

WHAT'S NEW FOR
2024

A compendium of new laws that
impact K-12 education in California



Dear school district and county board leaders,

The legislative landscape presented myriad challenges for schools in 2023, from the looming threat of a budget deficit to rising controversies over local control. Despite the difficult headwinds, CSBA advocated for the needs and concerns of schools and governing boards at every step of the legislative process this year — and secured major victories along the way.

Our Governmental Relations staff, along with our Legal and Policy teams, reviewed each of the more than 2,000 bills introduced in the Legislature, analyzed hundreds of proposals, worked with CSBA's Legislative Committee to take positions on the most critical pieces of legislation, and advanced targeted advocacy strategies to ensure the interests of students and local educational agencies were addressed.

This work paid off as CSBA won key battles, advancing five sponsored bills to Gov. Gavin Newsom's desk and successfully incorporating others into larger policy pushes. Gov. Newsom ultimately signed all five CSBA proposals into law:

- Assembly Bill 1023 (Papan, D-San Mateo) – Increases support for districts to prevent cyberattacks.
- Senate Bill 765 (Portantino, D-Burbank) – Provides immediate relief to help address the teacher shortage.
- AB 483 (Muratsuchi, D-Torrance) – Streamlines funding for school-based student health and mental health services.
- AB 417 (Bennett, D-Ventura) – Helps county boards appoint student board members.
- AB 552 (Hart, D-Santa Barbara) – Extends the opportunity for boards to meet remotely during states of emergency.

Another CSBA bill, SB 512 (Portantino), to enhance collaboration between county mental health agencies and school districts, was incorporated into Gov. Newsom's proposed mental and behavioral health system overhaul, which will appear on the 2024 statewide primary ballot.

Significant defensive victories were won as well, with dogged advocacy securing the veto of two of the year's most problematic bills. A major theme in the first year of the 2023–24 legislative session was the introduction of legislation that would significantly erode local control over hiring, disciplinary and other human resources decisions. CSBA was a part of a broad education coalition that helped secure the veto of AB 1699 (McCarty, D-Sacramento), which would have mandated "right of first refusal" for classified staff hiring policies for all LEAs. The voices of hundreds of CSBA members were heard loud and clear in the Newsom Administration in opposition to the bill. CSBA also successfully led a coalition of statewide K-12 and community college associations in opposition to SB 433 (Cortese, D-San Jose), which would have removed the authority of a school board to render personnel decisions concerning classified staff. The hard work of CSBA, its members and allies was reflected in the Governor's decision to veto both measures.

These victories and many more are highlighted in this year's *What's New for 2024* report, which contains a comprehensive list of measures signed into law in 2023 impacting K-12 education. This report covers bills on which CSBA actively adopted a position and lobbied, as well as those CSBA tracked throughout the legislative session but did not take a position on. It also identifies the impacts, if any, of each new law on governing board policies. This additional feature will help governance teams quickly identify policies that they may need to review and adjust.

As you look ahead to the year to come, I hope this report aids you and your leadership team in advancing your goals. And, as always, CSBA staff is available to help you understand these new laws, the politics involved in crafting them and the potential implications they may have for your schools.



Vernon M. Billy
CEO & Executive Director

What's New For 2024

This report provides a comprehensive list of new legislation signed into law in 2023 that impacts TK-12 education in California. Many of the laws in this report are bills that CSBA adopted a specific position on and actively lobbied for or against. Also included are bills CSBA monitored closely throughout the year to assess impact on public schools, but on which the organization did not adopt a formal position.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Many of the bills in this report show “No Official Position,” indicating that CSBA did not adopt a formal legislative position on the bill. However, each bill in this report will have an impact on TK-12 public education, even if CSBA did not adopt a position.

Each bill listing is grouped by subject (Broadband & Technology, District Operations, Early Childhood Education, Facilities, Finance, Health & Wellness, Governance, Instruction & Assessments, Labor & Human Resources, Safety and Students) and provides the following information:

- The bill number, author, title and a brief summary
- Which CSBA sample board policies are anticipated to be impacted, if applicable:
 - › **Note:** As CSBA sample policies are continuously updated based on newly signed laws, it is possible that additional CSBA sample policies may be impacted by a particular bill in addition to those listed
- The bill's chapter number (Statutes of 2023)
- Which CSBA Policy Pillar(s) the bill falls under (www.csba.org/policyplatform):
 - › **Strengthen Local Governance**
 - › **Secure Fair Funding**
 - › **Improve Conditions of Children**
 - › **Ensure Achievement for All**
- When the bill takes effect (Most new statutes took effect on Jan. 1, 2024, unless passed with an urgency clause or unless an alternative effective date is included)
- CSBA's position on the bill (See next page for details on positions)
- What sections of the Education Code and/or other relevant code sections are affected



Descriptions of CSBA legislative positions

Position	Description
Sponsor/Co-sponsor	CSBA drafts bill language, secures a legislator to author and strongly pursues passage. For co-sponsored bills, CSBA shares the sponsor role with other organizations
Support	Actively monitor, pursue and lobby in support
Support if Amended	Support only if specific amendments are made
Approve	Approve in concept or principle but do not actively lobby in support
Neutral/No official position	Existence of bill is noted, but no action taken
Disapprove	Disapprove in concept or principle but do not actively lobby in opposition
Oppose unless Amended	Seek defeat unless specific amendments are made
Oppose	Actively monitor, pursue and lobby in opposition

Additional information on new bills

Details on 2024 legislation: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov

QUESTIONS?

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2023 bills signed

View details on each bill beginning on page 10.

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Broadband & Technology

Assembly Bill 414 (Reyes) – Communications: Digital Equity Bill of Rights

This law, Digital Equity Bill of Rights, states that it is the principle of the state, to ensure digital equity for all residents of the state, that residents shall have access to broadband that meets specific requirements, and that it is the policy of the state that, to the extent technically feasible, broadband internet subscribers benefit from equal access to broadband internet service within the service area of a broadband provider. The law also states that it does not create an obligation for the state to enforce that principle or policy and does not create a private right of action against the state to enforce the law.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0415 – Equity; 0440 – District Technology Plan; 4113.5/4213.5/4313.5 – Remote Working; 6158 – Independent Study; 6163.4 – Student Use of Technology

Chapter #: 436

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to add Title 15.5 (commencing with Section 3120) to Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code, relating to digital equity.

SPONSOR Assembly Bill 1023 (Papan) – California Cybersecurity Integration Center: school cybersecurity

Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish and lead the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC), to be composed of representatives from the specified organizations, with a primary mission to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in our state. This law requires Cal-CSIC to include representatives from the State Department of Education.

Existing law requires Cal-CSIC to serve as the central organizing hub of the state government's cybersecurity activities and coordinate information sharing with, and share cyber threat information received from, specified public and private entities. Existing law also requires a school district, county office of education, or charter school to report any cyberattack, as defined, impacting more than 500 pupils or personnel to Cal-CSIC. This law explicitly includes school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools among the specified entities with which Cal-CSIC coordinates information sharing, including cyber threat information.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0440 – District Technology Plan; 0450 – Comprehensive Safety Plan; 1113 – District and School Websites; 1340 – Access to District Records; 3515 – Campus Security; 3516 – Emergencies and Disaster Preparedness Plan; 3516.2 – Bomb Threats; 3580 – District Records; 5142 – Safety

Chapter #: 555

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Sponsor

An act to amend Section 8586.5 of the Government Code, relating to school security.



District Operations

Assembly Bill 243 (*Alanis*) – Child abduction survivors: address confidentiality program

Current law authorizes victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, and elder or dependent adult abuse, and members of their households, to complete an application to be approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose of enabling state and local agencies to respond to requests for public records without disclosing a program participant's changed name or location, subject to specified conditions. Current law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to make a false statement in an application.

This law, beginning on July 1, 2024, makes victims of child abduction, as defined, and members of their households eligible for the protections of this address confidentiality program.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4140/4240/4340: Bargaining Units; 3580 – District Records

Chapter #: 642

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend the heading of Chapter 3.1 (commencing with Section 6205) of Division 7 of Title 1 of, and to amend, repeal, and add Sections 6205, 6205.5, 6206, 6208.5, 6209.5, and 6209.7 of, the Government Code, relating to address confidentiality.



Assembly Bill 334 (*Rubio*) – Public contracts: conflicts of interest

Current law prohibits members of the Legislature and state, county, district, judicial district and city officers or employees from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members. Current law authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission to commence an administrative or civil action against persons who violate this prohibition, as prescribed, and includes provisions for the collection of penalties after the time for judicial review of a commission order or decision has lapsed, or if all means of judicial review of the order or decision have been exhausted. Current law identifies certain remote interests in contracts that are not subject to this prohibition and other situations in which an official is not deemed to be financially interested in a contract. Current law makes a willful violation of this prohibition a crime.

This law establishes that an independent contractor, who meets specified requirements, is not an officer for purposes of being subject to the prohibition on being financially interested in a contract. The law authorizes a public agency to enter into a contract with an independent contractor who is an officer for a later phase of the same project if the independent contractor did not engage in or advise on, as specified, the making of the subsequent contract.

This law also establishes that a person who acts in good faith reliance on these provisions is not in violation of the above-described conflict-of-interest prohibitions and prohibits them from being subject to criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement under those prohibitions if the initial contract includes specified language and the independent contractor is not in breach of those terms.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3312 – Contracts

Chapter #: 263

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 1097.6 to the Government Code, relating to contracts.

Assembly Bill 452 (*Addis*) – Childhood sexual assault: statute of limitations

Current law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault, as defined, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within five years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever occurs later. Current law prohibits certain of those actions from commencing on or after the plaintiff's 40th birthday unless the person or entity knew or had reason to know, or was otherwise on notice, of any misconduct that creates a risk of childhood sexual assault by an employee, volunteer, representative, or agent, or the person or entity failed to take reasonable steps or to implement reasonable safeguards to avoid acts of childhood sexual assault, as specified.

This law eliminates time limits for the commencement of actions for the recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault, as specified, and eliminates the prohibition on certain actions proceeding on or after the plaintiff's 40th birthday unless specified conditions are met. The law specifies that its provisions apply to any claim arising on and after Jan. 1, 2024.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3320 – Claims and Actions Against the District

Chapter #: 655

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 340.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to childhood sexual assault.

Assembly Bill 611 (Weber) – Special education: nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies: change in certification status: parental notification

Existing law sets forth a method for providing special education and related services to pupils with exceptional needs. Existing law permits, under certain circumstances, contracts to be entered into for the provision of those services by nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies, as defined. Existing law authorizes a master contract for special education and related services provided by a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency only if the school or agency has been certified by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as meeting specified standards. Existing law authorizes the Superintendent to revoke or suspend the certification of a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency for specified reasons and requires the Superintendent to notify contracting local educational agencies and the Special Education Local Plan Area in which the nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency is located of the determination to suspend or revoke state certification.

This law requires a contracting local educational agency and charter school, within 14 days of becoming aware of any change to the certification status of a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency, as provided, to notify parents, as defined, of pupils of the LEA or charter school who attend the nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency of the change in certification status, as specified, and to include in that notice, a copy of certain procedural safeguards. The law requires those notices to be maintained and made available for inspection upon request of the State Department of Education.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 5145.6 – Parent/Guardian Notifications; 6159.2 – Nonpublic, Nonsectarian School and Agency Services for Special Education

Chapter #: 64

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to add Section 56366.45 to the Education Code, relating to special education.



Assembly Bill 723 (Quirk-Silva) – Pupil placement: special education: foster children: nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies: school of origin

Current law requires a local educational agency serving a foster child to allow the foster child to remain at the child's school of origin upon the initial detention or placement, any subsequent change in placement, the termination of the court's jurisdiction, or pending resolution of a dispute regarding school of origin placement, as provided. Current law defines "school of origin" as the school that the foster child attended when permanently housed or the school in which the foster child was last enrolled, except as specified. Current law sets forth a method for providing special education and related services to pupils who are individuals with exceptional needs, as defined. Current law permits, under certain circumstances, contracts to be entered into for the provision of those services by nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies, as defined. Existing law authorizes a master contract for special education and related services provided by a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency only if the school or agency has been certified as meeting specified standards. Current law sets forth the certification process and procedures for the nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies that seek certification from the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This law, for a foster child who is an individual with exceptional needs, defines "school of origin" as also including a placement in a certified nonpublic, nonsectarian school, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5148.2 – Before/After School Programs; 6159 – Individualized Education Program; 6159.2 – Nonpublic, Nonsectarian School and Agency Services for Special Education; 6173.1 – Education for Foster Youth; 6177 – Summer Learning Programs

Chapter #: 812

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Commencing with the 2024–25 school year

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to amend Sections 48853.5, 56366.1, and 56366.10 of the Education Code, relating to pupil placement.



Assembly Bill 872 (*Committee on Education*) – Elementary and secondary education: omnibus bill

Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to, among other duties, establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates and permits.

Existing law prohibits a person who does not possess a valid credential issued by the State Board of Education, as provided, from being elected or appointed to office as county superintendent of schools. Existing law requires all county superintendents of schools to possess a valid certification document authorizing administrative services. This law instead prohibits a person who does not possess a valid credential issued by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing from being elected or appointed to office as county superintendent of schools and would require all county superintendents of schools to instead possess a valid administrative credential issued by the commission, as provided.

Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services, including various residential care facilities for children who require out-of-home placement under certain circumstances. Existing law declares the policy of the state to facilitate the proper placement of every child in residential care facilities where the placement is in the best interests of the child. Existing law authorizes children with varying designations and varying needs, including nonminor dependents, as defined, to be placed in the same facility, licensed foster family home or with a foster family agency, as provided.

This law explicitly authorizes community care facilities, licensed foster family homes and foster family agencies to include nonminors who are individuals with exceptional needs, as defined, within the group of children with varying designations and varying needs that may be placed in the applicable facility, home or agency, as provided.

Under the Community Care Facilities Act, references to a “child” include nonminor dependents and nonminor former dependents or wards. This law, for purposes of the Community Care Facilities Act, explicitly states that references to a “child” include nonminors who are individuals with exceptional needs.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6159 – Individualized Education Program; 6159.2 – Nonpublic, Nonsectarian School and Agency Services for Special Education

Chapter #: 273

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 1206 and 1208 of the Education Code, and to amend Section 1501.1 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to elementary and secondary education.



Assembly Bill 1173 (Ta) – College and Career Fairs

This law requires a local educational agency serving pupils in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that is planning to hold a college or career fair to notify each community college district that has overlapping jurisdiction with the LEA of the college or career fair, as specified.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 6164.2 – Guidance/Counseling Services; 6173.4 – Education for American Indian Students; 6178 – Career Technical Education

Chapter #: 23

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Article 6 (commencing with Section 52770) to Chapter 11 of Part 28 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Education Code, relating to pupils.

Assembly Bill 1605 (Gallagher) – High schools: military services: United States Space Force

Current law prohibits each school district offering instruction in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that provides on-campus access to employers, from prohibiting access to the military services. Existing law defines "military services" for these purposes to include the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard or any reserve component of those federal forces, the National Guard, the State Guard and the active militia. This law additionally prohibits each county office of education and charter school offering instruction in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that provides on-campus access to employers, from prohibiting access to the military services and expressly includes the United States Space Force in that definition.

Existing law ratifies the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children to, among other things, facilitate the enrollment, placement, advancement and transfer of the academic records of the children of military families for the purpose of removing barriers to their educational success due to the frequent moves and deployment of their parents. The compact defines "Uniformed Services" to mean the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, as well as the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Public Health Services.

This law includes the United States Space Force in the definition of Uniformed Services for purposes of the compact.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 5125.1 – Release of Directory Information; 6173.2 – Education of Children of Military Families

Chapter #: 142

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 49603 and 49701 of the Education Code, relating to high schools.



Senate Bill 88 (Skinner) – Pupil transportation: driver qualifications

Existing law requires the driver of a school pupil activity bus, as defined, to be subject to the regulations adopted by the Department of the California Highway Patrol governing school bus drivers, except as specified. This law places various requirements upon a driver who provides certain transportation services for pupils, including, among others, by requiring these drivers to submit and clear tuberculosis risk assessments, as provided. The law requires any vehicle used to provide pupil transportation for compensation by a local educational agency, as defined, to be inspected, as specified, and to be equipped with a first aid kit and a fire extinguisher.

The law requires any LEA contracting with a private entity to provide pupil transportation to obtain from the private entity a written attestation that, among other things, it not have any applicable law violations, as defined, at the time of applying for the contract and that it will maintain compliance with applicable laws, as defined, for the duration of the contract. The law authorizes a third party to report to the relevant LEA that the private entity the LEA contracted with has failed to provide a truthful attestation or has failed to maintain compliance with the applicable laws required for the duration of the contract, as specified.

The law applies the above-mentioned provisions to all drivers employed by an LEA, contracted by an LEA, or contracted by any entity with funding from an LEA, providing school-related pupil transportation, as defined, for compensation. The law does not apply the above-mentioned provisions to (A) drivers of specified entities, (B) certain persons who are compensated to drive a pupil, (C) a school employee of an LEA when the employee provides transportation to pupils due to or because of the employee's supervision of pupils for a field trip, extracurricular activity or athletic program, or when the employee provides transportation to pupils for other activities, not to exceed 40 hours of drive time per school year per employee, (D) a driver who transports a pupil because of certain emergencies or an immediate threat to the physical safety of the pupil, (E) a driver who transports a pupil if the transportation is being provided through a Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program while a pupil's transportation plan is being finalized, or (F) a driver during a trip for which they are authorized by the LEA to transport one or more pupils for a field trip when the destination is more than 200 miles from the transported pupil's California school campus, as specified.

To the extent that the above-mentioned requirements conflict with a contract entered into between an LEA and a private entity before Jan. 1, 2024, the law will not apply those requirements until the expiration or renewal of that contract. The law makes the provision regarding the expiration or renewal of these contracts operative on Jan. 1, 2024, while making the remainder of the above-mentioned provisions operative on July 1, 2025.

Existing law requires a governing board or county superintendent of schools providing for the transportation of pupils under contract, as provided, or any other provision of law to require as a condition of the contract the tuberculosis risk assessment, as provided, except that, at the discretion of the governing board or county superintendent of schools, that provision does not apply to a private contracted driver who transports pupils infrequently without prolonged contact with the pupils.

This law deletes that exception for private contracted drivers. The law additionally extends the requirement involving a tuberculosis risk assessment to the governing body of a charter school, as specified. At the discretion of the governing board, county superintendent of schools, or governing body of a charter school, the law does not apply the requirement involving a tuberculosis risk assessment to a private contracted driver who transports pupils infrequently and without prolonged contact with the pupils before July 1, 2025.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 04204.41 – Charter School Oversight; 3540 – Transportation; 3542 – School Bus Drivers; 3543 – Transportation Safety and Emergencies

Chapter #: 380

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: July 1, 2025, or upon the expiration of an LEA's transportation contract

CSBA Position: Neutral

An act to amend Section 49406 of, and to add Article 5 (commencing with Section 39875) to Chapter 1 of Part 23.5 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, the Education Code, relating to pupil transportation.



Senate Bill 413 (*Bradford*) – School attendance: interdistrict attendance

Existing law authorizes the governing boards of two or more school districts to enter into an agreement for the interdistrict attendance of pupils who are residents of the school districts. Under existing law, a parent may appeal a school district’s decision regarding a request for interdistrict transfer, within 30 calendar days of the school district’s final denial, to the county board of education. Existing law requires the county board of education, within 30 calendar days after the appeal is filed, to determine whether the pupil should be permitted to attend the school district of proposed enrollment and the applicable period of attendance.

This law authorizes a county board of education in a class 1 or class 2 county to, in certain circumstances, extend the time period to determine whether the pupil should be permitted to attend the school district of proposed enrollment and the applicable period of attendance to up to 60 calendar days after the appeal is filed, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5117 – Interdistrict Attendance

Chapter #: 606

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend Section 46601 of the Education Code, relating to school attendance.

Senate Bill 609 (*Caballero*) – Local control and accountability plans: California School Dashboard

Existing law requires the governing boards of school districts and county boards of education to adopt Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAPs) using a state template adopted by the State Board of Education. Existing law requires the LCAP to include, among other things, a description of annual goals for all pupils and specified sub-groups of pupils to be achieved for each state priority, as specified, including, among other state priorities, school climate, as measured by, among other things, suspension and expulsion rates. Existing law requires a superintendent of a school district, a county superintendent of schools and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to post LCAPs, as specified, to various internet websites, as provided. Existing law requires the State Department of Education, in collaboration with, and subject to the approval of, the executive director of the state board, to develop and maintain the California School Dashboard, a web-based system for publicly reporting performance data on the state and local indicators included in the evaluation rubrics.

This law eliminates the provision that requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to post LCAPs. The law requires school districts, county offices of education and charter schools to post the current school year’s LCAPs, as provided, on the California School Dashboard, as described, and requires the department to notify those local educational agencies of, and to ensure that those LEAs meet, that requirement.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0460 – Local Control and Accountability Plan

Chapter #: 494

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 52065 of the Education Code, relating to school accountability.

Senate Bill 775 (Padilla) – Vehicles: zero-emission school buses: signage

Current law authorizes state funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be distributed to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for distribution to certain local educational agencies for the purchase of low- or zero-emission school buses that replace, or increase the number of, school buses in the existing school bus fleet or for retrofitting existing school buses to achieve reductions in emissions, as specified.

This law authorizes a school district, county office of education or charter school using a zero-emission school bus to transport pupils at or below the 12th-grade level to place signage on the rear of the zero-emission school bus that identifies the school bus as a clean air zero-emission bus. The law also authorizes the Department of the California Highway Patrol to issue guidelines governing the size and placement of that signage.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3510 – Green School Operations; 3540 – Transportation

Chapter #: 413

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 27906.7 to the Vehicle Code, relating to vehicles.

Senate Bill 790 (Padilla) – Public records: contracts for goods and services

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires public records to be open to inspection at all times during the office hours of the state or local agency that retains those records, and provides that every person has a right to inspect any public record, except as provided. The act requires state and local agencies to make public records available upon receipt of a request for a copy that reasonably describes an identifiable record not otherwise exempt from disclosure, and upon payment of fees to cover costs.

This law provides that any executed contract for the purchase of goods or services by a state or local agency, including the price and terms of payment, is a public record subject to disclosure under the act. The law provides that any provision in a written agreement that purports to exclude a contract specified above from disclosure by agreeing to consider it a confidential or proprietary record of the vendor is void and unenforceable as a matter of law.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 1340 – Access to District Records; 3312 – Contracts

Chapter #: 77

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 7928.801 to the Government Code, relating to public records.

Early Childhood Education

Assembly Bill 393 (*L. Rivas*) – Child care: dual language learners

This law requires the Director of Social Services to develop procedures for general or migrant child care and development contractors to identify and report data on dual language learners enrolled in a general child care and development program or migrant child care and development program, as specified, and requires the director to develop informal directives and adopt regulations to implement these provisions. The law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the director to coordinate efforts to implement these provisions.

The law also prohibits the use of these provisions to compel a parent or guardian to participate in the data collection procedures described above, further clarifies that a family's decision to decline to complete the family language instrument or family language and interest interview shall not affect the contract of a state preschool contractor or general or migrant child care and development contractor, and specifies that these provisions shall not affect the eligibility of a child to enroll in a state preschool program or a general or migrant child care and development program.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5148 – Child Care and Development; 5148.3 – Preschool/Early Childhood Education
Chapter #: 435

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 8241.5 of the Education Code, and to add Section 10209.6 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to child care.



Facilities

Assembly Bill 1433 (*Rendon*) – Public contracts: school facility projects

Current law requires a prospective bidder for a construction contract for certain school facility projects to submit a prequalification questionnaire and financial statement, under oath, as part of the bidding process, and requires each prospective bidder to submit a bid by completing and executing a standardized proposal form. That law applies these requirements only to public projects, as defined, for which the governing board of the school district uses funds received pursuant to specified law or from future state school bonds, as specified.

This law extends the above-referenced requirements to public projects for which the governing board of the school district uses state general funds.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3311 – Bids; 3311.2 – Lease-Leaseback Contracts

Chapter #: 581

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 20111.6 of the Public Contract Code, relating to public contracts.



Senate Bill 48 (*Becker*) – Building Energy Savings Act

Current law requires each utility to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete calendar months, and to deliver or otherwise provide that aggregated energy usage data for each covered building, as defined, to the owner, as specified. Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to adopt regulations providing for the delivery to the Energy Commission and public disclosure of benchmarking of energy use for covered buildings, and specifies that this requirement does not require the owner of a building with 16 or fewer residential utility accounts to collect or deliver energy usage information to the Energy Commission. This law additionally specifies that the requirement does not require the owner of a building with less than 50,000 square feet of gross floor space to collect or deliver energy usage information to the Energy Commission.

Existing law requires the Energy Commission to prescribe, by regulation, lighting, insulation, climate control system and other building design and construction standards, and energy and water conservation design standards, for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy, as specified.

This law requires the Energy Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, Public Utilities Commission, and Department of Housing and Community Development, on or before July 1, 2026, to develop a strategy for using the energy usage data described above to track and manage the energy usage and emissions of greenhouse gases of covered buildings in order to achieve the state's goals, targets, and standards related to energy usage and emissions of greenhouse gases of covered buildings, as specified. The law requires the Energy Commission to submit the strategy and recommendations for further legislative action that would help achieve certain objectives to the Legislature on or before Aug. 1, 2026.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3510 – Green School Operations; 3511 – Energy and Water Management; 7110 – Facilities Master Plan; 7111 – Evaluating Existing Buildings

Chapter #: 378

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 25402.10 of, and to add Section 25402.16 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to energy.



Senate Bill 515 (*Stern*) – School facilities: shade structures

The Field Act requires the Department of General Services under the police power of the state to supervise the design and construction of any school building or the reconstruction or alteration of or addition to any school building, if not exempted, to ensure that plans and specifications comply with adopted rules and regulations and building standards published in regulations, and to ensure that the work of construction is performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications for the protection of life and property. The California Building Standards Code requires that specified buildings, structures, and facilities be accessible to, and useable by, persons with disabilities, including that when alterations or additions are made to existing buildings or facilities, an accessible path of travel to the specific area of alteration or addition is provided.

This law limit the cost of complying with the requirement to provide an accessible path of travel to a free-standing, open-sided shade structure project that meets specified requirements and that is on a school district, county office of education, charter school or community college campus to 20 percent of the adjusted construction cost, as defined, of the shade structure project.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5142 – Safety; 7110 – Facilities Master Plan

Chapter #: 489

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to add Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 17670) to Part 10.5 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code, relating to school facilities.



Senate Bill 760 (*Newman*) – School facilities: all-gender restrooms

Existing law requires every restroom of every public and private school maintaining any combination of classes from kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, to be maintained and cleaned regularly, fully operational, and stocked at all times with toilet paper, soap, and paper towels or functional hand dryers, and kept open during school hours when pupils are not in classes. Existing law requires that a sufficient number of restrooms be kept open during school hours when pupils are in classes. Existing law authorizes a school to temporarily close a restroom as necessary for pupil safety or as necessary to repair the facility.

This law revises the conditions under which a restroom is authorized to be temporarily closed to instead be as necessary (1) for a documented pupil safety concern, (2) for an immediate threat to pupil safety, or (3) to repair the facility. The law requires, on or before July 1, 2026, each school district, county office of education and charter school, including charter schools operating in a school district facility, maintaining any combination of classes from grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide and maintain at least one all-gender restroom for voluntary pupil use at each of its schoolsites that meet specified criteria. The law requires the all-gender restroom to meet certain requirements, including, among other things, that it has signage identifying the bathroom facility as being open to all genders and is unlocked, unobstructed and easily accessible by any pupil. The law requires the local educational agency to designate a staff member to serve as a point of contact for these purposes and to post a notice regarding these requirements in a prominent and conspicuous location outside at least one all-gender restroom. The law requires these requirements to be subject to compliance review, as specified. The law authorizes a local educational agency to use an existing restroom to satisfy these requirements, as provided. The law requires the State Department of Education to post on its internet website guidance for implementation of these provisions.

Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (the Greene Act), requires the State Allocation Board to allocate to applicant school districts prescribed per-unhoused-pupil state funding for the construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding, and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition.

This law requires the governing board of a school district, a county board of education, or the governing body of a charter school that applies for state funding pursuant to the Greene Act for a school modernization project to include, as part of the modernization project, an all-gender restroom designed exclusively for pupil use for specified schoolsites, as provided. The law provides that these provisions apply only to those projects that are submitted for approval on or after July 1, 2026.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 1312.4 – Williams Uniform Complaint Procedures; 3517 – Facilities Inspection; 5145.3 – Nondiscrimination/Harassment; 7210 – Facilities Financing

Chapter #: 227

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: On or before July 1, 2026

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 35292.5 of, and to add Section 17585 to, the Education Code, relating to school facilities.



Finance

Assembly Bill 100 (Ting) – Budget Acts of 2021 and 2022

A full listing of the funding and budget provisions contained in this follow-up law to the Budget Acts of 2021 and 2022 can be viewed online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: None

Chapter #: 3

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: May 15, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend the Budget Act of 2021 (Chapters 21, 69, and 240 of the Statutes of 2021) by amending Sections 19.56 and 39.10 of that act, and to amend the Budget Act of 2022 (Chapters 43, 45, and 249 of the Statutes of 2022) by amending Items 3125-101-0001, 3835-101-0001, 3970-001-0001, 4260-101-0001, 5225-001-0917, 6100-194-0001, 6100-196-0001, 8570-101-0001, and 8570-102-0001 of Section 2.00 of, adding Item 0511-011-0001 to Section 2.00 of, and amending Sections 19.56, 39.00, and 39.10 of, that act, relating to the state budget, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, budget bill.



Assembly Bill 102 (Ting) – Budget Act of 2023

A full listing of the funding and budget provisions contained in this follow-up to the Budget Act of 2023 can be viewed online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: None

Chapter #: 38

Policy Pillar: Ensure Fair Funding

Effective: July 10, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend the Budget Act of 2023 by amending Items 0250-001-0001, 0250-003-0001, 0250-003-3037, 0250-014-3066, 0250-101-0001, 0250-101-0932, 0250-103-0001, 0250-111-0001, 0250-301-0660, 0509-001-0001, 0509-101-0001, 0509-102-0001, 0509-495, 0511-002-0001, 0521-101-0046, 0521-101-3228, 0521-131-0001, 0530-001-0001, 0530-495, 0540-001-0001, 0540-001-6088, 0540-101-0001, 0540-102-0001, 0540-491, 0540-495, 0559-001-0001, 0650-001-0001, 0650-101-0001, 0650-495, 0690-001-0001, 0690-001-0890, 0690-006-0001, 0690-101-0001, 0820-001-0001, 0820-001-0460, 0820-011-0920, 0840-001-0001, 0840-001-9740, 1115-001-3288, 1700-001-0001, 2100-011-0001, 2240-103-0001, 2240-123-0001, 2240-125-0001, 2720-003-0044, 2740-492, 2740-493, 2740-495, 2740-496, 3100-001-0001, 3360-001-0465, 3360-001-3228, 3360-002-0001, 3360-007-0001, 3360-101-3228, 3360-102-0001, 3360-495, 3480-001-0001, 3480-495, 3540-001-0001, 3540-301-0001, 3540-491, 3600-001-0001, 3600-001-6088, 3600-491, 3640-101-0001, 3640-103-0001, 3640-495, 3720-001-0001, 3760-101-0001, 3790-001-0001, 3790-001-0516, 3790-101-0001, 3790-101-0516, 3790-301-3312, 3830-101-0001, 3835-101-0001, 3850-101-0001, 3860-001-0001, 3860-101-0001, 3860-491, 3860-495, 3875-101-0001, 3900-101-0001, 3900-101-3228, 3940-001-0001, 3940-102-0001, 3940-106-0001, 3940-495, 3970-012-0133, 4140-001-3397, 4140-101-0001, 4140-101-3085, 4140-101-3397, 4150-001-0933, 4170-001-0001, 4170-101-0001, 4260-001-0001, 4260-001-0890, 4260-001-3085, 4260-001-3113, 4260-101-0001, 4260-101-0890, 4260-101-3085, 4260-101-3431, 4260-116-0001, 4260-116-3397, 4260-119-0001, 4265-001-0001, 4265-111-0001, 4265-490, 4300-001-0001, 4300-101-0001, 4440-011-0001, 4560-001-3085, 4560-101-3085, 4700-001-0001, 4700-101-0001, 4700-495, 4800-101-3381, 5160-001-0001, 5160-001-0890, 5180-001-0001, 5180-001-0890, 5180-101-0001, 5180-101-0890, 5180-111-0001, 5180-141-0001, 5180-141-0890, 5180-151-0001, 5225-001-0001, 5225-001-0917, 5225-002-0001, 5225-003-0001, 5225-004-0001, 5225-017-0001, 5225-019-0001, 5225-024-0001, 5225-301-0001, 5227-103-0001, 5227-116-0001, 5227-117-0001, 5227-118-0001, 5227-491, 5227-494, 6100-001-0001, 6100-001-0890, 6100-006-0001, 6100-103-0890, 6100-149-0001, 6100-161-0890, 6100-168-0001, 6100-194-0001, 6100-196-0001, 6100-201-0890, 6100-203-0001, 6100-301-0001, 6100-488, 6440-001-0001, 6440-495, 6610-001-0001, 6610-496, 6870-101-0001, 6870-108-0001, 6870-301-6028, 7100-011-0588, 7120-101-0001, 7120-102-0001, 7120-103-0001, 7350-001-0001, 7350-001-3078, 7350-001-3152, 7350-101-3078, 7502-001-0001, 7502-001-9730, 7502-003-9730, 7760-001-0001, 7760-001-0002, 7760-001-9746, 7760-002-0666, 7760-003-0666, 7920-011-0001, 8140-001-0001, 8260-001-0001, 8260-101-0001, 8260-495, 8570-001-0001, 8570-003-0001, 8570-003-0044, 8570-101-0001, 8570-101-3228, 8570-102-0001, 8570-491, 8570-495, 8660-001-0001, 8660-062-0001, 8820-101-0001, 8860-001-0001, 8940-001-0001, 8940-001-0890, and 8955-001-0001 of Section 2.00 of, adding Items 0250-301-0001, 0515-495, 0530-001-3085, 0820-018-0001, 1703-490, 2240-121-0001, 2240-122-0001, 3540-101-3228, 3600-495, 3790-495, 3790-497, 3940-162-8506, 3970-012-3065, 3970-013-3065, 4260-019-0001, 4260-101-3428, 4260-111-3428, 4700-001-3228, 4700-101-3228, 4800-495, 5225-301-0660, 5227-129-0001, 5227-402, 6870-002-0001, 6870-203-0001, 6870-495, 7120-101-3228, 7502-001-0890, 8140-002-0001, and 8660-101-3228 to Section 2.00 of, repealing Items 0250-111-3037, 0515-103-0001, 0521-031-0001, 0521-496, 0540-101-3328, 0690-492, 3125-101-0001, 3360-001-0001, 3540-102-0001, 3760-105-0001, 3760-107-0001, 3810-104-0001, 3825-102-0001, 3845-101-0001, 3855-102-0001, 3900-495, 4560-001-0001, 4560-101-0001, 7350-101-0001, 8570-001-0191, and 8660-002-0001 of Section 2.00 of, amending Sections 11.86, 12.32, 13.40, 19.56, 21.00, 28.00, 35.50, and 99.50 of, and adding Sections 19.561, 19.562, 19.563, 19.564, 19.565, 19.566, 19.567, 19.568, and 19.569 to, that act, relating to the state budget, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, budget bill.



Assembly Bill 103 (*Ting*) – Budget Acts of 2021 and 2022

A full listing of the funding and budget provisions contained in this follow-up law to the Budget Acts of 2021 and 2022 can be viewed online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: None

Chapter #: 33

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: June 30, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend the Budget Act of 2021 (Chapters 21, 69, and 240 of the Statutes of 2021) by amending Items 6100-001-0890, 6610-001-0001, and 7760-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of, and amending Section 39.10 of, that act, and to amend the Budget Act of 2022 (Chapters 43, 45, and 249 of the Statutes of 2022) by amending Items 0250-001-0001, 3360-001-3228, 3360-101-3228, 5225-019-0001, 5225-022-0001, 6100-001-0001, 6100-001-0178, 6100-001-0890, 6100-004-0001, 6100-125-0890, 6100-172-0001, 6100-194-0001, 6100-196-0001, 6100-488, 6440-001-0001, 6610-001-0001, of Section 2.00 of, and amending Sections 19.56, 19.58, 39.00, and 39.10 of, that act, relating to the state budget, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, budget bill.

Assembly Bill 110 (*Committee on Budget*) – Early child care and education

This budget bills provide an additional, temporary rate supplement for all state-subsidized child care and preschool programs and extend the family fee waiver for all child care programs.

A full listing of the funding and budget provisions contained in this law can be viewed online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5148 – Child Care and Development; 5148.3 – Preschool/Early Childhood Education

Chapter #: 4

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: May 15, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 8242 and 8252 of the Education Code, and to amend Sections 10280, 10290, and 10374.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to early child care and education, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.



Assembly Bill 116 (*Committee on Budget*) – Early child care and education

This law, the Early Childhood Education omnibus trailer bill for the Budget Act of 2023–24, includes a number of provisions, including authorizing the Department of Social Services to develop and conduct an alternative methodology, in order to inform reimbursement rates for state-subsidized child care and development services; extending the COVID-19 era hold harmless policy for child care program and preschool reimbursement, to Sept. 30, 2023; streamlining state preschool eligibility determination; and others.

A full listing of the provisions contained in this law can be found online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5148 – Child Care and Development; 5148.3 – Preschool/Early Childhood Education

Chapter #: 41

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: July 10, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 8208, 8210, 8211, 8217, 8242, 8252, 8281, and 42238.15 of the Education Code, to amend Section 7928.405 of the Government Code, and to amend Sections 10213.5, 10228, 10229.4, 10280, 10290, 10300.5, 10348, 10374.5, 10436, and 11461.6 of, and to add Sections 10227.6 and 10271.6 to, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to early child care and education, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.



Assembly Bill 908 (*Committee on Education*) – Education finance: National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Incentive Program: Local Control Funding Formula

Current law includes average daily attendance as a component of the calculation under the Local Control Funding Formula. For each school district that operates a school where one or more state-operated migrant housing projects are located within the attendance area of the school, and at least 1/3 of the maximum number of pupils enrolled in the school in the relevant fiscal year are migratory children, existing law requires the school district's fiscal year average daily attendance to be increased, as specified. This law repeals the latter provision.

Existing law establishes the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Incentive Program to award grants to teachers who have, among other things, attained certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. Under the program, a teacher who has attained a national board certification is eligible for an award of up to \$25,000, upon agreeing to teach for five years at a high-priority school, and a teacher who initiates the process of attaining national board certification when teaching at a high-priority school is eligible for an award of \$2,500, as provided. Existing law defines a high-priority school for these purposes as a school with 55 percent or more of its pupils being unduplicated pupils, determined as of the date of the teacher's agreement. Existing law appropriates \$250,000,000 from the General Fund to the department for purposes of the program and makes those moneys available for encumbrance until June 30, 2026, as provided.

This law, commencing July 1, 2023, authorizes a teacher who initiates the process of maintenance of certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards when teaching at a high-priority school to receive an award of \$495. By expanding the allowable purposes of funds appropriated for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Incentive Program, the law makes an appropriation. The law requires the State Department of Education to disburse these funds to the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards and would require unused funds to be applied to future candidates. The law revises the definition of a high-priority school to be a school with 55 percent or more of its pupils being unduplicated pupils, as determined by the department.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3460 – Financial Reports and Accountability; 6175 – Migrant Education Program

Chapter #: 819

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Oct. 13, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 44395 of, and to repeal Section 42238.053 of, the Education Code, relating to education finance, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.



Senate Bill 101 (Skinner) – Budget Act of 2023

This initial budget act makes appropriations for the support of state government for the 2023–24 fiscal year, but the majority of education provisions were carried out in follow-up trailer bills. A full listing of the funding and budget provisions contained in this initial law can be viewed online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: None

Chapter #: 12

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: June 27, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act making appropriations for the support of the government of the State of California and for several public purposes in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the state budget, to take effect immediately, budget bill.

Senate Bill 104 (Skinner) – Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023

A full listing of the funding and budget provisions contained in this follow-up law to the Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023 can be viewed online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: None

Chapter #: 189

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: Sept. 13, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend the Budget Act of 2022 (Chapters, 43, 45, 249 of the Statutes of 2022) by amending Sections 19.56 and 39.10 of that act, and to amend the Budget Act of 2023 (Chapters 12 and 38 of the Statutes of 2023) by amending Items 0250-101-0001, 0250-101-0932, 0509-102-0001, 0530-001-0001, 0540-492, 0650-001-0001, 0650-001-3228, 0650-101-0001, 0690-001-0001, 0690-101-0001, 0690-103-0001, 0820-001-0001, 0845-001-0217, 1700-001-0001, 2240-102-0890, 3100-001-0001, 3125-491, 3360-101-3228, 3480-001-0001, 3540-301-0001, 3600-001-0001, 3600-101-0001, 3790-001-0001, 3790-101-0001, 3790-301-3312, 3790-490, 3790-492, 3850-101-0001, 3860-001-0001, 3900-001-3228, 3900-490, 3940-001-0001, 3940-001-0193, 3940-001-0306, 3940-001-3058, 4140-001-3397, 4140-101-0001, 4140-101-3397, 4260-019-0001, 4260-115-0890, 4300-001-0001, 5180-001-0001, 5180-101-0001, 5180-141-0001, 5180-161-0001, 5227-116-0001, 5227-122-0001, 5227-494, 6100-005-0001, 6100-134-0890, 6100-156-0001, 6100-196-0001, 6360-001-0407, 6440-001-0001, 6870-002-0001, 6870-101-0001, 6980-101-0001, 7100-001-0588, 7120-103-0001, 7502-001-0001, 7502-001-0890, 7870-490, 8140-002-0001, 8260-101-0001, 8260-101-0890, 8570-102-0001, 8940-001-0001, 8940-001-0890, and 9210-115-0001 of Section 2.00 of, adding Items 0250-490, 0509-493, 1111-002-0761, 1111-012-0001, 2240-495, 2245-111-0001, 2740-004-0001, 3100-001-0890, 3355-490, 3790-003-0001, 3790-005-0001, 3790-102-0001, 3860-103-0001, 3900-495, 4140-490, 4140-495, 6440-491, and 8140-101-0001 to Section 2.00 of, amending Sections 19.561, 19.562, 19.563, 19.564, 19.565, 19.566, 19.567, 19.568, 19.569, 35.50, and 39.00 of, and adding Section 39.10 to, that act, relating to the state budget, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, budget bill.



Senate Bill 105 (Skinner) – Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023

A full listing of the funding and budget provisions contained in this follow-up law to the Budget Acts of 2022 and 2023 can be viewed online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: None

Chapter #: 862

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: Sept. 13, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend the Budget Act of 2022 (Chapters 43, 45, and 249 of the Statutes of 2022) by amending Items 6100-149-0890 and 6100-197-0890 of Section 2.00 of that act, and to amend the Budget Act of 2023 (Chapters 12 and 38 of the Statutes of 2023) by amending Items 0540-492, 3360-491, 4140-490, 6100-149-0890, 6100-197-0890, and 7350-001-0001 of Section 2.00 of, and adding Items 3360-002-0890, 3360-003-0890, 3360-004-0890, and 3360-102-0890 to Section 2.00 of, and amending Section 39.00 of, that act, relating to the state budget, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, budget bill.



Senate Bill 114 (*Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review*) – Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill

This follow-up budget act provides for statutory changes necessary to enact the K-12 and child care related statutory provisions of the Budget Act of 2023, including a new funding model to support juvenile court and county community schools; changes to the adult to student ratio in transitional kindergarten (TK) classrooms beginning in 2025–26; the creation of an Equity Multiplier; and more. A full listing of the provisions contained in this law can be found online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0200 – Goals for the School District; 0420.4 – Charter School Authorization; 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 0420.42 – Charter School Renewal; 0420.43 – Charter School Revocation; 0430 – Comprehensive Local Plan for Special Education; 0460 – Local Control and Accountability Plan; 0470 – COVID-19 Mitigation Plan; 0500 – Accountability; 0520 – Intervention in Underperforming Schools; 0520.1 – Comprehensive and Targeted School Improvement; 1113 – District and School Websites; 1431 – Waivers; 3100 – Budget; 3515.3 – District Police/Security Department; 3515.31 – School Resource Officers; 3540 – Transportation; 3550 – Food Service/Child Nutrition Program; 3553 – Free and Reduced Price Meals; 4112.2 – Certification; 4112.21 – Interns; 4113 – Assignment; 4300 – Administrative and Supervisory Personnel; 5113.1 – Chronic Absence and Truancy; 5116.2 – Involuntary Student Transfers; 5125 – Student Records; 5141.21 – Administering Medication and Monitoring Health Conditions; 5144 – Discipline; 5144.1 – Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process; 5145.6 – Parent/Guardian Notifications; 5148.2 – Before/After School Programs; 5148.3 – Preschool/Early Childhood Education; 6120 – Response to Instruction and Intervention; 6141.4 – International Baccalaureate Program; 6142.91 – Reading/Language Arts Instruction; 6142.92 – Mathematics Instruction; 6146.1 – High School Graduation Requirements; 6146.4 – Differential Graduation and Competency Standards for Students with Disabilities; 6159.2 – Nonpublic, Nonsectarian School and Agency Services for Special Education; 6162.5 – Student Assessment; 6162.51 – State Academic Achievement Tests; 6164.2 – Guidance/Counseling Services; 6164.5 – Student Success Teams; 6170.1 – Transitional Kindergarten; 6171 – Title I Programs; 6173.3 – Education for Juvenile Court School Students; 6174 – Education for English Learners; 6177 – Summer Learning Programs; 6190 – Evaluation of the Instructional Program; 7210 – Facilities Financing

Chapter #: 48

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: July 10, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 1240, 2574, 2575.2, 2576, 8202.6, 8281.5, 8483.4, 8901, 8902, 14002, 14041.5, 17199.4, 17199.5, 17375, 32526, 33050, 35186, 39800.1, 41024, 41203.1, 41544, 41850.1, 42238.02, 42238.025, 42238.03, 44042.5, 44235.1, 44235.2, 44258.9, 44415.5, 44415.6, 44417.5, 45500, 46120, 46392, 46393, 47605, 47606.5, 47607.4, 47612.7, 47654, 47655, 48000, 48000.1, 48310, 48646, 49421.5, 49501.5, 51225.31, 51225.7, 52052, 52062, 52064, 52064.1, 52064.5, 52065, 52066, 52068, 52070, 52070.5, 52071, 52071.5, 52073.3, 52074, 52201, 52202, 56195.1, 56836.148, 60642.7, 60900, 60900.5, and 69617 of, to add Sections 2575.5, 42238.024, 44235.12, 44343.4, 48000.15, 48648, 48649, 48650, 49414.8, 52072.1, 52072.6, 52073.5, and 69617.5 to, to add Chapter 15.5 (commencing with Section 53008) to Part 28 of Division 4 of Title 2 of, and to repeal and add Sections 52072 and 52072.5 of, the Education Code, to amend Section 1596.792 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Sections 858 and 889.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to amend Section 55 of Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 2015, to amend Section 144 of Chapter 44 of the Statutes of 2021, and to amend Sections 121, 123, 124, 129, 132, 133, 134, 136, and 137 of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of 2022, relating to education finance, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

Senate Bill 115 (*Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review*) – Arts and Music in Schools — Funding Guarantee and Accountability Act: Local Control and Accountability Plan electronic template

This follow-up budget act implements Proposition 28, The Arts and Music in Schools — Funding Guarantee and Accountability Act, established for the purpose of providing a minimum source of annual funding for arts education in public schools. A full listing of the provisions contained in this law can be found online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6142.6 – Visual and Performing Arts Education

Chapter #: 49

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: July 10, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 8820, 8821, and 14041 of the Education Code, relating to education finance, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

Senate Bill 140 (*Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review*) – Early child care and education

This follow-up budget act provides for statutory changes necessary to enact the early care and education related provisions of the Budget Act of 2023. A full listing of the provisions contained in this law can be found online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5148 – Child Care and Development

Chapter #: 193

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: Sept. 13, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 8205, 8245.5, 8252, and 8489.1 of, and to add Section 8223.5 to, the Education Code, and to amend Sections 10213.5, 10227.5, 10227.6, and 10491.1 of, and to add Sections 10277, 10277.1, 10277.2, 10277.3, 10277.4, and 10277.5 to, the Welfare and Institutions Code, to amend Section 4 of Chapter 261 of the Statutes of 2021, and to repeal Section 24 of Chapter 41 of the Statutes of 2023, relating to early child care and education, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.



Senate Bill 141 (*Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review*) – Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill

This follow-up budget act provides for statutory changes necessary to enact the K-12 and child care-related provisions of the Budget Act of 2023, including preventing local educational agencies from incurring fiscal penalties due to expanded learning program closures as a result of emergency conditions; extending the authority to allow substitute teachers for 60 cumulative days to July 1, 2024; and others. A full listing of the provisions contained in this law can be found online [here](#).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0200 – Goals for the School District; 0420.4 – Charter School Authorization; 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 0460 – Local Control and Accountability Plan; 0470 – COVID-19 Mitigation Plan; 0500 – Accountability; 4112.2 – Certification; 4300 – Administrative and Supervisory Personnel; 5144.1 – Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process; 5148.2 – Before/After School Programs; 5148.3 – Preschool/Early Childhood Education; 6141.4 – International Baccalaureate Program; 6142.91 – Reading/Language Arts Instruction; 6162.5 – Student Assessment; 6162.51 – State Academic Achievement Tests; 6170.1 – Transitional Kindergarten; 6172.1 – Concurrent Enrollment in College Classes; 6173.3 – Education for Juvenile Court School Students; 6174 – Education For English Learners; 6177 – Summer Learning Programs; 6190 – Evaluation of the Instructional Program

Chapter #: 194

Policy Pillar: Secure Fair Funding

Effective: Sept. 13, 2023

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 8208, 8210, 8211, 8281.5, 14002, 32526, 41404.5, 41585, 42238.024, 44042.5, 46120, 46393, 48000.15, 48648, 48649, 48650, 51225.31, 52052, 52064.1, and 52202 of the Education Code, to amend Sections 144 and 148 of Chapter 44 of the Statutes of 2021, to amend Sections 124 and 137 of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of 2022, and to amend Sections 112, 115, and 121 of Chapter 48 of the Statutes of 2023, relating to education finance, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.



Governance

Assembly Bill 275 (*Ward*) – School governance: governing boards: pupil members: compensation

This law authorizes the county board of education, the governing board of a school district, and the governing body of a charter school or of an entity managing multiple charter schools to award a pupil member elective course credit or monthly financial compensation, or both, as provided. For county boards of education and school district governing boards, it authorizes a pupil member to also receive partial monthly compensation and would authorize an absent pupil member or an absent regular member to be paid for any meeting if the county board of education or school district governing board, by resolution, makes specified findings.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 9150 – Student Board Members; 9250 – Remuneration, Reimbursement and other Benefits

Chapter #: 321

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend Sections 1000, 1090, 35012, 35120, and 47604.2 of the Education Code, relating to school governance.

SPONSOR **Assembly Bill 417** (*Bennett*) – County boards of education: pupil members

Existing law authorizes governing boards of county boards of education to appoint one or more high school pupils enrolled in a school that is under the jurisdiction of the county board of education as members in response to a petition from high school pupils of the county board requesting the governing board to appoint one or more pupil members. Existing law authorizes a pupil who is enrolled in a high school that is under the jurisdiction of a school district, and who may be less than 18 years of age, to be selected to serve as a pupil member of the county board of education, if no petition is submitted to select a pupil who is enrolled in a high school that is under the jurisdiction of the county board of education.

This law additionally authorizes a pupil who is enrolled in a high school that is under the jurisdiction of the county board of education, and who may be less than 18 years of age, to be selected to serve as a pupil member of the county board of education, if no petition is submitted to select a pupil who is enrolled in a high school that is under the jurisdiction of the county board of education.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 9150 – Student Board Members

Chapter #: 437

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Sponsor

An act to amend Section 1000 of the Education Code, relating to school governance.

SPONSOR **Assembly Bill 557** (*Hart*) – Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences

The Ralph M. Brown Act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined.

Current law, until Jan. 1, 2024, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect. If there is a continuing state of emergency, or if state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, existing law requires a legislative body to make specified findings not later than 30 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and to make those findings every 30 days thereafter, in order to continue to meet under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures. This law revises and extends indefinitely the authority of a legislative body to hold a teleconference meeting under those abbreviated teleconferencing procedures when a declared state of emergency is in effect.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 9320 – Meetings and Notices

Chapter #: 534

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Co-Sponsor

An act to amend and repeal Section 54953 of the Government Code, relating to local government.



Assembly Bill 721 (Valencia) – School districts: budgets: public hearings: notice

Existing law requires the governing board of each school district to hold a public hearing on the proposed budget of the school district in a school district facility, or some other place conveniently accessible to the residents of the school district, as specified. Existing law requires notification of the dates and location or locations at which the proposed budget may be inspected by the public, and the date, time and location of the public hearing on the proposed budget, to be published by the county superintendent of schools in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the school district, in any newspaper of general circulation in the county, at least three days before the availability of the proposed budget for public inspection.

This law, on Jan. 1, 2027, repeals the requirement to publish that information in a newspaper of general circulation and instead requires the information to be posted prominently on the homepage of the internet website of the school district at least three days before the availability of the proposed budget for public inspection. The law requires each county superintendent of schools to verify the posting or publishing requirement, as applicable, is met for all school districts in their jurisdiction. The law also requires the State Department of Education to select three school districts that agree to provide information to the department regarding how the school district communicates with the school community within the school district, as provided. The law requires the participating school districts to provide specified information to the department on or before Dec. 31, 2024, on or before Dec. 31, 2025, and on or before Dec. 31, 2026.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 1113 – District and School Websites; 3100 – Budget

Chapter #: 811

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 42103 of the Education Code, relating to school districts.



Assembly Bill 764 (Bryan) – Local Redistricting

This law requires counties, county boards of education, cities, school districts, community college districts and special districts, if the governing body of these local jurisdictions is elected by districts, to comply with uniform requirements related to redistricting. The law requires local jurisdictions to adopt district boundaries, using specified criteria, following the decision to establish district-based elections and following each federal decennial census.

This law defines the term “districting body,” as specified, and clarifies requirements applicable to advisory or hybrid redistricting commissions. This law requires an advisory or hybrid redistricting commission to comply with specified requirements when recommending changes to the legislative body’s district boundaries.

The law requires a local jurisdiction, before adopting new district boundaries, to hold at least one public workshop and at least five public hearings, except as specified; requires all public hearings held by an advisory or hybrid redistricting commission to comply with the same requirements applicable to hearings held by the districting body; imposes requirements relating to workshops and public hearings upon local jurisdictions, districting bodies, and advisory and hybrid redistricting commissions, as specified; and requires the local jurisdiction to adopt a redistricting public education and outreach plan before holding a hearing or workshop, as specified. If a local jurisdiction establishes a hybrid redistricting commission to recommend changes to the legislative body’s district boundaries, this law requires the local jurisdiction, not the hybrid redistricting commission, to adopt the public education and outreach plan, as specified. The law also requires the local jurisdiction to establish and maintain an accessible internet web page dedicated to redistricting to provide specified information to the public and requires a local jurisdiction to make available on its redistricting web page, within specified time frames, both of the following: (1) recordings or written summaries of oral public comments made at workshops or public hearings, and (2) written comments and draft maps. The law requires the Secretary of State to develop templates for such web pages and to provide a redistricting training for local jurisdictions and to make available to the public a free electronic mapping tool, as specified.

For redistricting occurring in 2031 and thereafter, law requires district boundaries to be adopted no later than 204 days before the local jurisdiction’s next regular election occurring after Jan. 1 in each year ending in the number two. If the responsible body misses that deadline, the law requires the body to immediately petition a superior court in a county in which the local jurisdiction is located for an order adopting election district boundaries, and if the body does not petition a superior court, a resident of the local jurisdiction would be permitted to file that petition. If the court grants a petition, the law permits the court to appoint a special master to assist with adopting district boundaries.

Under existing law, county boards of supervisors and city councils that have adopted district-based elections are prohibited from adopting new district boundaries until after the next federal decennial census, except under certain circumstances. This law authorizes the adoption of new district boundaries before the next federal decennial census if the number of supervisors or city council members elected by districts changes or if an independent redistricting commission is established to adopt new districts before the next census.

The law provides that a member of the governing body of a local jurisdiction continues to represent the constituents residing in the district boundaries from which the member was elected for the duration of that term of office. The law also specifies that a local jurisdiction may assign a public official, as specified, to provide constituent services to residents of an area that is temporarily not represented by a member of the governing body of the local jurisdiction due to redistricting.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 9220 – Governing Board Elections

Chapter #: 343

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Oppose Unless Amended



An act to amend Section 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend Sections 1002, 5019, 5019.5, 5020, 5021, 5023, 5027, and 5028 of, to repeal Section 5019.7 of, and to repeal and add Section 1005 of, the Education Code, to amend Sections 21500, 21500.1, 21503, 21506, 21534, 21544, 21552, 21564, 21574, 21600, 21601, 21603, 21605, 21606, 21620, 21621, 21623, 21625, 21626, 21630, 22000, 23002, and 23003 of, to add Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 21100) to Division 21 of, to repeal Sections 21501, 21507, 21507.1, 21508, 21509, 21602, 21607, 21607.1, 21608, 21609, 21622, 21627, 21627.1, 21628, 21629, and 22002 of, and to repeal and add Section 22001 of, the Elections Code, and to amend Sections 34874, 34877.5, 34884, 34886, and 57301 of the Government Code, relating to elections.

Assembly Bill 1326 (M. Dahle) – School district board vacancies: internet website notifications

If a vacancy on a school district governing board occurs, or if a resignation of a person on the school district governing board is filed with the county superintendent of schools containing a deferred effective date, current law requires the school district governing board to, within 60 days of the vacancy or the deferred resignation filing, either order an election or make a provisional appointment of a person to fill the vacancy. Current law requires, within 10 days of making a provisional appointment, the school district governing board to post a notice of the actual vacancy or the deferred resignation filing, the provisional appointment, and other specified statements in three public places in the school district, and, if a newspaper of general circulation is published in the school district, in that newspaper, as specified.

This law requires a school district governing board to also post the notice on the school district’s internet website.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 1113 – District and School Websites; 9223 – Filling Vacancies

Chapter #: 68

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 5092 of the Education Code, relating to school boards.

Senate Bill 229 (Umberg) – Surplus land: disposal of property: violations: public meeting

This law requires a local agency that is disposing of surplus land and has received a notification of violation from the Department of Housing and Community Development to hold an open and public meeting to review and consider the substance of the notice of violation. The law requires the local agency’s governing body to provide prescribed notice no later than the time required by specified provisions. The law also prohibits the local agency’s governing body from taking final action to ratify or approve the proposed disposal of surplus land until a public meeting is held as required. The law exempts from its provisions a local agency that ceases to dispose of surplus land after receiving the notice of violation.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3280 – Sale or Lease of District-Owned Real Property; 9323.2 – Actions by the Board

Chapter #: 774

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 54230.7 to the Government Code, relating to surplus land.

Senate Bill 494 (Newman) – School district governing boards: meetings: school district superintendents and assistant superintendents: termination

This law prohibits the governing board of a school district from taking action to terminate a superintendent or assistant superintendent of the school district, or both, without cause, at a special or emergency meeting of the governing board or within 30 days after the first convening of the governing board after an election at which one or more members of the governing board are elected or recalled, as provided. For the purpose of terminating a superintendent or assistant superintendent, or both, without cause, the law authorizes the governing board of a school district to hold a regular meeting, as specified, during any month in which a regular meeting of the governing board is not scheduled.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 9323.2 – Actions by the Board

Chapter Number: 875

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 35150 to the Education Code, relating to school districts.



Senate Bill 544 (*Laird*) – Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing

Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The act authorizes meetings through teleconference subject to specified requirements, including, among others, that the state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that the agenda provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, and that at least one member of the state body be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

This law enacts an additional, alternative set of provisions under which a state body may hold a meeting by teleconference.

The law requires at least one member of the state body to be physically present at each teleconference location, defined for these purposes as a physical location that is accessible to the public and from which members of the public may participate in the meeting. The law, under specified circumstances, authorizes a member of the state body to participate from a remote location, which would not be required to be accessible to the public and which the law prohibits the notice and agenda from disclosing. Specifically, the law authorizes a member's remote participation if the other members who are physically present at the same teleconference location constitute a majority of the state body. The law also authorizes a member's remote participation if the member has a need related to a disability and notifies the state body, as specified. Under the law, that member would be counted toward the majority of members required to be physically present at the same teleconference location. The law requires a member who participates from a remote location to disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member and the general nature of the member's relationship with those individuals. This law contains other related provisions.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: None

Chapter #: 216

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 11124 of, to amend, repeal, and add Section 11123.5 of, and to add and repeal Section 11123.2 of, the Government Code, relating to state government.



Health & Wellness

Assembly Bill 230 (Reyes) – Menstrual products: Menstrual Equity for All Act of 2021

The Menstrual Equity for All Act of 2021 requires a public school, as provided, maintaining any combination of classes from grades 6 to 12, inclusive, to stock the school’s restrooms with an adequate supply of menstrual products, as defined, available and accessible, free of cost, in all women’s restrooms and all-gender restrooms, and in at least one men’s restroom, at all times, and to post a certain notice, on or before the start of the 2022–23 school year, as prescribed.

This law extends these requirements, commencing on or before the start of the 2024–25 school year, to instead apply to public schools maintaining any combination of classes from grades 3 to 12, inclusive.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 1312.4 – Williams Uniform Complaint Procedures; 3517 – Facilities Inspection; 5145.6 – Parent/Guardian Notifications

Chapter #: 421

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: On or before the start of the 2024–25 school year

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 35292.6 of the Education Code, relating to menstrual products.

Assembly Bill 418 (Gabriel) – The California Food Safety Act

This law, commencing Jan. 1, 2027, prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding or offering for sale, in commerce a food product for human consumption that contains any specified substance, including, among others, brominated vegetable oil and red dye 3. The law makes a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel or a district attorney.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3550 – Food Service/Child Nutrition Program; 3554 – Other Food Sales

Chapter #: 328

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2027

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 109025) to Part 3 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to food.



SPONSOR **Assembly Bill 483** (*Muratsuchi*) – Local educational agency: Medi-Cal billing option

Current law establishes the Administrative Claiming process under which the State Department of Health Care Services is authorized to contract with local governmental agencies and local educational consortia for the purpose of obtaining federal matching funds to assist with the performance of administrative activities relating to the Medi-Cal program that are provided by a local governmental agency or local educational agency. Current law requires the department to engage in specified activities relating to the LEA Medi-Cal Billing Option, including amending the Medicaid state plan to ensure that schools are reimbursed for all eligible services, consulting with specified entities in formulating state plan amendments, examining methodologies for increasing school participation in the LEA Medi-Cal Billing Option, and conducting an audit of a Medi-Cal Billing Option claim consistent with prescribed requirements, such as generally accepted accounting principles. Current law requires the department to issue and regularly maintain a program guide for the LEA Medi-Cal Billing Option program. Current law requires the department to file an annual report with the Legislature that includes, among other things, a summary of department activities.

This law requires the department, when conducting an audit of a Medi-Cal Billing Option claim, to complete the audit and notify the LEA of the findings within 18 months of the date that the Cost and Reimbursement Comparison Schedule (CRCS) is submitted. The law requires the department to provide an interim settlement or final settlement within 12 months of the March 1 due date for the CRCS. The law requires the department to update and distribute the program guide to all participating LEAs by July 1, 2024, as specified. The law requires the department's summary of activities in the above-described report to also include training for LEAs and a summary of the number of audits conducted of Medi-Cal Billing Option claims, as specified.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.6 – School Health Services

Chapter #: 527

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Co-Sponsor

An act to amend Section 14115.8 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to Medi-Cal.

Assembly Bill 659 (*Aguiar-Curry*) – Cancer Prevention Act

This bill, the Cancer Prevention Act, declares that pupils in the state are advised to adhere to current immunization guidelines, as recommended by specified health entities, regarding full human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization before admission or advancement to the eighth grade level of any private or public elementary or secondary school. The law, upon a pupil's admission or advancement to the sixth grade level, requires the governing authority to submit to the pupil and their parent or guardian a notification containing a statement about that public policy and advising that the pupil adhere to current HPV immunization guidelines before admission or advancement to the eighth grade level, as specified. The law requires that the notification also include a statement containing certain health information.

This law also declares the public policy of the state that students who are 26 years of age or younger are advised to adhere to current immunization guidelines, as specified, regarding full HPV immunization before first-time enrollment at an institution of the California State University, the University of California or the California Community Colleges. This law also expands the coverage requirement for an annual cervical cancer screening test to disability insurance policies that provide coverage for hospital, medical or surgical benefits and would require a health care service plan contract, or a disability insurance policy that provides coverage for hospital, medical, or surgical benefits, issued, amended or renewed on or after Jan. 1, 2024, to provide coverage without cost sharing for the HPV vaccine for persons for whom the vaccine is U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5145.6 – Parent/Guardian Notifications; 5141.31 – Immunizations

Chapter #: 809

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 48980.4 to the Education Code, to amend Sections 1367.66 and 120390 of, and to add Sections 120336 and 120390.6 to, the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 10123.18 of the Insurance Code, relating to human papillomavirus.



Assembly Bill 665 (*W. Carrillo*) – Minors: consent to mental health services

Existing law, for some purposes, authorizes a minor who is 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health treatment or counseling on an outpatient basis, or to residential shelter services, if the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently in the outpatient services or residential shelter services, as specified, and either the minor would present a danger of serious physical or mental harm to themselves or to others or if the minor is the alleged victim of incest or child abuse. For other purposes, existing law authorizes a minor who is 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health treatment or counseling services if the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently in the outpatient services or counseling services. This law aligns the existing laws by removing the additional requirement that, in order to consent to mental health treatment or counseling on an outpatient basis, or to residential shelter services, the minor must present a danger of serious physical or mental harm to themselves or to others, or be the alleged victim of incest or child abuse.

Existing law, for some purposes, requires that the mental health treatment or counseling include involvement of the minor’s parent or guardian unless the professional person treating or counseling the minor determines that the involvement would be inappropriate. For other purposes, existing law requires the involvement of the parent or guardian unless the professional person who is treating or counseling the minor, after consulting with the minor, determines that the involvement would be inappropriate.

This law also aligns the existing laws by requiring the professional person treating or counseling the minor to consult with the minor before determining whether involvement of the minor’s parent or guardian would be inappropriate.

Existing law defines professional person for these purposes to include, among other things, a mental health professional, a marriage and family therapist, a licensed educational psychologist, a clinical psychologist, the chief administrator of an agency and a licensed professional clinical counselor, as defined. This law adds a registered psychologist, a registered psychological assistant, a psychological trainee, an associate clinical social worker, a social work intern, a clinical counselor trainee working under the supervision of a licensed professional, and a board-certified psychiatrist to the definition of professional person for these purposes.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.5 – Mental Health; 5141.6 – School Health Services; 6164.2 – Guidance/Counseling Services

Chapter #: 338

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 6924 of the Family Code, relating to minors.



Assembly Bill 1166 (*Bains*) – Liability for opioid antagonist administration

This law provides that a person who, in good faith and not for compensation, renders emergency treatment at the scene of an opioid overdose or suspected opioid overdose by administering an opioid antagonist, as defined, is not liable for civil damages resulting from an act or omission, except as specified. It also provides that a person who furnishes an opioid antagonist for use at the scene of an opioid overdose or suspected opioid overdose is not liable for civil damages resulting from an act or omission, except as specified.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.21 – Administering Medication and Monitoring Health Conditions

Chapter #: 97

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to add Section 1799.113 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to emergency response.

Assembly Bill 1241 (*Weber*) – Medi-Cal: telehealth

Under current law, in-person, face-to-face contact is not required when covered health care services by the Medi-Cal Program are provided by video synchronous interaction, audio-only synchronous interaction, remote patient monitoring, or other permissible virtual communication modalities, when those services and settings meet certain criteria. Current law requires a provider furnishing services through video synchronous interaction or audio-only synchronous interaction, by a date set by the State Department of Health Care Services, no sooner than Jan. 1, 2024, to also either offer those services via in-person contact or arrange for a referral to, and a facilitation of, in-person care, as specified.

This law instead requires, under the above-described circumstance, a provider to maintain and follow protocols to either offer those services via in-person contact or arrange for a referral to, and a facilitation of, in-person care. The law specifies that the referral and facilitation arrangement would not require a provider to schedule an appointment with a different provider on behalf of a patient.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.5 – Mental Health; 5141.6 – School Health Services

Chapter #: 172

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 14132.725 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to telehealth.



Assembly Bill 1283 (*Chen*) – Pupil health: emergency stock albuterol inhalers

This law authorizes a school district, county office of education or charter school to provide emergency stock albuterol inhalers, including, if necessary, single-use disposable holding chambers, as specified, to school nurses or trained personnel who have volunteered, and authorizes school nurses or trained personnel to use an emergency stock albuterol inhaler to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from respiratory distress, as provided. The law prohibits a local educational agency that elects to utilize stock albuterol inhalers for emergency aid from being liable for civil damages for this administration, except as provided, and requires those local educational agencies to provide defense and indemnity to an employee who volunteers under these provisions for any and all civil liability, as provided. The law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish, and post on the State Department of Education’s internet website, minimum standards of training for the administration of stock albuterol inhalers, as provided, and every five years or sooner, as provided, review those standards.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.21 – Administering Medication and Monitoring Health Conditions; 5141.23 – Asthma Management

Chapter #: 574

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to add Section 49414.7 to the Education Code, relating to pupil health.

Assembly Bill 1651 (*Sanchez*) – Pupil health: emergency medical care: epinephrine auto-injectors

Current law requires school districts, county offices of education (COEs) and charter schools to provide emergency epinephrine auto-injectors to school nurses or trained volunteer personnel, and authorizes school nurses and trained personnel to use epinephrine auto-injectors to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an anaphylactic reaction, as provided. Current law defines “volunteer” and “trained personnel” for these purposes to mean an employee who has volunteered to administer epinephrine auto-injectors, as provided.

This law requires school districts, COEs and charter schools to, among other things, store those emergency epinephrine auto-injectors in an accessible location upon need for emergency use and include that location in specified annual notices. This law extends the definition of “volunteer” and “trained personnel” to include the holder of an Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate, as specified, who has volunteered to administer epinephrine auto-injectors, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4112.9/4212.9/4312.9 – Employee Notifications; 5141.21 – Administering Medication and Monitoring Health Conditions

Chapter #: 588

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to amend Section 49414 of the Education Code, relating to pupil health.

Assembly Bill 1722 (M. Dahle) – Pupil health: credentialed school nurses, registered nurses, and licensed vocational nurses

Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils, and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for that work. Existing law authorizes a school nurse, if authorized by the governing board of the school district, to perform various pupil health care services. Existing law requires a school nurse to be currently licensed as a registered nurse, as provided, and to have met the minimum requirements for a credential in school nursing, as specified. This law requires a licensed vocational nurse, as defined, hired pursuant to this law to be supervised by a credentialed school nurse, as defined, who is employed as a school nurse at the same local educational agency or at another LEA. The law prohibits interpreting that provision to allow a licensed vocational nurse to go beyond the approved scope of practice pursuant to the Vocational Nursing Practice Act. The law requires an LEA employing a credentialed school nurse who is supervising a licensed vocational nurse at another LEA, and a credentialed school nurse who is supervising a licensed vocational nurse at another LEA, pursuant to these provisions to have indemnification for the supervisorial liability, as specified. The law requires certain LEAs to enter into a written agreement containing specified information, including, among other information, a communication policy delineating how the licensed vocational nurse and the credentialed school nurse are to communicate, as provided. The law requires an LEA to only hire a licensed vocational nurse if a diligent search has been conducted for a suitable credentialed school nurse each school year, as provided. The law requires a local educational agency to seek approval from its governing board or body before hiring a licensed vocational nurse, including by submitting a declaration to its governing board or body containing certain information. The law requires an LEA electing to hire a licensed vocational nurse to certify to the State Department of Education, upon penalty of perjury, that a diligent recruitment effort to hire a credentialed school nurse was made. If an LEA uses its authority pursuant to the above-mentioned provisions, the law requires the LEA to report its use of that authority to the department. The law requires the department to, on or before Jan. 1, 2028, submit a report to the Legislature containing a list of the LEAs that have used that authority, as provided.

Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to provide for the adequate testing of the sight and hearing of each pupil enrolled in the schools of the school district to be given only by specified persons, including, among others, certificated employees of the school district or of the county superintendent of schools who possess the qualifications prescribed by the Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing.

This law expands that described authorization to allow those tests to be additionally given by certificated employees, registered nurses, or licensed vocational nurses, under the supervision of a credentialed school nurse, of the school district, charter school or the county superintendent of schools who possess the qualifications prescribed by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

Existing law requires a school nurse or other authorized person to appraise the vision of a pupil during kindergarten, or upon first enrollment or entry of that pupil in a California school district at an elementary school, and in grades 2, 5 and 8, as specified. Existing law requires this appraisal to include tests for visual acuity, including near vision and color vision, as provided. This law requires the vision appraisal to additionally include tests for far vision.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.21 – Administering Medication and Monitoring Health Conditions; 5141.3 – Health Examinations; 5141.6 – School Health Services

Chapter #: 853

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend Sections 49452 and 49455 of, and to add and repeal Section 49426.5 of, the Education Code, relating to pupil health.



Senate Bill 10 (*Cortese*) – Pupil health: opioid overdose prevention and treatment: **Melanie’s Law**

This law states the Legislature's encouragement of county offices of education to establish a County Working Group on Fentanyl Education in Schools, as provided, for the purposes of outreach, building awareness, and collaborating with local health agencies regarding fentanyl overdoses. The law requires the State Department of Education to curate and maintain on its internet website, among other things, informational materials containing awareness and safety advice, for school staff, pupils and parents or guardians of pupils, on how to prevent an opioid overdose.

This law additionally requires a comprehensive school safety plan, and the school safety plan of a charter school, for a school serving pupils in any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to include the development of a protocol in the event a pupil is suffering or is reasonably believed to be suffering from an opioid overdose.

This law states the intent of the Legislature that a school use alternatives to a referral of a pupil to a law enforcement agency in response to an incident involving the pupil's misuse of an opioid, to the extent not in conflict with any other law requiring that referral. The law states legislative intent that the above-described Multi-Tiered System of Supports may be used to achieve these alternatives. This law contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 0450 – Comprehensive Safety Plan; 5131.6 – Alcohol and Other Drugs; 5144 – Discipline

Chapter #: 856

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend Sections 32282, 47605, and 47605.6 of, and to add Sections 49414.4 and 49428.16 to, the Education Code, relating to pupil health.



Senate Bill 326 (Eggman) – The Behavioral Health Services Act

If approved by the voters, this law will recast the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) by, among other provisions, renaming it the Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA), expanding it to include treatment of substance use disorders, changing the county planning process, expanding services for which counties and the state can use funds, and revising the distribution of MHSA moneys. Among the other provisions of the law is a requirement for county mental health boards to include members with education experience.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.5 – Mental Health

Chapter #: 790

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Upon approval by the voters

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 99277 of the Education Code, to amend, repeal, and add Section 131315 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend, repeal, and add Section 19602.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to amend, repeal, and add Section 1095.5 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, and to amend Sections 4090, 4094, 4096.5, 5675, and 5813.6 of, to amend and repeal Sections 5840.5, 5840.8, 5846, 5847, 5848, 5878.2, 5895, and 5899 of, to amend, repeal, and add Sections 5604, 5604.1, 5604.2, 5604.3, 5604.5, 5610, 5613, 5614, 5664, 5771.1, 5805, 5806, 5813.5, 5830, 5835, 5835.2, 5840, 5840.6, 5840.7, 5845, 5845.5, 5848.5, 5849.1, 5849.2, 5849.3, 5852.5, 5868, 5878.1, 5878.3, 5881, 5886, 5890, 5891, 5891.5, 5892, 5892.1, 5892.5, 5893, 5897, 5898, 14197.7, and 14707.5 of, to add Sections 5831, 5845.1, and 14197.71 to, to add Part 4.1 (commencing with Section 5887) to Division 5 of, to add Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 5963) to Part 7 of Division 5 of, to add and repeal Section 5892.3, and to repeal Section 5963.06 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to behavioral health, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.



Instruction & Assessments

Assembly Bill 285 (*L. Rivas*) – Pupil instruction: science requirements: climate change

Existing law requires the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, and the adopted course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to include certain areas of study, including, among others, English, mathematics, social sciences, science and visual and performing arts, as specified.

This law requires the science area of study to include an emphasis on the causes and effects of climate change and methods to mitigate and adapt to climate change and requires that appropriate coursework including this material be offered to pupils as soon as possible, commencing no later than the 2024–25 school year.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6142.93 – Science Instruction; 6143 – Courses of Study

Chapter #: 426

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Commencing no later than the 2024–25 school year

CSBA Position: Oppose

An act to amend Sections 51210 and 51220 of the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.



Assembly Bill 368 (Holden) – College and Career Access Pathways partnerships

Current law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership with the governing board of a school district or a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education, with the goal of developing seamless pathways from high school to community college for career technical education or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness. Existing law requires the CCAP partnership agreement to outline the terms of the CCAP partnership, as specified, and to establish protocols for information sharing, joint facilities use and parental consent for high school pupils to enroll in community college courses. Current law authorizes a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership to assign priority for enrollment and course registration to a pupil seeking to enroll in a community college course that is required for the pupil's CCAP partnership program, as specified. Current law requires the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership to exempt special part-time students from certain fee requirements. This law delineates the meaning of the term "underrepresented in higher education" for these purposes. The law requires the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership to enroll high school pupils in any course that is part of a CCAP partnership offered at a community college campus, expressly authorizes courses to be offered at the community college campus or the participating high school campus, and exempts all pupils seeking to enroll in a community college course that is required for the pupil's CCAP partnership program from specified fee requirements.

Existing law requires, for each CCAP partnership agreement, the affected community college district and school district or county office of education to report annually to the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges specified information.

This law requires, on or before May 1 of each year, the chancellor to aggregate that information and submit a report of that information to the Legislature, the Director of Finance and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6172.1 – Concurrent Enrolment in College Classes

Chapter #: 521

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 76004 of the Education Code, relating to community colleges.



Assembly Bill 370 (*Addis*) – Pupil instruction: State Seal of Biliteracy

Existing law establishes the State Seal of Biliteracy to recognize high school graduates who have attained a high level of proficiency in speaking, reading and writing in one or more languages in addition to English. Existing law requires the State Seal of Biliteracy to be awarded by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to a pupil who completes all English language arts requirements for graduation with an overall grade point average of 2.0 or above in those classes, passes the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress for English language arts, as provided, and demonstrates proficiency in one or more languages other than English through at least one method, as specified. This law changes the criteria needed to be met by a pupil to be awarded the State Seal of Biliteracy by requiring the pupil to both demonstrate proficiency in English by meeting one of four specified requirements and demonstrate proficiency in one or more languages other than English by meeting one of three specified requirements.

Existing law requires the State Seal of Biliteracy to be awarded to a pupil whose primary language is other than English if the pupil meets the above-specified requirements and additionally attains a level demonstrating English language proficiency on the English Language Proficiency Assessments for California, as provided.

This law instead requires a pupil who is an English learner to achieve an Oral Language composite score of level 4 on the English Language Proficiency Assessments for California rather than attain a level demonstrating English language proficiency on those assessments to be awarded the State Seal of Biliteracy.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5126 – Awards for Achievement

Chapter #: 326

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 51461 of the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.

Assembly Bill 373 (*Gipson*) – Intersession programs: foster children and homeless youth: priority access

This law requires a school district, county office of education or charter school, if the local educational agency operates an intersession program, as defined, to grant priority access to foster children and homeless youth, as provided. Notwithstanding any other law, the law provides that if a foster child or homeless youth will be moving during an intersession period, the pupil's parent, guardian, educational rights holder or Indian custodian, as defined, in the case of an Indian child, or, if there is no parent, guardian, educational rights holder or Indian custodian, the unaccompanied homeless youth, as applicable, shall determine which school the pupil attends for the intersession period, if applicable.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5148.2 – Before/After School Programs; 6173 – Education for Homeless Children; 6173.1 – Education for Foster Youth; 6173.4 – Education for American Indian Students; 6177 – Summer Learning Programs

Chapter #: 327

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 48850 and 48853.5 of the Education Code, relating to intersession programs.

Assembly Bill 446 (*Quirk-Silva*) – Pupil instruction: handwriting

Current law requires the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, to include certain areas of study, including, among others, English, mathematics, social sciences, science, and visual and performing arts, as specified. With respect to the study of English, existing law requires that instruction to include knowledge of, and appreciation for, literature and the language, as well as the skills of speaking, reading, listening, spelling, handwriting and composition.

This law requires handwriting instruction for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, to include instruction in cursive or joined italics in the appropriate grade levels.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6143 – Courses of Study

Chapter #: 804

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Neutral

An act to amend Section 51210 of the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.



Assembly Bill 714 (McCarty) – Pupil instruction: newcomer pupils: curriculum frameworks: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions and alternatives

Existing law, subject to an appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, requires the State Department of Social Services, in collaboration with the State Department of Education, to administer the California Newcomer Education and Well-Being Program (CalNEW) to provide services for newcomer pupils, English learners, and immigrant families by allocating funding to school districts and county offices of education, as specified. Existing law, for the purposes of CalNEW, defines "newcomer pupils" as individuals 3 through 21 years of age who were not born in any state and have not been attending one or more schools in any one or more states for more than three full academic years. This law requires the State Department of Education to (A) curate and maintain on its internet website information regarding requirements, best practices, and available state and federally funded programs for newcomer pupils and (B) publicly report on an annual basis on its internet website the enrollment of newcomer pupils, as provided.

Existing law requires the Instructional Quality Commission to recommend curriculum frameworks to the State Board of Education. This law requires the commission to consider including content designed to provide teachers with resources to meet the unique academic and English language development needs of newcomer pupils at all grade levels at the next regularly scheduled revision of the curriculum framework in English Language Arts and English Language Development. The law also requires the commission to ensure that the instructional materials for pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 8, inclusive, that it recommends to the state board for adoption include resources to help teachers meet the needs of newcomer pupils.

Existing law defines "a pupil participating in a newcomer program" as a pupil who is participating in a program designed to meet the academic and transitional needs of newly arrived immigrant pupils that has as a primary objective the development of English language proficiency. Existing law requires local educational agencies to exempt a pupil participating in a newcomer program and who is in their third or fourth year of high school from all coursework and other requirements adopted by the governing body of the local educational agency that are in addition to the statewide coursework requirements necessary to receive a diploma of graduation from high school, unless the LEA makes a finding that the pupil is reasonably able to complete the LEA's graduation requirements in time to graduate from high school by the end of the pupil's fourth year of high school. Existing law requires LEAs to comply with other procedures in relation to pupils participating in newcomer programs, including, among other things, consultation and notice provisions. Existing law requires LEAs to issue, and new LEAs to accept, full or partial credit for all full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed by a pupil participating in a newcomer program while attending a public school, a juvenile court school, a charter school, a school in a country other than the United States or a non-public, nonsectarian school, as provided. This law requires that LEAs comply with the above-described coursework exemptions, pupil consultation and notice requirements, acceptance of coursework completed at other schools and other requirements for newcomer pupils, as defined, instead of for pupils participating in a newcomer program.

Existing law prohibits a middle or high school pupil who is classified as an English learner from being denied participation in the standard instructional program of a school, as provided. Existing law authorizes certain pupils to be denied access to enrollment in courses that are part of the standard instructional program, including middle school or high schools pupils classified as English learners and who have recently arrived in the U.S. or who are participating in a program designed to meet the academic and transitional needs of newly arrived immigrant pupils that has as a primary objective the development of English language proficiency, as provided.

This law instead authorizes a middle or high school pupil who is classified as an English learner and who is a newcomer pupil, as defined, or is participating in a program designed to meet the transitional needs of newcomer pupils that has as a primary objective the development of English language proficiency to be denied access to enrollment in courses that are part of the standard instructional program, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 1312.3 – Uniform Complaint Procedures; 4112.9/4212.9/4312.9 – Employee Notifications; 5145.6 – Parent/Guardian Notifications; 6142.91 – Reading/



Language Arts Instruction; 6146.1 – High School Graduation Requirements; 6174 – Education for English Learners; 6181 – Alternative Schools/Programs of Choice

Chapter #: 342

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 51225.1, 51225.2, and 60811.8 of, to add Section 33547 to, and to add Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 54450) to Chapter 4 of Part 29 of Division 4 of Title 2 of, the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.

Assembly Bill 800 (Ortega) – Workplace Readiness Week: work permits

This law requires the week of each year that includes April 28 to be known as “Workplace Readiness Week,” and requires all public high schools, including charter schools, to annually observe that week by providing information to pupils on their rights as workers, and would specify the topics to be covered. The law requires the observances to be integrated into the regular school program in grades 11 and 12, consistent with the history-social science framework. The law also requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually send a written notice to every public high school, including charter schools, with certain information relating to Workplace Readiness Week, as provided.

Existing law authorizes specific school administrators to issue a work permit to pupils subject to specific requirements, including requiring certain information to be included on the work permit.

This law requires, beginning Aug. 1, 2024, any minor seeking the signature of a verifying authority on a Statement of Intent to Employ a Minor and Request for a Work Permit-Certificate of Age to be issued, before or at the time of receiving the signature of the verifying authority, a document clearly explaining basic labor rights extended to workers, as provided. The law encourages the University of California Berkeley Center for Labor Research and Education to produce, with input from bona fide labor organizations, a draft template for the document to be provided to minors, including translations into languages other than English, as specified. The law requires the document to express those labor rights in plain, natural terminology easily understood by the pupil. The law requires the document, in English, to be in a physical form and include a Uniform Resource Locator for, and a quick response code linked to, an internet website with electronic versions of the document, including any translated versions of the document, produced by the University of California Berkeley Center for Labor Research and Education.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5113.2 – Work Permits; 6115 – Ceremonies and Observances; 6143 – Courses of Study; 6178.1 – Work-Based Learning

Chapter #: 271

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 49110.5 to the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.

Assembly Bill 873 (Berman) – Pupil instruction: media literacy: curriculum frameworks

This law requires the Instructional Quality Commission to consider incorporating the Model Library Standards into the next revision of the English Language Arts/English Language Development (ELA/ELD) curriculum framework after Jan. 1, 2024, and to also consider incorporating media literacy content at each grade level. The law requires the commission to consider incorporating media literacy content into the mathematics, science and history-social science curriculum frameworks when those frameworks are next revised after Jan. 1, 2024.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141.5 – Mental Health; 6142.91 – Reading/Language Arts Instruction; 6142.92 – Mathematics Instruction; 6142.93 – Science Instruction; 6142.94 – History-Social Science Instruction; 6143 – Courses of Study; 6163.1 – Library Media Centers

Chapter #: 815

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 33548 to the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.



Assembly Bill 1078 (*Jackson*) – Instructional materials and curriculum: diversity

Existing law, the Safe Place to Learn Act, requires the State Department of Education, as part of its regular monitoring and review of a local educational agency, to assess whether the local education agency has, among other things, adopted a policy that prohibits discrimination, harassment, intimidation and bullying based on specified protected characteristics.

This law requires that policy to include a statement that the policy applies to all acts of the governing board or body of the LEA, the superintendent of the school district, and the county superintendent of schools in enacting policies and procedures that govern the LEA. The law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2025, to develop guidance and public educational materials to ensure that all Californians can access information about educational laws and policies that safeguard the right to an accurate and inclusive curriculum.

Existing law requires, as a condition of receipt of specified funds for instructional materials, the governing board of a school district to take specified actions, including holding a public hearing or hearings and making a determination, through a resolution, as to whether each pupil in each school in the school district has sufficient textbooks and instructional materials aligned to specified content standards. Upon a determination that there are insufficient textbooks or instructional materials, existing law requires the governing board to take action, as provided, to ensure that each pupil has sufficient textbooks or instructional materials within two months of the beginning of the school year in which the determination is made. If the county superintendent determines that a school does not have sufficient textbooks or instructional materials in accordance with this public hearing process, existing law requires the county superintendent to provide the school district with the opportunity to remedy the deficiency. If the deficiency is not remedied, existing law requires the county superintendent to request the department, with approval by the State Board of Education, to purchase textbooks or instructional materials for the school, as provided. If a governing board of a school district makes the above-described determination, by resolution, that there are insufficient textbooks or instructional materials, this law requires the governing board to submit a copy of that resolution to the county superintendent of schools no later than three business days after the governing board hearing.

Existing law requires a school district to use its uniform complaint process to help identify and resolve any deficiencies related to, among other things, instructional materials, and to report summarized data on unresolved complaints to the county superintendent of schools. Existing law requires a complaint under these provisions to be filed with the principal of the school or the principal's designee. Existing law requires the principal or the designee of the district superintendent to make all reasonable efforts to investigate any problem within their authority and to remedy a valid complaint within a reasonable time period, as specified. Existing law authorizes the complainant to appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SSPI) and requires the SPI to provide a written report to the state board describing the basis for the complaint and, as appropriate, a proposed remedy.

This law authorizes a complaint that more than one pupil does not have sufficient textbooks or instructional materials, as a result of an act or omission by the governing board of a school district, to be filed directly with the SPI. The law authorizes the SPI to directly intervene without waiting for the principal or the designee of the district superintendent to investigate.

Existing law requires the governing board of each LEA to either provide for an audit of its books and accounts or make arrangements with the county superintendent to provide for that audit. Existing law requires the auditor's report to include, among other things, a summary of audit exceptions and requires each county superintendent to review audit exceptions related to, among other things, inventory of equipment and the use of instructional materials program funds.

This law requires a county superintendent of schools to take a range of actions if the county superintendent determines that there are insufficient textbooks or instructional materials pursuant to (A) the receipt of the above-described resolution related to insufficient textbooks or instructional materials from the governing board of a school district, (B) the receipt of the above-described report of an unresolved complaint related to instructional materials, or (C) the receipt of the above-described report related to an audit exception related to the inventory of equipment

and the use of instructional materials program funds, as provided. The law requires the county superintendent, upon making this determination, to provide the school district with the opportunity to remedy the deficiency by no later than the second month of the school term. If the deficiency is not remedied, the law requires the department to purchase textbooks or instructional materials for the school, as specified. The law requires the funds necessary for the purchase to be considered a loan to the school district and, unless the loan is repaid based upon an agreed-upon schedule with the SPI, requires the Controller to deduct the amount of the loan from the school district's next principal apportionment or other apportionment of state funds.

Existing law establishes a public school financing system that requires state funding for school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to be calculated pursuant to a Local Control Funding Formula, as specified.

This law reduces a school district's LCFF allocation by a specified amount if the SPI determines the school district has not provided sufficient textbooks or instructional materials pursuant to these provisions.

Existing law requires instruction in social sciences to include a study of the role and contributions of men and women and culturally and racially diverse groups, including, among others, Mexican Americans and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender Americans, and members of other ethnic and cultural groups. This law revises the list of the above-described groups to instead require instruction in social sciences to include a study of the role and contributions of, among others, people of all genders, Latino Americans, LGBTQ+ Americans, and members of other ethnic, cultural, religious and socioeconomic status groups.

Existing law prescribes substantive requirements and particular processes that the State Board of Education, the Instructional Quality Commission, LEAs and the SPI are required to follow when adopting or evaluating instructional materials, as defined. Existing law requires governing boards of school districts, when adopting instructional materials for use in the schools, to include materials that accurately portray the cultural and racial diversity of our society, including the contributions of both men and women and the role and contributions of culturally and racially diverse groups, including, among others, Mexican Americans, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender Americans, and members of other ethnic and cultural groups. Existing law requires the state board to comply with those requirements related to the accurate portrayal of cultural and racial diversity when reviewing and adopting or recommending for adoption submitted basic instructional materials. Existing law also requires the governing board of each school district maintaining one or more high schools to comply with those requirements related to the accurate portrayal of racial and cultural diversity when adopting instructional materials for use in the high schools under its control.

This law revises the list of the above-described culturally and racially diverse groups to instead include materials that accurately portray the contributions of people of all genders and the role and contributions of Latino Americans, LGBTQ+ Americans and other ethnic, cultural, religious and socioeconomic status groups. The law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2025, to issue guidance related to how to help school districts, county offices of education, charter schools and school personnel manage conversations about race and gender, and how to review instructional materials to ensure that they represent diverse perspectives and are culturally relevant.

The law prohibits the governing board of a school district, a county board of education or the governing body of a charter school from refusing to approve or prohibiting the use of any textbook, instructional material or other curriculum or any book or other resource in a school library on the basis that it includes a study of the role and contributions of any individual or group consistent with the above-described requirements relating to instruction in social sciences and the adoption of instructional materials that accurately portray the cultural and racial diversity of our society. The law also prohibits the governing board of a school district or a county board of education from prohibiting the continued use of an appropriately adopted textbook, instructional material or curriculum on the basis that it contains inclusive and diverse perspectives.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0410 – Nondiscrimination in District Programs and Activities; 1312.2 – Complaints Concerning Instructional Materials; 1312.3 – Uniform Complaint Procedures; 1312.4 – Williams Uniform Complaint Procedures; 5131.2 – Bullying; 5145.3 – Nondiscrimination/Harassment; 6143 – Courses of Studying; 6161.1 – Selection and Evaluation of Instructional Materials; 6161.11 – Supplementary Instructional Materials; 6163.1 – Library Media Centers

Chapter #: 229

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Sept. 25, 2023

CSBA Position: Oppose

An act to amend Sections 234.1, 1240, 35186, 51204.5, 51501, 60040, and 60119 of, to add Sections 202, 242, 243, and 60040.5 to, and to add Article 8 (commencing with Section 60150) to Chapter 1 of Part 33 of Division 4 of Title 2 of, the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Assembly Bill 1354 (M. Fong) – Pupil instruction: Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders

This law requires the Instructional Quality Commission, when the history-social science curriculum framework is next revised, to consider providing for inclusion of, in its recommended history-social science curriculum framework, related evaluation criteria and accompanying instructional materials, instruction on both (1) the historical, social, economic and political contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States and (2) examples of racism, discrimination and violence perpetrated against Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6142.94 – History-Social Science Instruction; 6143 – Courses of Study

Chapter #: 140

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend Section 51226.3 of the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.

Senate Bill 293 (Grove) – Pupil assessments: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress: statewide results

Current law requires the State Board of Education to adopt regulations that outline a calendar for delivery and receipt of summative California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) results at the pupil, school, grade, district, county and state levels, and requires the calendar to, among other things, include delivery dates to the State Department of Education and LEAs, provide for the timely return of assessment results, and ensure that individual assessment results are reported to LEAs within eight weeks of receipt by the contractor for scoring.

This law requires the department to make statewide summative CAASPP results publicly available by Oct. 15 each year and would require the state board's calendar for delivering results to the department to be consistent with that deadline.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6162.51 – State Academic Achievement Tests

Chapter #: 177

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 60641 of the Education Code, relating to pupil assessments.

Senate Bill 369 (*Nguyen*) – Pupil instruction: model curricula: Vietnamese American refugee experience: Cambodian American history and heritage

Existing law requires the State Department of Education to use specified appropriated funds to, in collaboration with, and subject to the approval of, the executive director of the State Board of Education, enter into a contract with a county office of education or a consortium of county offices of education by March 1, 2022, for the purpose of developing model curriculum related to the Vietnamese American refugee experience, as provided, by Sept. 1, 2024. Existing law defines “model curriculum” for these purposes as various teaching tools to assist teachers in teaching about, among other things, the Fall of Saigon in 1975 and the conditions that led to the resettlement of Vietnamese people in the United States, as provided. This law specifies that the model curriculum is meant to cover the period from the Vietnam War and the Fall of Saigon in 1975 to the year 2000, as provided.

Existing law requires the department to use specified appropriated funds to, in collaboration with, and subject to the approval of, the executive director of the state board, enter into a contract with a county office of education or a consortium of county offices of education by April 1, 2022, for the purpose of developing model curriculum related to the Cambodian genocide, as provided, by Sept. 1, 2024.

This law revises and recasts these provisions, by, among other things, requiring the model curriculum developed under these provisions to instead be related to Cambodian American history and heritage.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6142.94 – History-Social Science Instruction; 6143 – Courses of Study
Chapter #: 711

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 33540.2 and 33540.4 of the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.

Labor & Human Resources

Assembly Bill 472 (*Wicks*) – Classified school district and community college employees: compulsory leaves of absence: compensation

Current law requires the governing board of a school district to employ persons for positions not requiring certification qualifications, and requires the governing board of a community college district to employ persons for positions that are not academic. For those employees, known as the classified service, existing law authorizes those governing boards to grant leaves of absence and vacations with or without pay. This law explicitly provides that the above-referenced authority of the governing boards of school districts and community college districts, to grant leaves of absence and vacations with or without pay, applies to voluntary leaves of absence and vacations.

Existing law establishes procedures for a school district or community college district to adopt a merit system for its classified employees and, if adopted, requires compliance with specified laws related to imposing discipline on its classified employees. For certain criminal charges for which a compulsory leave of absence or suspension without pay is imposed, existing law requires the employee to receive back pay after an acquittal or dismissal of the charges. Existing law authorizes a school district or community college that has not adopted a merit system to adopt rules for imposing discipline on its classified employees, subject to limited restrictions.

This law requires a classified employee placed on an involuntary leave of absence while the employee has criminal charges, a criminal investigation or an administrative matter pending, to receive full compensation for the period of involuntary leave if the matter is resolved in favor of the employee, regardless of whether or not a merit system has been adopted.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4218 – Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action; 4218.1 – Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action (Merit System); 4261 – Leaves; 4261.2 – Personal Leaves

Chapter #: 331

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 45190 and 88190 of the Education Code, relating to classified employees.

Assembly Bill 489 (*Calderon*) – Workers' compensation: disability payments

Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of the employee's employment. Existing law governs temporary and permanent disability indemnity payments. Existing law, until Jan. 1, 2024, allows an employer to commence a program under which disability indemnity payments are deposited in a prepaid card account for employees.

This law extends the authorization to deposit indemnity payments in a prepaid card account until Jan. 1, 2025.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4157.1/4257.1/4357.1 – Work-Related Injuries

Chapter #: 63

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 4651 of the Labor Code, relating to workers' compensation.

Assembly Bill 567 (Ting) – Criminal records: relief

Current law, subject to an appropriation, requires the Department of Justice, on a monthly basis, to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases and identify persons who are eligible for automatic conviction record relief. Under current law, a person is eligible for automatic conviction record relief if, on or after Jan. 1, 1973, they were sentenced to probation, and completed it without revocation, or if they were convicted of an infraction or a misdemeanor, and other criteria are met, as specified. Current law, commencing July 1, 2024, and subject to an appropriation, generally makes this arrest record relief available to a person who has been arrested for a felony, including a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, as specified.

This law, commencing July 1, 2024, requires the department to provide confirmation that relief was granted upon request from the subject of the record.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.4 – Charter School Authorization; 4112.5/4212.5/4312.5 – Criminal Record Check; 5148 – Child Care and Development

Chapter #: 444

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 1203.425 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal records.



Assembly Bill 897 (McCarty) – Certificated school employees: probationary employees: service credit

Existing law requires a probationary employee who, in any one school year, has served for at least 75 percent of the number of days the regular schools of the school district in which the employee is employed are maintained to be deemed to have served a complete school year. Existing law also requires a probationary employee of an evening school who, in any one school year, has served for at least 75 percent of the number of days the evening schools of the school district in which the employee is employed are in session to be deemed to have served a complete school year.

This law, commencing July 1, 2024, removes that requirement for a probationary employee of an evening school and instead require a probationary employee of an adult education program to be deemed to have served a complete school year if the employee serves for at least 75 percent of the hours constituting a full-time equivalent position for adult education programs in the school district. The law specifies that, to the extent the provisions of the law conflict with any provision of a collective bargaining agreement entered into before July 1, 2024, by a public school employer and an exclusive bargaining representative, the provisions of the law will not apply to the school district until the expiration or renewal of that collective bargaining agreement.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ certificated employees in programs and projects to perform services conducted under contract with public or private agencies, or categorically funded projects that are not required by federal or state law. Existing law requires the employee and the governing board of the school to mutually agree, in writing, on the terms and conditions of that employment. This law, commencing July 1, 2024, requires certain information to be included in that employment agreement.

Existing law prohibits service pursuant to that employment authorization from being included in computing the service required as a prerequisite to attainment of, or eligibility to, classification as a permanent employee unless the person served at least 75 percent of the number of days the regular schools of the school district are maintained, and the person is subsequently employed as a probationary employee in a position requiring certification qualifications. This law, commencing July 1, 2024, specifies that these provisions do not apply to a teacher of classes for adults.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4116 – Probationary/permanent status; 4121 – Temporary/substitute personnel

Chapter #: 548

Policy Pillar: Achievement for All

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Oppose

An act to amend, repeal and add Sections 44908 and 44909 of the Education Code, relating to school employees.



Assembly Bill 1273 (*Bonta*) – Classified employees: Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup

This law requires the State Department of Education, in consultation with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, the Department of Industrial Relations, the Labor Commissioner, representatives of employee organizations, and representatives of voluntary local educational agencies, as defined, to convene the Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup on or before Dec. 31, 2024. The law requires the workgroup to group classified assignments in a manner that reflects the environmental setting of the assignment, the type of work to be completed, the impact on the assignment made by enrollment at a schoolsite, specialized needs, including certifications or licenses, and other reasonable factors, as specified, and to recommend staffing ratios per grouping, as specified. The law requires the workgroup to report its recommendations to the Legislature on or before Dec. 31, 2025, as specified. The law becomes operative on July 1, 2024.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4200 – Classified Personnel; 4222 – Teacher Aides/Paraprofessionals

Chapter #: 364

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Oppose Unless Amended

An act to add Section 45118 to the Education Code, relating to classified employees.

Assembly Bill 1484 (*Zbur*) – Temporary public employees

This law imposes specified requirements with respect to the temporary employees of a public employer who have been hired to perform the same or similar type of work that is performed by permanent employees represented by a recognized employee organization, subject to limited exceptions. In this regard the law requires those temporary employees to be automatically included in the same bargaining unit as the permanent employees if the requested classification of temporary employees is not presently within the unit. The law further requires the public employer to promptly participate in collective bargaining to establish certain employment conditions for the newly added temporary employees if the parties' current memorandum of understanding does not address them, as specified. The law also requires a public employer to, upon hire, provide each temporary employee with their job description, wage rates, and eligibility for benefits, anticipated length of employment and procedures to apply for open, permanent positions. The law requires complaints alleging a violation of its provisions to be processed as unfair practice charges under the act.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4121 – Temporary/substitute personnel; 4140/4240/4340 – Bargaining units

Chapter #: 691

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 3507.7 to the Government Code, relating to public employment.



Senate Bill 223 (*Menjivar*) – Pupil personnel services: child welfare and attendance services

Under current law, the services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services authorizes the holder to perform, at all grade levels, the pupil personnel service approved by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing as designated on the credential, including, among others, in child welfare and attendance services, as provided. Current law establishes the minimum requirements for the services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services, which include, among others, completion of a commission-approved program of supervised field experience that includes direct classroom contact, jointly sponsored by a school district and a college or university.

This law instead requires, for a services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services in the area of child welfare and attendance services, the completion of (1) the above-described college- or university-sponsored supervised field experience requirement or (2) a commission-approved program of professional preparation offered by a local educational agency, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5113.1 – Chronic Absence and Truancy; 5113.11 – Attendance Supervision; 6164.2 – Guidance/Counseling Services

Chapter #: 175

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 44266 of the Education Code, relating to school employment.



Senate Bill 327 (Laird) – State teachers’ retirement: disability allowances and benefits

Existing law, the Teachers’ Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers’ Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers’ Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. STRS is administrated by the Teachers’ Retirement Board. The Defined Benefit Program is funded by employer and employee contributions, as well as investment returns and state appropriations, which are deposited or credited to the Teachers’ Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for the purposes of the system. Existing law authorizes a member of STRS who is eligible and applies for a disability allowance or retirement to apply to receive a service retirement pending the determination of their application for disability, subject to meeting certain conditions. These include that the member submit an application on a form prescribed by the system and, if the application for disability benefits is denied or canceled, the service retirement date of a member who submits an application for retirement under these provisions may not be earlier than Jan. 1, 2014.

This law instead prohibits the service retirement date of a member who submits an application for retirement under these provisions from being earlier than 270 calendar days prior to when the application for service retirement is received by the system.

Existing law, with respect to an application for disability benefits that is denied or canceled, prohibits the service retirement date from being earlier than one day after the date on which a retirement allowance was terminated, as specified, provided that the retirement allowance is terminated on or after Jan. 1, 2014.

This law instead provides that the retirement allowance under the above-described circumstances is terminated no earlier than 270 calendar days prior to when the application for service retirement is received by the system.

Existing law provides that a service retirement allowance under STRS becomes effective on a date designated by the member, provided all of specified conditions are met, including that the member executes an application for service retirement allowance no earlier than six months before the effective date of retirement allowance.

This law provides that the effective date of a member who files an application for service retirement under a specified formula applicable to members 55 years of age or older is no earlier than 270 calendar days prior to when the application for service retirement is received by the system. The law, with respect to the above members, deletes a provision specifying that the retirement date of a member who files an application for retirement on or after Jan. 1, 2012, is no earlier than Jan. 1, 2012. The law requires the board to determine a date when STRS has the capacity to implement the above-described changes and to post the date on the STRS website no later than Jan. 1, 2026. The law makes those provisions operative on the date determined by the board, and would repeal those existing provisions on Jan. 1, 2026.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4117.14 – Postretirement employment; 4161/4261/4361 – Leaves

Chapter #: 708

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: On a date to be determined by the Teachers’ Retirement Board

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend, repeal, and add Sections 24201.5 and 24204 of the Education Code, relating to public retirement systems, and making an appropriation therefor.



Senate Bill 432 (*Cortese*) – Teachers’ retirement

This law revises existing law relating to retirement benefit overpayments to members of the California State Teachers’ Retirement System and clarifies certain provisions of AB 1667 (Chapter 754, Statutes of 2022).

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4117.11/4317.11 – Preretirement Part-Time Employment; 4217.11 – Preretirement Part-Time Employment; 4117.14/4317.14 – Postretirement Employment

Chapter #: 215

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 22325, 22326, 24616.2, and 24617 of the Education Code, relating to teachers’ retirement, and making an appropriation therefor.



Senate Bill 497 (*Smallwood-Cuevas*) – Protected employee conduct

Current law prohibits a person from discharging an employee or in any manner discriminating, retaliating, or taking any adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant engaged in protected conduct, as specified. Under current law, an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, retaliated against, subjected to adverse action, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of their employment because among other things, the employee engaged in protected conduct, as specified, the employee shall be entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by those acts of the employer.

This law creates a rebuttable presumption in favor of the employee’s claim if an employer engages in any action prohibited by this provision within 90 days of the protected activity specified in this provision.

Existing law prohibits employers and their agents from making, adopting or enforcing a rule, regulation or policy preventing an employee from disclosing information to certain entities or from providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of a law, as specified. Existing law also prohibits retaliation against an employee for various reasons. Under existing law, in addition to other penalties, an employer that is a corporation or limited liability company is liable for a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000 for each violation of this provision.

This law instead establishes that in addition to other remedies, an employer is liable for a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000 per employee for each violation of this provision, to be awarded to the employee who was retaliated against. The law requires the Labor Commissioner, in assessing this penalty, to consider the nature and seriousness of the violation based on the evidence obtained during the course of the investigation, as prescribed.

Existing law prohibits an employer from paying an employee at wage rates less than the rates paid to an employee of the opposite sex for substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions, except upon a specified demonstration by the employer. Existing law prohibits an employer from prohibiting an employee from disclosing the employee’s own wages, discussing the wages of others, inquiring about another employee’s wages, or aiding or encouraging any other employee to exercise these and other rights. Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging or discriminating or retaliating against an employee because of an action taken by the employee to invoke these and other provisions. Existing law requires a civil action brought in this regard to be commenced within no later than one year, as specified.

This law creates a rebuttable presumption in favor of the employee’s claim if an employer engages in any action prohibited by this provision within 90 days of the protected activity specified in this provision.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4030 – Nondiscrimination in Employment; 4119.1/4219.1/4319.1 – Civil and Legal Rights

Chapter #: 612

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 98.6, 1102.5, and 1197.5 of the Labor Code, relating to employment.



Senate Bill 700 (*Bradford*) – Employment discrimination: cannabis use

This law makes it unlawful for an employer to request information from an applicant for employment relating to the applicant's prior use of cannabis, as specified. Under the law, information about a person's prior cannabis use obtained from the person's criminal history would be exempt from the above-described existing law and bill provisions relating to prior cannabis use if the employer is permitted to consider or inquire about that information under a specified provision of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act or other state or federal law.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4020 – Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace; 4030 – Nondiscrimination in Employment; 4111/4211/4311 – Recruitment and Selection; 4112.41/4212.41/4312.41 – Employee Drug Testing; 4112.42/4212.42/4312.42 – Drug and Alcohol Testing for School Bus Drivers; 4112.5/4212.5/4312.5 – Criminal Record Check; 4118 – Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action; 4218 – Dismissal/Suspension/Disciplinary Action

Chapter #: 408

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 12954 of the Government Code, relating to employment discrimination.



SPONSOR **Senate Bill 765** (*Portantino*) – Teachers: retired teachers: compensation limitation

Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Under existing law, STRS is governed by the Teachers' Retirement Board (board). Existing law permits members retired for service from STRS to perform retired member activities without reinstatement into the system if certain conditions are met. Existing law limits the postretirement compensation of a retired member of the program, in any school year, to an amount calculated by STRS each July 1 equal to 1/2 of the median final compensation of all members who retired for service during the fiscal year ending in the previous calendar year.

This law modifies that calculation so the limitation of postretirement compensation, in any school year, is instead an amount calculated by STRS each July 1 equal to 70 percent of the median final compensation of all members who retired for service during the fiscal year ending in the previous calendar year.

Existing law establishes an additional postretirement compensation limit of \$0 during the first 180 calendar days after the most recent retirement of a retired member for the performance of retired member activities. Under existing law, if a retired member has attained normal retirement age at the time compensation is earned, this postretirement compensation limit does not apply if the appointment has been approved by the employer in a public meeting and a resolution containing certain information has been adopted by the governing body of the employer, as specified.

This law instead authorizes a member retired from service to perform retired member activities, notwithstanding the above-mentioned 180 calendar days compensation limitation, if a request for exemption containing specified information is submitted by the Superintendent, the county superintendent of schools, or the chief executive officer of a community college to STRS, under penalty of perjury, as prescribed. By expanding the crime of perjury, the law imposes a state-mandated local program.

This laws require a written copy or copies of the completed documentation that substantiates the need for the request for exemption to be submitted to the exclusive representative of employees prior to the retired member's performance of retired member activities. The law, among other changes, would also require the board to submit, on or before Feb. 1, 2027, to specified committees of the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, the total number of exemption requests received by STRS from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2026, inclusive.

Existing law establishes the Cash Balance Benefit Program, administered by the board, as a separate benefit program within the State Teachers' Retirement Plan for purposes of providing a retirement plan for persons employed to perform creditable service for less than 50 percent of full-time equivalent service. Existing law provides that the normal retirement age for the program is 60 or 62 years of age, as applicable. Under the program, a participant retired for service may perform retired participant activities, but prohibits the participant from making contributions to the plan or accruing service credit under the Defined Benefit Program based on compensation earned from that service. Under the program, if the retired participant performs retired participant activities, receives compensation paid in cash for those activities, and meets other specified conditions, the annuity paid to the retired participant is reduced by the amount of compensation. Existing law, however, does not require reduction of the participant's annuity if the governing body of the employer, among other things, approves the appointment of the retired participant by resolution.

This law instead exempts a retired participant from the annuity reduction requirement if the Superintendent, the county superintendent of schools, or the chief executive officer of a community college submits a request for exemption to STRS with certification, under penalty of perjury, of specified information. By expanding the crime of perjury, the law imposes a state-mandated local program. It also requires a written copy or copies of the completed documentation that substantiates the need for the request for exemption to be submitted to the exclusive representative of employees prior to the retired participant's performance of retired participant activities.

This law makes all of the above-described changes effective from only July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2026, inclusive, before reverting to existing law.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4117.14 – Postretirement Employment

Chapter #: 885

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Co-Sponsor

Laws: An act to amend, add, and repeal Sections 24214, 24214.5, and 26812 of the Education Code, relating to teachers.



Safety

Assembly Bill 70 (Rodriguez) – Emergency response: trauma kits

Current law requires the person or entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of certain occupied structures, including those that are owned or operated by a local government entity, and that are constructed on or after Jan. 1, 2023, to comply with certain requirements, including acquiring and placing at least six trauma kits on the premises, as specified.

This law applies the trauma kit requirement to certain structures that are constructed prior to Jan. 1, 2023, and subject to subsequent modifications, renovations or tenant improvements, as specified.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5141 – Health Care and Emergencies

Chapter #: 515

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend Section 19310 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to emergency response.

Assembly Bill 245 (McKinnor) – High school athletics: California High School Coaching Education and Training Program: emergency action plan

The 1998 California High School Coaching Education and Training Program declares the intent of the Legislature to establish a California High School Coaching Education and Training Program to be administered by school districts with emphasis on specific components, including training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid. Current law requires every high school sports coach to complete, at their own expense, a coaching education program that meets the guidelines established by the California High School Coaching Education and Training Program.

This law revises and recasts the program's requirements for training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid by, among other things, by July 1, 2024, requiring training in recognizing and responding to the signs and symptoms of cardiac arrest. The law also adds certification in the use of an automated external defibrillator to the training component of that program.

Existing law requires, if a school district or charter school elects to offer any interscholastic athletic program, the governing board of the school district or the governing body of the charter school to ensure that there is a written emergency action plan, as specified, in place.

This law requires, by July 1, 2024, the emergency action plan to include a description of the manner and frequency at which the procedures to be followed in the event of sudden cardiac arrest and other medical emergencies related to the athletic program's activities or events will be rehearsed.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4127/4227/4327 – Temporary Athletic Team Coaches; 6145.2 – Athletic Competition

Chapter #: 422

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 35179.1 and 35179.4 of the Education Code, relating to high school athletics.

Assembly Bill 889 (*Patterson, Joe*) – Pupil safety: parental notification: synthetic drugs

This law requires a school district, county office of education and charter school to annually inform parents or guardians of the dangers associated with using synthetic drugs, as provided, at the beginning of the first semester or quarter of the regular school term. The law requires a local educational agency and each of their schools to post this information on their respective internet websites, as specified.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 1113 – District and School Websites; 5145.6 – Parent/Guardian Notifications

Chapter #: 123

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to add Section 48985.5 to the Education Code, relating to pupil safety.

Assembly Bill 1327 (*Weber*) – Interscholastic athletics: California Interscholastic Federation: racial discrimination, harassment, or hazing

Current law describes the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) as a voluntary organization that consists of school and school-related personnel with responsibility for administering interscholastic athletic activities in secondary schools, and sets forth the Legislature's intent regarding the CIF's implementation of certain policies. Current law requires the CIF, on or before Jan. 1, 2023, and on or before Jan. 1 every seven years thereafter, to report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Governor on its evaluation and accountability activities undertaken pursuant to specified provisions. Upon receiving a report from the CIF, current law requires the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to hold a joint hearing and requires the CIF to testify on information in the report, as provided.

This law requires the CIF to, during years in which the CIF is not required to submit a report, and at the request of the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, make itself available for hearings regarding the information that is covered by the report. The law requires the State Department of Education, on or before Jan. 1, 2025, to develop, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, a standardized incident form to track racial discrimination, harassment, or hazing, as defined, that occurs at high school sporting games or sporting events, and annually report the information from completed incident forms on the department's internet website, as provided. The law requires a school district, county office of education or charter school that participates in the CIF to, on or before April 1, 2025, post the standardized incident form on its internet website and upon request by the department, submit information related to any completed standardized incident forms received by that local educational agency.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 1113 – District and School Websites; 5145.3 – Nondiscrimination/Harassment; 6145.2 – Athletic Competition

Chapter #: 366

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: On or before Jan. 1, 2025

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 33353 of the Education Code, relating to interscholastic athletics.

Assembly Bill 1445 (*Arambula*) – The Neng Thao Drowning Prevention Safety Act

Current law requires the Division of Boating and Waterways to notify schools and school districts of the availability of the aquatic safety program once it is developed.

This law authorizes specified organizations to provide informational materials, in electronic or hardcopy form, to a public school regarding specified topics relating to drowning prevention. The law authorizes, beginning with the 2024–25 school year, upon receipt of the informational materials, a public school to provide the informational materials to parents, legal guardians, or caregivers of pupils at the time the pupil enrolls at the school and at the beginning of each school year.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5142 – Safety

Chapter #: 370

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Article 4 (commencing with Section 51140) to Chapter 1.5 of Part 28 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Education Code, relating to public schools.

Assembly Bill 1467 (*Alanis*) – Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act

This law, the Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act, would, commencing Jan. 1, 2027, require a youth sports organization that elects to offer an athletic program to ensure that its athletes have access to an automated external defibrillator (AED) during any official practice or match. For purposes of that provision, if an AED is administered during an applicable medical circumstance, the law requires that the AED be administered by a medical professional, coach, or other person designated by the youth sports organization, who holds AED certification and who complies with any other qualifications required pursuant to federal and state law applicable to the use of an AED.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4127/4227/4327 – Temporary Athletic Team Coaches; 6145.2 – Athletic Competition

Chapter #: 24

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2027

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Article 2.6 (commencing with Section 124238) to Chapter 4 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to youth health.



Assembly Bill 1653 (*Sanchez*) – Interscholastic athletic programs: emergency action plans: heat illness: guidelines

If a school district or charter school elects to offer any interscholastic athletic program, current law requires the governing entity of the school district or charter school to ensure that there is a written emergency action plan in place that describes the location and procedures to be followed in the event of sudden cardiac arrest or other medical emergencies related to the athletic program’s activities or events.

This law requires, by July 1, 2024, the written emergency action plan to also include the location and procedures to be followed in the event of heat illness related to the athletic program’s activities or events, as provided. The law also requires the California Interscholastic Federation, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to, no later than July 1, 2024, develop guidelines, procedures, and safety standards for the prevention and management of exertional heat illness, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4127/4227/4327 – Temporary Athletic Team Coaches; 6145.2 – Athletic Competition

Chapter #: 589

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 35179.4 of, and to add Section 35179.8 to, the Education Code, relating to interscholastic athletics.



Senate Bill 323 (*Portantino*) – Comprehensive school safety plans: individualized safety plans

Existing law requires local educational agencies to identify, locate and assess individuals with exceptional needs and to provide those pupils with a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, with special education and related services as reflected in an individualized education program (IEP). Existing law provides that school districts and county offices of education are responsible for the overall development of a comprehensive school safety plan for each of its schools operating a kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Existing law requires the schoolsite council or school safety planning committee, before adopting the plan, to hold a public meeting at the schoolsite in order to allow members of the public the opportunity to express an opinion about the plan. Existing law requires the plan to include specified components, including, among other components, disaster procedures, routine and emergency, including adaptations for pupils with disabilities in accordance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Existing law requires a petition to establish a charter school to include, among other things, a reasonably comprehensive description of the procedures that the charter school will follow to ensure the health and safety of pupils and staff, including requiring the development and annual update of a school safety plan that includes specified comprehensive school safety plan topics and procedures, including the disaster procedures.

This law requires those disaster procedures to also include adaptations for pupils with disabilities in accordance with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and requires the annual evaluation of the comprehensive school safety plan and the annual review of a charter school's school safety plan to also include ensuring that the plan includes appropriate adaptations for pupils with disabilities, as specified. The law expressly authorizes a school employee, a pupil's parent, guardian or educational rights holder, or a pupil, after the first evaluation or review for those purposes is conducted, to bring concerns about an individual pupil's ability to access disaster safety procedures described in the comprehensive school safety plan or the school safety plan to the school principal, and requires the school principal, if they determine there is merit to a concern, to direct the schoolsite council, school safety planning committee, or charter school, as applicable, to appropriately modify the comprehensive school safety plan or school safety plan, as applicable, as specified. The law also expressly provide that its provisions do not prohibit a school employee, a pupil's parent, guardian, or educational rights holder, or a pupil themselves from bringing their concerns to the school principal before an evaluation or review for those purposes.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.4 – Charter School Authorization; 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 0450 – Comprehensive Safety Plan; 3516 – Emergencies and Disaster Preparedness Plan

Chapter #: 599

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All, Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to amend Section 32282 of the Education Code, relating to pupils.



Senate Bill 531 (*Ochoa Bogh*) – Pupil safety: local educational agency contractors: background checks

Current law requires any entity that has a contract with a local educational agency, as defined, to ensure that any employee who interacts with pupils, outside of the immediate supervision and control of the pupil's parent or guardian or a school employee, has a valid criminal records summary, as provided.

This law exempts an employee of any entity that has a contract with an LEA, and that offers work experience opportunities for pupils or workplace placements as part of a pupil's individualized education program, from the requirement to have a valid criminal records summary if certain requirements are met, including that at least one adult employee in the workplace during the pupil's work hours, who has direct contact with the pupil and has been designated by the employer as the employee of record who is responsible for the safety of the pupil, has a valid criminal records summary and that the pupil's parent or guardian has signed a consent form regarding the pupil's work placement. If a pupil participates in services provided by a contractor as part of an independent study program and the pupil is under the immediate supervision and control of a parent or guardian during the provision of those services, the law requires an LEA to either verify completion of a valid criminal records summary for all employees of the contractor who interact with the pupil or ensure that the parent or guardian of the pupil has signed a consent form before the pupil's interaction with an employee of the contractor.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 3515.6 – Criminal Background Checks for Contractors

Chapter #: 616

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 45125.1 of the Education Code, relating to pupil safety, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.



Senate Bill 553 (*Cortese*) – Occupational safety: workplace violence: restraining orders and workplace violence prevention plan

Existing law authorizes any employer, whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described. This law, commencing Jan. 1, 2025, also authorizes a collective bargaining representative of an employee, as described, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described. The law requires an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee, before filing such a petition, to provide the employee who has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual an opportunity to decline to be named in the temporary restraining order. An employee's request to not be named in the temporary restraining order would not prohibit an employer or collective bargaining representative from seeking a temporary restraining order on behalf of other employees at the workplace, and, if appropriate, other employees at other workplaces of the employer. The law would make various conforming changes.

Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, imposes safety responsibilities on employers and employees, including the requirement that an employer establish, implement and maintain an effective injury prevention program, and makes specified violations of these provisions a crime. The act is enforced by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (division) within the Department of Industrial Relations, including the enforcement of standards adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards board (standards board).

This law requires an employer, as specified, to also establish, implement and maintain, at all times in all work areas, an effective workplace violence prevention plan containing specified information. The law requires the employer to record information in a violent incident log for every workplace violence incident, as specified. The law requires the employer to provide effective training to employees on the workplace violence prevention plan, among other things, and provide additional training when a new or previously unrecognized workplace violence hazard has been identified and when changes are made to the plan. The law requires records of workplace violence hazard identification, evaluation, and correction and training records to be created and maintained, and violent incident logs and workplace incident investigation records to be maintained, as specified. The law requires certain records to be made available to the division, employees, and employee representatives, as specified. The law makes these requirements operative on and after July 1, 2024.

Existing law requires the division to issue, with reasonable promptness, a citation to an employer if, upon inspection or investigation, the division believes the employer has violated any standard, rule, order or regulation established pursuant to specified provisions of law. Existing law specifies procedures for issuance of the citation and provides there is a rebuttable presumption that a violation is enterprise-wide if an employer has multiple worksites and the division has evidence of a pattern or practice of the same violation or violations committed by the employer involving more than one of their worksites, or if the employer has a written policy or procedure that violates specified provisions of law, except as provided. Existing law also authorizes the division to impose certain civil penalties pursuant to specified law, including when any employer violates any occupational safety or health standard, order or special order, depending on whether the violation is serious.

This law requires the division to enforce the workplace violence prevention plan and related requirements by issuance of a citation and a notice of civil penalty, as specified. The law authorizes the appeal of a citation and penalty, as specified. The law requires the division to propose, no later than Dec. 1, 2025, and the standards board to adopt, no later than Dec. 31, 2026, standards regarding the plan required by the law, as specified.

This law also requires every employer to include the workplace violence prevention plan as part of their effective injury prevention program, a violation of which is a misdemeanor in specified circumstances.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4140/4240/4340 – Bargaining Units; 4157/4257/4357- Employee Safety; 4158/4258/4358 – Employee Security

Chapter #: 289

Policy Pillar: Strengthen Local Governance

Effective: Effective dates vary by provisions detailed above

CSBA Position: Oppose

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to amend Section 6401.7 of, and to add Section 6401.9 to, the Labor Code, relating to occupational safety.

Senate Bill 671 (Portantino) – School safety plans: dangerous, violent, or unlawful activities

This law requires a comprehensive school safety plan, and the school safety plan of a charter school, to include procedures to assess and respond to reports of any dangerous, violent or unlawful activity that is being conducted or threatened to be conducted at the school, at an activity sponsored by the school, or on a school bus serving the school.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 0450 – Comprehensive Safety Plan; 3515- Campus Security; 3516.2 – Bomb Threats; 4158/4258/4358 – Employee Security

Chapter #: 626

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 32282, 47605, and 47605.6 of the Education Code, relating to school safety.



Students

Assembly Bill 5 (*Zbur*) – The Safe and Supportive Schools Act

This law requires the State Department of Education, on or before July 1, 2025, to finalize the development of an online training delivery platform and an online training curriculum to support LGBTQ cultural competency training for teachers and other certificated employees, as specified. The law also requires, commencing with the 2025–26 school year and ending with the completion of the 2029–30 school year, each local educational agency serving pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to use the online training delivery platform and curriculum, or an in-service alternative, to provide at least one hour of required training annually to teachers and other certificated employees at those schools, as provided. The law requires each LEA to maintain records documenting the training, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4131 – Staff Development; 5145.9 – Hate-Motivated Behavior

Chapter #: 200

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Effective dates vary by provisions detailed above

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 218 of, and to add and repeal Section 218.3 of, the Education Code, relating to educational equity.

Assembly Bill 10 (*Lowenthal*) – Pupils: body shaming model policy and resources

The California Healthy Youth Act states that its purposes include, among others, providing pupils with the knowledge and skills they need to develop healthy attitudes concerning, among other things, body image.

This law requires the State Department of Education to, on or before June 30, 2025, and in consultation with specified entities and relevant stakeholders, develop and post on its internet website a model policy and resources about body shaming, as defined, and encourages school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to inform teachers, staff, parents, and pupils about those resources, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5131.2 – Bullying; 5137 – Positive School Climate; 5141.5 – Mental Health; 6142.1 – Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention Instruction

Chapter #: 791

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: On or before June 30, 2025

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 232.7) to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code, relating to pupils.

Assembly Bill 87 (Quirk-Silva) – Pupils: Section 504 plans: meetings and team meetings

Current law requires a Special Education Local Plan Area submitting a local plan to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to ensure that it has in effect policies, procedures and programs that are consistent with state laws, regulations and policies governing, among other things, compliance assurances, including general compliance with Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Current law requires local educational agencies to identify, locate and assess individuals with exceptional needs and to provide those pupils with a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, with special education and related services as reflected in an individualized education program (IEP). Existing law authorizes the parent, guardian or LEA of those pupils to audio record the proceedings of IEP team meetings.

This law similarly authorizes a parent, guardian or LEA to audio record meetings and any team meetings for pupils held pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6164.6 – Identification and Education Under Section 504

Chapter #: 81

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to add Article 10 (commencing with Section 270) to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code, relating to pupils.

Assembly Bill 95 (Hoover) – Pupil nutrition: pupil meals

Existing law requires a school district or county superintendent maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide two school meals free of charge during each schoolday to any pupil who requests a meal without consideration of the pupil's eligibility for a federally funded free or reduced-price meal, with a maximum of one free meal for each meal service. The meals provided under this provision are required to be nutritiously adequate meals that qualify for federal reimbursement.

This law provides that nothing in those provisions is required to be construed to prohibit a school from selling to a pupil, after the pupil has been provided a school meal pursuant the provisions described above, the entrée from an additional nutritiously adequate meal that qualifies for federal reimbursement, from the same meal service.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3551 – Food Service Operations/Cafeteria Fund

Chapter #: 318

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Sections 49431 and 49431.2 of the Education Code, relating to pupil nutrition.

Assembly Bill 278 (Reyes) – High schools: Dream Resource Center Grant Program

This law establishes the Dream Resource Center Grant Program for the purpose of providing pupils, including undocumented pupils, in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, with specified resources. The law requires the State Department of Education, in administering the program, to review applications and award grants based off of a tiered point system that prioritizes applications for funding, as provided. The law authorizes a school district, county office of education or charter school, including those that have already established a Dream Resource Center at one or more schoolsites, to apply to the department to be eligible to receive a grant, as provided.

The law requires a local educational agency that receives a grant under the program to use it for creating a Dream Resource Center or for supplementing, but not supplanting, an existing Dream Resource Center, as provided. It also requires the department, on or before June 1, 2026, to submit a report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature detailing the successes, best practices, barriers or constraints, and outcomes of Dream Resource Centers funded with these grants. The law conditions the implementation of these provisions on an appropriation by the Legislature for these purposes in the annual Budget Act or other statute.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6164.2 – Guidance/Counseling Services

Chapter #: 424

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Article 4 (commencing with Section 54680) to Chapter 9 of Part 29 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Education Code, relating to pupil services.

Assembly Bill 712 (W. Carrillo) – CalFresh: hot and prepared foods

This law requires the State Department of Social Services to seek all available federal waivers and approvals to maximize food choices for CalFresh recipients, including hot and prepared foods ready for immediate consumption.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 3551 – Food Service Operations/Cafeteria Fund; 3553 – Free and Reduced Price Meals

Chapter #: 121

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 18919.1 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to public social services.



Assembly Bill 1071 (*Hoover*) – Teen dating violence prevention education: online information and resources

This law requires the State Department of Education to make (1) resources on abuse, including sexual, emotional, and physical abuse, and teen dating violence prevention for professional learning purposes, (2) information about local and national hotlines and services for youth experiencing teen dating violence, and (3) other relevant materials for parents, guardians and other caretakers of pupils, available on its internet website.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5145.7 – Sexual Harassment; 6142.1 – Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention Instruction

Chapter #: 65

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 231.7 to the Education Code, relating to pupil safety.

Assembly Bill 1165 (*McCarty*) – Pupil discipline: racist bullying, harassment, or intimidation: restorative justice practice

This law, for a pupil who has been suspended, or for whom other means of correction have been implemented, for an incident of racist bullying, harassment or intimidation, encourage local educational agencies to have both the victim and perpetrator engage in a restorative justice practice that is found to suit the needs of both the victim and the perpetrator. The law encourages LEAs to regularly check on the victim of the racist bullying, harassment or intimidation to ensure that the victim is not in danger of suffering from long-lasting mental health issues, and also encourages LEAs to require perpetrators to engage in culturally sensitive programs, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5131.2 – Bullying; 5144 – Discipline; 5144.1 – Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process; 5144.2 – Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process (Students with Disabilities); 5145.3 – Nondiscrimination/Harassment; 5145.9 – Hate-Motivated Behavior

Chapter #: 22

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 48900.5 of the Education Code, relating to pupil discipline.

Assembly Bill 1340 (*Garcia*) – School accountability: pupils with exceptional needs

Existing law requires the State Department of Education to report annually, on its internet website, enrollment data by disability, as specified.

This law, contingent upon an appropriation for these purposes, requires the department to, on or before Jan. 1, 2025, include a report on its internet website that allows the public to view statewide level four- and five-year cohort graduation rates for students with special needs disaggregated by disability.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5147 – Dropout Prevention; 6146.1 – High School Graduation Requirements; 6146.4 – Differential Graduation and Competency Standards for Students with Disabilities; 6159 – Individualized Education Program; 6164.6 – Identification and Education Under Section 504

Chapter #: 576

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: On or before Jan. 1, 2025

CSBA Position: Approve

An act to add Section 60900.2 of the Education Code, relating to school accountability.

Assembly Bill 1466 (*Weber*) – Pupil discipline: restraint and seclusion: reporting

Current law authorizes an educational provider, as defined, to use behavioral restraints, which includes physical and mechanical restraints, or seclusion, as defined, only if specified conditions are met, and prohibits an educational provider from using a behavioral restraint or seclusion in certain circumstances. Current law requires a local educational agency that meets a specified federal definition to collect and, no later than three months after the end of a school year, report to the State Department of Education annually on the use of behavioral restraints and seclusion for pupils enrolled in or served by the local educational agency for all or part of the prior school year, as specified.

This law requires those LEAs to post that report on their internet websites annually.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 1113 – District and School Websites; 5131.41 – Use of Seclusion and Restraint

Chapter #: 582

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Disapprove

An act to amend Section 49006 of the Education Code, relating to pupil discipline.

Assembly Bill 1503 (*Lee*) – Pupil attendance: excused absences: religious retreats

Current law, notwithstanding the requirement that each person between 6 and 18 years of age who is not otherwise exempted is subject to compulsory full-time education, requires a pupil to be excused from school for specified types of absences, including, among others, for certain justifiable personal reasons. Current law includes attendance at a religious retreat among these justifiable personal reasons and prohibits attendance at religious retreats from exceeding four hours per semester for purposes of this provision.

This law, for purposes of the above-described provisions, would instead prohibit attendance at religious retreats from exceeding one schoolday per semester.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5113 – Absences and Excuses

Chapter #: 846

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 48205 of the Education Code, relating to pupil attendance.



Senate Bill 274 (Skinner) – Suspensions and expulsions: willful defiance: interventions and supports

Current law prohibits a pupil from being suspended from school or recommended for expulsion, unless the superintendent of the school district or the principal of the school in which the pupil is enrolled determines that the pupil has committed an act from a list of specified acts, including, among other acts, disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties. Current law authorizes a teacher to suspend any pupil from class for any of the listed acts, including willful defiance, for the day of the suspension and the day following. Current law prohibits the suspension of a pupil enrolled in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 5, inclusive, and recommending the expulsion of a pupil enrolled in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of those school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties. Current law, until July 1, 2025, prohibits the suspension of a pupil enrolled in any of grades 6 to 8, inclusive, for those acts.

This law extends the prohibition against the suspension of pupils enrolled in any of grades 6 to 8, inclusive, including those pupils enrolled in a charter school, for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties to all grades, by four years to instead be until July 1, 2029, and, commencing July 1, 2024, prohibits the suspension of pupils enrolled in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, including those pupils enrolled in a charter school, for those acts until July 1, 2029, but retains a teacher’s existing authorization to suspend any pupil in any grade from class for any of the listed acts, including willful defiance, for the day of the suspension and the day following, as provided.

Existing law authorizes suspension to be imposed only when other means of correction, including, among other things, a conference between school personnel, the pupil’s parent or guardian, and the pupil, or participation in a restorative justice program, fail to bring about proper conduct, except as provided.

This law authorize certificated and classified employees, including certificated and noncertificated employees at charter schools, to refer pupils to school administrators for appropriate and timely in-school interventions or supports, from the specified list of other means of correction, for willful defiance, and would require school administrators, including charter school administrators, within five business days, to document the actions taken and to place that documentation in the pupil’s record, as specified. The law also requires the school administrator, by the end of the fifth business day, to inform the referring employee, verbally or in writing, what actions were taken and, if none, the rationale used for not providing any appropriate or timely in-school interventions or supports.

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that alternatives to suspension or expulsion be imposed against a pupil who is truant, tardy or otherwise absent from school activities.

This law instead prohibits a suspension or expulsion from being imposed against a pupil based solely on the fact that they are otherwise absent from school activities.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 5144.1 – Suspension and Expulsion/Due Process; 5144.4 – Required Parental Attendance

Chapter #: 597

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support if Amended

An act to amend Sections 48900 and 48901.1 of the Education Code, relating to pupil discipline.



Senate Bill 291 (*Newman*) – Pupil rights: recess

Existing law requires the State Department of Education to encourage school districts to provide daily recess periods for elementary school pupils. Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to adopt reasonable rules and regulations to authorize a teacher to restrict for disciplinary purposes the time a pupil is allowed for recess.

This law deletes the latter provision. The law requires, commencing with the 2024–25 school year, recess, as defined, that is provided by a public school operated by a school district or county office of education, or that is a charter school, to be at least 30 minutes on regular instructional days and at least 15 minutes on early release days, as provided. The law prohibits school staff members from restricting a pupil’s recess unless there is an immediate threat to the physical safety of the pupil or the physical safety of one or more of the pupil’s peers, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5030 – Student Wellness; 5144 – Discipline; 6112 – School Day

Chapter #: 863

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Commencing with the 2024–25 school year

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 49056 to, and to repeal Section 44807.5 of, the Education Code, relating to pupil rights.



Senate Bill 348 (*Skinner*) – Pupil meals

This law revises and recasts provisions regarding school meals for needy pupils by, among other things, instead requiring each school district, county superintendent of schools and charter school to make available a nutritionally adequate breakfast, as defined, and a nutritionally adequate lunch, as defined, free of charge during each schoolday, as defined, to any pupil who requests a meal, without consideration of the pupil's eligibility for a federally funded free or reduced-price meal, as provided. The law requires each school district, county office of education or charter school that offers independent study to meet the above meal requirements for any pupil on any schoolday that the pupil is scheduled for educational activities, as provided. The law requires the State Department of Education to submit a waiver request to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to allow for one meal to be provided during a schoolday lasting four hours or less to be served in a noncongregate manner. The law authorizes each school district, county superintendent of schools and charter school to make available either a nutritionally adequate breakfast or a nutritionally adequate lunch, as defined, in a noncongregate manner, as provided, if the State Department of Education receives approval for the federal noncongregate waiver. The law requires each school district, county superintendent of schools and charter school to provide pupils with adequate time to eat, as determined by that school district, county superintendent of schools or charter school in consideration of the recommendations provided by the department. The law requires a chartering authority, among other things, to provide technical assistance to a charter school to meet these meal requirements, as provided. If the federal School Breakfast Program and federal National School Lunch Program allow more added sugar or sodium than is recommended by the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans, as described, the law requires the department to convene representatives from specified entities to work in partnership to provide maximum daily added sugar and sodium intake recommendations for each grade level, as provided. The law also makes conforming changes to related provisions of law.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to establish rules to determine which pupils are needy and authorizes a nominal cash payment for school meals to be collected from pupils that are not eligible for free meals and requires the State Department of Education to determine the amount of cash payment that may be required of those pupils. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to reimburse school districts for free and reduced-price meals served or sold based on the median statewide meal costs. This law deletes those provisions.

Existing federal law provides for the permanent and nationwide Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) program, under which pupils who are eligible for free and reduced-price school meals receive \$40 per month during summer months for grocery benefits. This law requires the State Department of Education to work in partnership with the State Department of Social Services to maximize participation in the federal Summer EBT program, as provided.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 0420.41 – Charter School Oversight; 3260 – Fees and Charges; 3550 – Food Service/Child Nutrition Program; 3551 – Food Service Operations/Cafeteria Fund; 3553 – Free and Reduced Price Meals; 5030 – Student Wellness

Chapter #: 600

Policy Pillar: Improve Conditions of Children

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support

An act to amend Sections 49492, 49501.5, 49503, 49512, 49531, 49531.1, 49547.5, 49557.5, and 49559 of, to add Section 49506 to, and to repeal Sections 41350, 47613.5, 49500, 49501, 49516, 49517, and 49550 of, the Education Code, relating to pupil meals.



Senate Bill 350 (*Ashby*) – Pupil attendance: excused absences

This law requires a pupil to be excused from school for not more than five days for the purpose of attending the funeral service or grieving the death of the pupil's immediate family member, as provided. The law also includes as another type of required excused absence an absence for not more than three days that is for the purpose of accessing victim or grief support services, as provided, or participating in safety planning as it relates to the death of the pupil's immediate family member, as specified.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 5113 – Absences and Excuses; 5113.1 – Chronic Absence and Truancy

Chapter #: 601

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to amend Section 48205 of the Education Code, relating to pupil attendance.

Senate Bill 857 (*Laird*) – Advisory task force: LGBTQ+ pupil needs

This law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before July 1, 2024, to convene an advisory task force to identify the needs of LGBTQ+ pupils and to make recommendations to assist in implementing supportive policies and initiatives to address LGBTQ+ pupil education and well-being, as provided. The law requires advisory task force members to be selected by the Superintendent, as provided. The law also requires the advisory task force to, on or before Jan. 1, 2026, report their findings and recommendations to the Legislature, the Superintendent, and the Governor.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 4131 – Staff Development; 5141.5 – Mental Health; 5141.52 – Suicide Prevention; 5145.3 – Nondiscrimination/Harassment; 5145.9 – Hate-Motivated Behavior

Chapter #: 228

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: On or before July 1, 2024

CSBA Position: Support if Amended

An act to add Section 219 to the Education Code, relating to pupils.



Senate Bill 872 (Min) – Pupil enrollment: class size: report

Current law requires attendance in all schools and classes to be recorded and kept according to specified regulations. Current law establishes the State Department of Education, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and assigns to the department numerous duties relating to the financing, governance, and guidance of the public elementary and secondary schools in this state.

This law requires the department to provide a report, to be published annually and made publicly available, of public school enrollment information, as specified, in order for the public to easily determine specified information regarding class size for each schoolsite in every school district, county office of education and charter school.

Anticipated Sample Policy Impact: 6151 – Class Size

Chapter #: 614

Policy Pillar: Ensure Achievement for All

Effective: Jan.1, 2024

CSBA Position: No official position

An act to add Section 33317.5 to the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.





California
School Boards
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