall" plan that largely mirrored the governor's suggestions.

But Rivas and Assembly leaders did not immediately get on board with the Senate and Newsom. Ahead of the Legislature's week-long spring recess that began on March 21, the three announced they wanted to take early budget action involving cuts of \$12 billion to \$18 billion, but they provided no details.

The only action the three parties agreed to before the break was an increase to the managed care organization, or MCO, tax on health insurers that could be used to leverage \$1.5 billion in federal funds. The Legislature approved it on March 21, and Newsom signed it on March 25.

On Tuesday, Assembly Democrats caucused to discuss their own early budget action plan. The Sacramento Bee obtained a draft copy of the proposal which broke with Newsom and the Senate in several areas, mostly to push negotiations over certain items down the road to June.

It called for Newsom's administration to freeze some one-time spending on items from the fiscal 2021, 2022 and 2023 budgets for which money has not yet been allocated. A Legislative Analyst's Office report from February suggests that freeze could involve about \$6.4 billion in undisbursed spending in the 2024-25 fiscal year.

The Assembly plan also proposed deferring action on \$1.3 billion in homelessness and housing money. Both of these actions are meant to give the governor and legislative leaders more breathing room during negotiations come this summer.

Rivas on Thursday was pleased the spending freeze and housing and homelessness deferrals made it into the final agreement.

“Insisting on this freeze gives us more dollars and options in June,” Rivas told The Bee.

He characterized the negotiations as a “partnership” and said they were “not adversarial in any way.”

Still, the talks involved “resetting” the relationships between the Assembly, Senate and administration, Rivas said. Both the speaker and McGuire are entering into the budget negotiation process for the first time after taking over the leadership roles from their predecessors.

Assembly Republican lawmakers immediately criticized the agreement, calling it a “a swing and a miss from Democrats.”

“California’s budget has major league problems and Newsom is proposing JV solutions,” said Republican Assembly Leader James Gallagher of Yuba City. “With a \$73 billion deficit, this gimmicky agreement is not the home run Gavin thinks it is.”

Note: AB 2222 (Rubio, D-Baldwin Park), a bill that would require all California schools to teach the “science of reading,” is facing opposition from the California Teachers Association.

Bill to Mandate ‘Science of Reading’ in California Schools Faces Teachers Union Opposition

Sponsors seek compromise

By Diana Lambert, John Fensterwald, and Zaidee Stavely
EdSource
April 5, 2024

California’s largest teachers union has moved to put the brakes on legislation that mandates instruction, known as the “science of reading,” that spotlights phonics to teach children to read.

The move by the politically powerful California Teachers Association (CTA) puts the fate of Assembly Bill 2222 in question as supporters insist that there is room to negotiate changes that will bring opponents together.

CTA’s complaints include some recently voiced by some advocacy organizations for English learners and bilingual education that oppose the bill and have refused to negotiate any changes to make the bill more acceptable.

The teachers union put its opposition to AB 2222 in writing in a lengthy letter to Assembly Education Committee Chairman Al Muratsuchi last week. The committee is expected to hear the bill, introduced in February, later this month.

The letter includes a checklist of complaints including that the proposed legislation would duplicate and potentially undermine current literacy initiatives, would not meet the needs of English learner students and cuts teachers out of the decision-making process, especially when it comes to curriculum.

“Educators are best equipped to make school and classroom decisions to ensure student success,” the letter said. “Limiting instructional approaches undermines teachers’ professional autonomy and may impede their effectiveness in the classroom.”

Marshall Tuck, CEO of EdVoice, an advocacy nonprofit co-sponsoring the bill, said he was surprised that CTA would oppose legislation that would ensure all teachers are trained to use the latest brain research to teach children how to read.

“Unfortunately, a lot of folks in the field haven’t actually been trained on that, and a lot of the instruction materials in classrooms today don’t align with that,” Tuck said.

Tuck said CTA appears to misunderstand the body of evidence-based research known as the science of reading. It “is not a curriculum and is not a program or a one-size-fits-all approach,” he said. “It will give teachers a foundational understanding of how children learn to read. Teachers will still have a lot of room locally to decide which instructional moves to make on any given day for any given children. So, you’ll still have significant differentiation.”

A nationwide push

California’s push to adopt the science of reading approach to early literacy is in sync with 37 states and some cities, such as New York City, that have passed similar legislation.

States nationwide are rejecting balanced literacy as failing to effectively teach children how to read, since it trains children to use pictures to recognize words on sight, also known as three-cueing. The new method would teach children to decode words by sounding them out, a process known as phonics.

Although phonics, the ability to connect letters to sounds, has drawn the most attention, the science of reading focuses on four other pillars of literacy instruction: phonemic awareness, identifying distinct units of sounds; vocabulary; comprehension; and fluency. It is based on research on how the brain connects letters with sounds when learning to read.

Along with mandating the science of reading approach to instruction, AB 2222 would require that all TK to fifth-grade teachers, literacy coaches and specialists take a 30-hour-minimum course in reading instruction by 2028. School districts and charter schools would purchase textbooks from an approved list endorsed by the State Board of Education.

The legislation goes against the state policy of local control that gives school districts authority to select curriculum and teaching methods as long as they meet state academic standards. Currently, the state encourages, but does not mandate, districts to incorporate instruction in the science of reading in the early grades.

“It’s a big bill,” said Yolie Flores, president of Families in Schools, a co-sponsor. “We’re very proud that it’s a big bill because that means it is truly consequential in the best way possible for children. It’s not a sort of tweak around the edges kind though, it’s the kind of bill that really brings transformation. So we are hoping

that the Legislature sees beyond the sort of typical pushback and resistance, and in the end, I think, teachers will see that this was a huge benefit for them.”

Seeking compromise

The bill’s author, Blanca Rubio, D-Baldwin Park, said she took CTA’s seven-page letter not as an outright rejection but as an opportunity for negotiations.

“I’m glad they sent this letter,” she said. “They outline their objections and the reasons why, and that’s something I can work with. It’s not a flat, ‘No, we don’t want you to do it.’ They gave me specific items that I can look at and have a conversation about.”

She said that Assemblymember Muratsuchi asked her to work with the CTA on a compromise. She is also meeting with consultants for Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas, D-Salinas, “to look at the big picture,” she said.

But Flores says the state’s budget problems, with predictions of no money for new programs, may be a bigger hurdle to getting the bill passed than the CTA opposition. The cost of paying for the required professional development for teachers would total \$200 million to \$300 million, she said. Because it is a mandate, the state would be required to repay districts for the cost.

“That is a drop in the bucket for something so transformational, so consequential,” Flores said. “I hope that the Legislature really comes to that realization. We’re in a budget deficit, but our budget is a statement of priorities.”

Advocates say that it is imperative that California mandate instruction in the science of reading. In 2023, just 43% of California third graders met the academic standards on the state’s standardized test in 2023. Only 27.2% of Black students, 32% of Latino students and 35% of low-income children were reading at grade level, compared with 57.5% of white, 69% of Asian and 66% of non-low-income students.

“It’s foundational,” Flores said. “It’s not the only thing teachers need to know. It’s not the only thing that teachers will need to do and to adhere to, but it’s sort of the basic foundational knowledge of how children’s brains work in order to learn to read.”

The bill would sunset in 2028 when all teachers are required to have completed training. Beginning in July, all teacher preparation programs would be required to teach future educators to base literacy instruction on the science of reading.

Needs of English learners

The CTA and other critics of AB 2222 charge that it ignores the need of English learners for oral language skills, vocabulary and comparison between their home languages and English, which they need in order to learn how to read. Four out of 10 students in California start school as English learners.

Tuck disputes this. “We actually emphasize oral language development,” he said. “This would be the first statute that would say when instructional materials are adopted, and when teachers are trained in the science of reading, they must include a focus on English learners and oral language development.”

Representatives from Californians Together, an advocacy organization for English learners and bilingual education, applauded the CTA's opposition to the bill. They oppose the bill, rather than suggest amendments, because they disagree with its overall approach.

"We just don't think this is the right bill to address literacy needs," said Executive Director Martha Hernandez. "It's very restrictive. We know that mandates don't work. It lacks a robust, comprehensive approach for multilingual learners."

Instead, Californians Together and the California Association for Bilingual Education have both said they would prefer California fund the training of teachers and full implementation of the English Language Arts/English Language Development Framework.

The framework was adopted in 2014 and encourages, but does not mandate, explicit instruction in foundational skills and oral language development for English learners.

The California Language Teachers Association has requested the bill be amended to include information about teaching literacy in languages not based on the English alphabet, such as Japanese, Chinese or Arabic, according to Executive Director Liz Matchett. However, the organization has not yet taken a position on the bill.

"I agree that we want to support all children to be able to read. If they can't read, they can't participate in education, which is the one way that is proven to change people's circumstances," said Matchett, who teaches Spanish at Gunn High School in Palo Alto. "There's nothing to oppose about that. I'm still a classroom teacher, and all the time, you get kids in high school who can't read."

Education Trust-West urges changes in the bill to center the needs of "multilingual learners" — children who speak languages other than English at home — and to include more oversight and fewer mandates, such as those that may discourage new teachers from entering the profession.

"If our recommended amendments were to be accepted, EdTrust-West would support it as a much-needed solution to California's acute literacy crisis."

Claude Goldenberg, professor emeritus of education at Stanford University, said "it was disappointing" to see CTA's opposition, particularly because the union did not suggest amendments. He said he had met with representatives from CTA and urged them to identify what could be changed in the bill.

In a recent EdSource commentary, Goldenberg urged opponents to "do the right thing for all students. AB 2222's introduction is an important step forward on the road to universal literacy in California. We must get it on the right track and take it across the finish line."

Referring to the CTA's opposition, Goldenberg said, "Obviously my urgings fell flat. They identified why they're opposing, but there's no indication of any possible re-evaluation."

Goldenberg, who served on the National Literacy Panel, which synthesized research on literacy development among children who speak languages other than English, has called on the bill's authors to amend it to include a more comprehensive definition of the "science of reading" and include more information about teaching students to read in English as a second language and in their home languages.

The CTA has changed its position on bills related to literacy instruction in the last two years. It had originally supported Senate Bill 488, which passed in 2022. The legislation requires a literacy performance assessment for teachers and oversight of literacy instruction in teacher preparation. The union is now in support of a bill that would do away with both.

The change of course was attributed to a survey of 1,300 CTA members, who said the assessment caused stress, took away time that could have been used to collaborate with mentors and for teaching, and did not prepare them to meet the needs of students, according to Leslie Littman, vice president of the union, in a prior interview.

Veteran political observer Dan Schnur said he's not surprised CTA would oppose the bill since some of its political allies are against it; the question is how important CTA considers the bill.

"If it becomes a pitched battle, CTA will have to decide whether it is one of its highest priorities in this session," he said.

Gov. Gavin Newsom hasn't indicated his position yet, but Schnur, the press secretary for former Gov. Pete Wilson, who teaches political communications at UC Berkeley and USC, said, "This is not the type of fight Newsom needs or wants right now. If he has strong feelings, it's hard to see him going to war for or against."

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number BFS-2

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Ashlee Chiarito, Executive Officer
Cabinet Approval:

Date: April 12, 2024

Phone Number: 457-3934

Regarding: April Legislative Committee Meeting

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board information shared at the April 04, 2024, Legislative Committee Meeting.

Budget and Economic Update:

Ms. Aguinaldo provided a budget and economic update.

The preliminary General Fund Agency cash receipts in February were \$288 million, or 3% higher than the Governor's Budget forecast for February, largely due to withholding receipts. February Personal Income Tax (PIT) revenues exceeded the Administration's budget estimates by \$579 million, or 12.6%. Unfortunately, other taxes continue to trend below forecasts, and currently, 2023/24 year-to-date revenues are short of the Administration's estimates by \$5.6 billion, or 4.3%.

The K-14 provisions of the Senate Early Action Budget Plan recommend approving the Governor's proposal to reduce the School Facility Program by \$500 million and to approve the Governor's proposal to delay \$550 million for California Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program (both funded outside of Proposition 98 guarantee).

Legislative Update – The following bill proposals were discussed:

- AB 2088 (McCarty) – Oppose – Requires K-14 employers to offer classified job vacancies to current employees for 10 business days before the general public may apply for the position
- AB 2345 (Patterson, Jim) – Support – Requires new applicants for the provisional internship permit and short-term staff permit to complete CPR certification
- AB 2901 (Aguilar-Curry) – Watch – Requires K-12 public schools and community college districts to provide up to 14 weeks of paid leave for employees experiencing pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, termination or pregnancy, or recovery from those conditions
- AB 1917 (Muratsuchi) – Watch – Requires all local educational agency governing board members to receive training in K-12 public education governance laws at least once every four years
- AB 3074 (Schiavo) – Watch – All public schools, except for a school operated by an Indian tribe or tribal organization, are prohibited from using any derogatory Native American term for school or athletic team names, mascots, or nicknames
- AB 3216 (Hoover) – Watch – Requires local educational agencies (LEA) to adopt a policy to limit or prohibit the use of smartphones by students while students are at school or under the supervision and control of LEA employees
- AB 2097 (Berman) – Watch – Requires school districts and charter schools to offer computer science in accordance with a phased-in approach from the 2026-27 to the 2028-29 school years

- AB 2927 (McCarty) – Support – Requires districts to offer at least a one-semester course in personal finance to students in grades 9-12
- AB 2999 (Schiavo) – Watch – requires districts to adopt a homework policy to clearer practices on assigning homework in grades TK-12
- AB 3010 (Bauer-Kahn) – Watch – Starting with 2027/28 school year, adds social and emotional skills to the adopted course of study for grades 1-12
- AB 1815 (Weber) – Support – Removes the term ‘historically’ from the definitions of race, thus defining race to include traits associated with race, including hair texture and protective hairstyles
- SB 1374 (Becker) – Watch – Require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to update its tariffs for situations with multiple meters to give credit to self-consumption as other customers
- SB 2316 (Gabriel) – Support – Prohibits a public school from offering, selling, or otherwise providing any food-specified substance, including, among others, red 40 and titanium dioxide
- AB 1919 (Weber) – Watch – School districts, county offices, and charter schools must adopt at least one of the best practices for restorative justice developed by CDE
- AB 2481 (Lowenthal) – Support – Requires a large social media platform to create a process by which a verified reporter can make a report of a social media-related threat or a violation of the platform’s terms of services that poses a risk to the health and safety of a minor
- AB 2583 (Berman) – Support – During city or county “circulation element” revisions, walk zones for all schools within the scope of the general plan will be identified and established
- SB 1011 (Jones) – Watch – Prohibits a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon a street or sidewalk if a homeless shelter is available to the person and prohibits the above if the property is within 500 feet of a public or private school, an open space, or a major transit stop
- AB 2110 (Arambula) – Support – Allows community health workers and doulas to receive Med-Cal reimbursement for providing adverse childhood experiences screenings
- SB 997 (Portantino) – Watch – This bill authorizes LEAs to adopt a policy that allows pupils in middle schools and high schools and adults to carry naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray for the emergency treatment of persons suffering from an opioid overdose

The School Services Legislative Committee April 2024 report is attached. The next Legislative Committee meeting is scheduled for May 16, 2024.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication or require additional information, please contact Ashlee Chiarito at 457-3934 or Patrick Jensen at 457-6226.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.



Date: 04/12/24

Fresno Unified School District

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
APRIL 4, 2024**

2023-2024 Legislative Session

Prepared By:

**Leilani Aguinaldo
Director, Governmental Relations**



Public Education's Point of Reference for Making Educated Decisions



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Legislative and Economic Update

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UCLA Economists: A Return to Normalcy

By: Patti F. Herrera, EdD

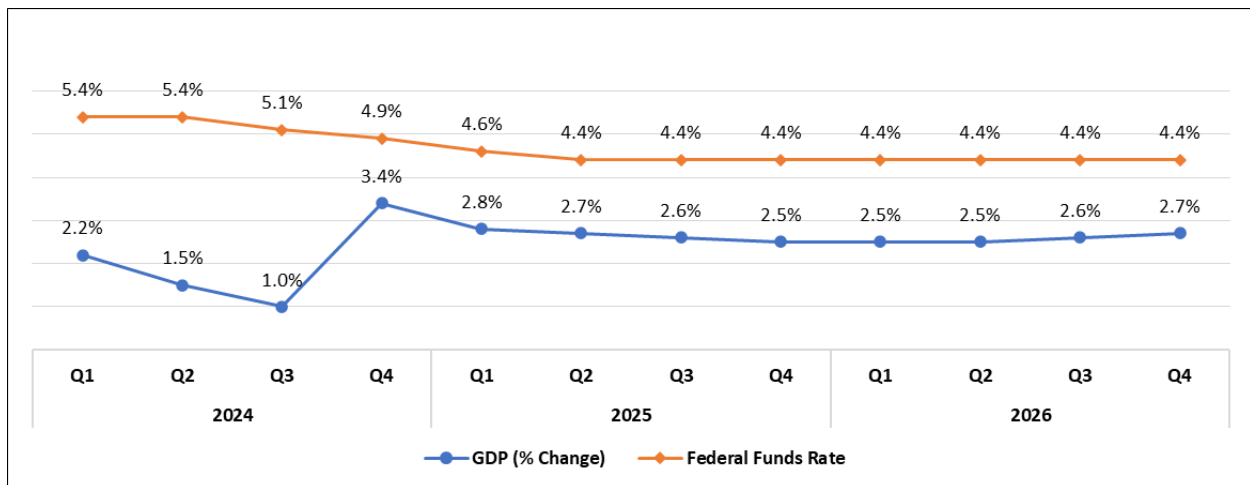
March 13, 2024

In the first of its 2024 quarterly reports, UCLA Anderson Forecast (Forecast) economists continue to predict slow growth for the U.S. and California economies and a return to more normal trends with no recession in the near term. This is due largely to expected economic weakness in 2024 as interest-sensitive sectors feel the delayed impact of the Federal Reserve's (Fed) restrictive monetary policies offset by the tailwinds of strong consumer demand, a robust labor market, and a new national industrial policy spawned by major federal investments in infrastructure, technology, and climate change.

GDP and Interest Rates

According to the Forecast, the U.S. economy will reach a trough later this fall before rebounding and reaching a plateau of 2.7% by the end of 2026. This corresponds with the Forecast's expectations that the Fed will refrain from cutting interest rates in the first part of 2024, followed by three consecutive rate reductions beginning in the fourth quarter of this year (Figure 1).

Figure 1. U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Federal Funds Rate



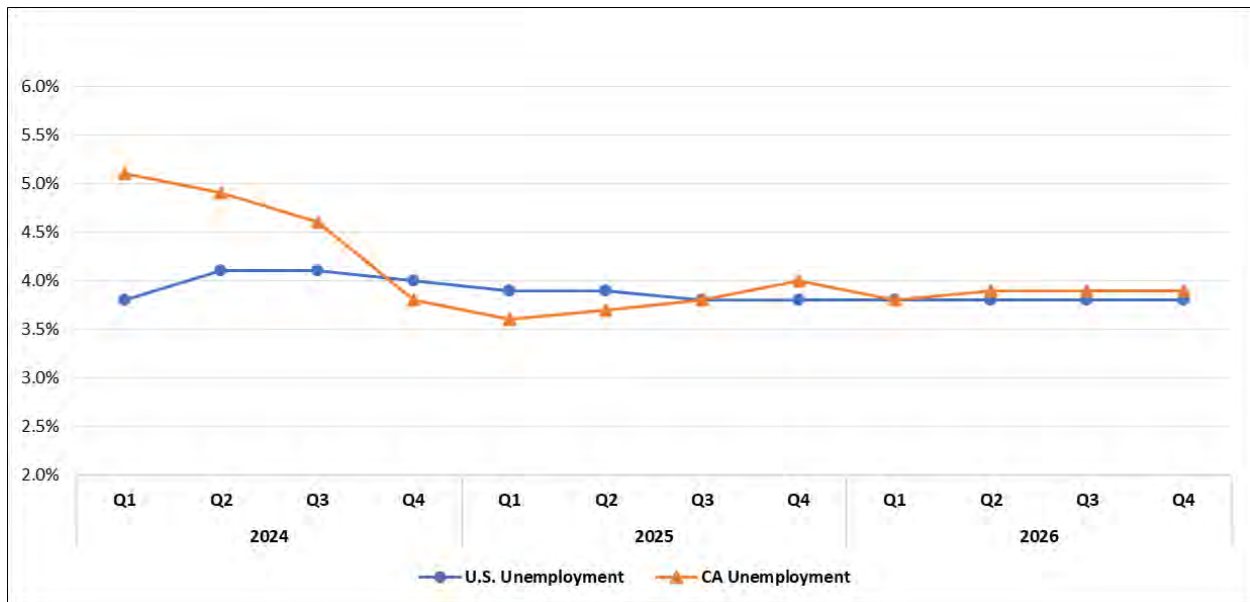
Source: UCLA Anderson Forecast, March 2024

The Forecast notes that the inversion of the ten-year and two-year treasury yields, which historically has been a reliable predictor of economic recessions, has sustained its longest run. And UCLA economists don't expect that to change any time soon. However, they are careful to highlight that a yield curve is "simply a market prediction of future interest rates," or what bond holders expect to yield from their investments in the short- and long-term. Given that the Fed will need to manage an economy in 2024 that is sensitive to even mild shocks, they predict that the Fed will ease rates before holding firm in the wake of sticky inflation (see "[Inflation Shows Persistence](#)" in the March 2024 *Fiscal Report*).

Labor Market

Full employment is sustained nationally and in California across the forecast period. The current modest uptick in the U.S. unemployment rate is not the result of increased layoffs but rather of more people entering the workforce, outpacing new job openings. The California job market has recovered beyond pre-pandemic levels in almost all sectors and most of the state. The notable industry that has been affected by layoffs is technology, namely in the Bay Area and San Francisco, but these jobs are being consumed elsewhere out of continued demand for high-skilled workers in manufacturing, which has increased by 26% since 2018, and in an evolving economy reliant on artificial intelligence. Tight labor market conditions create two opposing dynamics for the economy: (1) sustained consumer demand as personal income remains healthy, and (2) slow growth due to less labor supply.

Figure 2. U.S. and California Unemployment Rate



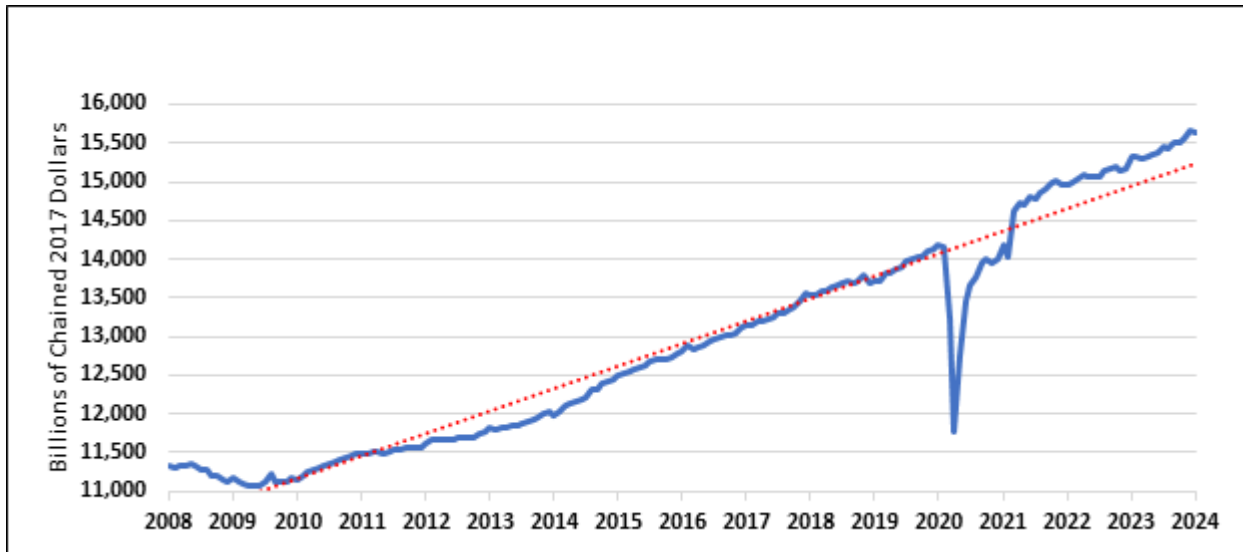
Source: UCLA Anderson Forecast, March 2024

U.S. Economic Outlook

The drivers of economic growth, according to the Forecast, are consumption and investment. The latter is buoyed by increased defense spending domestically and among allied nations. Geopolitical conflicts in Europe, the Middle East, and tensions in the Pacific are creating demand for U.S. defense goods. The U.S. satisfies 40% of defense demand from its allies.

Figure 3 illustrates a collective spending pattern that UCLA economists note occur after major historical events, such as the Great Depression, World Wars I and II, and the COVID-19 health pandemic. And this is an unwillingness among American consumers to defer gratification and instead to engage in more epicurean behaviors. Since 2021, American spending has outpaced and continues to outpace historical trends. The Forecast predicts that strong personal income will sustain current consumer patterns.

Figure 3. U.S. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures



Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data

California

The outlook for California is similar to that of the U.S., which is unsurprising given that it is the fifth largest economy in the world. Increased investments in high-tech manufacturing, which the state disproportionately houses, alongside seaport diversions from the East Coast and the Gulf of Mexico resulting from labor strikes and climate conditions, are contributing to California’s economic growth.

While the Forecast takes note of California’s current budget deficit, it frames the problem as the gap between anticipated General Fund revenues and desired future spending—not as a problem stemming from an underperforming economy.

Instead, the state’s growth, particularly in the housing market, will be constrained by limited workforce supply due to the persistence of a tight labor market.

Risks and Conclusion

The Forecast identifies several risks to the U.S. economy—namely, geopolitical conflict in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and tension in areas of Asia. While the economists noted the gridlock in political Washington D.C. and assumes it will continue through 2026, the Forecast predicts that the economy both expects the dysfunction and that its impact will be short-term. For California, the risks are more endemic to persistent problems faced by the state: housing availability and affordability, homelessness, public safety (particularly in urban centers), disruptive climate events, and a shutdown of trade with China (resulting either from a recession in China or trade policies).

Despite these risks, economic tailwinds prevail and the U.S. and California economies continue to grow, albeit slowly through 2026 with no recession in sight.

State Revenues Recover Slightly

By: Anjanette Pelletier

March 22, 2024

The Department of Finance (DOF) released the March *Finance Bulletin*, which summarizes tax collections through February 2024, and includes additional, in-depth analysis via the usage of various charts and graphs. Overall, February data shows U.S. inflation continues to slow, with headline inflation up by merely 0.1% to 3.2%, a downward trend of 5.9% from the peak of 9.1% in June 2022. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy costs, declined to 3.8%, and shelter inflation cooled to 5.7% on an ongoing 11-month downward trend. Transportation inflation had a slight increase, up by 1.1% to 2.7% since January 2024. California's inflation rates trail the overall U.S. indicators, with the most recent data indicating California's inflation rate overall was at 3.5% in December 2023 compared to the current U.S. rate of 3.2% in February 2024.

Unemployment rates rose marginally in the U.S. by 0.2%, while California job numbers were impacted by revisions to the timing of recovered job losses and a small increase of 0.1% in California's unemployment. Ten employment sectors in California showed job growth, with only manufacturing recording a small loss of 800 jobs in January. As evidence of the impact of California's employment numbers on the U.S. unemployment trends, 25.4% of the January 2024 growth in nonfarm jobs were in California.

When considering home building and sales, building permits are up by 16.7% since December 2023, and total building permits grew substantially, with single-family permits increasing 56.2% year-over-year and multi-family units increasing 21.1% since December, but down 33.2% year-over-year. Overall, home sales prices in California decreased in January 2024, while home sales increased in year-over-year and monthly comparisons.

In a glimmer of good news, the preliminary General Fund agency cash receipts in February were \$288 million, or 3% higher than the Governor's Budget forecast for February, largely due to withholding receipts. The DOF cautions that single-month readings can be misleading and may be impacted by the timing of compensation and calendar year recording of payments. Additionally, the DOF clarifies the Governor's Budget forecast is from November 2023 and notes that two substantial factors for revenue shortfall are lower estimated personal income tax (PIT) payments and higher corporation tax refunds than anticipated. February PIT revenues exceeded the Administration's budget estimates by \$579 million, or 12.6%. Unfortunately, other taxes continue to trend below forecasts, and currently, 2023-24 year-to-date revenues are short of the Administration's estimates by \$5.6 billion, or 4.3%.

**Figure 1: 2023-24 Comparison of General Fund Revenues for Big Three Taxes
(Dollars in Millions)**

Revenue Source	Forecast	Actual	Difference	Percent Difference	Forecast	Actual	Difference	Percent Difference
February 2024					2023-24 Year-To-Date			
Personal Income	\$4,597	\$5,177	\$579	12.6%	\$80,773	\$76,670	-\$4,103	-5.1%
Corporation	\$269	\$104	-\$165	-9.2%	\$21,775	\$20,631	-\$1,144	-5.3%
Sales and Use	\$4,420	\$4,272	-\$148	-3.3%	\$23,176	\$22,829	-\$347	-1.5%

The *Finance Bulletin* includes additional analysis charts, all highlighting the same storyline—a substantial shortfall in revenue. Stay tuned for updates on continuing budget conversations and the impact of the upcoming tax filings in April 2024, which will influence the May Revision and final Enacted Budget.

Early Action Budget Agreement Reached

By: Kyle Hyland

March 20, 2024

Governor Gavin Newsom, Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire (D-North Coast), and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D-Salinas) [announced](#) today that they have reached an early action deal on budget solutions worth \$12-\$18 billion to address the State Budget shortfall. The announcement was not accompanied with any specific details about the deal that was reached, so we will have to wait until further information comes out to analyze the full impact of the agreement on K-14 education.

Late last week, Senate Leader McGuire and Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee Chair Scott Wiener (D-San Francisco) released the [Senate Early Action Budget Plan](#) (Plan). McGuire and Wiener estimate that their proposed Plan would reduce the estimated \$38-\$53 billion budget shortfall by over \$17 billion through a mix of program reductions and other solutions, including the adoption of Governor Newsom's proposed use of the rainy day fund.

The only K-14 related provisions of the Plan are to approve the Governor's proposal to reduce the School Facility Program by \$500 million and to approve the Governor's proposal to delay \$550 million for the California Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program (both funded outside the Proposition 98 guarantee). The Senate's Plan did not directly propose any reductions or deferrals for K-14 education, but includes the "premise that the Proposition 98 funding levels are at the constitutional minimum in both 2022-23 and 2023-24 fiscal years. Otherwise, the shortfall figures grow by around \$15 billion." That said, the document states that they are looking to provide "school funding certainty."

Since the Legislature leaves for spring recess upon adjournment tomorrow, March 21, 2024, legislators will not take action on the agreement until they return in April. It is also important to note that this early action package is just step one of the 2024-25 State Budget process, and its goal is to immediately reduce the shortfall to a more manageable level leading up to the June 15 budget deadline for the Legislature to approve a State Budget.

We will provide more information when we have details of the agreement in a subsequent article. Stay tuned.

FISCAL REPORT

PUBLIC EDUCATION'S POINT OF REFERENCE FOR MAKING EDUCATED DECISIONS

Primary Election School Bond Results

By: Brianna García and Carmen Thompson

March 7, 2024

The elections held on “Super Tuesday,” March 5, 2024, drew much attention. As noted in the March 2024 *Fiscal Report* article, “[What Is on the 2024 Primary Ballot for California?](#),” as the state’s primary election, the ballot included several federal races for the U.S. President, Senate, and House, as well as state races in both the State Senate and State Assembly and local races (including a mayor for those of us living in the state’s capitol). Additionally, and more importantly to many of you and your communities, the ballot included a number of K-12 bond and parcel tax measures.

The passage rate for this election is lower than in the past. There was a total of 40 local bond measures on ballots across California, 37 of which were Proposition 39 (or 55%) general obligation (GO) bond measures totaling \$3.8 billion and 3 school facilities improvement district (SFID) bonds totaling \$84.6 million.¹ Of the 37 GO bond measures, voters passed 59.5%, or \$2.9 billion, while all three SFID bonds failed.

Additionally, the election included 11 parcel tax measures, of which 8, or 72.7%, passed. (Click [here](#) to see a list of the local measures that were on the ballot.)

	Local Measures	Passed	Failed	Passage Rate	Total Dollars Passed	Total Dollars Failed	Total Dollars
					(in millions)		
55% GO Bond	37	22	15	59.5%	\$2,946.5	\$890.5	\$3,837.0
55% SFID Bond	3	0	3	0.0%	—	\$84.6	\$84.6
Parcel Taxes	11	8	3	72.7%	—	—	—

School Services of California Inc. congratulates all the school districts that passed local tax measures. And education’s collective thanks also goes to all California voters—including yourselves—who, year after year, support our students by providing needed funding both in the classroom and for the construction and modernization of those classrooms.

¹The total number of local bond measures was determined based on information obtained through publicly available sources and may not represent all local bond measures. In addition, the figures noted above represent the semi-official tally as of March 7, 2024; the final numbers will be certified within 30 days by local registrar of voters’ offices.

By the Way . . . 2023-24 LCFF Equity Multiplier Details Available

By: Dave Heckler

March 13, 2024

As part of the certification of the 2023-24 First Principal Apportionment last month, the California Department of Education made available an official list of the qualifying schools and their allocations. The Excel file, available [here](#), provides details of the calculations for each school as well as a summary for each local educational agency (LEA). (For more information about the Local Control Funding Formula [LCFF] Equity Multiplier, see “[Updated LCFF Equity Multiplier Estimates Now Available](#)” in the January 2024 *Fiscal Report*.)

School Services of California Inc. has also updated its LCFF Equity Multiplier lookup tool with this data to make it easy to retrieve information specific for your LEA.

LCFF Equity Mutliplier Estimates
 Fresno Unified
 Eligible Schools

County	LEA	School	Non-Stability Rate (percent)	Socioeconomically Disadvantaged (percent)	Adjusted Cumulative Enrollment	Estimated Funding
Fresno	Fresno Unified	Addams Elementary	26.25%	96.60%	941	990,506
		Cambridge Continuation High	61.89%	95.83%	816	858,930
		Dewolf Continuation High	75.26%	89.20%	287	302,099
		Fort Miller Middle	29.90%	97.81%	776	816,826
		Fresno High	25.85%	90.75%	2,356	2,479,950
		Fulton	44.44%	92.59%	27	50,000
		J. E. Young Academic Center	40.02%	91.91%	2,324	2,446,267
		Lawless Elementary	27.08%	83.22%	757	796,826
		Lowell Elementary	25.74%	97.03%	404	425,255
		Muir Elementary	29.55%	94.82%	599	630,514
		Phoenix Elementary Academy Community Day	85.92%	95.77%	71	74,735
		Phoenix Secondary	90.17%	94.80%	173	182,102
		Turner Elementary	25.29%	94.80%	692	728,406
		Wolters Elementary	27.47%	93.28%	506	532,621
Grand Total					10,729	11,315,037

FISCAL REPORT

PUBLIC EDUCATION'S POINT OF REFERENCE FOR MAKING EDUCATED DECISIONS

Proposition 28 Audit Procedures Published

By: Matt Phillips, CPA and Wendi McCaskill

March 5, 2024

The Education Audit Appeals Panel (EAAP) posted the 2023-24 supplemental audit guide which includes additions and amendments to the original 2023-24 audit guide that was released in July 2023. The audit guide details audit procedures to standardize the testing performed by independent auditors as part of compliance with [Education Code Section \(EC § 41020\)](#), which requires local educational agencies (LEAs) to engage in an annual audit of their financial statements.

One of the most intriguing additions this year is related to the funding generated from Proposition 28, Arts and Music in Schools. Recall that voters passed Proposition 28, which provides an additional 1% of funding, relative to the Proposition 98 guarantee, and the funding is intended to supplement services for art education. A number of questions were outstanding when the Education Code was established, and the audit procedures will provide some clarity on what the auditors will review beginning with the 2023-24 fiscal year audit. The audit procedures include the following steps:

- **Certification**—LEAs are required to certify each year that the funding will be used to supplement, not supplant, arts education funding. Auditors will review the certification to verify that it was completed in accordance with law. Note that the California Department of Education (CDE) made certification available through an optional data entry screen in the Principal Apportionment Data Collection for the purpose of meeting the certification requirements.
- **Annual reporting**—LEAs must annually approve a report, post the report on the LEA's website, and submit the report to the CDE for posting on the CDE's website. The format of the report will be developed and provided by the CDE. Note that LEAs must develop an expenditures plan for each school site, but the school site plans are not subject to the annual audit procedures.
- **Expenditures**—LEAs must expend funds for arts education programs. Auditors will sample expenditures and verify that the expenditures were in accordance with [EC § 8821\(a\)](#).
- **Supplement, not supplant**—LEAs must use the funds to supplement existing funds used for arts education programs. Auditors will review documentation of revenue and arts education programs expenditures provided by the LEA to show that the Proposition 28 funds supplemented existing funds using the following format:

A.	Total expenditures for arts education program in the prior fiscal year
B.	Less: Expenditures from (A.) that were from Resource 6770
C.	Less: Expenditures from (A.) that were from funding sources, excluding Resource 6770, not available in the audit year

D.	Plus: Revenue from resources newly available in the audit year for arts education programs, excluding Resource 6770
E.	Determine the amount of audit year expenditures on arts education programs, excluding expenditures from Resource 6770
F.	Verify (E.) is equal or greater to the sum of (A. – D.)

- **80/20 rule**—LEAs must spend at least of 80% of the funds on certificated or classified salaries and benefits that align with arts education programs. Auditors will review annual expenditures to verify that no less than 80% was for allowable salaries and benefits. The exception to this rule is if an LEA has obtained a waiver, or if the LEA has enrollment of less than 500 students.
- **Administrative costs**—LEAs can charge up to 1% of administrative costs, including indirect costs. Auditors will verify that no more than 1% of administrative costs were charged.

The audit procedures provide a framework so that LEAs will know how auditors are required to verify compliance with the law which is codified in [EC § 8820-8822](#). The full text of the revised audit guide can be found [here](#). For more information on this topic, and other items in the audit guide, please join for us for our upcoming webinar, “[The Audit Challenge—Updated and New Considerations.](#)”

Classified Vacancies: Version 2.0

By: Leilani Aguinaldo and Danyel Conolley

March 25, 2024

The proposed [Assembly Bill \(AB\) 2088](#) (McCarty, D-Sacramento) is a variation of the previous proposal, AB 1699, which was an attempt to improve retention and training for classified staff by requiring local educational agencies (LEAs) to offer part-time or full-time job opportunities to current permanent classified employees. AB 1699 was met with significant concern, particularly involving the operational feasibility of the proposal, in addition to recruitment obstacles within the external classified candidate pipelines, (see "[The Misaligned Proposal: An Editorial on AB 1699](#)" in the August 2023 *Fiscal Report*).

Ultimately, Governor Gavin Newsom vetoed AB 1699 on October 7, 2023, with the message, "While I support the author's goal of seeking to provide opportunities for current classified staff to apply for other open positions, this bill may have unintended consequences that are not in the best interest of students. Educational employers and classified staff already have the ability to bargain this issue, and many already have agreements that meet the goals of this bill. Unfortunately, this bill also prohibits future bargaining agreements from implementing their own locally determined process." (See "[Governor Newsom Vetoes AB 1699](#)" in October 2023 *Fiscal Report*.)

While AB 2088 continues the attempt to prioritize internal hiring and promotions for classified employees, there are significant changes in this proposed bill. We begin with highlighting two differences between AB 1699 and AB 2088:

- There are no training requirements for LEAs in AB 2088—only internal candidates who meet the minimum qualifications without training at the time they apply for the position are required to be considered with priority
- AB 1699 did not allow for locally bargained alternatives. AB 2088 allows for locally bargained alternatives that waive or modify the requirements in the bill

AB 2088 would require the following:

- Part-time and full-time classified vacancies must be offered internally for ten business days before accepting external applications
- Permanent classified employees in the same classification are prioritized
- Employees on performance improvement plans or involved in formal discipline (pending action included) are not eligible for priority consideration
- The employee who accepts a new part-time assignment may elect to add hours to their current assignment, or replace their current assignment if it is more hours
- Employers are required to provide reasonable scheduling modifications to assignments

- If part-time positions equal the full-time threshold, the employee shall be eligible for the same benefits as full-time employees

While the absence of the training requirements in AB 2088 is a relief, similar operational concerns exist due to the potential delays in hiring processes, which are especially complicated to resolve during the pervasive staffing shortage. Remember, we are early in the legislative process and this proposed bill may evolve over time. Due to the elevated interest in AB 2088 because of the potential impacts, we will keep you informed about any significant changes. Stay tuned . . .

Bill Update

SCHOOL SERVICES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

**Legislative Report Prepared for:
Fresno Unified School District
Status as of April 3, 2024**

New 2024 Bills

<i>Bill No./ Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Current Status</i>	<i>Page</i>
Employees				
AB 2088 McCarty	K-14 Classified Employees: Part-Time or Full-Time Vacancies: Public Postings		Assembly Public Employment and Retirement Committee	17
AB 2345 Patterson, Jim	Short-Term Staff Permits: Provisional Intern Permits: Teaching Permits for Statutory Leave: Designated Subjects Career Technical Education Teaching Credentials: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Certification		Assembly Appropriations Committee	17
AB 2901 Aguiar-Curry	School and Community College Employees: Paid Disability and Parental Leave		Assembly Education Committee	17
Governance and District Operations				
AB 1917 Muratsuchi	Local Educational Agencies: Governance Training	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	18
AB 3074 Schiavo	School or Athletic Team Names: California Racial Mascots Act		Assembly Education Committee	18
AB 3216 Hoover	Pupils: Use of Smartphones		Assembly Education Committee	18
Instruction				
AB 1821 Ramos	Pupil Instruction: Course of Study: Social Sciences: Treatment of Native Americans	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	19
AB 2097 Berman	Pupil Instruction: High Schools: Computer Science Courses: Graduation Requirements	Watch	Assembly Education Committee	19
AB 2222 Rubio, Blanca	Science of Reading: Accreditation: Professional Development: Instructional Materials	Watch	Assembly Education Committee	19
AB 2268 Muratsuchi	English Learners: English Language Proficiency Assessment	Support	Assembly Education Committee	20

AB 2429 Alvarez	Pupil Instruction: Health Education Courses: Fentanyl	Support	Assembly Floor—Third Reading	20
AB 2927 McCarty	Pupil Instruction: High School Graduation Requirements: Personal Finance	Support	Assembly Education Committee	20
AB 2999 Schiavo	Pupil Instruction: Homework Policy		Assembly Education Committee	20
AB 3010 Bauer-Kahan	Pupil Instruction: Social and Emotional Skills		Assembly Education Committee	21
SB 1094 Limón	Pupil Instruction: Course of Study: Social Sciences: Civic Engagement	Support	Senate Education Committee	21
Miscellaneous				
AB 1815 Weber	Discrimination: Race: Hairstyles		Assembly Appropriations Committee	21
AB 2137 Quirk-Silva	Homeless and Foster Youth	Support	Assembly Education Committee	21
SB 1374 Becker	Net Energy Metering		Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications	22
Nutrition				
AB 2316 Gabriel	Pupil Nutrition: Substances: Prohibition		Assembly Education Committee	22
AB 2595 Rivas, Luz	School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	22
School Safety and Student Discipline				
AB 1919 Weber	Pupil Discipline: Suspension and Expulsion: Restorative Justice Practices		Assembly Education Committee	23
AB 2481 Lowenthal	Social Media-Related Threats: Reporting		Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee	23
AB 2583 Berman	School Zones and Walk Zones		Assembly Transportation Committee	23
AB 2711 Ramos	Suspensions and Expulsions: Controlled Substances: Tobacco: Alcohol: Plans and Protocols	Support	Assembly Education Committee	24
AB 3038 Essayli	School Safety: Armed School Resource Officers	Oppose	Assembly Education Committee	24
SB 1011 Jones	Encampments: Penalties		Senate Public Safety Committee	24

SB 1026 Smallwood- Cuevas	School Safety: School Security Departments: Contracted Private Licensed Security Agencies	Watch	Senate Education Committee	25
Student Health				
AB 2052 Jones-Sawyer	School-Based Health and Education Partnership Program	Support	Assembly Education Committee	25
AB 2110 Arambula	Medi-Cal: Adverse Childhood Experiences Trauma Screenings: Providers		Assembly Health Committee	25
SB 954 Menjivar	Sexual Health: Contraceptives	Support	Senate Health Committee	26
SB 976 Skinner	Social Media Youth Addiction Law	Watch	Senate Judiciary Committee	26
SB 997 Portantino	Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists and Fentanyl Test Strips		Senate Health Committee	27
SB 1318 Wahab	Pupil Health: Suicide Prevention Policies: Pupil Mental Health Crisis	Support	Senate Education Committee	27

Two-Year Bills

<i>Bill No./ Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Current Status</i>	<i>Page</i>
Employees				
AB 238 Muratsuchi	California Student Teacher Support Grant Program	Support	Senate Floor—Inactive File	28
AB 796 Weber	Athletic Trainers	Support	Assembly Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee	28
Facilities				
AB 247 Muratsuchi	Education Finance: School Facilities: Transitional Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024	Watch	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	29

SB 28 Glazer	Education Finance: School Facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2024	Watch	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	29
SB 499 Menjivar	School Facilities: School Extreme Heat Action Plan Act of 2023	No Position	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	30
Governance and District Operations				
SB 328 Dodd	Political Reform Act of 1974: Contribution Limits	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	30
Miscellaneous				
SB 333 Cortese	Homeless Pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program	Support	Assembly Education Committee	30
Nutrition				
AB 1178 Rivas, Luz	School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement	Support	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	31
School Safety and Student Discipline				
AB 599 Ward	Suspensions and Expulsions: Tobacco	No Position	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	31
State Budget, Education Finance, and LCFF				
AB 938 Muratsuchi	Education Finance: Local Control Funding Formula: Base Grants: Classified and Certificated Staff Salaries	No Position	Senate Floor—Inactive File	32
SB 98 Portantino	Education Finance: Additional Education Funding	Support	Assembly Education Committee	32
Student Health				
AB 19 Patterson, Joe	Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	33
AB 915 Arambula	Pupil Health: Drug Education: Opioid Overdose Training Program		Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	33
SB 283 Ochoa Bogh	Pupil Health: Individualized Asthma Action Plan	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	33

New 2024 Bills

Employees

[AB 2088 \(McCarty\)](#)

Amended: 3/18/2024

Title: K-14 Classified Employees: Part-Time or Full-Time Vacancies: Public Postings

Status: Assembly Public Employment and Retirement Committee

Position:

Summary:

Require K-14 employers to offer classified job vacancies to current employees for ten business days before the general public may apply for the position. Current classified employees who meet the minimum qualifications of the position at the time they apply shall have the right of first refusal for the position, and priority shall be given to current employees who work in the same classification as the position. If the part-time positions equal full-time threshold, the employee shall be eligible for the same benefits as full-time employees. Assembly Bill 2088 does not apply to management or confidential positions, or employees on performance improvement plans or involved in formal discipline.

[AB 2345 \(Patterson, Jim\)](#)

Amended: 4/1/2024

Title: Short-Term Staff Permits: Provisional Intern Permits: Teaching Permits for Statutory Leave: Designated Subjects Career Technical Education Teaching Credentials: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Certification

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee

Position:

Summary:

Starting July 1, 2025, this bill requires new applicants for the provisional internship permit and short-term staff permit to complete CPR certification prior to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing issuing a permit.

[AB 2901 \(Aguiar-Curry\)](#)

Title: School and Community College Employees: Paid Disability and Parental Leave

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

Requires K-12 public schools and community college districts to provide up to 14 weeks of paid leave for employees experiencing pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or recovery from those conditions. Requires the leave of absence to be with full pay and prohibits a leave of absence taken from being deducted from any other leaves of absence available to the employee pursuant to state or federal regulations or laws.

Governance and District Operations

[AB 1917 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Title: Local Educational Agencies: Governance Training

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

This bill would require all local educational agency (LEA) governing board members to receive training in K-12 public education governance laws at least once every four years. The training would include:

- Open meeting laws, including the Ralph M. Brown Act
- Public education school finance laws, including laws related to the creation and approval of an LEA budget
- Laws related to personnel and employees
- Public school accountability laws related to pupil learning and achievement
- The training may be provided by an LEA, an association of LEAs, or a different entity.

[AB 3074 \(Schiavo\)](#)

Amended: 3/18/2024

Title: School or Athletic Team Names: California Racial Mascots Act

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

Commencing January 1, 2026, all public schools, except for a school operated by an Indian tribe or a tribal organization, are prohibited from using any derogatory Native American term for school or athletic team names, mascots, or nicknames.

[AB 3216 \(Hoover\)](#)

Amended: 3/21/2024

Title: Pupils: Use of Smartphones

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

No later than July 1, 2026, this bill requires local educational agencies (LEAs) to adopt a policy to limit or prohibit the use of smartphones by students while students are at school or under the supervision and control of LEA employees.

Instruction

[AB 1821 \(Ramos\)](#)

Amended: 4/1/2024

Title: Pupil Instruction: Course of Study: Social Sciences: Treatment of Native Americans

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Commencing with the 2025-26 school year, any instruction on the Spanish missions in California or the Gold Rush Era shall also include instruction regarding the treatment of Native Americans during those periods.

[AB 2097 \(Berman\)](#)

Amended: 4/1/2024

Title: Pupil Instruction: High Schools: Computer Science Courses: Graduation Requirements

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Watch

Summary:

This bill requires school districts and charter schools to offer computer science in accordance with the following timeline:

- By the 2026-27 school year, in at least one high school per school district
- If a school district has only one high school, then by no later than the 2027-28 school year
- By the 2027-28 school year, for all charter schools maintaining any of grades 9 to 12
- By the 2027-28 school year, at least 50 percent of the high schools per school district
- By the 2028-29 school year, all high schools in a school district

Commencing with pupils graduating in the 2030-31 school year, computer science is added as a high school graduation requirement and may be taught as part of a course that meets the A-G requirements for the University of California and the California State University.

[AB 2222 \(Rubio, Blanca\)](#)

Amended: 3/18/2024

Title: Science of Reading: Accreditation: Professional Development: Instructional Materials

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Watch

Summary:

Require all public schools to teach students to read using the “science of reading,” a phonics-based approach to reading. By March 1, 2026, local educational agencies shall ensure participation in the California Department of Education-approved professional development and training, and by June 30, 2027, teachers of students in grades TK-5 must have completed the training.

[AB 2268 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Title: English Learners: English Language Proficiency Assessment

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

This bill removes transitional kindergarten students from the requirement to assess the English language development of students whose primary language is not English.

[AB 2429 \(Alvarez\)](#)

Amended: 4/1/2024

Title: Pupil Instruction: Health Education Courses: Fentanyl

Status: Assembly Floor—Third Reading

Position: Support

Summary:

Starting with the 2026-27 school year, if a school district or charter school requires a health education course as a graduation requirement, then the course must include instruction in the dangers associated with fentanyl use.

[AB 2927 \(McCarty\)](#)

Title: Pupil Instruction: High School Graduation Requirements: Personal Finance

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Starting in 2026-27 school year, requires local educational agencies (LEAs) to offer at least a one-semester course in personal finance to students in grades 9-12. Starting in the 2029-30 school year, adds a one-semester course in personal finance to the list of high school graduation requirements. LEAs may opt to require a full-year course in personal finance. The course may be fulfilled with an existing personal finance course that meets A-G University of California and California State University requirements.

[AB 2999 \(Schiavo\)](#)

Amended: 3/21/2024

Title: Pupil Instruction: Homework Policy

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

By January 1, 2026, requires local educational agencies (LEAs) to adopt a homework policy for clearer practices on assigning homework in grades TK-12. The adopted homework policy must be annually distributed at the beginning of the school year to all certificated staff and administrators, to all pupils and parents or legal guardians, and published on the LEA's and individual school websites.

AB 3010 (Bauer-Kahan)**Amended:** 3/21/2024**Title:** Pupil Instruction: Social and Emotional Skills**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Starting with the 2027-28 school year, this bill adds social and emotional skills to the adopted course of study for grades 1-12. The Instructional Quality Commission must develop a model curriculum in social and emotional skills and the State Board of Education must adopt it by March 31, 2027. Starting with the 2027-28 school year, school districts and charter schools must ensure all students complete a one-semester course in social and emotional skills in either grade 7 or 8.

SB 1094 (Limón)**Title:** Pupil Instruction: Course of Study: Social Sciences: Civic Engagement**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

This bill requires social sciences to include principles of democracy and the state and federal constitutions. In addition, it also requires pupils to complete one civic engagement with a local, state, or national governmental institution, at least once while in grades 1-6 and at least once while in either grade 7 or 8.

Miscellaneous

AB 1815 (Weber)**Amended:** 3/21/2024**Title:** Discrimination: Race: Hairstyles**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:****Summary:**

This bill would remove the term “historically” from the definitions of race, thus defining race to include traits associated with race, including hair texture and protective hairstyles.

AB 2137 (Quirk-Silva)**Amended:** 3/7/2024**Title:** Homeless and Foster Youth**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

This bill would make various changes related to homeless and foster youth. Among its provisions, this bill would require local educational agencies (LEAs) with at least 15 homeless pupils to include in the Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) specific actions to facilitate the enrollment, attendance, participation, retention, and educational success of homeless pupils. If the number of homeless pupils identified is less than 10% of the number of pupils identified as eligible for free or reduced-price meals, then the LEA is required to include in the LCAP strategies for ensuring the accurate identification of homeless pupils. The district must consult with its homeless liaison to develop actions to address these requirements.

SB 1374 (Becker)**Amended:** 3/18/2024**Title:** Net Energy Metering**Status:** Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications**Position:****Summary:**

By July 1, 2025, this bill requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to update its tariffs for situations with multiple meters to give credit for self-consumption in an equivalent way to how self-consumption is handled for single-family homes, multifamily residential customers, and non-residential customers with a single meter. Recent PUC rule changes disadvantage non-residential utility customers—including apartment buildings, schools, community colleges, universities, water agencies, city facilities, farms and shopping centers—by taking away any benefit for self-consuming their own on-site (usually solar) generation, if it is metered separately from their other usage.

Nutrition

AB 2316 (Gabriel)**Amended:** 3/11/2024**Title:** Pupil Nutrition: Substances: Prohibition**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Prohibits a public school from offering, selling, or otherwise providing any food containing specified substances, including, among others, red 40 and titanium dioxide.

AB 2595 (Rivas, Luz)**Title:** School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to establish a pilot process for federal summer meal program operators to receive state reimbursement, adjusted annually for inflation, for meals served to guardians of eligible pupils receiving a meal pursuant to a summer meal program hosted at a public library. Requires the CDE to develop guidance for summer meal program operators participating in the federal Seamless Summer Option or the Summer Food Service Program on how to serve guardians a meal at public library summer meal program sites.

School Safety and Student Discipline

[AB 1919 \(Weber\)](#)

Amended: 3/21/2024

Title: Pupil Discipline: Suspension and Expulsion: Restorative Justice Practices

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

Commencing July 1, 2026, school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools must adopt at least one of the best practices for restorative justice developed by the California Department of Education. Starting July 1, 2026, certain specified suspensions and discretionary expulsions shall be imposed only when a restorative justice best practice fails to bring about proper conduct, except that the suspension of a pupil for a first offense is authorized if the principal or superintendent determines that the pupil violated one of a certain subset of enumerated acts or that the pupil's presence causes a danger to persons. For a pupil who has been disciplined for an incident of racist bullying, harassment, or intimidation, local educational agencies (LEAs) are encouraged to have both the victim and perpetrator engage in a restorative justice practice that is found to suit the needs of both the victim and the perpetrator. LEAs are encouraged to require perpetrators to engage in culturally sensitive programs that promote racial justice and equity and combat racism and ignorance.

[AB 2481 \(Lowenthal\)](#)

Amended: 3/21/2024

Title: Social Media-Related Threats: Reporting

Status: Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee

Position:

Summary:

Requires a large social media platform to create a process by which a verified reporter can make a report of a social media-related threat or a violation of the large social media platform's terms of service that poses a risk to the health and safety of a minor. The bill would require a large social media platform to report annually on the total number of reports from a verified reporter received for the calendar year.

[AB 2583 \(Berman\)](#)

Amended: 3/12/2024

Title: School Zones and Walk Zones

Status: Assembly Transportation Committee

Position:

Summary:

When a city or county is revising the "circulation element," this bill would require it to identify and establish walk zones for all schools within the scope of the general plan. A "school walk zone" is defined as all roadways and sidewalks within one-half mile in all directions of the boundary line of a school.

This bill also establishes a speed limit of 15 miles per hour in a school zone from 7:00 a.m. through 10:00 a.m., and 2:00 p.m. through 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday when school is in operation. A local authority may propose alternative hours. A local authority may also establish a speed limit of 25 miles per hour when approaching a school at a distance of 500-1,000 feet.

AB 2711 (Ramos)

Title: Suspensions and Expulsions: Controlled Substances: Tobacco: Alcohol: Plans and Protocols

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Starting July 1, 2026, a student shall not be suspended or expelled for unlawfully possessing, using, or being under the influence of a controlled substance, an alcoholic beverage, or an intoxicant of any kind.

Starting July 1, 2026, a student shall not be suspended or expelled for having possessed or used tobacco or products containing tobacco or nicotine.

By July 1, 2026, requires local educational agencies to adopt a plan to address pupils who possess or use tobacco, a controlled substance, or alcohol on school property. The plan must be youth-informed and include specific information on where, on campus and in the community, pupils can receive education, treatment, or support for substance use. The plan must include specified protocols when an incident occurs.

AB 3038 (Essayli)

Amended: 4/1/2024

Title: School Safety: Armed School Resource Officers

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Oppose

Summary:

This bill would require a school district or a charter school to hire or contract with at least one armed school resource officer authorized to carry a loaded firearm to be present at each school during regular school hours and any other time when pupils are present on campus.

SB 1011 (Jones)

Title: Encampments: Penalties

Status: Senate Public Safety Committee

Position:

Summary:

Prohibits a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon a street or sidewalk if a homeless shelter is available to the person. Prohibits a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon a street, sidewalk, or other public property within 500 feet of a public or private school, an open space, or a major transit stop.

Note: Fresno USD opposed a similar bill—SB 31 (Jones)—in 2023 that would have prohibited a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon any street, sidewalk, or other public right-of-way within 1000 feet of a school, daycare center, park, or library. SB 31 failed passage in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

[SB 1026 \(Smallwood-Cuevas\)](#)

Amended: 3/11/2024

Title: School Safety: School Security Departments: Contracted Private Licensed Security Agencies

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position: Watch

Summary:

As amended, this bill requires local educational agencies that have a security department or that contract with a private licensed security agency to specify both of the following:

- The parameters on the use of weapons, including handcuffs, pepper spray, batons, and firearms, on the school campus
- The roles and responsibilities of school administrators, school security personnel, and contracted school security officers, for the purpose of ensuring the safety of personnel and pupils, consistent with assigning school administrators primary responsibility for de-escalation

Student Health

[AB 2052 \(Jones-Sawyer\)](#)

Title: School-Based Health and Education Partnership Program

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Existing law establishes the Public School Health Center Support Program. This bill requires the Department of Public Health to collaborate with the California Department of Education's Office of School-Based Health Programs to award grants for expansion, renovation, and retrofitting of existing school health centers. Preference shall be given to centers that are in medically underserved areas, experiencing health disparities in child and adolescent access to care, and schools with more than 55% unduplicated pupils.

[AB 2110 \(Arambula\)](#)

Title: Medi-Cal: Adverse Childhood Experiences Trauma Screenings: Providers

Status: Assembly Health Committee

Position:

Summary:

Allows community health workers and doulas to receive Medi-Cal reimbursement for providing adverse childhood experiences screenings. Under current law, Medi-Cal providers receive \$29 per trauma screening for children and adults with Medi-Cal coverage, but the list of eligible providers does not include community health workers or doulas.

SB 954 (Menjivar)

Title: Sexual Health: Contraceptives

Status: Senate Health Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

By the 2025-26 school year, requires public schools to make free internal and external condoms available to all pupils in grades 9 to 12. The condoms shall be placed in a minimum of two locations on school grounds where the condoms are easily accessible to pupils during school hours without requiring assistance or permission from school staff. Pupils shall be notified through existing school communication channels that free condoms are available and where the condoms can be obtained on school grounds.

This bill also requires public schools serving grades 7 to 12 to allow condoms to be made available through educational or public health programs, such as organizations providing instruction for purposes of the California Healthy Youth Act, pupil peer health groups, pupil health fairs, and school-based health centers.

This bill prohibits a retail establishment from refusing to furnish nonprescription contraception to a person solely on the basis of age by means of any conduct, such as requiring the customer to present identification for purposes of demonstrating their age.

Note: Fresno USD supported a similar bill—SB 541 (Menjivar)—in 2023. SB 541 was vetoed by Governor Newsom because it would have created an unfunded mandate for local educational agencies.

SB 976 (Skinner)

Amended: 3/19/2024

Title: Social Media Youth Addiction Law

Status: Senate Judiciary Committee

Position: Watch

Summary:

Prohibits an addictive social media platform from providing an addictive feed to a minor without parental consent. Prohibits an addictive social media platform from sending notifications to minors between 12:00 a.m.-6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m., from Monday through Friday from September through May, unless the operator has obtained parental consent.

An addictive social media platform must enable a parent to:

- Prevent their child from receiving notifications between specific hours chosen by the parent
- Limit their child's access to the platform to a length of time per day specified by the parent
- Limit their child's ability to view the number of likes or other forms of feedback on pieces of media within an addictive feed
- Require that the default feed provided to the child when entering the platform be one in which pieces of media are not prioritized for display based on information provided by the user
- Set their child's account to private mode

“Addictive social media platform” means an Internet website, online service, online application or mobile application, that offers or provides users with an addictive feed that is not incidental to the provision of that internet website, online service, online application, or mobile application.

“Addictive feed” means an Internet website, online service, online application, or mobile application, or a portion thereof, in which multiple pieces of media generated or shared by users are, either concurrently or sequentially, recommended, selected, or prioritized for display to a user based, in whole or in part, on information provided by the user, or otherwise associated with the user or the user's device.

SB 997 (Portantino)**Amended:** 3/21/2024**Title:** Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists and Fentanyl Test Strips**Status:** Senate Health Committee**Position:****Summary:**

This bill authorizes local educational agencies (LEAs) to adopt a policy that allows pupils in middle schools and high schools and adults to carry a naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray for the emergency treatment of persons suffering from an opioid overdose. LEAs that adopt such a policy must include a requirement that students have received instruction in the administration of naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray. It also requires public middle schools and high schools to stock and distribute fentanyl test strips and to notify pupils about the presence and location of fentanyl test strips.

SB 1318 (Wahab)**Amended:** 3/19/2024**Title:** Pupil Health: Suicide Prevention Policies: Pupil Mental Health Crisis**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

On or before July 1, 2026, this bill requires a local educational agency (LEA) to update its pupil suicide prevention policy to also address crisis prevention protocols in the event of a pupil mental health crisis. As amended, if an LEA does not have a school mental health professional, then the governing board shall discuss whether funding should be identified for purposes of hiring a school mental health professional.

Two-Year Bills

Employees

[AB 238 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Amended: 4/17/2023

Title: California Student Teacher Support Grant Program

Status: Senate Floor—Inactive File

Position: Support

Summary:

Establishes the California Student Teacher Support Grant Program to compensate teacher credential candidates during the student teaching component that is required as part of the teacher preparation program.

[AB 796 \(Weber\)](#)

Amended: 7/6/2023

Title: Athletic Trainers

Status: Assembly Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

This bill would enact the Athletic Training Practice Act, which would require an athletic trainer to register their certification with the newly created Athletic Trainer Registration Committee (Committee) in order to practice athletic training or use the title of athletic trainer. The bill would define the practice of athletic training and require an athletic trainer to practice only under the supervision of a physician or surgeon. The bill would provide that an athletic trainer's registration would be valid for two years and subject to renewal, and it would authorize the Committee to deny, suspend, or revoke a registration and to discipline an athletic trainer for specified reasons. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to violate the act.

Facilities

[AB 247 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Amended: 7/13/2023

Title: Education Finance: School Facilities: Transitional Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

Position: Watch

Summary:

Assembly Bill (AB) 247 would place a school bond on the 2024 statewide ballot for \$14 billion. If passed by the voters, the bond would support the K-12 and community college facilities projects. AB 247 would replenish funding under the School Facility Program (SFP) to support new construction, modernization, and charter school projects while also establishing new processes to better support local educational agencies (LEA) that qualify for financial hardship. The bill would also reform the SFP's state and local matching contribution requirements to make them more equitable based on an LEA's local financial capacity. Finally, the bill would authorize LEAs to replace, rather than modernize, facilities that are at least 50 years old.

SSC Comment: AB 247 is largely a reintroduction of AB 75 (O'Donnell, D-Long Beach) from 2021, with some minor differences. Senate Bill (SB) 28 (Glazer, D-Orinda) is a Senate measure that would also place a school bond on the 2024 ballot and contains a few policies that are significantly different than AB 247, particularly the policy that governs the order in which K-12 projects would be funded. AB 247 would retain the existing project funding process, while SB 28 establishes a new funding process that prioritizes certain types of projects and LEAs over others. SB 28 is largely a reintroduction of AB 48 (O'Donnell), which placed Proposition 13 on the 2020 primary election ballot but failed to gain the requisite votes to pass.

[SB 28 \(Glazer\)](#)

Title: Education Finance: School Facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2024

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

Position: Watch

Summary:

This bill would place a \$15.5 billion preschool through higher education bond before voters on the March 5, 2024, statewide primary election ballot. The bill proposes the following funding allocations for K-12:

- \$2.8 billion for new construction
- \$5.2 billion for modernization
- \$150 million for the remediation of lead in water
- \$500 million for charter schools
- \$500 million for career-technical facilities
- \$250 million for school mental health and wellness centers
- \$250 million for school stadium lighting projects

This bill would make significant changes to the existing school facilities program by requiring a school district to submit a five-year school facilities master plan if applying to access facilities funds and creating a score based on local bonding capacity and unduplicated pupil percentage that affects the school district's required local match and also affects the priority for application processing.

SB 499 (Menjivar)**Amended:** 5/18/2023**Title:** School Facilities: School Extreme Heat Action Plan Act of 2023**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**Position:** No Position**Summary:**

This bill would enact the School Extreme Heat Action Plan Act of 2023. Among many provisions, the bill would require that the next time outdoor surfaces are resurfaced or replaced at the school site, all school sites are to replace low-specific heat surfaces, such as cement, asphalt, brick, pebbles, sand, aggregates, rubber, and synthetic turf, with high-specific heat surfaces, such as cool pavement technologies, natural grass, shrubs, trees, wood chips, or other natural systems that mitigate heat and pollution.

This bill would, on or before January 1, 2025, require all school sites to develop an extreme heat action plan. The bill would require the plan to address the installation or planting of (1) shade trees, or mini-forests, positioned on school sites where pupils can access them when in attendance; (2) school garden infrastructure and plantings; and (3) green barriers between the school site and any adjacent high-polluting streets or commercial projects. This bill would also require, on or before January 1, 2027, school sites to begin implementation of their extreme heat action plan. The bill would make implementation of the plan contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature.

Governance and District Operations

SB 328 (Dodd)**Amended:** 6/28/2023**Title:** Political Reform Act of 1974: Contribution Limits**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**Position:** Support**Summary:**

As amended, this bill applies the same contribution limitations for candidates seeking city and county elective offices to candidates for school districts, community college districts, and other special districts beginning January 1, 2025.

Miscellaneous

SB 333 (Cortese)**Amended:** 7/3/2023**Title:** Homeless Pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to establish the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience Guaranteed Income Program, which would award high school seniors who are homeless youths a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month for five months from April 1, 2025, to August 1, 2025.

Nutrition

[AB 1178 \(Rivas, Luz\)](#)

Amended: 7/3/2023

Title: School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

Position: Support

Summary:

This bill would, contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes and to the extent authorized by federal law, require the State Department of Education to establish a process for state reimbursement for meals served to guardians of eligible pupils receiving a meal pursuant to a summer meal program. A guardian of an eligible pupil would be required to be present at the summer meal program site in order for the summer meal program operator to receive reimbursement for that meal.

School Safety and Student Discipline

[AB 599 \(Ward\)](#)

Amended: 3/28/2023

Title: Suspensions and Expulsions: Tobacco

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

Position: No Position

Summary:

This bill removes the possession or use of tobacco products on school grounds or at a school activity as bases for suspension from school or recommendations for expulsion, as of July 1, 2025. It requires the California Department of Education to develop and make available a model policy for a public health approach to addressing student possession and use of illicit drugs on school property by July 1, 2025.

State Budget, Education Finance, and LCFF

AB 938 (Muratsuchi)

Amended: 9/1/2023

Title: Education Finance: Local Control Funding Formula: Base Grants: Classified and Certificated Staff Salaries

Status: Senate Floor—Inactive File

Position: No Position

Summary:

Starting in 2030-31, this bill would double the school district and charter school Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) base rates that were put in place when the LCFF was established in 2013-14 to be as follows:

- \$13,749 for average daily attendance (ADA) in kindergarten and grades 1-3
- \$13,956 for ADA in grades 4-6
- \$14,370 for ADA in grades 7-8
- \$16,653 for ADA in grades 9-12

As amended, the bill also includes the goal that the additional LCFF funds be used to increase salaries for school staff. To that end, the bill requires the California Department of Education to update the existing J-90 data collection process to include classified staff, and local educational agencies would be required to submit certificated and classified bargaining unit salary data annually starting on September 1, 2024.

As amended, the bill also creates five classifications for reporting classified employee salary information:

- Secretaries or administrative assistants
- Custodians
- Bus drivers
- School food service workers
- Instructional

SB 98 (Portantino)

Title: Education Finance: Additional Education Funding

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

This bill would, beginning with the 2023-24 fiscal year, provide local educational agencies (LEAs) with supplemental education funding in addition to their Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) entitlement. The funding would be based on the difference between what the LEA would have received if LCFF funds were apportioned using enrollment numbers and what the LEA did receive under the LCFF using average daily attendance information. At least 30% of the supplemental funds would have to be used to address chronic absenteeism and habitual truancy. In addition, there is a maintenance of effort requirement such that LEAs would need to maintain at least the same per-pupil spending level on staff who address chronic absenteeism and habitual truancy as in the 2019-20 school year.

Student Health

[AB 19 \(Patterson, Joe\)](#)

Amended: 6/22/2023

Title: Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

Position: Support

Summary:

As amended on June 22, 2023, this bill would only require local educational agencies to maintain at least two units of naloxone hydrochloride if they have elected to have a school nurse or trained personnel administer naloxone hydrochloride.

[AB 915 \(Arambula\)](#)

Amended: 7/10/2023

Title: Pupil Health: Drug Education: Opioid Overdose Training Program

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

Position:

Summary:

As amended, this bill requires the California Department of Public Health to develop an opioid overdose training program and toolkit to be made available to high schools for students to be trained on how to identify and respond to an opioid overdose. The toolkit will be available upon request to those high schools that opt to host the program.

[SB 283 \(Ochoa Bogh\)](#)

Amended: 8/14/2023

Title: Pupil Health: Individualized Asthma Action Plan

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File


Position: Support

Summary:

Starting with the 2024-25 school year, requires local educational agencies (LEAs) to create an individualized asthma action plan for a student with asthma and encourages LEAs to provide professional development for staff that includes information about symptoms and common triggers of asthma.

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number ID-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by Marie Williams, Ed.D., Instructional Superintendent
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: April 12, 2024

Phone Number: 457-3731

Regarding: Annual Statewide Summative Assessments

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board with information regarding annual statewide summative assessments that will be administered districtwide in the coming weeks.

The California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) system encompasses several assessments and student participation requirements.

Smarter Balanced Summative Assessments for English Language Arts/literacy (ELA) and mathematics are taken in grades three through eight and eleven. The assessments consist of a computer adaptive test, that includes item types such as selected response, constructed response, table, fill-in, and graphing, and performance tasks (PTs) measure students' ability to apply knowledge and skills across multiple standards.

The California Science Test (CAST) is taken by students in grades five, eight, and once in high school unless their Individualized Education Plan (IEP) indicates otherwise. The discrete item types consist of selected response, constructed response, table, fill-in, and graphing. The PTs measure a student's ability to integrate knowledge and skills across multiple standards.

California Alternate Assessments (CAAs) for ELA and mathematics in grades three through eight and eleven are taken by students with the most significant cognitive disabilities whose individualized IEP indicates assessment with an alternate test. CAA for science is administered in grades five, eight, and once in high school. The content of the CAA is based on alternate achievement standards. The CAAs are computer-based adaptive tests administered to students in a one-on-one environment by a test examiner familiar with the student. The CAA for science is based on alternate achievement standards derived from the CA Next Generation Science Standards. The CAA for Science PTs may be administered anytime during the school's instructional calendar.

The California Spanish Assessment (CSA) for Spanish Language Arts is administered in grades three through eight to students enrolled in dual language immersion programs. The CSA is an optional language test in Spanish for students seeking a measure to recognize their Spanish-specific reading, writing mechanics, and listening skills. The CSA is aligned with the Common Core State Standards en Español.

Additionally, the Summative English Learner Proficiency Assessments for California (ELPAC) is administered annually to eligible students identified as English learners, in kindergarten through grade twelve, until they are reclassified as English proficient. Students who participate in the CAA are exempt from Summative ELPAC.

The Fresno Unified School District testing window for CAASPP assessments opened on April 02, 2024, and closes on June 06, 2024. The testing window for Summative ELPAC opened on February 01, 2024, and closes on May 31, 2024. Preliminary assessment results are expected to be available in late summer/early fall.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Marie Williams at 457-3554.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.



Date: 04/12/24