



Legislative Report for the Oakland Unified School District

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New Bills		
Accountability		
SB 1458 (Steinberg – D) School accountability: Academic Performance Index: graduation rates.		
Recommended Position:	Approved Position:	Date:
TRACK		
<p>The Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999 requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to develop an Academic Performance Index (API) that measures the performance of schools and the academic performance of pupils. Under current law, the API consists of a variety of indicators, including graduation rates for pupils in secondary schools, and is used to measure the progress of specified schools and to rank all public schools for the purpose of the High Achieving/Improving Schools Program. Current law requires the Superintendent to determine the accuracy of high school graduation rate data before including that data in the API, and to provide an annual report to the Legislature on graduation and dropout rates, as specified. This bill would authorize the Superintendent to develop and implement a specified program of school quality review to complement the API, if an appropriation for this purpose is made in the annual Budget Act. The bill would also require the Superintendent to annually determine the accuracy of graduation rate data, and would delete the requirement that the Superintendent report annually to the Legislature on graduation and dropout rates. The bill would authorize the Superintendent to incorporate into the API the rates at which pupils successfully promote from one grade to the next in middle school and high school and matriculate from middle school to high school, as well as pupil preparedness for postsecondary education and career. The bill would delete the requirement that the API be used to measure the progress of specified schools and to rank all public schools for the purpose of the High Achieving/Improving Schools Program. To the extent this bill would require school districts to report additional data for purposes of inclusion in the API or other school quality review, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>This bill was referred to the Senate Education Committee.</p>		

Charter Schools		
AB 1594 (Eng – D) Charter schools: pupil nutrition.		
Recommended Position: TRACK	Approved Position:	Date:
<p>This bill would require a charter school to provide each needy pupil with one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would exclude a charter school that offers only non-classroom-based instruction from this requirement.</p> <p>This bill was referred to the Assembly Education Committee.</p>		
AB 1811 (Bonilla – D) Charter schools: funding.		
Recommended Position: TRACK	Approved Position:	Date:
<p>This bill would require the revenue limit funding attributable to pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that is computed in the general-purpose entitlement for a charter school that was under the jurisdiction of a unified school district before it converted to charter status to equal the revenue limit funding per unit of average daily attendance received by the unified school district of which it was a part before it converted to charter status and to be adjusted in proportion to increases and decreases in the amount of revenue limit funding received by the school district.</p> <p>AB 1811 was referred to the Assembly Committee on Education.</p>		
AB 2607 (Hernández, Roger – D) Charter schools: petition renewal.		
Recommended Position: TRACK	Approved Position:	Date:
<p>The Charter Schools Act requires the chartering authority to make specified determinations regarding the academic performance of the charter school and to submit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction copies of supporting documentation and a written summary of the basis for those determinations. This bill would authorize the chartering authority to submit the supporting documentation and summary in electronic form.</p>		

AB 2607 was referred to the Assembly Education Committee.		
SB 958 (Rubio – D) Charter schools.		
Recommended Position: TRACK	Approved Position:	Date:
<p>This bill would require that all special education and related services for an individual with exceptional needs who is enrolled in a charter school that offers classroom-based instruction, as defined, be provided by the charter school, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>SB 958 had its first hearing cancelled at the request of the author, and is awaiting another hearing in the Senate Education Committee.</p>		
Finance		
AB 1638 (Brownley – D) Education finance: block grant funding.		
Recommended Position: TRACK	Approved Position:	Date:
<p>Current law establishes the pupil retention block grant, school safety consolidated competitive grant, teacher credentialing block grant, professional development block grant, targeted instructional improvement block grant, and school and library improvement block grant. Current law authorizes a school district or county office of education to expend in a fiscal year up to 15% of the amount apportioned for the school safety consolidated competitive grant, professional development block grant, targeted instructional improvement block grant, or school and library improvement block grant for any other programs for which the school district or county office of education is eligible for funding, not to exceed 120% of the amount of state funding allocated in a fiscal year to the school district or county office of education for purposes of the program to which funds are transferred. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would simplify school finance by consolidating funding for categorical programs into targeted block grants to promote greater equity, increase local control, and improve instruction. The bill would also make the above-described provision relating to the expenditure of block grant funds inoperative on July 1, 2014.</p> <p>This bill was referred to the Assembly Education Committee.</p>		

AB 2087 (Swanson – D) School districts: emergency apportionments: audits.

Recommended Position:
TRACK

Approved Position:

Date:

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to request an emergency apportionment under certain circumstances and requires the school district, if it accepts the emergency apportionment, to agree to specified conditions. Existing law requires the Controller, or his or her designee, to cause an audit to be conducted of the books and accounts for the school district for the fiscal year in which the apportionments are disbursed and each year thereafter until the Controller determines, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the school district is financially solvent, but in no event earlier than one year following the implementation of the required fiscal plan or later than the time the apportionment made is repaid, including interest. This bill would provide that if an audit finds that a school district has not complied with the conditions of apportionment that the school district has 2 years from the date of the final audit report to correct the deficiencies that led to the audit finding. The bill would authorize the Education Audit Appeals Panel to waive or reduce the reimbursement or penalty amount if specified determinations are made, but would require the school district to repay the reimbursement and penalty and waive the school district's right to appeal if the deficiencies are not corrected within 2 years.

This bill was referred to the Assembly Education Committee for its first hearing.

AB 2278 (Swanson – D) School districts: state administrators.

Recommended Position:
TRACK

Approved Position:

Date:

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to request an emergency apportionment through the Superintendent of Public Instruction if the governing board of a school district determines during a fiscal year that its revenues are less than the amount necessary to meet its current year expenditure obligations. Existing law provides that if a school district accepts an emergency apportionment that exceeds an amount equal to 200% of the amount of the reserve recommended for that school district, as specified, the Superintendent must, among other things, assume all the legal rights, duties, and powers of the governing board of the qualifying school district, as defined, and, in consultation with the county superintendent of schools, appoint an administrator to act on the Superintendent's behalf. Existing law also provides that the governing board of a qualifying school district has no rights, duties, or powers for the period of time the Superintendent exercises the authority given to the Superintendent as a result of an emergency apportionment that exceeds an amount equal to 200% of the amount of the reserve recommended for the school district. This bill would authorize the governing board of a qualifying school district to annually evaluate the administrator appointed by the Superintendent. The bill would also require that the evaluation of the

administrator be submitted to the Governor, the Legislature, the Superintendent, and the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Team.

This bill was referred to the Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2279 (Swanson – D) School districts: emergency apportionments: trustees.

Recommended Position:
TRACK

Approved Position:

Date:

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to request an emergency apportionment through the Superintendent of Public Instruction if the governing board of a school district determines during a fiscal year that its revenues are less than the amount necessary to meet its current year expenditure obligations. Existing law provides that if a school district accepts an emergency apportionment the Superintendent shall, among other things, appoint a trustee who has recognized expertise in management and finance, and may employ, on a short-term basis, any staff necessary to assist the trustee. Existing law also provides that the trustee, and any necessary staff, shall serve until the emergency apportionment loan is repaid, the school district has adequate fiscal systems and controls in place, and the Superintendent has determined that the school district's future compliance with an approved fiscal plan is probable. This bill would instead provide that the trustee, and any necessary staff, shall serve until the emergency apportionment loan is repaid, the school district has adequate fiscal systems and controls in place, or the Superintendent has determined that the school district's future compliance with an approved fiscal plan is probable.

This bill was referred to the Assembly Education Committee.

SB 1240 (Canella – R) School finance: emergency loans: South Monterey County Joint Union High School District.

Recommended Position:
TRACK

Approved Position:

Date:

Existing law requires the Controller to transfer from Section A of the State School Fund the amount of funds necessary to pay certain warrants so that the effective cost of the lease financing provided to the Oakland Unified School District, the Vallejo Unified School District, and the West Contra Costa Unified School District is equal to the cost of the original General Fund emergency loan made to each school district. Existing law also specifies the original interest rate to be used in determining the cost of the original emergency loan made for these school districts. This bill would also require the Controller to make that transfer with respect to lease financing provided to the South Monterey County Joint Union High School District. The bill would specify the original interest rate to be used in determining the cost of the original emergency loan for the South Monterey County Joint Union High School District.

SB 1240 was referred to the Senate Committee on Education for its first hearing.

Nutrition

AB 1746 (Williams – D) Schools: nutrition: beverages.

Recommended Position:
TRACK

Approved Position:

Date:

Current law permits the sale of only certain beverages to pupils at schools. The beverages that may be sold include fruit-based and vegetable-based drinks, drinking water, milk, and, in middle and junior high schools, an electrolyte replacement beverage if those beverages meet certain nutritional requirements. This bill, commencing July 1, 2013, would recast those provisions and would restrict the sale of electrolyte replacement beverages in middle schools and high schools to specified times before and after school.

This bill was referred to the Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1781 (Brownley – D) School meals: free or reduced-price meals.

Recommended Position:
TRACK

Approved Position:

Date:

Current law requires each school district and county superintendent of schools maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide for each needy pupil one nutritionally adequate, free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday. Current law requires the governing board of each school district and county superintendent to formulate a plan that, among other things, will ensure that children eligible to receive free or reduced priced meals and milk shall not be treated differently than other children. This bill would require the governing board of each school district and county superintendent of schools to include, as part of that plan, a provision to ensure that during meal times, children shall be able to receive a free or reduced-price meal at any serving line that the school food services program operates, manages, or from which the school food services program receives revenue. By imposing this additional duty on school districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill was referred to the Assembly Education Committee for its first hearing.

Other		
SB 1292 (Liu – D) School employees: principals: evaluation.		
Recommended Position: TRACK	Approved Position:	Date:
<p>Current law establishes the Administrator Training Program, to be administered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education. Current law requires the Superintendent to award incentive funding from funds appropriated for that purpose, to provide instruction and training to school administrators in various areas, including, among others, school financial and personnel management, instructional leadership and management strategies, and the use of state and local pupil assessments. Current law states the intent of the Legislature that local educational agencies give highest priority to training school administrators assigned to, and practicing in, high-priority or hard-to-staff schools. This bill would require a principal to be evaluated annually for the first and second year as a new principal. The bill would require the governing board of a school district to identify who will conduct the evaluation of each school principal. The bill would require the criteria for school principal evaluations to be based upon the California Professional Standards for Educational Leaders and to include evidence of, among other things, pupil academic growth, effective and comprehensive teacher evaluations, culturally responsive instructional strategies, the ability to analyze quality instructional strategies and provide effective feedback, and effective school management. To the extent that this evaluation program would require a school district to carry out additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p> <p>This bill was referred to the Senate Education Committee.</p>		
Retirement		
AB 2275 (Achadjian – R) State teachers’ retirement.		
Recommended Position: SUPPORT	Approved Position:	Date:
<p>The State Teachers' Retirement Law limits the amount of postretirement compensation that may be earned in specified types of employment by a retired member of the Defined Benefit Program without a reduction in the retirement benefits of the member. That law provides exemptions from this limit and until June 30, 2012, specifies that the limitation provisions do not apply to compensation earned by a member retired for service who has returned to work after retirement and, for at least 12 consecutive months, has not performed specified activities. That law also exempts from the earnings limitation, until June 30, 2012, service performed by a retired</p>		

member in an emergency situation to fill a vacant administrative position, as specified. Under that law, operative until June 30, 2012, the service retirement allowance of a retired member of the Defined Benefit Program is exempt from a reduction if the retired member is appointed as a trustee or administrator by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for a maximum period of 2 years, as specified. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until June 30, 2014.

This bill is still in print.