

Assembly Appropriations Committee
EDUCATION

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	
AB 10	Garcia C.	<p>Subject: Require Feminine hygiene products in all K-12 schools, college bathroom and emergency and domestic violence shelters.</p> <p>Requires access to free menstrual products at emergency and domestic violence shelters and organizations; and for public and private schools serving kindergarten through grade 12, and public and private institutions of higher education to ensure that restrooms are stocked at all times with feminine hygiene products.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minor and absorbable costs to California Department of Education (CDE) to update the Office of Public School Construction Facility Inspection Tool (FIT). 2) Potential General Fund cost pressures in the hundreds of millions in reimbursable mandates to all K-12 schools sites. 3) \$36 million in one-time cost and \$1.8 million in ongoing costs to California's Community Colleges. 4) \$2.2 million one-time cost and \$4.2 million ongoing for all California State Universities. 5) Unknown cost to UC campuses. 6) Unknown reimbursable mandate costs to local counties and cities to adopt ordinances; and unknown costs to emergency and domestic violence shelters. 	

AB 19	Santiago	<p>Subject: Community colleges enrollment fee waiver for full-time California residents.</p> <p>Creates a new fee waiver for California residents by waiving the \$46/unit California Community College (CCC) student fee for every newly-enrolled California-resident student for one academic year, providing they attend full time by taking at least 12 units per semester. The bill is subject to a budget appropriation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Approximately \$31.6 million General Fund (GF)/Prop 98 annually, with the potential for additional costs should this bill create an increased incentive for more students to enroll and attend full-time.2) Potential reimbursable costs to the Community College Districts for granting this new fee waiver.	
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AB 21	Kalra	<p>Subject: Establishes the Access to Higher Education for Every Student Act.</p> <p>Establishes various policies and actions to be implemented by public institutions of higher education in California that safeguard against immigration enforcement activities on campuses. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires institutions of higher education, in the event that a student enrolled is subject to a federal immigration order, to ensure that both of the following occur: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) That the student may continue to receive financial aid, fellowship stipends, exemption from nonresident tuition fees, funding for research or other educational projects, or other benefits the student has been awarded or received. a) That staff is available to assist, on a strictly confidential basis, students, faculty, and staff who may be subject to a federal immigration order or inquiry, or who may face similar issues, and whose education or employment is at risk because of federal immigration actions.) <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minor and absorbable costs to the California Community Colleges (CCC) beginning in fiscal year 2017-18. 2) Unknown but significant General Fund (GF) cost pressures to CSU. The CSU has limited authority over funding for research and financial aid that requires work study. CSU would also require substantial funding for psychological counselors at all campuses, because these services are already at capacity. 3) Unknown costs to UC campuses. While UC has Undocumented Student Resources, UC estimates significant costs to provide financial aid that is dependent on the student's federal work status. 4) Unknown cost to Independent Institutions of Higher Education. 	
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AB 34	Nazarian	<p>Subject: California College Savings Account Program for every child born in California.</p> <p>Establishes a 529 college savings account for every child born in California after January 1, 2018. The college savings account will be administered by the Scholarshare Investment Board (SIB) for the purpose of expanding access to higher education through savings. It requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that the board do all of the following: make an initial (seed) deposit, make an additional seed deposit for each beneficiary from a low-income household, provide an annual dollar-for-dollar match of up to \$100 per account, establish additional dollar incentives for good school attendance; and provide additional savings incentives for beneficiaries from low-income households.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$82 million in year one and \$151 million in year two. California’s average number of annual births is 500,000. This estimate accounts for just a \$100 seed deposit and accounts for \$32 million in additional seed deposit for low-income households. Not included in this estimate are the matching contributions and incentive-based contributions for good attendance. 2) Unknown cost, likely in the tens of millions to SIB to administer the program. SIB would incur significant workload to secure adequate funds to implement the program, establish the program, encourage participation, verify qualification and create standards and oversight processes for various incentives to participate. 3) Unknown cost to DPH to provide birth certificates within 90 days. However, DPH does provide this information to other state departments, so it is data that is available, but may require a memorandum of understanding. 	
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AB 155	Gomez	<p>Subject: Development of Model Curriculum in Media Literacy.</p> <p>Requires the Instructional Quality Commission (IQC) to develop a model curriculum in media literacy, and requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop an online professional development module to support the model curriculum.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Developing a model curriculum and an online professional development module will require workload from two CDE Divisions. To develop the curriculum CDE estimates \$788,230 General Fund costs. The estimate assumes the advisory group is voluntary and will not be compensated for their time. To develop the professional development online module CDE estimates \$173,561 in CDE administrative costs. The development of the professional development module is subject to an appropriation in the budget act.</p>	
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AB 169	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: The Golden State Teacher Grant Program for credentials in high-need areas.</p> <p>Establishes the Golden State Teacher Grant Program to provide one-time grant funds of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to each student enrolled on or after January 1, 2018, in a professional preparation program leading to a preliminary teaching credential in a “high-need” area. The bill is subject to an appropriation by the Legislature.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$147 million General Fund (GF) for one year. In 2015-16, the CTC awarded 7,351 credentials in the four areas identified in the bill as “high-need.” If all credentialed awardees were interested in meeting the grant requirements, this bill would require an appropriation of \$147 million (GF) for one year of grantees. 2) Over \$75,000 GF in administrative costs to CDE. Given the unknown number of grants to administer, this is a minimum cost estimate. CDE notes they do not have the capacity to administer this grant and may require an entirely different unit for the department; the cost to staff such a unit will exceed \$150,000 (GF). 3) Minor and absorbable costs to the California Teacher Credentialing Commission. 	
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AB 185	O'Donnell	<p data-bbox="474 100 1083 133">Subject: District of Choice Program extension.</p> <p data-bbox="474 173 1514 243">Urgency bill that revises provisions of the District of Choice (DOC) program and extends the sunset for the program through July 1, 2023. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 280 1570 1414" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="474 280 1570 423">1) Requires a DOC to register this status with the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) through the existing school data system (CALPADS) or another system specified by the SPI. Prohibits a district from enrolling students through the DOC program unless the district has registered with the SPI. <li data-bbox="474 459 1570 602">2) Requires a DOC to post student transfer information online, including any applicable forms or timelines and an explanation of the DOC selection process for admittance and to make public announcements about programs and policies during the enrollment period. <li data-bbox="474 638 1570 708">3) Requires the DOC to provide free transportation assistance to students eligible for free and reduced price meals starting July 1, 2020. <li data-bbox="474 743 1570 850">4) Replaces the 10% hard cap on transfers from a district of residence with a 6% rolling cap. Grandfathers in students enrolled prior to the 2018-19 school year without regard to the 6% cap. <li data-bbox="474 886 1570 1029">5) Authorizes a school district of residence with a negative fiscal status, by resolution at a public meeting, to limit the number of students who may transfer out of the district in that fiscal year and restrict any further pupils from transferring for the upcoming school year. <li data-bbox="474 1065 1570 1135">6) Eliminates the 70% apportionment of state funds for average daily attendance (ADA) for DOC students enrolled at a basic aid school district. <li data-bbox="474 1170 1570 1240">7) Provides for an appeal process through the county board of education for students that are denied a transfer. <li data-bbox="474 1276 1570 1419">8) Shifts annual reporting requirements, such as pupil performance and the costs of providing transportation, from the Legislative Analyst Office (LAO) to the SPI, but continues to require the LAO to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the program. 	
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AB 189	Low	<p>Subject: Service Learning as a high school graduation requirement.</p> <p>Requires that at least one of the courses to complete prior to graduation from high school, include a service-learning component, and requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to develop curriculum standards for service-learning.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$26 million in Proposition 98/General Fund (GF) state mandated reimbursable costs, to incorporate a service learning component into high school classes. 2) One-time administrative costs over \$460,000 GF for the California Department of Education to develop curriculum standards for courses that incorporate service learning. 	
AB 203	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: School facilities design and construction flexibility.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Education (CDE), in establishing standards for school facilities, to provide school districts with flexibility in the design of instructional facilities, and requires CDE, the Office of Public School Construction (OPSC), and the Division of State Architect (DSA) to submit a report to the Legislature on how their respective applications can be better aligned.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$50,000 in ongoing costs to CDE to provide technical support to small school districts, and one-time costs of \$62,000 to submit a report to the Legislature. 2) OPSC estimates \$31,000 to draft regulation amendments and \$14,000 to contribute to the report to the Legislature. The OPSC believes these cost can be absorbed in the current year. 3) DSA anticipates \$10,000 in costs to participate in discussions and contribute to the Legislatures report. DSA believes these costs are absorbable within the current year. 	

AB 204	Medina	<p>Subject: Community colleges due process for fee waiver loss.</p> <p>Establishes additional procedures and protections to ameliorate the potential impact on California Community College students who lose student fee waivers for failure to meet minimum academic and progress standards. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Chancellor's Office of the CCC to review due process procedures adopted by community college districts (CCD) for appealing the loss of a fee waiver, and any subsequent modifications thereof, for general consistency, and to comment as appropriate. 2) Requires each CCD, at least once every three years, to determine whether the loss of fee waivers, due to failure to meet the minimum academic and progress standards, has had a disproportionate impact on any class of students, and if so, to include steps to address the impact in the districts' student equity plans (SEPs). 3) Requires due process standards adopted by the CCC Board of Governors (BOG) for appealing the loss of a fee waiver to require a district to allow a student to appeal due to hardship based on the geographic distance from an alternative community college where the student would be eligible for a fee waiver. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Over \$75,000 Proposition 98/GF in ongoing costs for half a personnel year to review CCD due process procedures. 2) Approximately \$780,000 in Prop 98/GF in fee waiver reinstatements for every 1,000 students that appeal due to geographic distance. 3) Minor absorbable Prop 98/GF mandate cost to Community College Districts. CCD's are already required to review the impact of their policies in their student equity plans (SEP's) every three years and they must specify goals to reduce equity gaps, strategies for attaining these goals, and sources of funds to support implementation. 	
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AB 217	Low	<p>Subject: Establishes the Office of Higher Education Performance and Accountability.</p> <p>Establishes, until January 1, 2022, the Office of Higher Education Performance and Accountability (OHEPA) to provide statewide postsecondary education planning and coordination.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$1.9 million General Fund (GF) annually. 2) The three public higher education segments report that they would incur the following costs to work with this new office and to respond to data requests: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) UC: Ongoing costs of \$57,000 for one-half position. b) CSU: Ongoing costs of \$110,000 for one position. c) CCC: Ongoing costs of up to \$440,000 for four positions based on prior workload demands involving CPEC. 	
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AB 234	Steinorth	<p>Subject: Expansion of the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE).</p> <p>Urgency measure to require the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to award 7,200 new warrants for the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE); and appropriates \$5 million from the General Fund (GF) to fund the new warrants.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Over \$36 million GF in new warrants for years one through four. While this bill provides a one-time \$5 million GF appropriation, the true cost of awarding 7,200 new warrants is over \$36 million GF in the first four years of implementation. 2) \$918,000 GF in administrative cost to CSAC in year one and \$799,000 GF in ongoing costs. 3) The bill deletes existing statutory language which links the number of APLE warrants issued to the annual Budget Act. This creates a cost pressure to continue funding APLE at this level regardless of competing budget priorities. 	
AB 240	Lackey	<p>Subject: Establishes the California Institute for Aerospace.</p> <p>Requests the University of California (UC) Regents to establish the California Institute for Aerospace.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Annual costs to UC of over \$3 million per year. UC indicates that it is open to establishing a research institute to the extent it has appropriate expertise and adequate funding.</p>	

AB 370	Rodriguez	<p>Subject: Competitive Cal Grant A and B award calculations.</p> <p>Requires the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC), beginning in the 2018-19 award year, to offer Competitive Cal Grants under a specified calculation and authorizes the CSAC to exceed the 25,750 award limit.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown General Fund costs in the millions starting with the 2019-20 award year. While CSAC has current authority to award 25,750 awards the flexibility is uncapped and could result in additional cost that would have to be calculated into the award year and later deducted from the GF/Prop 98 appropriation in the subsequent year.</p>	
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AB 379	Gomez	<p>Subject: California Kickstart My Future Federal Loan Forgiveness Program.</p> <p>Establishes the California Kickstart My Future Loan Forgiveness Program, to be administered by the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Specifies the program is to provide grants to eligible applicants in order to assist in alleviating the burden of federal student loan debt for recent California residents who among other requirements obtained an undergraduate degree from a college or university with its headquarters located in California on or after the 2016-17 academic year; have an income of less than \$50,000; and work in California, if employed. 2) Makes the grant program subject to an available and sufficient appropriation and awards an eligible applicant student loan forgiveness equal to 100 percent of his or her monthly federal income-driven repayment plan payments for 24 months of repayment under the federal program. 3) Requires a recipient who no longer meets program requirements to refund those payments to the state and authorizes the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) to recover payments owed. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$840 million General Fund (GF) for one year of grants or up to \$1.6 billion GF for two years. 2) \$500,000 GF in ongoing administrative costs to CSAC. 3) Unknown cost to the FTB. Since the number of recipients who may no longer meet the requirements of the program are unknown, so are the costs to FTB. 	
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AB 410	Cervantes	<p>Subject: Beginning teacher induction program fees.</p> <p>Prohibits, commencing with hiring for the 2017-18 school year, a school district, county office of education (COE), or charter school from charging a beginning teacher a fee to participate in a beginning teacher induction program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potential future Prop98/GF pressure of over \$128 million to provide a new dedicated funding source for induction programs.</p>	
AB 418	Chau	<p>Subject: Elementary and secondary education Computer Science Education Grant Pilot Program.</p> <p>Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to establish a public-private Computer Science Education Grant pilot program to increase participation in computer science courses.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown grant awards made up of private donations and state funds. 2) The California Department of Education estimates over \$232,000 in funds, just to advertise the creation of the program to private donors. 3) Annual administrative costs over \$200,000 for the life of the pilot. The department will also incur additional costs in grant selection committee expenses, grant oversight travel, mailings and technical support. 	

AB 422	Arambula	<p>Subject: California State University Doctor of Nursing Practice Degree Program.</p> <p>Repeals pilot provisions and authorizes the California State University (CSU) to instead establish Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) degree programs permanently.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing cost of \$215,000 annually to continue to operate the two existing DNP degree programs. 2) Should the CSU open additional DNP programs, there will be cost pressures on campus based funds (which include general fund dollars) exceeding \$250,000 annually to operate every new DNP program. 	
AB 445	Cunningham	<p>Subject: Expansion of the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program.</p> <p>This bill changes the name of the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program to the California Career Technical Education Grant Program, increases funding for the program in 2017-18, and extends funding for an additional three years.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A total cost of \$1 billion General Fund (GF) as follows: \$100 million GF for the 2017-18 fiscal year and \$300 million GF each of the following three fiscal years. 2) Administrative cost to CDE of approximately, \$1.6 million (GF). By increasing the 2017-18 grant amount CDE will require an additional \$150,000 due to the increased number of grantees. This estimate also includes ongoing administrative cost of \$500,000 for each fiscal year until 2021. 	

AB 453	Limon	<p>Subject: Hunger Free Campus Designation.</p> <p>Requires the California State University (CSU) Trustees, the California Community Colleges (CCC) Board of Governors, and encourages the University of California (UC) Regents, to designate as a "hunger free campus" at each of its respective campuses. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Defines a “hunger free campus” as a campus that has: an employee designated to help students enroll in CalFresh, a campus pantry, and a meal sharing program at the campus and a campus employee designated as a point-of-contact. 2) Each campus that receives a “hunger free campus” designation will receive an unspecified funding incentive. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown GF cost to provide a funding incentive to eligible campuses. 2) Unknown costs to the CCC. The bill allows for a CCC district to self-select to participate. Cost to these CCC would not result in a reimbursable mandate. 3) UC estimates \$497,000 in costs to designate 9 campuses as hunger free campuses. UC could utilize student-driven volunteer efforts, work study hours, along with career staff, to implement this bill. Work study students could provide outreach and awareness on campus and to recruit and train volunteers assisting students access to CalFresh and food pantry services. Graduate students could provide annual reporting on total students served and demographic analysis. Career staff could lead institutional representation and navigation for the program and supervise student recruitment and training. 4) Unknown costs to the CSU. However, the CSU Chancellor’s office notes that to fully implement this bill, additional staffing would be needed at each campus. While some campuses may choose to designate a current employee to help students enroll in CalFresh and/or point of contact for a voluntary meal plan donation program, some may determine that the additional workload requires hiring a part-time employee. Hiring additional staff would cost around \$35,000 (salary and benefits) per campus, for a total of \$805,000. 	
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AB 463	Salas	<p>Subject: Expansion of the Assumption Program of Loans for Education.</p> <p>Makes various programmatic changes to the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Authorizes the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC), commencing with the 2017-18 fiscal year, to issue 7,200 new APLE warrants. 2) Eliminates the requirement that an eligible school must rank in the lowest two deciles on the Academic Performance Index (API). 3) Requires that an applicant teach in a shortage area, as determined by the SPI. 4) Amends the provision allowing loan forgiveness of \$1,000 per year for those who teach math, science or special education by eliminating the requirement that the school is in the lowest 60 percentile of the API. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$45 million General Fund (GF) to fund 7,200 new warrants for years one through five of implementation. 2) \$800,000 GF in ongoing administrative cost to CSAC. CSAC will need 8 new personnel years (PY's) to implement this bill. 	
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AB 491	Muratsuchi	<p>Subject: Expansion of the California Civil Liberties Public Education Act.</p> <p>Appropriates \$3 million General Fund (GF) to the State Librarian for the purposes of the California Civil Liberties Public Education Act, to be expended over the 2017–18, 2018–19, and 2019–2020 fiscal years. The bill also requires the State Librarian to submit a report to the Legislature by November 1, 2021, on the progress of the program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$3 million GF to be expended over three fiscal years. 2) Unknown cost to the State Librarian, subject to an appropriation for this purpose, to report to the Legislature on the progress of the program. 	
AB 559	Santiago	<p>Subject: Community colleges electronic fee waiver application.</p> <p>Requires the Board of Governors (BOG) of the California Community Colleges (CCC), by January 1, 2019, to ensure that students at every community college can complete and submit the BOG fee waiver (BOGFW) application electronically.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The CCC Chancellor's Office would incur one-time General Fund costs of around \$3 million for programming to provide an online BOGFW application. 2) Unknown reimbursable costs to the Community College Districts in the millions should the Commission on State Mandates determine this is a reimbursable activity. 	

AB 576	Levine	<p>Subject: Pupil suspension procedures and expansion of the definition of detention.</p> <p>Adds new requirements to the school district process before a pupil can be suspended and changes the definition of detention. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Changes reporting process that requires the pupil’s teacher, the principal, or the principal’s designee to notify the pupil’s parent or guardian, before the informal conference is scheduled to occur, prior to suspension of the pupil. 2) Requires the pupil’s teacher to make a reasonable effort to notify the parent or guardian of the pupil that the pupil has been issued detention and may be considered for suspension if the pupil repeats the action or behavior. Does not apply to a suspension when an emergency situation has been determined to exist. 3) Defines detention as any type of punishment in which a pupil is held outside of instructional time for the purpose of discipline. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant reimbursable state mandated costs (GF). While this bill provides flexibility to contact the pupil’s parent or guardian, beyond the telephone or in person, requiring teachers to notify parents before considering suspension can be a very costly mandate. This bill broadly defines detention as any time period “in which a pupil is held outside of instructional time for the purpose of discipline.” This would mean that a teacher would be required to notify the parent or guardian for any number of classroom practices including time-out in another classroom or owed time after school.</p>	
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AB 584	Quirk-Silva	<p>Subject: California Student Opportunity and Access Program in Orange County.</p> <p>Requires the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to establish at least one California Student Opportunity and Access Program (Cal-SOAP) consortium in Orange County, contingent upon sufficient funding provided in annual Budget Act or another statute.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$620,000 General Fund (GF) in year one to startup and operate a Cal-SOAP consortium in Orange County, and ongoing cost of \$550,000 GF. 2) Minor and absorbable cost to CSAC to administer one additional Cal-SOAP consortium. 	
AB 643	Frazier	<p>Subject: Pupil instruction on the early warning signs of abusive relationships.</p> <p>Requires school districts to provide instruction on the early warning signs of adolescent relationship abuse and intimate partner violence.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No additional costs for the Instructional Quality Commission (IQC). The California Department of Education believes this bill clarifies content development as it relates healthy relationships and the upcoming IQC revision. 2) Potential reimbursable mandate costs in the hundreds of thousands if the Commission on State Mandates (CSM) finds reimbursable workload associated with school districts teaching the early warning signs of adolescent relationship abuse and partner violence. While there is extensive research on early warning signs of relationship and intimate partner violence, currently no school district has curriculum materials and a compliance checklist to meet the requirements of the law. 	

AB 699	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: Educational equity and safeguards against immigration enforcement.</p> <p>Establishes various policies and protections to be implemented by public schools in California that safeguard against immigration enforcement activities on school campuses. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prohibits school officials and employees of a local educational agency (LEA) (i.e. a school district, COE, or charter school) from doing the following: collecting information or documents about the immigration status of pupils or their family members, and allowing an officer or employee of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to enter a school site for any purpose without providing valid identification, a written statement of purpose, a valid judicial warrant or court order, and receiving approval from the superintendent of the school district, the superintendent of the county office of education (COE), or the principal of the charter school, as applicable. 2) Requires the superintendent of a school district, the superintendent of a COE, and the principal of a charter school to report to the respective governing board or body of the LEA in a timely manner any requests for information or access to a schoolsite by an officer or employee of ICE in a manner that ensures the confidentiality and privacy of any potentially identifying information. 3) Provides that if an employee of a school is aware that a pupil's parent or guardian is not available to care for the pupil, the school will first exhaust any parental instruction relating to the pupil's care in the emergency contact information it has for the pupil to arrange for the pupil's care. 4) Requires the governing board or body of an LEA to do all the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide appropriate counseling to pupils who may be affected by enforcement activities of immigration agents that occur at a pupil's home, in a pupil's community, or at the place of employment of a pupil's parent or guardian. b) Provide information to parents and guardians regarding their children's right to a free public education, regardless of immigration status or religious beliefs. 	
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AB 699	O'Donnell	<p>c) Educate pupils about the negative impact of bullying other pupils based on their actual or perceived immigration status or their religious beliefs and customs.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing costs of \$230,000 GF to the California Department of Education to monitor compliance with the Safe Place to Learn Act and comply with the timely requests of this bill. 2) Potential reimbursable mandate costs in the millions, should the Commission on State Mandates determine this is a reimbursable mandate. The cost of providing counseling at a clinic or wellness center is on average \$3,000 per student. Alternatively, a full-time Psychiatric Social Worker that is certified to provide services to 400 students at a school earns \$130,000 annually. Assuming a quarter of the LAUSD students, with at least one parent that is undocumented and requires counseling, this could result in \$16.3 million and \$150 million in reimbursable costs. 	
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AB 705	Irwin	<p>Subject: Community college matriculation assessments and placements.</p> <p>Requires a community college districts (CCD's) to maximize the probability that a student will enter and complete coursework in math and English within a one-year timeframe by utilizing multiple measures to achieve this goal. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires CCD's to use multiple measures including high school coursework, high school grades and high school grade point average, in order to determine math and English placement, and establishes criteria to offset low performance or the unavailability of high school transcripts. 2) Stipulates that CCD's may not require students to enroll in remedial coursework that lengthens their time to complete a degree, unless placement research includes consideration of high school grade point average and coursework shows that those students are highly unlikely to succeed in college-level coursework. 3) Authorizes a CCD to require students to enroll in concurrent support during the same semester that they take a transfer level English or mathematics course, but only if it is determined that the support will increase their likelihood of passing the transfer-level English or mathematics course. The CCD is also required to minimize the impact on student financial aid and unit requirements for the degree by exploring embedded support and low or noncredit support options. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$1 million General Fund to the CCD to establish a system-wide data solution to support using high school transcript data and redesign basic skills courses as transfer-level courses. While some California Community Colleges are currently implementing multiple measures assessment policies that appear to comply with the requirements of this section, for example, Long Beach and College of the Canyons, these have been implemented with no additional funding provided by the state for this specific purpose. Additionally, while many colleges have efforts underway to expand transfer-level courses, there will be significant costs to scale such programs across the system.</p>	
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AB 716	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: Creates a magnet schools startup costs grant.</p> <p>Creates a new grant program for magnet school startup costs. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to allocate magnet school startup grants in an amount not to exceed \$575,000, subject to funding being provided for this purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$236,500 GF for CDE to establish the grant program and ongoing administrative cost of \$130,500 GF annually. Staff will be needed to create the grant application, establish selection criteria, monitor the grants and verify compliance with the purpose of the grant. CDE notes that a program of this magnitude will require at least three years of administration per grant cycle. 2) Ongoing Prop98/GF cost pressures to continue funding the grant program at an unspecified amount, but likely not under \$20 million. 	
AB 738	Limon	<p>Subject: Model Curriculum in Native American Studies.</p> <p>Requires the development of a model curriculum in Native American studies, and requires school districts which elect to offer one course in Native American studies to make the course available in at least one year during a student's enrollment in grades 9 to 12.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time operating costs to CDE of approximately \$671,230 in General Fund (non-Prop 98) for the Instructional Quality Commission to develop a model curriculum in Native American Studies over three fiscal years. 2) Ongoing Proposition 98/GF cost pressures by encouraging all school districts and charter schools serving students in grades 9 to 12 to offer Native American Studies as an elective course, if they don't already offer a Native American Studies curriculum. 	

AB 813	Eggman	<p>Subject: Add a California State University Stockton campus and guaranteed apportionment for satellite campuses.</p> <p>Adds a Stockton campus to the list of institutions of higher learning authorized for construction upon resolution by the California State University (CSU) trustees; and, adds provisions to CSU campus that operate a satellite campus. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires a campus of the CSU that operates a satellite campus to annually provide the Legislature with a satellite campus report, including a sustainability plan, financial data, and historical data and enrollment projections. 2) Stipulates that an individual campus of the CSU that operates a satellite campus cannot disproportionately cut funding from the satellite campus in order to support the main campus. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing General Fund (GF) cost pressures in the hundreds of millions. By adding a Stockton campus to the list of CSU institutions authorized for construction, CSU would require \$250 million for capital outlay and \$150 million for self-support facilities such as housing, in year one. This creates an ongoing cost pressure and additional pressures to establish campuses in other regions of the state. CSU would require general funds or private funding to open a new campus. 2) Approximately \$80,000 in costs to the CSU Chancellor's Office to compile and submit a report to the Legislature. 3) Unknown CSU campus cost pressures. The bill prohibits a campus which operates a satellite center from disproportionately cutting funding from the satellite campus in order to support the main campus. This could result in the main campuses having to continue to fund enrollment at satellites when it is not justified through demand or enrollment. Providing course offerings when enrollment does not justify it would result in an inefficient use of state resources. 	
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AB 834	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: Office of School-based Health Programs and Medi-Cal services.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to establish the Office of School-Based Health Programs (OSBHP), for the purpose of administering current health-related programs under the purview of CDE, advising on issues related to the delivery of school-based Medi-Cal services in the state, and developing recommendations for an interagency agreement or memorandum of understanding between the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and CDE, and other provisions as specified.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$873,000 GF in staffing costs to CDE. CDE anticipates needing 5 additional personnel years to establish and complete the workload associated with this new office. In the absence of a funding source, these costs require a GF appropriation.</p>	
AB 838	Levine	<p>Subject: Model Curriculum on the 2016 presidential election.</p> <p>Requires that the Instructional Quality Commission (IQC) develop a model curriculum on the 2016 presidential election, for voluntary use in secondary government courses.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$798,000 General Fund/Prop 98 to develop model curriculum on the 2016 presidential election. These estimates assume members of the advisory committee are volunteers and will receive no compensation. 2) No reimbursable mandate costs, as this bill only encourages local educational agencies and charters to use this model curriculum. 	

AB 856	Levine	<p>Subject: Public postsecondary education hiring policy and socioeconomic diversity.</p> <p>Requires the Trustees of the California State University (CSU) and the governing board of each California Community College District (CCCD), and requests the Regents of the University of California (UC), when filling faculty or athletic coaching positions, to give consideration to candidates with socioeconomic backgrounds that are underrepresented among existing faculty or coaching staff on the campus where the position is to be filled.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown cost to the California Community Colleges (CCC's). 2) Approximately \$250,000 in cost to the CSU to implement this bill. This estimate includes the CSU Chancellor's Office developing policies and training hiring managers on the new recruitment process. CSU also estimates significant liability costs associated with this bill. 3) Unknown, but likely significant costs the UC to determine the socioeconomic background of 21,000 faculty and coaching staff and change future hiring practice policies. The UC is only requested to comply, not required. 	
AB 858	Dababneh	<p>Subject: California Financial Literacy Initiative.</p> <p>Establishes the California Financial Literacy Initiative, for the purpose of improving the availability of instructional materials and programs to help students understand how to manage their finances and protect their financial privacy.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Assuming the California Department of Education implements the bill as intended, CDE could incur between \$200,000 and \$400,000 General Fund in administrative cost. These costs include convening an advisory committee and the development and implementation of the online financial resource tool, which will require substantial technological expertise and maintenance. Convening an advisory committee is not required, but CDE confirms that the Advisory Committee is a key component of implementing the intent of this bill.</p>	

AB 885	Rubio	<p data-bbox="474 100 1146 133">Subject: Lead in school drinking and cooking water.</p> <p data-bbox="474 173 1549 315">Requires each school to develop and adopt a plan of action to prevent elevated lead levels in all water used for drinking or cooking at the school, and requires a community water system to test schools annually for presence of lead. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 354 1575 1432" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="474 354 1575 532">1) Requires a community water system to test, on or before July 1, 2019, and every year thereafter, for the presence of lead at a sample of water outlets, consistent with the lead and copper rule, used for drinking or cooking at each school constructed before January 1, 1993, within the boundaries of the community water system. <li data-bbox="474 565 1575 743">2) Authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to alter the annual testing requirement on a case-by-case basis if it determines that a higher or lower frequency of testing is necessary or sufficient to ensure public health at the school, including, but not limited to, requiring the community water system to conduct additional testing after replacement of lead service lines at a school. <li data-bbox="474 776 1575 954">3) Requires a school, if testing reveals an elevated lead level at a water outlet used for drinking or cooking at a school, to close off access to the outlet, and report the test results to the water board; and, purchase and install water filters with NSF International or equivalent certification at all school faucets, fountains, and other outlets designated for drinking or cooking. <li data-bbox="474 987 1575 1084">4) Requires, on or before January 1, 2020, each school to develop and adopt a plan of action to prevent elevated lead levels in all water used for drinking or cooking at the school. <li data-bbox="474 1117 1575 1263">5) Requires a school to submit its plan of action to an independent entity that is experienced in the replacement of lead-bearing parts for review of whether the school's plan of action will successfully result in the replacement of all lead-bearing parts. <li data-bbox="474 1295 1575 1432">6) Requires a school to amend and resubmit its plan of action until the independent entity makes this determination. Requires a school, once the independent entity makes this determination, to submit its plan of action to the SWRCB and the State Department of Education (CDE) for recordkeeping. 	
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AB 885	Rubio	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ongoing administrative costs of \$20,000 to CDE to keep an inventory of school plans. 2) Proposition 98/General Fund reimbursable mandate costs to schools, likely in the millions of dollars. While the bill authorizes schools to seek the assistance of a local health agency, a community water system, or the State Water Board to help ensure its compliance with this section, this bill creates a new reimbursable school mandate. Some cost could be off-set through available free water testing through the SWRCB. Schools would still be responsible for costs to develop and adopt a plan of action, purchase and install water filters, and pay for an independent entity to review plans and corrective plans. The magnitude could vary by school. State building codes require one drinking fountain for every 150 students. With 6.2 million students in public schools, this bill will require testing and installation of filters at a minimum of 41,500 drinking fountains. This does not include water outlets used for cooking. For example, a small district like Sundale Union School District has 66 drinking fountains, but the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) has 47,000 water fountains. LAUSD estimates that to replace all of their water filters, cost could exceed \$77 million. These estimates do not include testing and replacing other sources of water used for cooking at schools, which this bill also includes. 3) \$750,000 GF annually in administrative cost to the SWRCB. SWRCB estimates a need for 5 new personnel to track local community water system compliance, review information from each tested school and evaluate other reasonable actions to determine the frequency of testing, receive and manage test results, review action plans from the school district and provide technical assistance to school districts and community water systems. 	
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AB 917	Arambula	<p>Subject: Student health and suicide prevention policies.</p> <p>Requires California Community Colleges (CCC) Board of Governors (BOG) and the Trustees of the California State University (CSU), and encourages the Regents of the University of California (UC), to adopt policies on student suicide prevention.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$10,000 in costs to the CCC Chancellor’s Office to create a policy on student suicide prevention. The CCC Chancellor’s Office also estimates costs pressures of approximately \$25 million in costs associated with providing suicide prevention and training programs. These costs could be considered reimbursable state mandates. 2) Minor and absorbable cost to the CSU. 3) Approximately, \$115,000 in costs to the UC for a full-time analyst. Additional costs may be incurred by each of the individual campuses. 	
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AB 950	Rubio	<p>Subject: Charter schools authorization and non-credentialed teachers in noncore courses</p> <p>Expands the role of a county board of education and the State Board of Education (SBE) in authorizing charter schools; authorizes countywide charter schools to hire non-credentialed teachers for noncore courses; and, authorizes countywide charter schools to appeal the denial of an application to the SBE. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Deletes the requirement that a countywide charter only be approved if the pupil population cannot be served as well by a charter school that operates in only one school district in the county. 2) Deletes the requirement that a countywide charter provide reasonable justification for why it could not be established by petition to a school district. 3) Deletes the requirement that the state board of education make a finding, based on substantial evidence that the charter's proposed instructional services cannot be provided by a charter school operating in only one school district or only in one county. 4) Authorizes a county board of education to grant a countywide charter school. 5) Authorizes the SBE to grant a statewide charter school, and authorizes a charter school that is granted its charter through an appeal to the SBE to submit its petition for renewal to the SBE. 6) Authorizes a countywide charter petitioner to appeal an application that has been denied, non-renewed, or revoked by the county board of education to the state board of education. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>The bill deletes the existing requirement that countywide benefit charter schools and statewide benefit charter schools serve a countywide and statewide purpose and demonstrate that their educational program cannot be limited to a single school district, or a single county when seeking authorization from the SBE. Without this requirement, county boards and the SBE would authorize an increased number of charter schools under the new limited requirements. This change will have the following fiscal effect:</p>	
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AB 950	Rubio	<p>1) Unknown General Fund reimbursable mandate costs pressures likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, due to increasing the role of county offices of education for charter authorization. These costs may be offset by existing oversight fees charged to charter schools. COEs are allowed to charge fees for oversight based on actual costs not to exceed 1% or 3% of revenues. However, according to the California County Superintendents Educational Services Association, of the 58 COEs, only 6 COE's have a charter oversight office. Most COEs are too small to even have one dedicated staff person working on charter school authorization and oversight. The limited capacity for COE to authorize charters, will increase demand for additional staff and erode any increased fee revenue and result in increases for the K-12 mandate block grant. The Commission on State Mandates has determined that COE can be reimbursed for workload associate with reviewing, analyzing, and reporting on the charter school's performance for purposes of charter reconsideration, renewal, revision, evaluation, or revocation by the governing body.</p> <p>2) Unknown cost pressures to CDE for increased workload associated with charter school authorization. To the extent that charter school petitioners pursue approval from the SBE in greater numbers, CDE will experience a significant workload associated with reviewing petitions, preparing documents for the board, conducting oversight and renewing petitions. Presently, CDE oversees 23 charter schools and 1 statewide benefit charter that operates 6 schools. CDE currently has 6 staff to address charter school authorization repeals. This bill expands the role of the SBE and allows charter petitioners to continue to receive approval from the SBE. Assuming 40 new charter petitions or appeals per year, and using existing charter school-to-staff ratios, CDE estimates a minimum need for 14 additional staff resulting in approximately \$1.8 million in costs annually. According to CDE, 9 of the positions can be funded from the 1% charter schools fee. Therefore, potentially only 6 positions would result in ongoing costs of \$757,000. These estimates do not include costs for travel to conduct oversight.</p>	
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AB 952	Reyes	<p>Subject: Bilingual Teacher Professional Development Program.</p> <p>Establishes the Bilingual Teacher Professional Development Program (Program), to provide professional development to teachers seeking to provide instruction in multilingual settings.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unspecified General Fund (GF) appropriation for support of the Program and unspecified limits for the amount of funding received by a consortium. 2) Approximately \$211,000 GF in annual ongoing costs to the California Department of Education to develop standards and criteria, and for the SPI to convene a workgroup. 3) Approximately \$160,000 for the CTC to provide recommendations and complete a report to the Legislature. 	
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AB 957	Levine	<p>Subject: Higher education regional workforce coordination</p> <p>Requires the California State University (CSU), and requests the University of California (UC), to participate in regional conversations pursuant to the Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the CSU and UC to report to the Legislature by May 1, 2018, on partnerships developed and activities undertaken that have substantively included local and regional workforce partners and that were designed to increase the number of degrees in high-demand occupations and industry sectors within one or more regions in the state. 2) Rephrases the provisions relating to state institutions of higher education to clarify that the reference to chief executive officers refers to both the head of the system and the head of an individual campus. <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$85,000 in costs to the CSU for travel and staff time to produce the report. The UC would incur similar costs, should it agree to comply with this bill.</p>	
AB 990	Rodriguez	<p>Subject: California State University and University of California estimates for off-campus housing costs.</p> <p>Requires the California State University (CSU) campuses, and requests University of California campuses, to annually post on their respective websites the cost of a one-bedroom apartment in the area surrounding the campus.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No additional cost to CSU campuses to compile the data and post the information to each campus. 2) UC has identified no additional cost to implement this bill. UC notes that some UC's already have this data. 	

AB 1018	Reyes	<p>Subject: Add homeless students to Community colleges student equity plans</p> <p>Requires the governing board of each California Community Colleges (CCC) district (CCD) to add homeless students to the categories of students required to be addressed in their student equity plans.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$900,000 General Fund for all CCC districts to collect and store data about homeless students and address this signifier in students equity plans (SEP's). CCD's do not gather or store data on homeless students. This estimate is based on prior workload to add new data elements to the student equity plans per district. While there will be some data collected on homeless students as a result of the Board of Governor's (BOG) fee waiver changes, starting Fall 2017, the data will not be sufficient for the purposes of student equity plans. 2) Potential reimbursable costs should the Commission on State Mandates determine this workload presents a higher level of service for CCC. However, this may be unlikely, as the Legislature has provided funding to CCC to implement SEP's. The 2016-17 Budget Act allocated \$155 million in ongoing funds to CCD to implement student equity plans. 	
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AB 1029	Weber	<p>Subject: Comprehensive school safety plans.</p> <p>Requires changes to the composition of the comprehensive school safety plan and the membership of the safety committee, and requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to share best practices for social-emotional learning programs and practices, and to provide technical assistance to local education agencies (LEAs). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the comprehensive school safety plan to be aligned with the school climate state priority in the LCAP. 2) Requires school safety planning committees, responsible for completing the comprehensive school safety plan to include experts in the social-emotional health of children and youth. 3) Requires CDE to post on its website, and update annually, a list of programs that are recognized as best practices for community school models, restorative justice programs, and other programs that advance social-emotional learning, positive behavior supports, culturally responsive practices, and trauma-informed strategies; and requires CDE to provide technical assistance and professional development relating to these programs and practices to educators and administrators. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$120,000 one-time General Fund in administrative cost to CDE and ongoing \$73,000. 2) Potential reimbursable costs in the hundreds of thousands. Reimbursable workload includes, specifying particular parties or entities that must be included or notified, aligning the plans to new state policies and the activities of writing the report. To file a claim, districts must meet a minimum threshold of \$1,000. Between 2001 and 2009, only 10 districts submitted a claim resulting in \$23,170 in reimbursable cost. However, in 2010, reimbursable claims exceeded \$3.2 million. 	
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AB 1035	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: Interim assessments content standard reporting.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to ensure that results from interim assessments (IA) are reported in a manner that is useful to teachers in informing their instruction, requires the development of IAs for grades K-2, and prohibits the use of data from interim assessments for high-stakes purposes.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$10.8 million General Fund (GF) in one-time costs and ongoing administrative costs to CDE of \$1 million GF. By removing the requirement that interim and formative assessment tools provided by the CDE be acquired through membership in the SBAC, CDE would be required to develop new Kindergarten and grades 1 and 2 ,IA. The current five-year plan for Smarter Balanced Interim Assessment test development does not include development of IAs specifically for K–2. AB 1035 will require CDE to first contract to have special studies on the development of IAs for K–2 students, and if supported by these special studies, the CDE will need to contract to have K–2 interim assessments developed. Additional ongoing costs are associated with developing a hosting and reporting system for IAs, and to perform other work required to support these assessments. Costs may be refined as contracts are released for bid and activities for each phase of implementation.</p>	
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AB 1037	Limon	<p>Subject: Cal Grant B Service Incentive Grant Program for Dream Act students.</p> <p>Establishes the Cal Grant B Service Incentive Grant Program as a new program administered by the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Specifies that in order to receive a grant under the program, a student must be a recipient of a Cal Grant B award, completed a California Dream Act application, unmet need determined by CSAC and agrees to perform a minimum of 300 hours of community service or volunteer work in each academic year a grant is provided. 2) The community service or volunteer work shall be performed through organizations specified by the bill. The organizations must then report the hours of service performed by participating students to CSAC in a timely manner. 3) A student is eligible to receive a grant under the program for a maximum of eight semesters or 12 quarters. Once a student has met the minimum service requirement, he or she is eligible for an award of up to \$1,500 per semester or \$1,000 per quarter. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$13.2 million General Fund (GF) in 2018-19 for grant costs. This estimate includes an average grant of \$3,000 and 5,007 new grant recipients. Ongoing grant cost in the millions can be expected, but are currently unknown as this is a new program. 2) Additional administrative costs to CSAC of approximately \$ 1.1 million GF ongoing, \$74,000 in facilities for year one and one-time costs of \$100,000 to perform outreach and print materials. 	
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AB 1038	Bonta	<p>Subject: Higher education blue ribbon commission.</p> <p>Establishes a nine-member Blue Ribbon Commission on Public Postsecondary Education (Commission). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Stipulates that Commissioners will serve without compensation, but will receive reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties. 2) Specifies that the Commission will conduct a series of at least 10 public hearings in geographically diverse regions of the state; review of relevant reports by the University of California (UC), the California State University (CSU), the California Community Colleges (CCC) Board of Governors, the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC), the Department of Finance (DOF), the Legislative Analyst's Office, foundations or nonprofit organizations, the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC), or any other reports the commission deems appropriate; study, analyze, issue written recommendations, and a report to the Legislature and to the Governor. 3) Requires the Commission to publish a report by January 1, 2020. 4) Specifies that the Office must close no later than June 30, 2020, and sunsets the provisions on January 1, 2021. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$1 million General Fund annually. This estimate is based on an identical bill in 2016 and includes costs for Commission expenses for public meetings throughout the state, an annual salary of \$85,402 for the Executive Director and expenses to complete a report by 2020. 2) Additional costs of up to several hundred thousand dollars for UC, CSU, CCC, CSAC and LAO to respond to data requests from this newly established office. The CCC will have to absorb any costs as this bill does not constitute a reimbursable state mandate. 	
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AB 1058	Gipson	<p>Subject: Community colleges fee waivers for foster youth and juvenile court wards.</p> <p>Waives the \$46/unit California Community College (CCC) student fee—if the student also meets minimum academic and progress standards adopted by the CCC Board of Governors (BOG) pursuant to current law—for a foster youth or former foster youth students whose dependency was established or continued by the court on or after the youth’s 16th birthday and who is no older than 25 years, or for a California resident who is a ward or former ward of the juvenile court and who is or was placed in out-of-home care in connection with that status after age 16 and who is not older than age 25.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$1.9 million General Fund (GF)/Prop 98 to provide the fee waiver to foster youth and former foster youth who meet the parameters in this bill. 2) Unknown, but likely in the low thousands to provide grants to wards and former wards that would be eligible for a CCC fee waiver. 3) \$50,000 one-time cost and \$10,000 ongoing in administrative costs to the CCC Chancellor’s Office. The CCC Chancellor’s Office will have to provide outreach and education about the grant to staff, counselors, administrators and students. 4) This bill would also require additional data fields and forms to collect information to identify students. Updated systems for financial aid, cashiering, and accounting will be necessary. Costs to update CCC systems could be \$2 million statewide. 	
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AB 1064	Calderon	<p>Subject: California State University student discretionary expenses survey.</p> <p>Requires the California State University (CSU) to conduct a survey of a representative sample of the student population at each CSU campus to determine the average student's annual discretionary expenses to attend the campus, every three years and post it on its website.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$250,000 General Fund to conduct the CSU survey at 23 campuses. These costs would be incurred by CSU every three years as required by this bill.</p>	
AB 1076	Medina	<p>Subject: Public postsecondary education priority for homeless youth report.</p> <p>Requires the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO), in consultation with the California Community Colleges (CCC), the California State University (CSU), and the University of California (UC), to conduct a study on foster youth and homeless youth housing and housing needs and report to the Legislature by January 1, 2020.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cost pressure of \$120,000 to the LAO. Without additional funding to complete the report, the LAO will have to deprioritize other reports. 2) Unknown cost pressures for CCC, CSU and UC to provide data and technical support to the LAO. 	

AB 1110	Burke	<p>Subject: Pupil eye and vision examinations.</p> <p>Requires parents to provide results of an eye and vision examination upon a pupil's first enrollment in elementary school, prohibits a school district from denying admission to a pupil if the parent fails to provide the examination results, and authorizes vision screening by the school nurse or other authorized individual for those pupils who have not received such an examination. This bill also requires appraisal of pupil's vision, by the school nurse or other authorized personnel, in grades 2, 5, and 8 unless the parent provides a certificate setting out the results of a determination of the pupil's vision, including visual acuity and color vision. In addition, CDE is required to develop implementing regulations, including training and notification requirements.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time costs of \$25,000 General fund and \$6,000 ongoing to CDE, for developing implementing regulations, including training and notification requirements. 2) Potential reimbursable state-mandate costs for activities imposed on schools such as: tracking students that have taken a comprehensive exam and those that need to be screened at the school site and staff training on the bill's new requirements. 3) Increased costs to Medi-Cal in the millions. To the extent student's shift from having their vision appraised by a school nurse or other person, as authorized in current law, to having a more expansive examination conducted by a physician, optometrist, or ophthalmologist, this bill could potentially drive significant costs to the state through the Medi-Cal program. Approximately, one-half of the children in the state are covered by Medi-Cal and there are approximately 2.8 million students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 5. Assuming just 25 percent of these students are examined as prescribed by this bill, and an average exam of \$50, Medi-Cal costs could increase by about \$35 million (General Fund/Federal Funds). 	
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AB 1178	Calderon	<p>Subject: Postsecondary education student loan debt notifications.</p> <p>Requires, commencing in 2018, each higher education institution, to the extent feasible, to send an individualized letter to their students regarding information on their student loans. The bill exempts the California Community Colleges (CCC) from participating.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$70,000 General Fund in one-time cost and ongoing cost of \$50,000 in maintenance cost to the California State University (CSU). Costs include the customization of their student information system, in order to draw down data from multiple sources. 2) Approximately \$525,000 General Fund in ongoing cost. Should the University of California (UC) implement this bill, half a personnel year would be required at each of the 10 campuses, to organize the data, send letters and respond to inquiries. 3) Unknown costs to independent colleges and universities. 	
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AB 1217	Bocanegra	<p>Subject: Establishes the California Teacher Corps Act of 2017.</p> <p>Establishes the California Teacher Corps Program to provide \$60 million in one-time Proposition 98 funding for matching grants to local school districts to create or expand teacher residency programs. Participating teachers must complete not fewer than nine months of teaching in a class or set of classes in a school chosen by the local educational agency that is the recipient of a grant.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One-time appropriation of \$60 million (Proposition 98/General Fund) for grants to be expended over three fiscal years, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. 2) General Fund administrative costs to the California Department of Education (CDE) of \$275,000 for each year of the three year grant program (\$825,000 total) to develop the competitive application process and provide ongoing technical assistance. The CDE also estimates General Fund costs of approximately \$300,000 to complete the program evaluation. 	
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AB 1220	Weber	<p>Subject: Three year probationary period expansion for certificated school employees and teachers in county offices of education.</p> <p>Extends the probationary period to three years and an optional year four and five, for certificated employees in school districts and teachers in county offices of education with an average daily attendance greater than 250 pupils; authorizes governing boards and the county superintendent of schools (CS) to offer an employee to continue under a probationary status for up to five consecutive school years and provide professional development; and requires certificated teaching employees to receive "effective" evaluations from a group of experts for two complete consecutive school years prior to earning permanent status.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proposition 98/General Fund (GF) cost pressures in the millions due to reimbursable state mandates and increased burden on Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) dollars. This bill requires a probationary employee to demonstrate two complete consecutive school years of effective teaching before earning permanent status, and requires “multiple trained observers” to evaluate a probationary employee. The Stull Act allows for school districts to receive state reimbursement for activities related to the evaluation and assessment of the performance of “certificated personnel” within each school district. Reimbursements for the evaluation of a probationary certificated employee are limited to one evaluation per year. Adding a third year would increase statewide reimbursement costs. However, since continuing a probationary status beyond year three is optional, districts would have to pay for evaluations conducted in years four and five. Additionally, currently a teacher evaluation is conducted by a school administrator, who undergoes training to undertake the assessment and evaluation of a certificated employee. This bill requires multiple trained observers, which means local educational agencies (LEAs) will have to train more administrators and/or hire more administrators to meet this new demand. Existing Stull Act guidelines and parameters by the Commission on State Mandates (CSM) established that the cost associated with the assessment of a certificated employee is not correlated with the number of teachers evaluated, but rather “the position and salary of the evaluator, and the way each district conducts evaluations.” 	
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AB 1220	Weber	<p>2) Proposition 98/GF cost pressures in the millions of dollars annually to provide professional development to teachers. This bill requires CS and school districts to provide professional support, including priority in the allocation of existing PD funding to a probationary employee in his or her fourth or fifth complete consecutive school year of employment. The 2015 Budget Act provided \$500 million in one-time Proposition 98 funding to enhance educator effectiveness. Of this amount, \$490 million was provided to school districts, county offices of education and charter schools in an equal amount per certificated staff. Funds will be expended through the 2017-18 fiscal year. To the extent that CS and school districts select to keep teachers for a fourth or fifth year, LEA's will see a growth in funding needs and cost pressures on their existing PD dollars.</p> <p>3) Cost pressures to the governing board of the school district as a result of increased dismissal costs. By adding a third, fourth and fifth complete consecutive school year of probationary employment, teachers will have more opportunities to appeal if dismissed during the school year. The governing board of a school district is required to pay the expenses of the hearing for a probationary certificated employee. Conversely, it is much more costly to dismiss a permanent teacher. The dismissal of a permanent teacher requires the school district and state to share costs associated with the Commission on Professional Competence.</p>	
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AB 1253	Cooley	<p>Subject: Expansion of responsibilities for citizens' oversight committees.</p> <p>Revises the responsibilities of a local citizens' oversight committee (COC). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires, instead of authorizes, a COC to do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Receive and review copies of the annual independent performance audits, independent financial audits, and any deferred maintenance proposals or plans developed by a school district or community college district. b) Inspect school facilities and grounds to ensure that bond revenues are expended within compliance guidelines. c) Review efforts by the school district or community college district to maximize bond revenues by implementing cost-saving measures. 2) Authorizes a COC to request a County Office of Education (COE) to review the school district's employment of professional firms for the conduct of bond issues and expenditures of proceeds of bond issues. 3) Authorizes a citizen to obtain an order restraining and preventing any expenditure of bond proceeds due to the failure of the governing board of a school district or community college district to cooperate with a COC. 4) Requires the governing board of a school district or community college district to promptly provide to the COC any documentation requested by the COC. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proposition 98/General Fund costs pressures, potentially in the hundreds of millions of dollars, to reimburse COE's. This bill establishes a new state mandate and requires COE to conduct active investigations by reviewing documents, emails and correspondence to submit a report to the COC that made the request. 2) School district or community college district will also incur costs associated with requests made by COC's. These costs will most likely be absorbed by districts, but represent an added financial burden on districts managing bond funded projects. 	
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AB 1299	Gipson	<p>Subject: Compton Community College District Student Transition.</p> <p>Enacts provisions related to the transition of the El Camino College Compton Center (ECCCC) to the Compton Community College District (Compton CCD), upon the latter receiving accreditation to once again operate as a district. This bill also stipulates that general apportionment revenues to the Compton CCD based on full-time equivalent student enrollment at the district, for 2021-22 through 2023-24, will not fall below the amount apportioned to the ECCCC for 2017-18.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$15.3 million General Fund (GF) over seven years and ongoing cost-pressures once Compton CCD becomes fully accredited. While the Governor’s 2017-18 Proposed Budget includes an appropriation of \$4 million GF to begin the workload associated with the enterprise resource planning system, the campus has not received accreditation and the final state budget is still pending. The Compton CCD also anticipates incurring significant expenses as it seeks to end its reliance on El Camino College. One-time expenses, such as information technology systems and increased marketing, and ongoing expenses, such as increased staffing, may be required. 2) Significant unknown GF/Proposition 98 cost pressures. The college anticipates a potential enrollment decline, as some students may decide to stay at El Camino College instead of enrolling in Compton College when it reopens under its own governance. Such declines have apparently occurred in the past at a district educational center when the center has transitioned into a fully-accredited college. This bill provides for a guaranteed minimum amount of apportionment funding for the first four years Compton CCD is open. During this this time, apportionment may also be awarded to the actual college the student is attending. 	
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AB 1318	Chiu	<p>Subject: School safety: Safe Place to Learn Act.</p> <p>Requires a local educational agency (LEA) to provide staff member’s information about local resources available to support pupils subject to bias and discrimination; requires in-service professional development training for certificated staff to address intergroup conflict; and requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to provide specific information on its website related to bias and discrimination and intergroup conflict.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$108,000 ongoing administrative costs to the CDE. 2) General Fund cost pressures likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars associated with reimbursable state mandate costs. School districts will have to compile information, report to the CDE and provide in-service professional development (PD) training to certificated employees. In-service PD time is generally negotiated through labor union contracts. Districts would have to contract with a service provider with expertise to provide the training or hire full-time staff to conduct professional development trainings. For large districts, in-service PD could mean conducting daily training to meet the large volume of certificated employees required to be trained by this bill. 	
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AB 1321	Weber	<p>Subject: Fiscal Transparency for Per-pupil federal, state and local expenditures.</p> <p>Requires the state report card required by the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) to include per-pupil expenditures of federal, state, and local funds, including actual personnel and nonpersonnel expenditures for each local education agency (LEA). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), the Controller, and the Director of Finance to do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish guidelines for the reporting of personnel and nonpersonnel expenditures that minimize the recordkeeping burden on LEA's and that result in a report card that can be quickly and easily understood by the public and enables transparent disclosure of the expenditure of local control funding formula funds. b) Enable the disaggregation of local control funding formula base grants and supplemental and concentration grants for each LEA and each school. 2) Requires the SPI, in compliance with federal requirements, to ensure that each LEA collect appropriate data, and include it in the annual report on per-pupil expenditures. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$30,000 in administrative costs to California Department of Education (CDE). CDE would incur costs associated with changes to the criteria and standards, including time spent analyzing the law's effects on the criteria and standards, convening and meeting with the committee to discuss and approve changes to the criteria and standards, and implementing the changes in the financial reporting software. Should a software update be needed, additional costs would be incurred. 2) Unknown reimbursable costs to LEAs for complying with this new expenditure reporting methodology. The costs incurred would depend on the capability of LEAs' financial systems to account for various activities at the school level. Assuming every LEA in the state submits a claim of \$1,000 (the minimum threshold established by the Commission on State Mandates) this bill could result in costs over \$2.3 million general fund for the 2,287 LEAs in the state. 	
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AB 1360	Bonta	<p>Subject: Modifies charter school pupil admissions, suspensions, and expulsions.</p> <p>Modifies the provisions for extending preferences for charter school admissions; requires that these schools notify the parents and guardians of applicant pupils and currently enrolled pupils that parental involvement is not a requirement for acceptance to, or continued enrollment at, the charter school; and establishes requirements for charter school suspension and expulsion procedures.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proposition 98/GF state mandated costs to charter schools associated with suspension and expulsion procedures that may be offset by funding provided through the K-12 Mandate Block Grant. The requirements of this bill would also create increased charter oversight duties to ensure compliance with admission requirements and suspension and expulsion policies. In the 2016-17 Budget, the state spent \$1.3 billion to reduce the K-12 Education Mandates backlog. The state still has \$1.1 billion in outstanding mandate claims. 2) Proposition 98/GF state mandated costs to charter authorizers (school districts and county offices of education), likely in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to review and approve material revisions to charter petitions and to provide ongoing oversight to ensure compliance with admissions, suspension and expulsion requirements. These costs may be offset by existing oversight fees charged to charter schools. Authorizers are allowed to charge fees for oversight based on actual costs not to exceed 1% or 3% of revenues, depending on facilities' arrangements. As of 2014-15, there were 1,179 charter schools enrolling approximately 544,900 of the state's 6.2 million students. 3) Unknown costs to charter schools that may need to modify existing admissions requirements and suspension and expulsion procedures, consistent with the requirements of this bill. Any additional costs would be absorbed locally since charters are ineligible to claim reimbursement of costs resulting from state mandates. 	
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AB 1399	Nazarian	<p>Subject: Authorizes a teacher credentialing workgroup to recognize credentialing in genocide and human atrocities.</p> <p>Authorizes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to convene a workgroup to develop program standards for the issuance of a recognition of study in genocides and human atrocities for holders of a single subject teaching credential</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$100,000 General Fund in cost to the CTC to fully implement the intent of this bill. Convening a workgroup would require the inclusion of 10 different representatives with expertise and multiple meetings several times per year. The CTC would have to reimburse panel members for travel and accommodation costs. Minor staff time to compile and post information for nonprofits and best practices online is assumed. 2) Unknown cost to the CSU, as they are only encouraged to establish goals to increase the number of teachers participating in genocide and human atrocities education programs. 	
AB 1464	Weber	<p>Subject: California State University tenure-track positions.</p> <p>Codifies a plan into statute to achieve 75% density of tenured and tenure-track faculty at the California State University (CSU).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$1.2 billion to meet the 75% tenure-track faculty goal by 2026. 2) Approximately \$1.8 billion in reporting costs (\$230,000 annually or \$10,000 per campus) to comply with reports to the Legislature every May Revision and annually. 3) Substantial unknown costs associated with capital outlay costs including office space, office equipment, and research/lab equipment. CSU notes that many of their campuses are already at capacity. 	

AB 1469	Grayson	<p>Subject: Free transportation for pupils in Title I schools.</p> <p>Requires school districts to provide free transportation to and from school for pupils attending public, non-charter schools that receive Title I federal funding, subject to an appropriation for this purpose. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires public non-charter schools that receives Title I federal funding to provide free transportation to and from school if the pupil resides from than one-half mile from the school, and the neighborhood through which the pupil must travel to get to school is unsafe, due to factors including, but not limited to, stray dogs, lack of sidewalks, known gang activity, presence of environmental problems and hazards, required crossings of freeways or busy intersections, or other reasons documented by stakeholders. 2) Requires a school district not currently providing transportation to all pupils attending schools that receive Title I federal funding to implement a plan to ensure that all pupils entitled to transportation receive free, dependable, and timely transportation. The school plan is to be developed in consultation with teachers, school administrators, regional local transportation authorities, local air districts, the Department of Transportation, parents, pupils, and other stakeholders. 3) Authorizes school districts to partner with a municipality owned transit system to provide transportation to applicable middle school and high school pupils. 4) Establishes the Transportation and Access to Public School Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the California Department of Education (CDE) for the purposes of providing funding to local education agencies (LEAs) for the required transportation. 5) Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), beginning in the 2018-19 fiscal year, to allocate funding equal to the cost of the entitled transportation, and specifies that these allocations are in addition to funding apportioned for existing home-to- school transportation. 	
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AB 1469	Grayson	<p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proposition 98/General Fund costs pressures, potentially in the hundreds of millions of dollars, to provide free transportation to Title I students living more than half-a mile from school and in need of a safe route to school. In 2015-16 school year there were 6 million students enrolled in 9,613 schools funded by Title I funds. The costs of providing transportation will vary by school and by the number of children that meet the requirements for free transportation. For the Los Angeles Unified School District this would mean providing transportation to 391,788 students and for the San Diego Unified School District this would mean providing transportation for 55,095 more students. The San Diego Unified School district estimates this cost to be roughly \$32 million annually. Schools districts statewide would face annual increased costs that include new buses, driver costs, fuel, bus maintenance and bus storage. The Governor's budget does not propose funding for this purpose and the Legislative budget committees have not considered this issue. 2) \$25,000 GF one-time costs to CDE for program software and expenditure data collection and ongoing administrative costs to CDE of approximately \$134,000. CDE anticipates increased workload associated with planning, implementing and sustaining the newly created Transportation and Access to Public School Fund. 	
AB 1528	Acosta	<p>Subject: Virtual or online charter schools average daily attendance report.</p> <p>Extends the sunset date on a provision allowing a virtual or online school to claim independent study student average daily attendance (ADA) for a pupil who moves outside of the geographic boundaries of the school.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately, \$80,000 to \$100,000 General Fund cost to the CDE to research and submit a report as specified. 2) Minimal, if any, state fiscal impact. While the bill could result in an increase in ADA claimed by charter schools, there would not be an overall increase in ADA because the ADA would have otherwise been claimed by the new local educational agency in which the student enrolls. 	

AB 1567	Holden	<p data-bbox="474 99 1367 131">Subject: Higher Education Outreach and Assistance for Foster Youth.</p> <p data-bbox="474 172 1572 350">Requires the Department of Social Services (DSS) and county welfare departments to share relevant information regarding foster youth at a California State University (CSU) and the California Community Colleges (CCC), and requires each campus to communicate eligibility for financial aid and campus supports with applicants and enrolled students who are current or former foster youth. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 391 1572 678" style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires each campus of the CSU and CCC, once it has been determined that an applicant or enrolled student is a current or former foster youth, to notify the student about eligibility for financial aid; notify the student about appropriate campus support programs, that may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the CSU Education Opportunity Program (EOP), the CCC Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS), and Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support (CAFYES); and provide the student with instructions regarding accessing the benefits for which he/she has qualified. <p data-bbox="474 719 562 748">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="474 789 1572 1320" style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant reimbursable mandate costs incurred by CCC. CCC's have limited capabilities to store and exchange the required data. This bill would require CCC to identify, generate and track student specific guidance, and correspond with students about academic support eligibility, availability, and access at respective colleges. CCC statewide would have to update forms/documents to identify students as foster youth and former foster youth and update online materials. The CCC Chancellor's estimates approximately \$4.5 million cost to CCC. These costs could be reimbursable should the Commission on State Mandates determine they are reimbursable state-mandated costs. 2) Minor and absorbable costs to the CSU. 3) Unknown costs to the DSS and County Welfare Departments. However, existing law already requires CDSS and county welfare departments, to coordinate with CSU and CCC to communicate with foster youth at two grade levels. 	
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AB 1577	Gipson	<p>Subject: Career technical education access plan development.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Education (CDE), in collaboration with other state agencies, to develop a plan to ensure access to career technical education (CTE) programs at every K-12 school in California.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$177,000 General Fund costs to CDE over two years. CDE estimates staff time to gather data, participate in multiple meetings, conduct industry surveys and focus groups with education partners. 2) Minor and absorbable costs to the California Community Colleges Chancellors Office. 3) Unknown cost to the California Workforce Development Board. 	
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AB 1602	O'Donnell	<p>Subject: Establishes the Alternative Grade 11 Assessment Pilot Program.</p> <p>Establishes the Alternative Grade 11 Assessment Pilot Program to allow participating districts to administer an assessment other than the one required by the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP). Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to establish guidelines for accepting up to five school districts to participate in the Alternative Grade 11 Assessment Pilot Program. Specifies that the Long Beach Unified School District will be selected to participate if it applies. 2) Requires the assessment to comply with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act. 3) Requires participating districts to report test results to the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) and report to the SPI, by June 30, 2023, on the effectiveness of the alternative assessment. 4) Provides that participating districts will not receive an apportionment for administration of the grade 11 CAASPP. 5) Establishes a sunset date of July 1, 2024. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$211,000 ongoing cost to California Department of Education (CDE) for two half-positions in the Assessment Development and Administration Division and one additional full-time permanent position in the Analysis, Measurement and Accountability Reporting Division. 2) Potential loss of federal funding due to districts using an assessment that does not comply with the federal Every Students Succeed Act (ESSA) requirements 	
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AB 1611	McCarty	<p>Subject: Private postsecondary education debt-dependent institution regulations.</p> <p>Requires certain debt-dependent institutions to submit information to the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) upon the repeal or suspension of specified federal regulations. Upon the repeal, this bill requires the BPPE to collect and make public certain data and to take regulatory actions. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires BPPE to obtain data from the Employment Development Department (EDD) to determine the median and average earnings of persons in the graduate earnings cohort for one or more earnings assessment years; obtain from the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) or Department of Education (CDE) the amount borrowed in federal student loans for each person in the graduating cohort, and determine the total amount of student loan debt. 2) Authorizes BPPE to do any, or all, of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Require institutions to provide warnings to current and prospective students regarding programs with high debt burdens relative to earnings. b) Require institutions, as a condition of maintaining approval to restrict new loan-financed enrollment in a program. c) Deny an approval to operate for a new program, if the program is substantially similar to a program that has exhibited high debt burdens, as determined by the bureau. 3) Provides that this bill will take effect only if the federal U.S. Department of Education gainful employment (GE) regulation is suspended or repealed. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$1.5 million (special fund) one-time and \$647,000 (special fund) ongoing, to the BPPE should the federal GE regulations be repealed or suspended. The BPPE technology system is not equipped to access or store data from the EDD, CSAC or DOE database. Between 2010 and 2016, an average of 275,000 students graduated each year. The BPPE would have to collect and store student records and information for approximately 1.9 million students. 2) Unknown costs to the Attorney General's (AG) Office due to the number of formal claims submitted by the BPPE. 	
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AB 1619	Berman	<p>Subject: Private postsecondary education debt-to-earning rates.</p> <p>Requires the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) to prohibit institutions that are subject to the provisions of the Private Postsecondary Education Act (Act) of 2009 from enrolling new students in an educational program that receives a fail rating for two out of three consecutive years, or receives a combination of zone or fail ratings for four consecutive years, based on the federal debt-to-earnings rates.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$92,000 (special funds) to the BPPE in fiscal year 2018-19, and \$84,000 (special funds) annually. This estimate assumes the U.S. Department of Education continues to share the public debt-to-earning rates. If this information is unavailable, the BPPE will need additional information technology resources and staff, likely in the millions. 2) Unknown costs to the Attorney General’s (AG) Office. The BPPE will report formal institutions that are not in compliance to the AG. 	
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AB 1622	Low	<p>Subject: Dream Resource Liaisons at public institutions of higher education.</p> <p>Requires the California Community Colleges (CCC) and the California State University (CSU), and requests the University of California (UC), to designate a Dream Resource Liaison at each campus. The bill also requires the governing board of a school district or county office of education that maintain any grades from 9 to 12th inclusive, to designate a Dream Resource Liaison at each of their respective campuses.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Significant costs to school districts and county offices of education that maintain any grades from 9-12 to designate a Dream Resource Liaison. There are 1,818 schools that maintain any grades from 9 – 12 inclusive. If the school is not able to designate a liaison within existing resources, the cost may be a reimbursable state mandate and an ongoing General Fund (GF) cost pressure. 2) State reimbursable mandate costs of \$2.8 million GF to the CCC campus to designate a Dream Resource Liaison. While 11 CCC campuses have Dream Resource Centers and another 25 campuses designate a staff member to work with immigrant students, the remaining CCC will incur costs. This estimate assumes an average annual cost of \$37,500 to support the reimaging 77 campuses. These costs become General Fund cost pressure as the state will be required to reimburse the college for the new state mandated activity. The CCC Chancellor s Office would also incur \$60,000 in administrative costs to provide technical assistance to the colleges. 3) Minor and absorbable cost to CSU. CSU already designates a staff member to work with undocumented students. Should a CSU campus decide to establish a Dream Resource Center, costs would start at \$10,000 per campus. Four CSU campuses have a Dream Resource Center already. 4) Minor and absorbable cost to UC. UC believes this bill is consistent with the UC’s practices and continuing efforts to support undocumented students. 	
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AB 1674	Grayson	<p>Subject: Nonresident student enrollment qualifications at the University of California.</p> <p>Request that the University of California (UC), in collaboration with the Academic Senate of the UC, ensure that implementation of any admissions policy adopted regarding admission of nonresident undergraduate students include guidance that ensures that the academic qualifications for admitted nonresident undergraduate students generally exceeds, on average, the academic qualifications of resident undergraduate students admitted at each campus.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>UC estimates no additional cost associated with this bill.</p>	
ACR 32	Medina	<p>Subject: Full-time faculty at the Community colleges.</p> <p>Encourages the California Community Colleges (CCC) Chancellor, in consultation with affected stakeholders, to develop proposals for legislative consideration to address the longstanding challenges to achieving the goal of 75 percent of credit classroom instruction taught by full-time faculty and compensation equity for part-time faculty.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>No fiscal cost, as this bill encourages not requires CCC to implement this ACR. However, the CCC would experience significant cost pressures to implement any proposal. These costs count toward meeting the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee. The 2015-16 Budget Act included \$62 million for districts to hire additional full-time faculty; however, the Budget language specified that districts must use any funds not needed to meet their “faculty obligation number” for enhancing student success through the support of faculty. Additionally, the 2016-17 Budget Act provided \$3.7 million for temporary (PT) faculty office hours. As a part of the 2017-18 budget, CCC has requested \$100 million in state funding to increase full-time faculty.</p>	

ACR 58	Chu	<p>Subject: Accurate curricula on the China-Burma-India Theater during World War II.</p> <p>Urges the State Board of Education, county offices of education, and local school governing bodies to increase emphasis in their curricula on the engagement of the United States and allied forces in military activity in the China-Burma-India Theater during World War II, and states that the California Department of Education (CDE) is charged with ensuring that comprehensive, unbiased, and accurate information is available and taught to pupils.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No immediate fiscal effect, but future unknown cost pressures. The CDE confirms that the next history content standards update is scheduled for 2024. To implement this resolution, the Instructional Quality Commission (IQC) could add this content to the frameworks at that time. 2) Unknown cost pressures for county offices of education and local governing boards to purchase updated teaching materials, when the IQC releases new standards. 	
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