Bills supported by California State PTA are signed into law

AB 48 (O’Donnell), authorizing a $15 billion bond to construct and modernize school facilities, was passed by state lawmakers and signed by Governor Newsom. The measure now goes on the March 3, 2020, Primary Election ballot for approval by voters.

California State PTA supports this bond, which would provide $9 billion to K-12 public schools, with the rest going to community colleges and public universities.

SB 328 (Portantino), which was co-sponsored by CAPTA, was also signed into law. This new law prohibits high schools from beginning their school day before 8:30 a.m. and prohibits middle schools from beginning their school day before 8 a.m. The law applies to charter schools as well. It goes into effect July 1, 2022.

Other measures supported by California State PTA that were passed by the legislature and signed into law include the following:

AB 1 (Cooper) limits the time that youth can spend in full-contact football practices and requires a medical professional to be present at all football games.

AB 91 (Burke) expands the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) by raising the maximum income to $30,000 and providing a refundable young child tax credit up to $1,000 to each qualified taxpayer per year.

AB 218 (Gonzalez) extends the time that an individual may initiate a civil suit for childhood sexual assault to 22 years after the person reaches adulthood. Victims beyond the previous statute of limitations may file suit during the next three years.

AB 272 (Muratsuchi) authorizes a school district, county office of education or charter school to limit or prohibit the use of smartphones by students at school or a school function.

AB 493 (Gloria) requires all public schools to provide online training at least once every two years to teachers for the support of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) students.

AB 1127 (Rivas, Luz) requires a school district to approve an intra-district transfer request for a victim of bullying.

SB 126 (Leyva) requires a charter school and an entity managing a charter school to comply with the same conflict of interest provisions as a school district.

SB 265 (Hertzberg) provides that students in schools with free or reduced lunch programs may not be denied a lunch, shamed or treated differently because the parents have an overdue school lunch bill.

SB 276 (Pan) increases state oversight of medical exemptions to mandatory vaccinations required for school entry and standardizes reporting of such exemptions.

SB 419 (Skinner) prohibits the suspension of any K-5 public or charter school pupil and the expulsion of any K-12 public or charter school pupil who disrupts school activities or otherwise willfully defies school authority, beginning on July 1, 2020. Prohibits, from July 1, 2020, until July 1, 2024, the suspension of any grade 6-8 public or charter school pupil for that same act.

Update on CAPTA-sponsored AB 39

A bill that would set a new target for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) – with the intent of bringing California per-pupil funding up to the national average – was passed by the state Assembly but was not brought up for a vote in the state Senate.

AB 39 (Muratsuchi) is co-sponsored by California State PTA. The bill has been placed in an inactive file, but may be put to a vote in January.

LCFF was set up in 2013 with the goal of achieving “full funding” by 2020. Full funding was defined as returning all California school districts to the level of per-pupil funding they received in 2007-08, adjusted for inflation. Schools were far from adequately funded at that time.

Due to good economic times, full funding was achieved in the 2018-19 school year. AB 39 would set a new goal for LCFF to increase the base grant and return our state to among the top ten nationwide in funding.

It is estimated this would require an additional $33 billion. The bill does not establish a funding source, but it shifts the state’s focus from a fully funded formula to a new target.

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There are 28 school districts in Orange County, each with its own school board. There is also an Orange County Board of Education. What are the responsibilities of each of these bodies?

Each school district is governed by five to seven trustees, or school board members, who are elected by the citizens of that district. The school board determines the basic policies and direction of the school district. Most importantly, the school board approves the district’s budget and Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP), which together determine how your district will allocate its funding to meet its goals and support the success of every student.

The superintendent, hired by the school board, carries out the board’s policies, hires other district staff, and oversees the day-to-day operation of the district.

District school boards meet once or twice a month and all meetings, with certain exceptions, must be open to the public. You can find out when your school board meets, and what is on the agenda, by going to your school district’s website.

State law requires every California county to have an office of education that oversees the finances and operation of school districts in that county. This includes approving each school district’s budget and LCAP. In our county the Orange County Department of Education (OCDE) fulfills this function. OCDE also provides an array of services and resources to students and school districts. These include teacher training, technical support, legal services, and alternative education programs for certain students.

The OCDE is directed by a board of five trustees, who are elected by the voters in each of five trustee districts in Orange County. The Orange County Superintendent of Schools also is elected by the voters of Orange County.

In addition to approving the OCDE budget and other oversight responsibilities, the county board of education serves as an appeal board for local cases involving expulsions or inter-district transfers. The county board also has the power to approve charter school applications that have been denied by local school boards.

The Orange County Board of Education meets once a month, usually on a Wednesday, at 10 a.m. Information about the meetings, including the current agenda and transcripts of past meetings, is available at ocde.us.