State Education Policies

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Education **Policy** Landscape

- **Governor-elect Gavin Newsom** has not been explicit about his K-12 policy priorities
  - He supports continuing the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)
  - He supports a **cradle-to-career** system that includes "ancillary" student support programs and computer science
  - He has a much more developed and comprehensive **early care and learning** agenda
- The **Legislature** has signaled support for **adequate education funding**
  - Increasing the LCFF base grants
  - Increasing funding for Special Education

Education **Funding** Landscape

- The Legislative Analyst's Office ***2019-20 Fiscal Outlook*** projects slowing and moderate growth for Proposition 98, despite the booming economy.

  - Declining student enrollment

  - No historical debt (maintenance factor) to pay off

- 2019-20 Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee expected to grow by **$2.8 billion.**

  - **$2.3 billion** for cost-of-living adjustments

  - Leaves **$500 million** for new or expanded K-12 and community college programs

- If economy stays healthy, Proposition 98 could grow on average by $2.8 billion per year, or 3.4%, through 2023. A recession could cause the guarantee to drop by a total of $2.1 billion through 2021.

Key Policies

Career Technical Education

Career Technical Education. We support the continued investment in the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant (CTEIG) Program that augments our local parcel tax and supports our effort to expand CTE opportunities to all students. Our local initiative shows great promise to increase graduation rates, which is a top priority for our district.

Career Technical Education – Bifurcated System

Will the dual approach to CTE work for Oakland USD?

- The 2018-19 State Budget includes $300 million ongoing for K-12 CTE:
  - $150 million through CTEIG
    - CTEIG was created in 2015-16 – has the program worked? What does a "successful" program look like in Oakland USD?
  - $150 million to establish a K-12 component in the Community College Strong Workforce Program (SWP)
    - Goal is to increase the levels of college and career readiness to support successful transition to post-secondary education and, ultimately, to career
    - Bay Area region was just allocated $29.4 million
    - Key will be close collaboration with regional community colleges

Career Technical Education – Match Requirements

Are current CTE match requirements sustainable or problematic?

- The current match requirement in both CTE programs is 2:1
  - Other programs do not have such requirements
- Is the match acceptable because of Measure N funds and local spending priorities or should a reduction or elimination be sought?

Career Technical Education – New Programs

What CTE programs are or may be needed that do not fit into the current state framework?

- As technology and workforce needs change, districts need to adjust

- CTEIG has been operative for three years – are there any promising programs that could not be funding in that framework?

- Do the existing Bay Area Community College Consortium goals and strategies align with Oakland USD's programs?

Career Technical Education – Final Thoughts

- Regional collaboration will be key to implementing the SWP in Oakland USD
  - Existing and new connections with the Peralta Community College District should be a top priority for Oakland USD to ensure the CTE efforts of Oakland USD are aligned with the regional priorities at local community colleges
- As California implements dual CTE programs, Oakland USD should note implementation challenges that require resolution for future advocacy
  - Issues may need to be addressed through regulations or legislation
  - Regardless, they are critical components to ensuring that Oakland USD continues to be eligible for and receive funding to support its CTE programs

School Facilities

School Facilities. OUSD supports the continuation of a state facilities assistance program that ensures the state is meeting its obligation to provide equitable access to a free public education and maintains the state-local partnership essential to building and renovating school facilities that meet the demands of 21st century learning. We believe in providing safe, healthy, and environmentally sustainable schools. Consequently, we believe that the state must recognize the continuing need to retrofit existing schools for seismic safety and the need to address California's oldest schools.

School Facilities – Grant Amounts

Should the state maintain the uniform grant amounts or should the level of state aid be determined by a district's ability to pay?

- Local matching requirement to a uniform grant can have implications on equal access to the state program

- Defining "ability to pay"

  - Assessed valuation per student

  - History of local bonds/local effort to pass bonds

  - Debt issuance capacity

- Changing state aid to one tied to local ability to pay may be politically difficult

School Facilities – Distribution Method

Should the state maintain the first-in, first-out method or is there a way to distribute funds more equitably and responsive to need?

- First-in, first-out requires districts to obtain the necessary state approvals and submitting an application to the state for a project. Who gets in line first, gets funded first.

- Debatably, this method is not needs-based.

  - How is need defined?

  - Who is "needier"?

- Looking at the community college model.

School Facilities – Modernization Grants

Should Oakland USD lead efforts to increase the Modernization Grants?

- Unlike the New Construction Grants, the Modernization Grants have not been increased beyond "COLA"

  - In 2006, the State Allocation Board increased the New Construction Grants by 6%, on top of the annual "COLA"

- Most of the District's current and future need is in modernization

Should the Modernization Program include a supplemental grant for lead testing and mitigation?

Charter Schools

Charter Schools. OUSD supports student-focused charter school policies along the full policy continuum that promote a shared responsibility to educate all of Oakland's youth. We believe that California must take a careful and comprehensive look at charter school policies relating to the broad spectrum of authorization and renewal, governance, accountability, facilities, funding, and student service practices in an effort to retain charter innovations that benefit students while setting expectations regarding transparency and accountability required of all public school agencies.

Charter Schools - Moratorium

What criteria should be used to determine a local moratorium on the approval of charter petitions or renewals if renewals include plans to expand the charter school?

- Charter enrollment meets a certain percentage of district enrollment
- District is in fiscal distress
    - State receivership
    - Negative certified budget

Charter Schools – Petition Review Process

Does the statutory timeline to act on charter petitions and/or renewals need to be changed? If so, how should it be changed?

- Extending existing days by which an authorizer must act

- Creating statutory petition "windows"

- Providing authorizers to renew charter schools for less than five years or with conditions

Charter Schools – Petition Criteria

What criteria, if any, should be added as charter school petition requirements?

- Financial disclosures – internal controls, CMO financial interests

- Fiscal impact

- Demographic representation – requirement that a charter school's student group percentage is representative of the authorizing district or community, including of student socio-economic status

- Limit student enrollment of petition or renewal to no more than the enrollment of the considering authorizer

Charter Schools – Appeals

What changes, if any, should be made to the charter petition or renewal appeals process?

- What role should the State Board of Education and county superintendents have in the appeal process?

- Should there be restrictions to revisions to charter petitions that move forward as appeals? If so, what restrictions?