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**INTERIM SUPERINTENDENT**  
Mao Misty Her

**BOARD COMMUNICATIONS – MAY 24, 2024**

TO: Members of the Board of Education  
FROM: Interim Superintendent, Mao Misty Her

**INTERIM SUPERINTENDENT – Mao Misty Her**

S-1 Mao Misty Her Interim Superintendent Calendar Highlights

**BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL SERVICES – Patrick Jensen, Chief Financial Officer**

BFS-1 Kim Kelstrom School Services Weekly Update Reports for  
May 17, 2024

BFS-2 Kim Kelstrom May Legislative Committee Meeting

**INSTRUCTIONAL DIVISION – Dr. Natasha Baker, Chief Academic Officer**

ID-1 Marie Williams, Ed.D. Out-of-State Travel for Teacher Academy Participants

ID-2 Tangee Pinheiro The Council of the Great City Schools Review and  
Strategic Planning Process

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: Mao Misty Her, Interim Superintendent  
Cabinet Approval:

Date: May 24, 2024

Phone Number: 457-3884

Regarding: Interim Superintendent Calendar Highlights

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

- Held interviews for Executive Director, Fiscal Services
- Held principal listening session
- Attended the ACSA 2024 Administrator
- Met with Executive Cabinet and walked classrooms and Gibson Elementary School
- Held student listening session at Gibson Elementary School
- Attended CART Board Meeting
- Attended Design Science Middle College High School Graduation
- Attended the United Way Board Meeting
- Attended Project Access Graduation Celebration
- Attended the Labor Management Partnership Meeting
- Held student listening session at Gaston Middle School



Approved by Interim Superintendent  
Mao Misty Her \_\_\_\_\_



Date: 05/24/24

Fresno Unified School District  
Board Communication

**BC Number BFS-1**

From the Office of the Superintendent  
To the Members of the Board of Education  
Prepared by: Kim Kelstrom, Chief Executive   
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: May 24, 2024


Phone Number: 457-3907

Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Reports for May 17, 2024

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board a copy of School Services of California's (SSC) Weekly Updates. 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 Updates for May 17, 2024 are attached and include the following articles:

- Big Cuts, No New Taxes: Gov. Newsom's Plan to Fix California's Budget Deficit – May 10, 2024
- Could High Interest Rates, High Prices Hurt Newsom's Budget Outlook for California – May 13, 2024
- Getting California Kids to Read: What Will It Take? – May 15, 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 Interim Superintendent  
Mao Misty Her 

Date: 05/24/24



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DATE: May 17, 2024

TO: Robert G. Nelson  
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

RE: *SSC's Sacramento Weekly Update*

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## **Governor Releases May Revision**

Last Friday, May 10, 2024, Governor Gavin Newsom released his revised 2024-25 State Budget proposal. Traditionally, when the Governor releases his May Revision it is accompanied by a robust State Budget Summary that includes a high-level overview of the Administration's proposals in all areas, including education.

However, this year the Governor provided a brief summary of the state's finances and did not provide more specific information on the budget until early this week. By Tuesday evening, the initial brief summary provided was joined by a list of line-item reductions to General Fund spending; "Finance Letters" delineating those same cuts along with other proposed changes to the Governor's proposed budget package released in January; summaries of programmatic changes to implement the State Budget; trailer bill language; and finally, key factors, including average daily attendance assumptions, property tax estimates, and out-year estimated cost-of-living adjustments that allow for a thorough analysis of the Governor's May Revision.

Governor Newsom continues his approach from January to shield K-14 education from ongoing programmatic reductions. He does so through the continued use of two linchpins of his January proposal: Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund withdrawals and an accrual and accounting change the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) has dubbed the "Proposition 98 Funding Maneuver." This latter strategy is controversial both inside and outside the Legislature, garnering criticism as a "manipulation" of the Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee.

This past Wednesday afternoon, we at School Services of California Inc. published a *Fiscal Report* article that provides a comprehensive analysis and review of the Governor's major education proposals, which can be found [here](#).

## **Legislature Begins to Vet Governor Newsom's May Revision**

This week, both the Assembly and Senate Budget Subcommittees on Education met to get an overview of the Governor's revised State Budget and hear the

perspectives from the Department of Finance, LAO, the California Department of Education, and other educational interest holders.

While both subcommittees discussed Governor Newsom’s proposals, no action was taken. The Legislature will hold additional hearings in the coming weeks where they will decide which proposals they would like to approve, reject, tweak, or add to the 2024-25 State Budget package.

It is clear that the big issue that the “big three”—Governor Newsom, Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D-Salinas), and Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire (D-North Coast)—will need to tackle is the aforementioned Proposition 98 funding maneuver. The Governor and legislative leaders will need to negotiate a deal to either accept the Administration’s proposal, tweak it, or reject it and replace it with something else.

The LAO continues to oppose the maneuver because they believe it establishes a new type of internal obligation, creates pressure for similar cost shifts in the future, and reduces budget transparency. They recommend that the maneuver be rejected and instead lawmakers address the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee drop in 2022-23 in other ways would allow the state to avoid the aforementioned downsides.

The Legislature is constitutionally required to approve their version of the State Budget by June 15. However, the June 15 budget should be seen as a placeholder measure to ensure the Legislature meets its constitutional obligation as historically that budget is approved prior to final negotiations with the Governor’s Office.

### **Appropriations Committees Take Up Suspense Files**

On Thursday, the Senate and Assembly Appropriations Committees took up their suspense files and quickly disposed of more than 1,000 measures. Many of the bills moving on to the house floors did so because the authors agreed to amendments to address fiscal concerns, add coauthors, or reduce costs.

We will provide an update in next week’s *Sacramento Update* on the noteworthy education bills that survived this deadline (and if they were significantly amended) and any noteworthy bills that do not make it out of the committee.

*Leilani Aguinaldo*

*Note: The Governor made it clear during his press conference last week that he is not supportive of any new taxes to close the budget gap, but did say that he believes a broad overhaul of the state's volatile tax system is necessary to avoid boom and bust budgets.*

## **Big Cuts, No New Taxes: Gov. Newsom's Plan to Fix California's Budget Deficit**

By Alexei Koseff  
*CalMatters*  
May 10, 2024

Faced with ongoing weaknesses in state finances, Gov. Gavin Newsom put forward a revised budget plan today that he said aims to stabilize California in the longer term by addressing a "sizable deficit" estimated at \$56 billion over the next two fiscal years.

Looking beyond the typical annual budget cycle, Newsom proposed more than \$30 billion in ongoing and one-time spending cuts, including to education and climate objectives that have been among the governor's own priorities, though he promised that "core programs" providing social services to needy Californians would be mostly untouched.

"These are propositions that I've long advanced, many of them. These are things that I've supported," Newsom said during a press conference in Sacramento. "But you've got to do it. We have to be responsible. We have to be accountable. We have to balance the budget."

The governor's proposal is an opening offer to the Legislature, which faces a June 15 deadline to pass a balanced budget or forgo its pay. That leaves a little more than a month for members to sort through Newsom's solutions and negotiate a compromise that reflects their own concerns amid what is certain to be a fever pitch of lobbying from outside groups hoping to stave off cuts to their preferred programs.

The immediate reaction from Democratic leaders in the Assembly and Senate, who will negotiate a deal with the governor, was cautious and addressed few specifics.

"We are encouraged that the Governor's May Revision improves budget prospects for future years and saves rainy-day reserves," Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas of Salinas and Budget Committee chairperson Jesse Gabriel of Encino, said in a joint statement, but they added they "will continue to fight to protect core programs for California's most vulnerable residents and essential classroom funding."

Senate President Pro Tem Mike McGuire of Healdsburg and Budget Committee chairperson Scott Wiener of San Francisco, in a joint statement, said their past budgets "have uplifted communities and Californians — this year will be no different."

Here are some key numbers from Newsom's revised budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year, which begins July 1:

**-7.3%**

With tax revenues coming in below expectations — about \$7 billion lower than even the governor's January projections — this revised budget proposal is substantially smaller than the \$310.8 billion spending plan for

the current fiscal year. Including the general fund, special funds and bonds, Newsom is proposing to spend \$288.1 billion on state programs next year, down about 7.3%.

### **\$27.6 billion**

This is the remaining deficit that the Newsom administration projects for the upcoming fiscal year. Officials have known since last fall that the fiscal picture was bad, but estimates of just how deep the hole would be varied widely — from a more optimistic \$38 billion by Newsom’s Department of Finance in January to a dire \$73 billion by the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst’s Office.

That prompted Newsom and the Legislature to take “early action” last month to reduce the deficit by more than \$17 billion ahead of the regular budget process. Their plan included some program cuts, but mostly relied on new revenue, internal borrowing and funding delays and shifts for savings, earning criticism from Republican lawmakers for being “gimmicky” and “balanced on hopes and prayers.”

In addition to closing the remaining \$27.6 billion shortfall for 2024-25, Newsom wants to get a jump start on addressing another projected \$28.4 billion deficit in 2025-26.

Why does California have such a financial problem? The reasons go back two years. A downturn in the stock market in 2022 hit capital gains, while high inflation pinched the housing market and the tech industry pulled back on initial public offerings as investments dropped. Those blows have continued as wealthy taxpayers carried forward their losses.

But the drops in revenue were not fully reflected in the spending plan that Newsom and legislators adopted last summer. Severe winter storms prompted the federal government to delay the income tax filing deadline for most Californians from April until November, and the state followed suit, giving an incomplete picture during the budget process. The state committed to funding programs that it subsequently realized it cannot afford.

### **\$21.5 billion**

The governor’s budget proposal relies on dipping into state reserve accounts, including \$12.2 billion from the rainy-day fund and \$900 million from a safety net reserve, spread out over two years. Separately, Newsom wants to use \$8.4 billion from a schools reserve account next year to stabilize funding for K-12 education that would otherwise drop.

Newsom also announced that he will ask the Legislature to create another new budget reserve account to help balance California’s volatile revenue picture from year-to-year. Under this plan, the state would set aside projected revenue above historical trends and hold off on spending it until it actually materializes. Newsom said this is easier than amending the existing rainy-day fund to capture more money, which would require approval from the voters.

### **\$19.1 billion**

A large part of how Newsom wants to solve California’s deficit involves clawing back \$19.1 billion in unspent funding that was promised just a few years ago, during brighter days when the state had a record surplus. Substantial cuts to one-time spending include \$2 billion for expanding broadband internet, \$820 million for health care workforce development, more than \$700 million for housing development, \$550

million for early education facilities, \$500 million for water storage, \$450 million for behavioral health infrastructure and \$136 million for cleaning up toxic substances in vulnerable communities.

### **\$13.7 billion**

Even more painful may be \$13.7 billion in proposed cuts to ongoing programs, including shrinking the Middle Class Scholarship program for college students by \$510 million annually and eliminating \$300 million for state and local public health programs. Newsom wants to take an additional 4,600 prison beds out of commission, which could save nearly \$81 million per year.

The governor proposed an overall reduction of nearly 8% to state operations, which he estimated would save \$2.2 billion in 2024-25 and more in the years ahead, though exactly how government agencies would absorb those cuts is still to be determined. Newsom is pushing to eliminate 10,000 vacant state government positions on top of that, which could save \$763 million annually.

Social services programs such as supplemental income for elderly and disabled Californians, welfare and the earned income tax credit will be untouched, Newsom emphasized. That includes the recent expansion of health coverage to low-income undocumented immigrants of all ages.

“I just think that’s foundational,” Newsom said. “It’s something I believe in. It’s a core of, I think, who we are as a state.”

Other programs will — for now — merely be delayed. The governor proposed to pause an expansion of tens of thousands of subsidized child care slots until fiscal conditions improve, in part so that the state can instead continue to increase pay for child care workers.

### **\$0**

As he has several times in recent years, Newsom reiterated that he will not rely on tax hikes to close California’s budget gap, despite calls from many liberal lawmakers and interest groups.

“There are no new taxes. I’ve not been one of those promoting taxes,” the governor said, adding later, “No, I’m not prepared to increase taxes.”

But he did concede once again that he believes a broader overhaul of California’s volatile tax system is necessary, even if he was not willing to publicly share any of his ideas for the best way to do that.

“Should we reform the tax system? The answer is ‘yes,’” Newsom said. “How we do that is a more difficult and challenging conversation.”

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*Note: While the May Revision does not forecast a recession, Governor Newsom cited high interest rates, high prices, wildfires, and international tensions as risks to the State Budget.*

## **Could High Interest Rates, High Prices Hurt Newsom's Budget Outlook for California?**

By David Lightman  
*The Sacramento Bee*  
May 13, 2024

High interest rates. Stubbornly high prices. Wildfires, China-Taiwan tension. Maybe even a recession.

All those risks are cited in Gov. Gavin Newsom's May budget revision's economic outlook. While Newsom boasts that the state's economy is healthy and growing, his budget offers a more sobering look at what may be ahead for California.

The budget does not forecast a recession, and echoes projections from private forecasters that the state's economy should continue to grow at a slow to moderate pace.

But, the governor's budget warns, "if inflation takes longer to cool and interest rates remain high for longer than projected in the May revision," there's economic trouble lurking.

"This could deepen the expected economic slowdown," the budget outlook says of high interest rates and steady inflation, "and push the economy into a mild recession with steeper declines in investment and interest-sensitive consumption."

A slowing economy could mean less revenue coming into the state treasury. Already, California has had to revise its deficit forecast as it collected \$7 billion less this spring than projected in January.

Newsom and legislative leaders have until June 15 to agree on a balanced budget for the fiscal year that begins July 1.

### **Will interest rates fall?**

Interest rates and inflation are the potential economic threats.

"Immediate risks to the forecast remain driven by persistent inflation and elevated interest rates," the budget forecast says.

"The current high interest rate environment could hamper economic activity by more than predicted," it says. Higher interest rates can mean more cautious lending as well as wary consumers more reluctant to spend.

The Federal Reserve has pushed its key interest rate up 11 times since March 2022. The rate's been steady since last summer, and the Fed had sent strong signals last year that it would begin dropping the rate by now.

Instead, it remains the same, keeping interest rates on 30-year fixed mortgage rates around 7% and credit card interest rates at high levels.

The Fed wants the annual rate of inflation to sink to 2%. Instead, the increase in personal consumption expenditure inflation figure, which the Fed eyes closely, has been higher—2.7% for the 12 months ending in March.

The Fed’s inaction on rates is the “biggest near-term threat to the forecast,” the budget outlook says.

Current rates “could curtail interest-sensitive consumer spending and business investment, which would hamper economic activity more than expected,” according to the forecast.

### **Will more jobs be available?**

There are other cautionary signs.

While growth in the labor force has been solid, only about three-fourths of the 1 million people who left the labor force at the start of the COVID pandemic four years ago are back.

The state’s unemployment rate in March, the latest data available, was the highest in the nation at 5.3%, though there’s no evidence of big layoffs and job growth was up. As more people enter the labor force and look for work, and some have trouble finding employment, the rate stays up.

The national rate was 3.8%. The budget forecasts the California rate should stay at 5.3% through the first half of next year “as tight financial conditions continue to soften the labor market before moderating as credit conditions ease.”

The outlook offers a list of other risks: “An escalation of tensions between China and Taiwan,” it says, could be a problem because of the state’s ties to that region.

The budget also forecasts economic problems if there are “more frequent extreme weather events such as wildfires, drought and floods.”

And it suggests more potential perils: “The challenges of an aging cohort that is becoming an increasingly larger share of the total population, declining migration inflows, lower fertility rates, ongoing stock market volatility, high housing and living costs, and potentially worsening income inequality.”

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*Note: Assembly Bill 2222 (Rubio, D-Baldwin Park) would have required schools to teach the “science of reading,” did not receive a hearing this year due to the opposition from the California Teachers Association.*

## **Getting California Kids to Read: What Will It Take?**

By Karen D’Souza  
*EdSource*  
May 15, 2024

Leading literacy experts agreed that more young California students need to learn how to read, but they couldn’t reach a consensus on how to make it happen.

While several participants in EdSource's May 14 Roundtable discussion, "Getting California Kids to Read: What Will It Take?" suggested they would work together to pass a literacy bill, they also acknowledged that their disagreements remain in the details.

Moderated by EdSource reporters John Fensterwald and Zaidee Stavely, the lively hourlong roundtable focused on how to achieve literacy for California children. The panel grappled with a myriad of thorny issues including state policy dynamics, the needs of dual-language learners and long-standing disagreements over how best to teach reading amid rising illiteracy rates.

Putting the needs of children and their teachers first should be the North Star when trying to solve the deepening literacy crisis, panelists agreed.

The bottom line is grim. In 2023, just 43% of California students were reading at grade level by third grade, state data shows. Worse still, far fewer Black and Latino students met that standard.

"This is also a matter of civil rights," said Kareem Weaver, an NAACP activist, co-founder of the literacy advocacy group FULCRUM and a key figure in the "The Right to Read" documentary, who has long argued that literacy is a matter of social justice too often obscured by esoteric debates about pedagogy. "Kids need access to prepared teachers, and communities like ours, I feel like we're bearing the brunt."

Against the backdrop of an ongoing battle over state policy and crippling pandemic learning loss, the stakes are perilously high for children who graduate from high school unable to read. They struggle to navigate the world, from job applications to rental agreements, and studies point to the connection between illiteracy and incarceration.

"We're counting on reasonable people to come together and figure this stuff out," said Weaver. "These decisions that are made, they do fall on real kids, real communities."

What will it take to make sure that all kids, including English learners, read by third grade?

While the state has taken some steps to get all kids to grade level, such as funding for tutors and testing students for dyslexia, a reading disability, there is no comprehensive plan. Given local control policies, districts decide how reading is taught, and many use methods that have been debunked by some experts. That's a problem because consensus is key to reform, experts say.

"You want to make sure that whether you're in the district office or you are a teacher in the classroom, you're singing the same song," said Penny Schwinn, former Tennessee education commissioner, who led that state's renowned reading reform initiative, Reading 360. "The curricular materials are aligned, the professional development is aligned. All of that has to row in the same direction. Otherwise, you have people who are all doing different things in different ways and kids get confused."

What's standing in the way of systemic change in California? One key question underpinning this debate is whether a statewide approach can meet the needs of English learners.

"I do have to say that many times students and biliteracy programs are not included in the literacy conversation," said Martha Hernández, executive director of Californians Together, an advocacy group. "Our literacy policy must have a focus on student-responsive teaching. I will say that multi-literacy is really the way of the future, particularly for our diverse state in this 21st century. It must be a cornerstone of literacy, biliteracy education policy in California."

Another key obstacle is the resistance to any top-down mandate that the state imposes on schools.

“When you do not have educators at the center of this, along with parents and students, it is set up to fail,” said David B. Goldberg, president of the California Teachers Association. “Frankly, going and passing legislation that reinforces a top-down approach, it’s antithetical to what all of our goals are about: really having all students succeed.”

In hopes of giving the state a comprehensive plan focusing on phonics and other skills like vocabulary and reading comprehension, supporters backed Assembly Bill 2222 authored by Assemblymember Blanca Rubio, D-Baldwin Park. It also had the support of the California State PTA, state NAACP and more than 50 other organizations. But the bill died last month in committee before it could even get a hearing, succumbing to opposition from the state teachers union and English language advocates.

Getting a literacy bill passed, as hard as that may be, is just the beginning, experts warn.

“That is the easiest part of the process,” said Schwinn. “You can pass legislation, but implementation is the hardest thing you’ll ever do, because you have to win hearts and minds and you have to make sure you do it with respect and make sure you are operating with extreme dignity and professionalism and with a high quality bar for the people who are in the profession every day.”

In a state as big and diverse as California, consensus can be elusive, noted Claude Goldenberg, emeritus professor of education in the Graduate School of Education at Stanford University. While almost everyone agrees that literacy instruction should be culturally relevant and content-rich as well as foundational, there remain disagreements about what exactly that looks like in the classroom.

“One of the big problems is when we speak at this level, there’s a lot of agreement,” said Goldenberg, “but we know the devil is in the details. ... Time is limited in schools. Six hours tops, maybe six and a half, maybe five and a quarter. ... We’ve got to make some choices and we’ve got to make some priorities at different stages of reading development. And that’s where the conversation kind of breaks down, because it gets very weedy, it gets very difficult. ... We end up looking like we agree, but the subtext here is we’re still disagreeing.”

One of the big hurdles is over whether the state should embrace what is known as the science of reading, which refers to research on how the brain learns how to read. In response to a question from moderator Fensterwald on what is irrefutable about that research, Goldenberg said there was no doubt about how children need to be taught how to read.

“We have research on what to do when kids are having difficulty getting traction in beginning reading, whether they’re in Spanish reading programs or in English reading programs as English language learners,” said Goldenberg. “We know that there’s a reason they’re called foundational literacy skills. Because if you don’t have these skills, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to become literate.”

While she agreed on many broad themes, Hernandez pointed out that children have differing needs.

“Of course, you know, science is never settled,” said Hernandez. “What works for one student may not work for another.”

As the president of the state's largest teachers union, Goldberg, for his part, noted that any approach that does not center the expertise of teachers is likely to be a non-starter. Teachers must have a seat at the table, he argued.

"We have had decades of disinvestment in public education," said Goldberg. "So when we hear educators, when our voice is constantly not listened to ... when educators do not feel like their agency is respected, like the fact that we are educating many kids with diverse language needs, all kinds of issues, not the flavor of the month ... it has to have deep engagement at the very base level to get educators to buy in."

He is also concerned that the voices of students of color will be overlooked in the debate.

"As a bilingual educator, how it comes across is that bilingual students, students of color in particular, their needs are always being pushed into silence," said Goldberg. "And so I hear what you're saying, but if these programs have any legitimacy, they must put the needs of the most vulnerable people at the center."

Megan Potente, co-state director of Decoding Dyslexia CA, an advocacy group, suggested that a statewide literacy initiative could be more akin to guardrails than a mandate. Certainly, many other states, including those with substantial bilingual populations, from Florida and Mississippi to Tennessee, have already launched comprehensive state policy reforms to change the way reading is taught, with impressive results.



"It's not about one-size-fits-all because, just like in other states, there would be many choices of reading professional development and instructional programs," said Potente. "And the choices would be vetted by state experts to ensure that they provide what California kids need to learn."

She argues that it's actually the most vulnerable kids who may have the most to gain from a comprehensive literacy plan. Her organization fought long and hard for dyslexia screening legislation, for example, that only recently passed.

"It took eight years and four bills to make it happen. We are in this for the long haul because we know that matters," said Potente, a veteran teacher and the mother of a dyslexic child. "We talk about structured literacy a lot. ... It really needs to be the standard of care. Non-negotiable. Why is it not? That's really what sticks with me. Why is it so hard to find access to evidence-based instruction that works for all kids? Why?"

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, EdD, Executive Officer   
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: May 24, 2024

Phone Number: 457-3934

Regarding: May Legislative Committee Meeting

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board information shared at the May 16, 2024, Legislative Committee Meeting.

**Budget and Economic Update:**

Ms. Aguinaldo provided a budget and economic update.

Governor Gavin Newsome provided the overview of the May Revision on May 10, 2024; additional information regarding the K-12 Education impact was provided on May 14, 2024. The Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) increased from the January proposal from 0.76% to 1.07%. This is lower than the 3.94% estimate from the 2023-24 enacted budget. The governor continues to shield K-12 Education from reductions by depleting the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund. Using resources from the Proposition 98 reserve fund averts the need for other budgetary tools to avoid cuts to education, such as deferrals. Additionally, the governor is proposing to maintain Proposition 98. The governor proposes to accrue the budgetary impact of the current \$8.8 billion allocation to K-14 agencies in 2022-23 by impacting agencies in future years to make payments of approximately \$1.8 billion beginning in 2025/26. Additionally, the May Revision proposes to eliminate funding to the School Facility Program for current and future years.

Overall, revenues from personal income, corporation, and sales and use taxes are projected to be lower than what was forecasted in January by \$10.5 billion. What was a \$37.9 billion budget deficit in January is now \$27.6 billion at the May revision after factoring in the early action measures.

**Legislative Update** – The following bill proposals were discussed:

- AB 1947 (Rivas, Luz) – Support – Current law allows preschool programs to schedule up to two days of staff training per contract period. This would increase training, up to, six days.
- AB 2134 (Muratsuchi) – Support – Allows the LEA to honor requests to transfer certificated employee total sick leave accumulated.
- AB 2901 (Aguilar-Curry) – Watch- K-12 public schools offering up to 14 weeks of paid leave for employees experiencing pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or recover from those conditions.
- AB 2508 (McCarty) – Support – Expands California Kids Investment and Development (KIDS) Program (CaKIDS) eligibility to all foster you in grades 1-12.
- AB 3074 (Schiavo) – Support – Beginning July 01, 2026, public schools from using any “derogatory Native American term” as defined, as a school or athletic team name, mascot, or nickname.
- SB 966 (Wiener) – Watch – Requires pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) to obtain and maintain a license from the California Department of Insurance to operate as a PBM in the state.
- SB 1063 (Grove) – Support – Requires schools, for grades 7-12, to include on student identification cards the uniform resource locator for mental health resources website of the county.

- AB 2097 (Berman) – Watch – Require school districts and charter schools that serve grades 9-12 to adopt a plan by January 1, 2026, to offer at least one computer science course in each of their high schools.

The School Services Legislative Committee April 2024 report is attached. The next Legislative Committee meeting is scheduled for June 13, 2024.

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

Approved by Interim Superintendent  
Mao Misty Her \_\_\_\_\_



Date: 05/24/24

# Fresno Unified School District

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING  
MAY 16, 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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**Legislative and Economic Update Prepared for:**  
**Fresno Unified School District**  
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**May 15, 2024**

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## An Overview of the 2024-25 Governor's May Revision

By: SSC Team

May 15, 2024

### Overview of the Governor's May Revision Proposals

In an unconventional manner that frustrated those who rely on the May Revision to plan for the upcoming budget year, Governor Gavin Newsom's Administration continued to release information on May 14, the statutory deadline to provide changes to his proposed State Budget. By the evening of May 14, the initial brief summary provided on May 10 was joined by a list of line-item reductions to General Fund spending; "Finance Letters" delineating those same cuts; summaries of programmatic changes to implement the State Budget; trailer bill language; and finally, key factors, including average daily attendance (ADA) assumptions, property tax estimates, and out-year estimated cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) that allow for a thorough analysis of the Governor's May Revision.

At the May Revision, Governor Newsom continues his approach from January to shield K-14 education from ongoing programmatic reductions. He does so through the continued use of two linchpins of his January proposal: Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund withdrawals and an accrual and accounting change the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) has dubbed the "Proposition 98 Funding Maneuver." This latter strategy is controversial both inside and outside the Legislature, garnering significant criticism as a "manipulation" of the Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee.

The analysis below is reflective of the information made public by the Newsom Administration as of May 15.

### The Economy and Revenues

As in previous years, at the release of the May Revision, Governor Newsom noted the challenges and volatility of California's progressive tax structure, which conditions state General Fund revenues on a small fraction of its population. He highlighted the impact of the fluctuation in capital gains as a share of personal income and noted that capital gains, which have been as high as 11.6% of personal income in recent years, are projected to level out at 5% through 2029, resulting in a reduction of revenue. Overall, revenues of the "big three" sources of state revenue (personal income, corporation, and sales and use taxes) are projected to be lower than forecasted in January by \$10.5 billion. Both personal income tax and corporation tax saw a reduction from the figures projected in the proposed Governor's Budget to May Revision in each year of the three-year budget window. Sales and use tax shows a slight increase in 2022-23 and a projected reduction for the current and budget years. What was a \$37.9 billion budget deficit in January is now \$27.6 billion at the May Revision after factoring in the early action measures which shrunk the shortfall by \$17.3 billion.

<b>“Big Three” Revenue Sources (In Millions)</b>						
	<b>2022-23</b>		<b>2023-24</b>		<b>2024-25</b>	
	<b>Governor's Budget</b>	<b>May Revision</b>	<b>Governor's Budget</b>	<b>May Revision</b>	<b>Governor's Budget</b>	<b>May Revision</b>
Personal Income Tax	\$101,749	\$100,451	\$113,768	\$111,203	\$114,730	\$116,176
Corporation Tax	\$37,140	\$36,337	\$36,913	\$33,182	\$38,055	\$36,778
Sales Tax	\$33,186	\$33,324	\$34,643	\$33,320	\$35,123	\$34,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$172,075</b>	<b>\$170,112</b>	<b>\$185,324</b>	<b>\$177,705</b>	<b>\$187,908</b>	<b>\$186,997</b>

The May Revision, and what will become the 2024-25 Enacted Budget in late June, has some risks. The risks noted by the Governor include the federal government tightening economic policy, underperformance of the stock market, and the volatility of California’s progressive tax structure and its reliance on a small group of high-income taxpayers.

The Governor does not assume a recession. Rather, he projects that the U.S. economy will continue to grow and the stock market will continue to perform well.

**Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee, Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund, and Local Reserves**

**Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee**

The Proposition 98 sands continue to shift under Governor Newsom’s 2024-25 revised State Budget. According to the Department of Finance, the minimum guarantee across the three-year budget window—2022-23 through 2024-25—is down by \$3.7 billion from the Governor’s Budget in January. Since Test 1 remains operative for each of the three fiscal years under the May Revision, the decrease in funding is attributable to the decline in overall state revenues. Recall that when the minimum guarantee is determined by Test 1, K-14 public education funding fluctuates in direct proportion to increases or decreases in state General Fund revenues. Specifically, the constitutional formula for Test 1 requires that K-12 agencies and community colleges receive the same share of General Fund revenues as they did in 1986-87—the year before Proposition 98 was passed by the voters, or roughly 40% of state revenues. Under Test 1, the rise in local property taxes increases the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

General Fund revenues that contribute to the minimum guarantee are reduced by \$7.3 billion over the three-year period. This reduction is offset by increases in funding from the Education Protection Account (EPA) and local property taxes by \$3.1 billion and \$500 million, respectively. Specifically, the May Revision estimates an increase of offsetting EPA funds for 2024-25 by \$4 billion from January estimates, nearly muting the \$4.3 billion General Fund reduction from the Governor’s Budget.

<b>Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee—From January to May (In billions)</b>		
	<b>Governor’s Budget</b>	<b>May Revision</b>
2022-23	\$98.3	\$97.5
2023-24	\$105.6	\$102.6
2024-25	\$109.1	\$109.1
Note: Differences in the estimates from our May 10, 2024, article are attributable to revised EPA and local property tax estimates available at the time.		

One of the key Proposition 98 features included in the Governor’s Budget is maintained in the May Revision, which is Governor Newsom’s proposal to accrue the budgetary impact of the now \$8.8 billion allocation to K-14 agencies in 2022-23 above the constitutional minimum guarantee in future fiscal years by making annual supplemental payments of approximately \$1.8 billion (\$1.6 billion for K-12 and \$200 million for community colleges) beginning in 2025-26. The policy prevents an immediate reduction in education funding to account for the unanticipated precipitous drop in the 2022-23 minimum guarantee of nearly \$10 billion from the 2023-24 Budget Act level last June. The proposal is drawing criticism from the LAO for the fiscal policy precedent the LAO believes it would set, as well as from Proposition 98 hawks who fear that the policy reduces funding for education over the long term.

**Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund and Local Reserves**

The reduction in Proposition 98 funding levels in the current and budget year, coupled with increased costs associated with the 1.07% statutory COLA, exacerbate the Proposition 98 deficit for 2023-24 and 2024-25. Consequently, in order to (a) maintain 2023-24 general apportionments for K-12 and community college agencies at their current levels, (b) pay for the increase costs in 2024-25 for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and the Student Centered Funding Formula, and (c) provide COLA for various categorical programs, the May Revision proposes to increase withdrawals from the Proposition 98 reserve in both fiscal years. Notably, deploying resources from the Proposition 98 reserve fund averts the need for other budgetary tools to avoid cuts to education, such as deferrals.

<b>Proposition 98 Reserve Withdrawals (In millions)</b>				
	<b>K-12</b>		<b>Community Colleges</b>	
	<b>Governor's Budget</b>	<b>May Revision</b>	<b>Governor's Budget</b>	<b>May Revision</b>
2023-24	\$2,803	\$5,290	\$236	\$532
2024-25	\$2,144	\$2,208	\$486	\$382
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,947</b>	<b>\$7,498</b>	<b>\$722</b>	<b>\$914</b>

The withdrawals are a combination of formula-driven mandatory withdrawals and a sizeable \$4.8 billion discretionary withdrawal, the latter of which requires Governor Newsom to declare a budget emergency. The withdrawal of \$5.8 billion in 2023-24 reduces the balance of the Proposition 98 reserve below the statutory trigger that caps local school district reserves in 2024-25. The total \$8.4 billion withdrawal in 2023-24 and 2024-25 fully depletes the Proposition 98 reserve by the end of the budget year.

### **Cost-of-Living Adjustment**

As noted above, the May Revision fully funds the statutory COLA of 1.07% for the LCFF, which is greater than the January estimate of 0.76%, but significantly lower than the estimate of 3.94% from the 2023-24 Enacted Budget.

The statutory COLA is proposed to be applied to other education programs funded outside of the LCFF, including the Equity Multiplier, Special Education, Child Nutrition, Foster Youth, Mandate Block Grant, Adults in Correctional Facilities Program, Charter School Facility Grant Program, American Indian Education Centers, and the American Indian Early Childhood Education Program—as well as county offices of education (COEs) and community colleges. The State Preschool Program rates would not be adjusted by the statutory COLA per the 2023-24 Enacted Budget.

## LCFF Entitlements for School Districts and Charter Schools

Funding for the LCFF continues to rely on one-time funding of approximately \$2.3 billion for the 2024-25 fiscal year. This funding helps support full funding of the 1.07% statutory COLA and results in higher 2024-25 base grants.

LCFF Entitlements for School Districts and Charter Schools			
	2023-24 Base Grant per ADA	1.07% COLA	2024-25 Base Grant per ADA
TK-3	\$9,919	\$106	\$10,025
4-6	\$10,069	\$108	\$10,177
7-8	\$10,367	\$111	\$10,478
9-12	\$12,015	\$129	\$12,144

The TK-3 base grant increase for the class-size reduction (CSR) grade span adjustment is \$1,043 per ADA in 2024-25 and the grade 9-12 base grant per ADA is increased by \$316 in recognition of the need for Career Technical Education (CTE) courses provided to students in the secondary grades. In addition, the add-on for transitional kindergarten increases to \$3,077.

School districts and charter schools are entitled to supplemental grant increases equal to 20% of the adjusted base grant (including CSR and CTE funding) for the percentage of enrolled students who are English learners, eligible for the free or reduced-price meals program, or in foster care. An additional 65% per-pupil increase is provided as a concentration grant for each percentage of eligible students enrolled beyond 55% of total enrollment, with 15% of the concentration grant to be used to increase the number of adults providing direct services (e.g., nurses, teachers, counselors, paraprofessionals, and others) to students.

### Equity Multiplier

Lastly, COLA is applied to Equity Multiplier funding for a total investment of \$303.2 million in 2024-25. Additionally, the May Revision proposes statutory changes to the Equity Multiplier, which will apply COLA to the minimum per-school site allocation of \$50,000, as well as limit school sites eligible for funding to those that are open in the year that funding is allocated and exclude students enrolled at the district office.

### Universal Meals Program

Current law requires a school district or COE with a school that is eligible for the federal Community Eligibility Provision to adopt a federal universal meal service provision, such as the Community Eligibility Provision or Provision 2, at the school. The May Revision proposes to limit this requirement to only eligible schools that also have an Identified Student Percentage (ISP) of at least 40%. Under federal law, identified students are those automatically eligible for free meals based on their participation in CalFresh, CalWORKS, or Medi-Cal. The ISP is calculated by dividing the number of identified students by the number of enrolled students at the school.



The May Revision additionally acknowledges increased costs to implement universal meals in both the current and budget year.

### **Expanded Learning Opportunities Program**

While there are no major program changes to the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELO-P), trailer bill language accompanying the May Revision creates a deadline of September 30, 2024, for local educational agencies (LEAs) to expend ELO-P funds appropriated in the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years. Any unexpended funds would be returned to the state after this deadline.

The proposal would also, beginning with the 2023-24 fiscal year, require any funds appropriated for ELO-P to be expended by June 30 of the fiscal year following the year the funds were appropriated. Any funds that are unexpended at that point in time would be returned to the state.

Additionally, the proposal includes legislative intent language that would require school districts and charter schools to declare each year their intent to operate an expanded learning opportunities program. This requirement would commence with the 2025-26 fiscal year and is accompanied by language that would reallocate funds (presumably as a result of LEAs not expressing intent to operate ELO-P).

### **Attendance Recovery/J-13A**

The Governor's Budget incorporated multiple "attendance recovery and instructional continuity" proposals which included the establishment of an attendance recovery program, modifications to the existing J-13A process and requirements, and the addition of a new remote instruction educational option.

The May Revision continues to propose the attendance recovery program whereby statutory changes would allow LEAs to provide attendance recovery opportunities to students to make up lost instructional time, offset student absences, mitigate learning loss and chronic absenteeism, and recover ADA lost to student absences. Many of the May Revision changes to the Governor's Budget proposals are clarifying or technical changes to correct for conflicts with existing law. Key changes are delaying the implementation date of the attendance recovery program to the 2025-26 school year and limiting the amount of ADA that can be generated through attendance recovery.

The May Revision includes the changes proposed in the Governor's Budget to the current J-13A process and requirements that LEAs undergo when they experience an emergency event that results in a school closure or material loss of attendance. (The J-13A process is used to request credit for instructional time and attendance loss in these circumstances.) The changes proposed in the Governor's Budget included but were not limited to conditioning J-13A approval for emergency events of five days or more on the substantiated offering of in-person or remote instruction within five days of the start of the school closure or material decrease in attendance. The May Revision also provides authority for an LEA other than the district of residence to serve temporarily reassigned students and permits simultaneous enrollment for these students in a temporarily assigned LEA and in their LEA of attendance prior to the emergency.

## **Independent Study and Instructional Continuity for Remote Learning**

The two other instructional continuity proposals included in the Governor’s Budget pertain to the provision of short-term remote instruction when students need time away from classroom-based learning. One proposal impacts existing independent study programs by repealing the statutory bifurcation of short- and long-term programs based on the number of school days students participate in the program. The May Revision largely maintains the proposed changes to existing independent study law but makes technical adjustments to ensure that LEAs have time to revise required program documents, such as board policies and written agreements, over the 2024-25 school year.

With respect to the proposed Instructional Continuity Program that LEAs may leverage to provide remote instruction to students on a short-term basis, the May Revision makes additional changes to address technical issues to ensure program viability, including clarification on who is eligible to participate in a program, as well as addresses concerns raised over the broad exception to the 15-day participation limit for students who are experiencing significant personal difficulties. Notably, the May Revision does not respond to calls to delay implementation until the 2025-26 school year to give LEAs time to plan and implement the new program requirements.

## **Early Childhood Education**

To help address the budget shortfall, the May Revision proposes to eliminate the planned investment of \$47.9 million General Fund in 2025-26 and \$97.9 million ongoing starting 2026-27 for Preschool Inclusivity intended for reimbursement rate adjustment factor costs for serving preschool children with disabilities. The May Revision proposes to repeal the requirements for State Preschool contractors to set aside 10% of their slots for children with disabilities by the 2026-27. New enrollment criteria is proposed for the State Preschool Program giving the lowest-income children priority immediately after children with exceptional needs. In addition, the May Revision proposes a pause on child care slot expansion to achieve budget year savings of \$489 million until fiscal conditions allow for growth.

Lastly, more than \$254 million from previously appropriated but unallocated Inclusive Early Education Expansion Grant program funds is proposed to be reallocated to support the electric school bus grant program.

## **Facilities and Green Buses**

The May Revision brings disappointing news for facilities. Beginning in 2022-23, the State Budget included a General Fund appropriation for the School Facility Program (SFP), as well as the California Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program (FDK Program). The 2022-23 Enacted Budget not only appropriated funds in that year, but also included intent language for future funding. While the funding intended for the SFP in 2023-24 was provided with only a minor reduction, the 2024-25 Governor’s Budget proposed, and the Early Action package codified, a reduction of \$500 million—reducing the intended 2024-25 allocation to \$375 million. The May Revision proposes to eliminate even this reduced amount and proposes no funding for the SFP for the current or future years.

The FDK Program—funding originally intended for 2023-24, delayed to 2024-25 by the 2023-24 Enacted Budget, and further delayed by the Early Action Budget—is also proposed to be eliminated. The Governor’s Budget Summary notes that “such an investment could be considered for inclusion in the education facilities bond proposals being contemplated by the Legislature.” As for that facilities bond, no news yet on how much or what programs will be included.

As it pertains to the Green School Bus Grant Program, it is not all bad news. The 2023-24 Enacted Budget reduced the allocation from \$1.5 billion to just \$500 million split between funding for zero-emission school buses and charging and fueling infrastructure. Once again, language was included that the \$1.0 billion reduction was intended to be restored in equal parts in 2024-25 and 2025-26. While the May Revision does not quite restore the \$500 million for 2024-25, it does provide an increase in funding of \$395 million.

### **ERAF and Charter Schools**

The Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) shifts property taxes from cities, counties, and special districts to K-14 schools. This shift provides a General Fund savings to the state equal to the amount that is shifted when Test 1 is not operative. ERAF is distributed to non-basic aid school districts on a per-ADA basis within the county. Charter schools were established the same year as the ERAF and were not considered when the ERAF statute was being drafted and implemented and the Governor’s Budget proposed statutory changes to clarify the interaction between the two.

The May Revision provides the proposed statutory changes, which, for the purposes of determining the proportion of ERAF allocated to each school district, would require the inclusion of charter school ADA and LCFF entitlement for each charter school for which the school district is the sponsoring LEA.

### **In Closing**

An unconventional roll out of the May Revision follows an unprecedented delay in 2022 personal income taxes and corresponding unanticipated consequences. From here, the Legislature will vet the Governor’s proposals and consider some of its own to balance the State Budget for 2024-25. California’s Constitution requires the Legislature to send a balanced budget to the Governor by June 15, although the traditional path—subcommittee, committee, conference committee, budget passage—may or may not be taken with two new legislative leaders at the helm.

We will unpack the May Revision’s education investments and discuss their implications for local planning and implementation, including the risks they present, at our [May Revision Workshop](#) next week.

## The 2024-25 May Revision

By: SSC Team

May 10, 2024

Earlier than statutorily required, on May 10, 2024, Governor Gavin Newsom released his revised proposal for the 2024-25 State Budget. While very few details were provided this morning, the article below summarizes all the information we have today. We will provide more detailed and comprehensive analysis as additional information is released by the Newsom Administration, which we anticipate will be released on May 14, 2024.

### Scope of Budget Problem and Proposition 98

Despite early budget action to shrink the shortfall by approximately \$17.3 billion, lower revenues since January results in an *increased* overall budget deficit by \$7.0 billion to a total of \$27.6 billion.

While this level of detail was not released this morning, based on the provided revenue estimates in the May Revision, we roughly estimate that the Proposition 98 funding levels for 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 are down from the Governor's Budget estimates by \$786 million, \$3.0 billion, and \$364 million, respectively. The estimated Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for each fiscal year, which assumes no changes in average daily attendance and local property taxes, is as follows:

- 2022-23: \$97.5 billion
- 2023-24: \$102.5 billion
- 2024-25: \$108.7 billion

The May Revision includes withdrawals from the Public School System Stabilization Account of approximately \$8.4 billion to “maintain predictable support for local educational agencies and community college districts.” This is a significant increase compared to the January Governor's Budget proposed withdrawal of \$3.0 billion in 2023-24 and \$2.7 billion in 2024-25.

While not in print, Governor Newsom noted during his press conference that he is continuing to propose the Proposition 98 “maneuver” and that it has increased from \$8.0 billion to \$8.8 billion.

### Education Reductions

In order to balance the State Budget, the Governor proposes the following reductions to one-time educational funds:

- Reducing \$485 million one-time, unspent Learning-Aligned Employment Program resources
- Eliminating the remaining \$375 million one-time in planned support for the School Facility Program (the early budget action previously reduced this planned investment by \$500 million)

- “Pulling back” (or reducing) a planned 2025-26 investment of \$550 million that would have supported the California Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten, and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program. The Governor suggests that funding for these facilities could be included in the next statewide school facilities bond
- Reducing \$60.2 million one-time support for the Golden State Teacher Grant Program
- Eliminating the planned General Fund investments of \$47.9 million in 2025-26 and \$97.9 million ongoing starting in 2026-27 that would have supported California State Preschool Program adjustment factor costs for state preschool to serve at least 10% percent of students with disabilities by 2026-27

### **Per-Pupil Spending**

At this morning’s press conference, Governor Newsom provided a 2024-25 per-pupil spending amount of \$17,502 compared to the \$17,653 proposed in January, likely resulting from the reduction in General Fund revenues from January. Governor Newsom acknowledged the statutory cost-of-living adjustment at the May Revision has increased to 1.07%, but did not affirmatively state that the May Revision proposes to *fund* it for the Local Control Funding Formula and other categorical programs.

### **Summary**

This brief explanation of Governor Newsom’s May Revision proposals reflects the amount of information made public at this time.

Stay tuned for comprehensive analysis throughout the days ahead via *Fiscal Report* articles and our [May Revision Workshop](#). These forums provide us with an opportunity to add the details and clarifications that allow you to assess the impact of the 2024-25 May Revision on your local educational agency.

## 2023-24 State Revenues Continue to Underperform

By: Patti F. Herrera, EdD and Matt Phillips, CPA

April 24, 2024

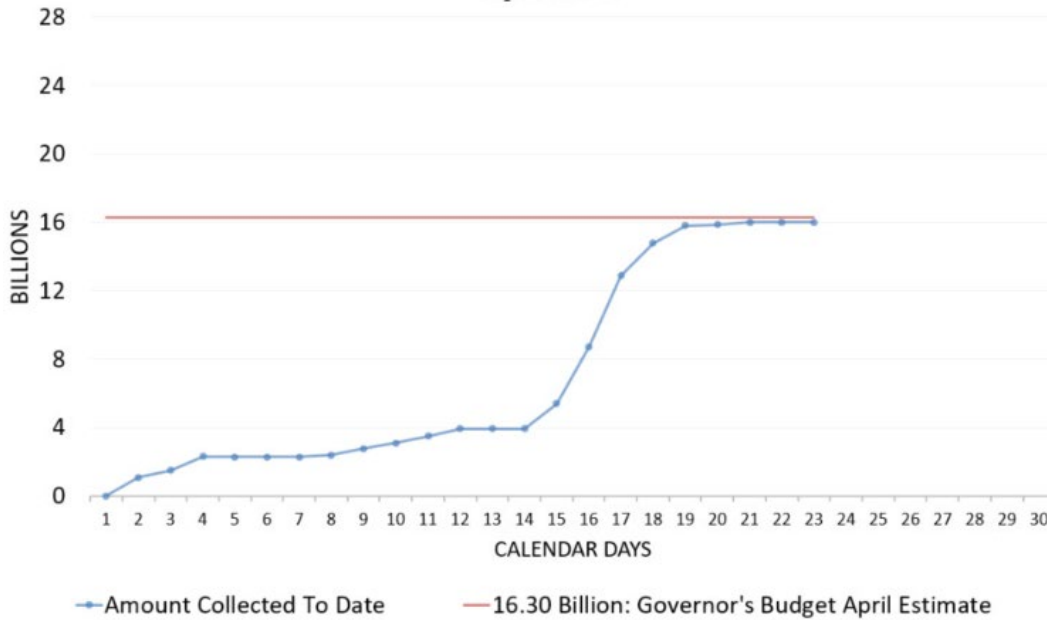
The theme of the 2024-25 Governor's Budget proposal was one of fiscal prudence and a heightened focus on the sustainability of current investments. Governor Gavin Newsom voiced that we are in a period "normalization and correction" in seeking to explain the unexpected revenue shortfall in 2022-23. He emphasized that the shortfall was not because of erroneous budgetary assumptions, but rather due to an absence of concrete information when the 2023-24 State Budget was enacted last summer. The lack of information stemmed from the extension of the 2022 tax filing deadline to November 2023.

In February 2024, one month after the 2024-25 Governor's Budget proposal was released, the Department of Finance published its monthly *Finance Bulletin* (Bulletin), reporting that January tax receipts came in nearly \$5 billion below the estimates included in the 2024-25 Governor's Budget proposal, resulting in a fiscal year-to-date shortfall of \$5.8 billion. This was a sobering start to 2024 and the impending State Budget negotiations. Fast forward to April 2024 and the Bulletin that includes state revenues through March reports that the 2023-24 year-to-date shortfall has stabilized at \$5.8 billion, which means that February and March tax receipts have largely aligned with the Administration's monthly projections.

While February and March tax receipts are noteworthy, the month of April inarguably plays a much more significant role in determining whether the Administration's projections in the Governor's Budget proposal for 2023-24 were too aggressive, too conservative, or somewhere in between. Projections for personal income tax receipts in February and March were expected to be approximately \$10.7 billion, however, personal income tax receipt collections in April are expected to be \$16.3 billion—approximately 7.67% of total General Fund revenues.

The State Controller's Office (SCO), via their [daily income tax collection tracker](#), is reporting that the Administration's projection of \$16.3 billion is likely to be met, and possibly exceeded. Personal income tax receipts through April 23 total \$16 billion with five business days remaining in April. The final days of April are unlikely to yield significant tax collections, but it is promising that the month's projections are likely to be met.

**Personal Income Tax Revenues Collected  
Compared to Governor's Budget Estimate  
April 2024**



*Source: SCO website as of April 24, 2024*

The education community and constituents in California might be inclined to exhale a sigh of relief—and we encourage you to do so! However, it is important to remember that while the tax collections in the months of February through April have aligned with projections, the state is still playing catch-up as a result of the \$5.8 billion shortfall through January. Additionally, the state is also grappling with the \$26 billion shortfall from the 2022-23 fiscal year, which has an \$8 billion impact on the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for that year. Budget deliberations immediately following the release of the May Revision will intensify, and partners in the K-14 field are eager to hear updates from the Governor’s proposal from January, including updates regarding the proposed shift of the \$8 billion that was allocated to K-12 and community college agencies in 2022-23.

We will provide the latest updates on state revenues, as well as changes to education policies proposed by the Governor in January at our upcoming May Revision Workshop. Given the significant fluidity of state revenues, it is important for local educational leaders to stay attuned to the State Budget negotiations. For more information about and to register for the May Revision Workshop, click [here](#).

# FISCAL REPORT

PUBLIC EDUCATION'S POINT OF REFERENCE FOR MAKING EDUCATED DECISIONS

## LAO: Revenue Shortfall to Grow by \$19 Billion

By: Patti F. Herrera, EdD and John Gray

May 6, 2024

On May 2, 2024, the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) revised its “Big Three” revenue outlook for California, including April net tax receipts, forecasting that state revenues for the three-year budget window will be \$19 billion below Governor Gavin Newsom’s January estimates. On the same day, the LAO also reported that income tax withholding payments (payments made by employers on behalf of their employees) has rebounded from the trough in January 2023, and is now on track to beat the Governor’s projections, albeit modestly.

Revenue from personal income, corporation, and sales taxes make up the lion’s share of California’s budget resources at just under 95% of total state revenue, with personal income tax revenue comprising nearly 60%. Across all three taxes, receipts are currently performing below January estimates. Moreover, the LAO attributes the recent positive trend in income tax revenue to Wall Street’s recovery over the last six months—indicating that capital gains taxes are buoying what may otherwise be flat or slumping personal income in the wake of steady inflation and rising unemployment.

The 2023-24 fiscal year bears the brunt of the LAO’s \$19 billion additional shortfall across the three-year budget window, with total tax receipts for the current year projected to be \$11.2 billion below the Governor’s estimates.

### LAO May “Big Three” Outlook Compared to Governor’s Budget (In billions)

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		Total Difference
	Governor’s Budget	LAO	Governor’s Budget	LAO	Governor’s Budget	LAO	
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	\$101.7	\$100.4	\$113.8	\$108.6	\$114.8	\$114.2	\$7.1
<b>Corporation Tax</b>	\$37.1	\$36.3	\$36.9	\$32.4	\$38.3	\$34.9	\$8.7
<b>Sales and Use Tax</b>	\$33.2	\$33.3	\$34.6	\$33.1	\$35.1	\$32.8	\$3.7
<b>Total</b>	\$172.0	\$170.0	\$185.3	\$174.1	\$188.2	\$181.9	<b>\$19.5</b>



## The Proposition 98 Problem

The implications for education funding are significant. Current state revenue trends are likely to keep Test 1 as the operative test that determines the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for each of the three fiscal years, meaning funding levels will decrease by 40 cents for every dollar reduction in state General Fund revenues.

### Proposition 98 Revised Estimates (In billions)

	<b>Governor's Budget</b>	<b>Impact of LAO May Estimate</b>	<b>Revised Estimate</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	\$98.3	(\$0.8)	\$97.5
<b>2023-24</b>	\$105.6	(\$4.5)	\$101.1
<b>2024-25</b>	\$109.1	(\$2.5)	\$106.5

Note: Annual estimate computed as 40% of General Fund revenue reduction, which will change with revised local property taxes

Given that spending within the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee was already outpacing revenues, the LAO's revised Big Three tax revenues suggest that the education deficit will worsen with the soon-to-be-released May Revision and 2024-25 Enacted Budget. The impact is exacerbated by the additional cost of a higher-than-expected cost-of-living adjustment (now at 1.07% compared to the Governor's January estimate of 0.76%), which increases spending pressures within the minimum guarantee by approximately \$250 million for the 2024-25 fiscal year.

Recall that Governor Newsom proposed to draw down \$5.7 billion from the Proposition 98 reserve to maintain current-year funding levels and support the cost of funding the Local Control Funding Formula for 2024-25. Reduced revenues and increased costs will complicate education budget decisions and negotiations in the next month-and-a-half and will likely require the Governor and the Legislature to adopt a suite of mitigating measures.

We will get a peek at the solutions Governor Newsom finds amenable when he releases his May Revision in just over a week. We will cover this and more at our May Revision Workshop on May 21, 2024. Given what the Governor's revised State Budget will portend for local budgets, it is critical for educational leaders to stay attuned. For more information about the School Services of California Inc.'s May Revision Workshop, click [here](#).

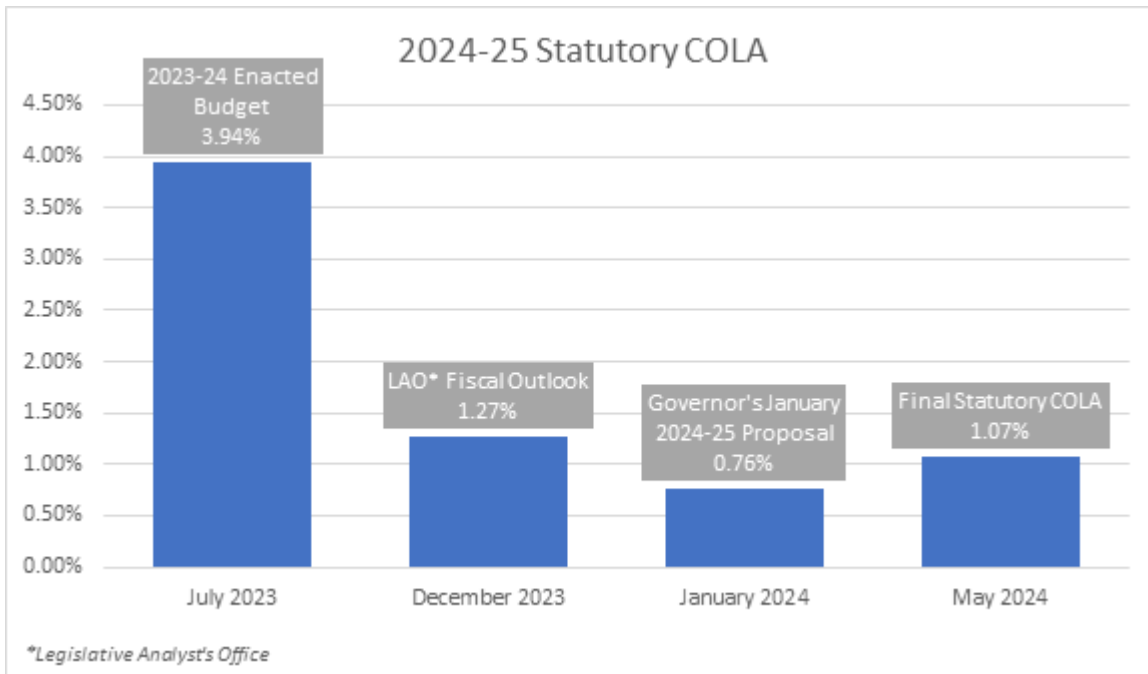
## Statutory COLA for 2024-25 Now Available

By: Dave Heckler and Matt Phillips, CPA

April 25, 2024

Today, April 25, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce released the 2024 first quarter value of the implicit price deflator for state and local government goods and services, which provides the final data point needed to calculate the 2024-25 statutory cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for K-14 education per Education Code Section 42238.02(d)(2).

The latest data point sets the statutory COLA for 2024-25 to be 1.07%, far below the forecasted 3.94% when the 2023-24 State Budget was adopted. The calculation of the statutory COLA is unrelated to state factors. Rather, the COLA is calculated based on nationally aggregated data of state and local government consumption.



The state must decide if it will have sufficient money to fund the statutory COLA for 2024-25. Last summer, when the 2023-24 State Budget was enacted, the state's economic condition was weakening, but the full extent was not known because of the delay in income tax filings to November 2023. The state's economic situation deteriorated more quickly than many expected—with a \$40 billion to \$70 billion deficit, depending on the viewpoint—and the state must now address current and future deficits, rather than determine how to spend surpluses.

## Budget Early Action Details Revealed

By: Kyle Hyland

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.

# FISCAL REPORT

PUBLIC EDUCATION'S POINT OF REFERENCE FOR MAKING EDUCATED DECISIONS

## CalSTRS Adopts 2024-25 Employer Contribution Rate

By: Teddi Wentworth and Michelle McKay Underwood

May 3, 2024

Yesterday, May 2, 2024, the California State Teachers Retirement System (CalSTRS) Board (Board) was presented with its staff recommendation for the employer contribution rate for 2024-25 based on its June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation report. The 2024-25 employer contribution rate was adopted to maintain the employer contribution rate of 19.10%.

<b>Employer Contribution Rate</b>	<b>Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>
Base	8.25%	8.25%
Supplemental Rate	10.85%	10.85%
<b>Total Employer Contribution Rate</b>	<b>19.10%</b>	<b>19.10%</b>

Staff acknowledged that because CalSTRS is ahead of pace in meeting the target obligation, instead of lowering the employer contribution rate, they opted to keep the employer rate at the existing rate of 19.10% to continue to maintain the stability in the employer contribution rate going forward; thus, reducing the likelihood of the Board to raise the employer contribution rate in the future.

The CalSTRS contribution rate for members subject to Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) will remain at 10.205% and the contribution rate for CalSTRS members not subject to PEPRA is set by statute and is currently 10.250% of salary. As of June 30, 2023, 2% at 62 members represented 39% of the total number of active members.

<b>Member's Contribution Rate</b>	<b>June 30, 2022 Valuation (Rate for FY 2023-24)</b>	<b>June 30, 2023 Valuation (Rate for FY 2024-25)</b>
2% at 60 Members	10.250%	10.250%
2% at 62 Members	10.205%	10.205%

School Services of California Inc. (SSC) will include this information in the May Revision edition of the SSC Financial Projection Dartboard.

# FISCAL REPORT

PUBLIC EDUCATION'S POINT OF REFERENCE FOR MAKING EDUCATED DECISIONS

## CalPERS Approves 2024-25 Employer Contribution Rate

By: Michelle McKay Underwood and Teddi Wentworth

April 19, 2024

This week, the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Board adopted the 2024-25 schools employer contribution rate at 27.05% and projects out-year rates as follows:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>2026-27</b>	<b>2027-28</b>	<b>2028-29</b>	<b>2029-30</b>
Projected Rates	27.60%	28.00%	29.20%	29.00%	28.80%

The 2024-25 employer contribution rate is an increase from the current-year rate of 26.68% although coming in lower than previously projected in the June 30, 2022, annual valuation report.

The out-year projections will fluctuate based on actual future investment returns and other demographic changes. The 2024-25 rate will not change from here, and the next anticipated update to out-year estimates is expected fall 2024, after the release of the 2023-24 valuation report this summer. As such, school employers (including community colleges) should utilize these rates as they update their multiyear projections.

The CalPERS contribution rate for members subject to Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) will remain at 8% for 2024-25, and the contribution rate for CalPERS members not subject to PEPRA (i.e., classic members) is set by statute and is currently 7% of salary. As of June 30, 2023, PEPRA members represented 62% of the total active population of the Schools Pool.

These new projected rates will be included in the May Revision edition of the School Services of California Inc. Financial Projection Dartboard.

# ***Bill Update***

**SCHOOL SERVICES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.**

**Legislative Report Prepared for:  
Fresno Unified School District  
Status as of May 14, 2024**

**New 2024 Bills**

<b>Bill No./ Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Current Status</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Early Childhood Education</b>				
AB 1947 Rivas, Luz	California State Preschool Programs: Contracting Agencies: Staff Training Days		Senate Education Committee	24
<b>Employees</b>				
AB 2088 McCarty	K-14 Classified Employees: Part- Time or Full-Time Vacancies: Public Postings	Oppose	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	24
AB 2134 Muratsuchi	School Employees: Transfer of Leave of Absence for Illness or Injury		Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	25
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	Support	Senate Education Committee	25
AB 2901 Aguiar-Curry	School and Community College Employees: Paid Disability and Parental Leave		Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	25
<b>Financial Aid</b>				
AB 2508 McCarty	Student Financial Aid: California Kids Investment and Development Savings (KIDS) Program: Foster Youth		Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	26
<b>Governance and District Operations</b>				
AB 1917 Muratsuchi	Local Educational Agencies: Governance Training	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	26
AB 3074 Schiavo	School or Athletic Team Names: California Racial Mascots Act		Assembly Floor—Third Reading	26
AB 3216 Hoover	Pupils: Use of Smartphones	Watch	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	27

<b>Health/Safety</b>				
SB 966 Wiener	Pharmacy Benefits		Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	27
SB 1063 Grove	Pupil Safety: Identification Cards		Assembly Education Committee	27
<b>Instruction</b>				
AB 1821 Ramos	Pupil Instruction: Course of Study: Social Sciences: Treatment of Native Americans	Support	Senate Education Committee	28
AB 1871 Alanis	Adopted Course of Study for Grades 7 to 12: Social Sciences: Personal Financial Literacy		Senate Education Committee	28
AB 2097 Berman	Pupil Instruction: High Schools: Computer Science Courses: Implementation Guide	Watch	Assembly Appropriations Committee	28
AB 2222 Rubio, Blanca	Science of Reading: Accreditation: Professional Development: Instructional Materials	Watch	Assembly Education Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline	29
AB 2229 Wilson	California Healthy Youth Act: Menstrual Health Education		Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	29
AB 2268 Muratsuchi	English Learners: Initial Identification: English Language Proficiency Assessment	Support	Senate Education Committee	29
AB 2429 Alvarez	Pupil Instruction: Health Education Courses: Fentanyl	Support	Senate Rules Committee	29
AB 2927 McCarty	Pupil Instruction: High School Graduation Requirements: Personal Finance	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	30
AB 2999 Schiavo	Pupil Instruction: Homework Policy		Assembly Appropriations Committee	30
AB 3010 Bauer- Kahan	Pupil Instruction: Mindfulness, Distress Tolerance, Interpersonal Effectiveness, and Emotional Regulation	Watch	Assembly Floor—Consent	30
SB 1094 Limón	Pupil Instruction: Course of Study: Social Sciences: Civic Engagement	Support	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	30
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
AB 1815 Weber	Discrimination: Race: Hairstyles	Support	Senate Rules Committee	31
AB 2137 Quirk-Silva	Homeless and Foster Youth	Support	Assembly Floor—Consent	31



SB 1374 Becker	Net Energy Metering		Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	31
<b>Nutrition</b>				
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AB 2595 Rivas, Luz	School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	32
<b>School Safety and Student Discipline</b>				
AB 1919 Weber	Pupil Discipline: Suspension: Restorative Justice Practices	Watch	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	32
AB 2351 Lowenthal	Suspensions and Expulsions: Acts Occurring Outside of School Hours		Assembly Appropriations Committee	33
AB 2441 Kalra	School Safety: Mandatory Notifications		Assembly Appropriations Committee	33
AB 2481 Lowenthal	Social Media-Related Threats: Reporting	Support	Assembly Floor—Third Reading	33
AB 2583 Berman	School Zones and Walk Zones	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	34
AB 2711 Ramos	Suspensions and Expulsions: Tobacco: Alcohol: Drug Paraphernalia	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	34
AB 3038 Essayli	School Safety: Armed School Resource Officers	Oppose	Assembly Education Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline	34
SB 1011 Jones	Encampments: Penalties		Senate Public Safety Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline	35
SB 1026 Smallwood- Cuevas	School Safety: School Security Departments: Contracted Private Licensed Security Agencies	Watch	Senate Education Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline	35
<b>Student Health</b>				
AB 2052 Jones- Sawyer	School-Based Health and Education Partnership Program	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee	35
AB 2110 Arambula	Medi-Cal: Adverse Childhood Experiences Trauma Screenings: Providers	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	36
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SB 954 Menjivar	Sexual Health: Contraceptives	Support	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	36
SB 976 Skinner	Protecting Our Kids From Social Media Addiction Act	Watch	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	37
SB 997 Portantino	Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists and Fentanyl Test Strips	Watch	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	37
SB 1318 Wahab	Pupil Health: Suicide Prevention Policies: Pupil Suicide Crisis	Support	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	38

## Two-Year Bills

<i>Bill No./ Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Current Status</i>	<i>Page</i>
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AB 238 Muratsuchi	California Student Teacher Support Grant Program	Support	Senate Floor—Inactive File	39
AB 796 Weber	Athletic Trainers	Support	Senate Public Safety Committee	39
<b>Facilities</b>				
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	40
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	40
SB 499 Menjivar	School Facilities: School Extreme Heat Action Plan Act of 2023	No Position	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	41
<b>Governance and District Operations</b>				
SB 328 Dodd	Political Reform Act of 1974: Contribution Limits	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	41
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<b>Nutrition</b>				
AB 1178 Rivas, Luz	School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement	Support	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	42
<b>School Safety and Student Discipline</b>				
AB 599 Ward	Suspensions and Expulsions: Tobacco	No Position	Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	43
<b>State Budget, Education Finance, and LCFF</b>				
AB 938 Muratsuchi	Education Finance: Local Control Funding Formula: Base Grants: Classified and Certificated Staff Salaries	No Position	Senate Floor—Inactive File	43
SB 98 Portantino	Education Finance: Additional Education Funding	Support	Assembly Education Committee	44
<b>Student Health</b>				
AB 19 Patterson, Joe	Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	44
AB 915 Arambula	Pupil Health: Drug Education: Opioid Overdose Training Program		Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	44
SB 283 Ochoa Bogh	Pupil Health: Individualized Asthma Action Plan	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	45

## Early Childhood Education

### [AB 1947 \(Rivas, Luz\)](#)

**Amended:** 4/1/2024

**Title:** California State Preschool Programs: Contracting Agencies: Staff Training Days

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

#### **Summary:**

Current law allows California State Preschool Programs to schedule up to two days of staff training per contract period, using state reimbursement funding. This bill instead authorizes up to six days of staff training. In addition, if a program's enrollment is at least 25% dual language learner children, and the program schedules at least three days of staff training, then at least one staff training day must be used to provide staff development that is specific to supporting dual language learner children.

## Employees

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

**Amended:** 3/18/2024

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

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**Position:** Oppose

#### **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.

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**AB 2134 (Muratsuchi)****Amended:** 4/8/2024**Title:** School Employees: Transfer of Leave of Absence for Illness or Injury**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**Position:****Summary:**

Requires the second local educational agency (LEA) employer to honor a request by a certificated employee to transfer the total sick leave accumulated at the first LEA employer at any time during the employee's employment with that LEA.

Requires a classified employee who has been employed for at least one calendar year and whose employment is terminated for reasons other than employer-initiated action for cause, and who accepts employment with a school district or county superintendent of schools within one year of terminating employment with the former employer, to have the total sick leave accumulated with the first district or county superintendent of schools transferred to the second district or county superintendent of schools.

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**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:** Senate Education Committee**Position:** Support**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.

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**AB 2901 (Aguiar-Curry)****Title:** School and Community College Employees: Paid Disability and Parental Leave**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**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.

## Financial Aid

### [AB 2508 \(McCarty\)](#)

**Amended:** 4/1/2024

**Title:** Student Financial Aid: California Kids Investment and Development Savings (KIDS) Program: Foster Youth

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**Position:**

#### **Summary:**

Expands California Kids Investment and Development Savings (KIDS) Program (CalKIDS) eligibility to all foster youth, in grades 1-12, inclusive. Each foster child enrolled in public school will receive an additional \$500 in their college savings account.

## Governance and District Operations

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

**Title:** Local Educational Agencies: Governance Training

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**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:** 4/16/2024

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

**Status:** Assembly Floor—Third Reading

**Position:**

#### **Summary:**

The bill would prohibit, beginning July 1, 2026, public schools, except for public schools operated by an Indian tribe or tribal organization, from using any “derogatory Native American term,” as defined, as a school or athletic team name, mascot, or nickname.

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**AB 3216 (Hoover)****Amended:** 3/21/2024**Title:** Pupils: Use of Smartphones**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**Position:** Watch**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.

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**Health/Safety**

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**SB 966 (Wiener)****Amended:** 4/29/2024**Title:** Pharmacy Benefits**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**Position:****Summary:**

SB 966 requires pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) to obtain and maintain a license from the California Department of Insurance to operate as a PBM in the state; establishes various PBM reporting requirements; and prohibits PBMs from specified activities and contracting practices, subject to Department of Insurance enforcement and penalties.

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**SB 1063 (Grove)****Amended:** 4/11/2024**Title:** Pupil Safety: Identification Cards**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Requires schools that serve students in grade 7-12 to include on student identification cards the uniform resource locator for the mental health resources website of the county in which the school is located.

## Instruction

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

**Amended:** 4/1/2024

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

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:** Support

#### **Summary:**

As amended April 1, 2024, this bill requires the adopted course of study for grades 1-6 for social sciences to provide a foundation for understanding the Spanish colonization of California and the Gold Rush era, including the treatment and perspectives of Native Americans during those periods. The bill further requires the adopted course of study for grades 7-12 for social sciences to include content on the treatment and perspectives of Native Americans, to the extent a school provides instruction on the Spanish colonization of California or the Gold Rush era.

### [AB 1871 \(Alanis\)](#)

**Amended:** 4/1/2024

**Title:** Adopted Course of Study for Grades 7 to 12: Social Sciences: Personal Financial Literacy

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

#### **Summary:**

This bill, with respect to the adopted course of study for grades 7-12, would require the social sciences area of study to also include instruction on personal financial literacy.

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

**Amended:** 4/29/2024

**Title:** Pupil Instruction: High Schools: Computer Science Courses: Implementation Guide

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee

**Position:** Watch

#### **Summary:**

As amended April 29, 2024, this bill requires school districts and charter schools that serve grades 9-12 to adopt a plan by January 1, 2026, to offer at least one computer science course in each of their high schools according to 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, all charter schools maintaining any of grades 9-12
- By the 2027-28 school year, at least 50% of the high schools per school district
- By the 2028-29 school year, all high schools in a school district

If a traditional classroom setting is not feasible, then the school district or charter school shall include in its plan to offer a virtual or distance course option for computer science. As amended, the bill no longer adds computer science as a high school graduation requirement.



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**[AB 2222 \(Rubio, Blanca\)](#)****Amended:** 3/18/2024**Title:** Science of Reading: Accreditation: Professional Development: Instructional Materials**Status:** Assembly Education Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline**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.

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**[AB 2229 \(Wilson\)](#)****Amended:** 4/8/2024**Title:** California Healthy Youth Act: Menstrual Health Education**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**Position:****Summary:**

This bill adds menstrual health to the instruction in comprehensive sexual health education students are to receive in grades 7-12.

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**[AB 2268 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)****Amended:** 5/8/2024**Title:** English Learners: Initial Identification: English Language Proficiency Assessment**Status:** Senate 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.

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**[AB 2429 \(Alvarez\)](#)****Amended:** 5/6/2024**Title:** Pupil Instruction: Health Education Courses: Fentanyl**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**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.

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**AB 2927 (McCarty)****Amended:** 4/30/2024**Title:** Pupil Instruction: High School Graduation Requirements: Personal Finance**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

As amended April 30, 2024, this bill adds the completion of a one-semester course in personal finance to the graduation requirements commencing with pupils graduating in the 2030-31 school year. The bill would authorize, commencing with pupils graduating in the 2030-31 school year, a pupil who completes a one-semester course in personal finance to elect to be exempt from the graduation requirement to complete a one-semester course in economics. The bill would require local educational agencies to offer a personal finance course commencing with the 2027-28 school year.

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**AB 2999 (Schiavo)****Amended:** 4/29/2024**Title:** Pupil Instruction: Homework Policy**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended, by the start of the 2027-28 school year, this bill requires local educational agencies to adopt a homework policy with the goal of promoting evidence-based homework practices to support pupil learning and well-being, and to ensure consistency and clarity in assigning homework. Development of the policy shall involve significant interest holder participation, and the policy shall be discussed at a minimum of two separate regularly scheduled board meetings.

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**AB 3010 (Bauer-Kahan)****Amended:** 4/29/2024**Title:** Pupil Instruction: Mindfulness, Distress Tolerance, Interpersonal Effectiveness, and Emotional Regulation**Status:** Assembly Floor—Consent**Position:** Watch**Summary:**

As amended April 29, 2024, this bill requires the Instructional Quality Commission to consider including information on evidence-based schoolwide programs to support students in developing skills in mindfulness, distress tolerance, interpersonal effectiveness, and emotional regulation, the next time the State Board of Education revises the Health Education Curriculum Framework for public schools.

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**SB 1094 (Limón)****Title:** Pupil Instruction: Course of Study: Social Sciences: Civic Engagement**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**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:** Senate Rules Committee

**Position:** Support

**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:** 4/11/2024

**Title:** Homeless and Foster Youth

**Status:** Assembly Floor—Consent

**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 Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**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:** 4/8/2024

**Title:** Pupil Nutrition: Substances: Prohibition

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**Position:** Support

#### **Summary:**

Prohibits a public school from offering, selling, or otherwise providing any food containing specified substances, including, among others, red 40 and titanium dioxide. As amended on April 8, 2024, the bill permits a public school to sell food containing the above prohibited substances as part of a school fundraising event. However, any fundraising event on school premises that sells food with those prohibited items must take place at least 30 minutes after the end of the school day or be off campus altogether.

### [AB 2595 \(Rivas, Luz\)](#)

**Title:** School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**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:** 4/15/2024

**Title:** Pupil Discipline: Suspension: Restorative Justice Practices

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**Position:** Watch

#### **Summary:**

As amended April 15, 2024, this bill would require, beginning July 1, 2026, that local educational agencies adopt at least one of the best practices for restorative justice practice implementation developed and made available by the California Department of Education (CDE). The CDE is required to develop such practices for implementation and post them to the CDE website by June 1, 2024.

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**AB 2351 (Lowenthal)****Amended:** 5/2/2024**Title:** Suspensions and Expulsions: Acts Occurring Outside of School Hours**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Until January 1, 2028, this bill would authorize suspension or recommendation for expulsion if certain conduct (such as sexual harassment, hate violence, harassment, threats, or intimidation) occurs during or outside of school hours, is sufficiently severe or pervasive to have the actual and reasonably expected effect of materially disrupting classwork, creating substantial disorder, or creating an intimidating or hostile educational environment. A pupil may not be suspended or expelled for an act that occurs outside of school hours unless other means of correction fail to bring about proper conduct.

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**AB 2441 (Katra)****Amended:** 4/30/2024**Title:** School Safety: Mandatory Notifications**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Eliminates criminal penalties for “willful disturbance” of a school or school meeting by students. Authorizes, instead of requires, local educational agency employees who are attacked, assaulted, or physically threatened by a student to report the incident to law enforcement.

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**AB 2481 (Lowenthal)****Amended:** 5/7/2024**Title:** Social Media-Related Threats: Reporting**Status:** Assembly Floor—Third Reading**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Creates a two-tiered reporting mechanism for “social media-related threats”—content posted on a social media platform that promotes, incites, facilitates, or perpetrates certain enumerated harmful outcomes. Any person would be able to report such threats to social media platforms and receive a response under specified timeframes as to whether the content violates the platform’s terms and conditions. Additionally, with regard to the biggest social media platforms, certain “verified reporters”—school counselors, principals, and licensed mental health professionals—would be entitled to expedited review of any reports of social media-related threats. Reports of severe risks from verified reporters must be undertaken by a human. Large platforms would be required to annually post on their websites information relating to reports received by verified reporters. This bill would be enforced via a private right of action.

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**[AB 2583 \(Berman\)](#)****Amended:** 4/8/2024**Title:** School Zones and Walk Zones**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Existing law establishes a prima facie speed limit of 25 miles per hour when approaching or passing a school building or grounds contiguous to a highway or when the school grounds are not separated from the highway. As amended on April 8, 2024, this bill would, beginning on January 1, 2027, establish a prima facie speed limit of 20 miles per hour in a school zone during certain hours and days a school is in operation.

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**[AB 2711 \(Ramos\)](#)****Amended:** 4/29/2024**Title:** Suspensions and Expulsions: Tobacco: Alcohol: Drug Paraphernalia**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

As amended April 29, 2024, this bill would, commencing July 1, 2026, require specified conditions to be met before suspending a pupil, regardless of their grade of enrollment, from school on the basis of unlawfully possessing, using, or being under the influence of a controlled substance, an alcoholic beverage, or an intoxicant of any kind or having possessed or used tobacco products and would remove unlawfully possessing drug paraphernalia from the list of acts for which a pupil may be suspended.

This bill would, commencing July 1, 2026, remove those acts described above from the list of acts for which a pupil, regardless of their grade of enrollment, may be recommended for expulsion.

The bill would instead require a school district to document the other means of correction used before suspending a pupil and would expressly include as another means of correction the enrollment in a substance use or mental health prevention, treatment, or services program or a tobacco cessation program.

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**[AB 3038 \(Essayli\)](#)****Amended:** 4/1/2024**Title:** School Safety: Armed School Resource Officers**Status:** Assembly Education Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline**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.

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**SB 1011 (Jones)**

**Title:** Encampments: Penalties

**Status:** Senate Public Safety Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline

**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.

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**SB 1026 (Smallwood-Cuevas)**

**Amended:** 3/11/2024

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

**Status:** Senate Education Committee—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline

**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

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**Student Health**

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**AB 2052 (Jones-Sawyer)**

**Amended:** 4/8/2024

**Title:** School-Based Health and Education Partnership Program

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee

**Position:** Support

**Summary:**

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.

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**AB 2110 (Arambula)**

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

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**Position:** Support

**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.

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**AB 2998 (McKinnor)**

**Amended:** 4/29/2024

**Title:** Opioid Overdose Reversal Medications: Pupil Administration

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended, this bill prohibits school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools from preventing a student 12 years old or older from carrying or administering an opioid reversal medication.

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**SB 954 (Menjivar)**

**Title:** Sexual Health: Contraceptives

**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**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.



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**SB 976 (Skinner)****Amended:** 4/25/2024**Title:** Protecting Our Kids From Social Media Addiction Act**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**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.

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**SB 997 (Portantino)****Amended:** 4/8/2024**Title:** Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists and Fentanyl Test Strips**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File**Position:** Watch**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.

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**SB 1318 (Wahab)**

**Amended:** 4/4/2024

**Title:** Pupil Health: Suicide Prevention Policies: Pupil Suicide Crisis

**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File

**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 suicide 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

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**[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.

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**[AB 796 \(Weber\)](#)****Amended:** 7/6/2023**Title:** Athletic Trainers**Status:** Senate Public Safety 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.

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**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.

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**Governance and District Operations**

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**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:** 4/1/2024

**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.

As amended on May 13, 2024, this bill would require the State Department of Social Services to establish the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program. The program would award public school grade 12 homeless students a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month for four months from May 1, 2025, to August 1, 2025, in counties that opt in to the program. The bill would require, for counties participating in the SOAR Guaranteed Income Program, local educational agency liaisons to provide all known eligible participants with program information and enrollment forms.

The previous iteration of this bill required all counties to participate in the program. The recent amendments give counties the choice to opt into the program or to not participate and reduce the number of payments from five months to four.

## 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

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**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.

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**Student Health**

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**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.

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**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.



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

Date: May 24, 2024

Phone Number: 457-3731

Regarding: Out-of-State Travel for Teacher Academy Participants

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board with information regarding an out-of-state field trip for Teacher Academy students on June 27 through July 1, 2024.

Pursuant to Board Policy 6153, "The Board will receive notification of field trips involving out-of-state travel by students." Attached is pertinent information regarding the out-of-state field trip for Fresno Unified's Teacher Academy students.

Four Teacher Academy students are scheduled to attend the upcoming 2024 Educators Rising National Conference in Washington, D.C. During the conference, Teacher Academy students will participate in the highly competitive Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) lesson planning competition. Accompanied by their coordinator and a manager from Teacher Development, the students will attend various conference sessions.

In 2019, Teacher Academy students competed in the Educators Rising National Competition. Through their hard work and dedication, a student from Edison High School earned the first-place trophy in the STEM lesson planning competition. This is one example of the exceptional caliber of students in Fresno Unified's Teacher Academy Program. At this year's conference, Fresno Unified will be represented by four students from different high schools: two from Bullard High, one from McLane High, and one from Roosevelt High.

Teacher Academy students are poised to shape the future of education in Fresno Unified School District and are a part of Teacher Development's pipeline programs.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Teresa Morales-Young at 457-6072.


Approved by Interim Superintendent  
Mao Misty Her \_\_\_\_\_



Date: 05/24/24

Fresno Unified School District  
Board Communication

**BC Number ID-2**

From the Office of the Interim Superintendent  
To the Members of the Board of Education  
Prepared by: Tangee Pinheiro, Instructional Superintendent  
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: May 24, 2024

Phone Number: 457-3220

Regarding: The Council of the Great City Schools Review and Strategic Planning Process

The purpose of this Board communication is to provide the Board information about the review process of The Council of the Great City Schools (CGCS) Special Education Program Strategic Support Team Overview report and the subsequent strategic planning based on their recommendations.

To ensure diverse perspectives are considered in creating a multi-year strategic plan for Special Education supports and services in the Fresno Unified School District, we will establish work teams dedicated to each of the five key themes identified in the CGCS report. These themes are:

- Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) Framework for Accelerating Student Achievement
- Disability Demographics and Referral/Identification of Disability
- Achievement Data for Students with Disabilities
- Accelerating Achievement and Wellbeing of Students with Disabilities
- Support for Teaching and Learning for Students with Disabilities

Each work group will establish necessary sub-groups to thoroughly review topics and develop thoughtful strategies with measurable positive outcomes for students. These groups will include diverse constituents such as families, classified staff, certificated staff, and management staff from various departments and regions. The work will commence in June, aiming to synthesize and formulate a comprehensive strategic plan to launch in the 2024/25 school year.

Once a draft of the strategic plan is prepared, we will hold community sessions to present the draft to all collaborators and partners before finalizing and submitting it to the Board of Education for review.

In preparation for potential changes impacting fiscal and human resources, the recommendations will be presented to the Board of Education during a meeting in August 2024.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Tangee Pinheiro at 457-3220.

Approved by Interim Superintendent  
Mao Misty Her \_\_\_\_\_



Date: 05/24/24