

Assembly Appropriations Committee

Education

9/1/17 8:44 AM

BILL	AUTHOR	SUBJECT/FISCAL EFFECT	
SB 15	Leyva	<p data-bbox="478 428 1388 456">Subject: Cal Grant C awards maximum award and data modernization.</p> <p data-bbox="478 500 1535 639">An urgency measure to statutorily establish the maximum Cal Grant C award at \$2,462 for tuition and fees and make several changes to Cal Grant C, including the use of data on occupational and technical training programs by the California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO).</p> <p data-bbox="478 683 569 711">Fiscal:</p> <ol data-bbox="478 755 1566 1154" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="478 755 1566 1003">1) Approximately \$3.4 million General Fund in additional costs for the 2017-18 Cal Grant C award year and unknown ongoing costs. The 2017-18 budget set the maximum annual award at \$547 for training related non-tuition costs and up to \$2,462 more for tuition and fees for attendance at an institution other than a California Community College (CCC). The bill's changes increase the paid rate for the existing allocation of awards and future awards, resulting in additional costs to the state.<li data-bbox="478 1047 1566 1154">2) General Fund costs to the CCCCCO of approximately \$20,000 to provide CSAC with the required information on eligible occupational and technical training programs.	

SB 55	Jackson	<p>Subject: Extension of the Distinguished After School Health Recognition Program.</p> <p>Extends the sunset of the Distinguished After School Health (DASH) Recognition Program administered by the California Department of Education (CDE) from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2023.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Approximately \$325,000 General Fund costs for a five year extension (approximately \$65,000 annually) to CDE. The DASH Recognition Program is contingent on a budget appropriation and the 2017-18 budget does not include funding for the program.</p>	
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SB 68	Lara	<p>Subject: Expansion of eligibility criteria to be exempt from nonresident tuition.</p> <p>Expands eligibility for the exemption from paying nonresident tuition at the California State University (CSU) campuses and California Community College (CCC) for students who have completed three or more years of attendance, or earned credits equivalent to three or more years of full-time credits, at an elementary school, secondary school, adult school and/or CCC. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expands and modifies eligibility for the exemption from paying nonresident tuition if the student meets all of the following requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Has a total attendance of, or attainment of credits earned while in California equivalent to, three or more years of full-time attendance or attainment of credits at any of the following: California elementary schools; California secondary schools; California schools established by the State Board of Education; California adult schools established by a county office of education, unified school district or high school district, or the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; any campus of the 113 CCCs; and, a combination of schools listed above, and b) Satisfies of any of the following: graduation from a California high school or attainment of the equivalent thereof (this is existing law); attainment of an associate degree from a CCC; and, fulfillment of the minimum transfer requirements established by the University of California (UC) or the California State University (CSU) for students transferring from a CCC. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown state costs, but potentially in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to increase the number of students eligible for Cal Grants and Board of Governors (BOG) fee waivers. The exact costs of this bill are unknown because the segments do not track students in a way that would identify how students will benefit from the bill's provisions. Any additional costs would likely result from the need for state financial aid programs such as the BOG waiver and CalGrants. 2) Unknown, but likely minor loss of tuition at the public postsecondary institutions to the extent that the students who are newly eligible for in-state tuition would have otherwise attended and paid out-of-state tuition. 	
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SB 135	Dodd	<p>Subject: Development of model curriculum in media literacy.</p> <p>Requires the Instructional Quality Commission (IQC) to develop, and the State Board of Education (SBE) to adopt, reject, or modify, a model curriculum in media literacy. The California Department of Education (CDE) is also required to make available a list of resources and instructional materials on media literacy.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The CDE estimates a cost of about \$788,000 General Fund to develop the model curriculum. These costs would support 2.7 positions, a model curriculum writer contract, and curriculum advisory committee meetings. The CDE also estimates minor and absorbable costs to continue to update existing online media literacy resources and materials on their website. 2) Ongoing local cost pressures to provide media literacy courses based on the model curriculum required by the bill. 	
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SB 138	McGuire	<p>Subject: Free and reduced-price meals certification and universal meal service.</p> <p>Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to share Medi-Cal participation data it receives from the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) with local educational agencies (LEAs), to develop and implement a process to directly certify children whose families meet the income criteria into the school meal program. This bill also requires school districts, charters and county offices of education (COE's) with a very high poverty school to provide breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students at those schools. A school district, charter school or COE may pass a resolution and be exempt from this requirement due to fiscal hardship.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Potential Proposition 98/General Fund (GF) reimbursable mandate costs. The bill requires school districts and county offices of education to provide breakfast and lunch free of charge to all students at high poverty schools starting on September 1, 2018. According to the CDE, approximately 72 school sites could be impacted and could result in approximately \$1.1 million in additional Proposition 98/GF state meal reimbursements. However, it is likely that all of these sites are eligible for full federal reimbursement for eligible meals which would offset a majority of the mandated costs. This assumes that the schools will elect to participate in a universal meal option or successfully apply for federal meal reimbursement. At the local level, school districts would see a reduction in students' unpaid meal charges due to the utilization of a universal meal provision resulting in additional cost savings and reduction in unpaid meals. 2) Ongoing cost of \$130,000 GF to CDE to review and process Community Eligibility Provision applications, provide technical support, and train new staff. The bill's requirement for CDE to share Medi-Cal participation data with school districts and COE's should be minor or absorbable, as this information is available electronically through the existing California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. 	
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SB 140	Allen	<p>Subject: Expansion of the Learning Communities for School Success Program.</p> <p>Expands priorities for the selection of local educational agencies (LEA's) to receive a grant from the Learning Communities for School Success Program to include recipients of the federal Promise Neighborhoods Program.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown cost pressures, but likely in the millions of dollars to continue to fund the grant program. The grant program established by this bill is contingent upon funding provided in the budget act. The 2016-17 budget provided a total of \$27.9 million. Specifically, the budget included \$9.9 million in Proposition 47 savings and an additional \$18 million in one-time Proposition 98 funds.</p> <p>By adding recipients of the federal grant Promise Neighborhoods Program as priority criteria, the number of LEA's that receive priority will increase and create pressures to award more grants and increase the number of appeals the California Department of Education (CDE) must process. An increase in eligible LEA applicants will require more staff time to provide technical assistance, collect and analyze data, more grant readers who receive per diem and more staff time to respond to appeals.</p>	
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SB 169	Jackson	<p>Subject: Protections from sexual harassment and sexual violence in schools and institutions of higher education.</p> <p>Requires the governing board of any elementary or secondary school and each public or private postsecondary educational institution that receives state financial assistance or state funds for student financial assistance to take specified actions related to federal guidance regarding protections from sexual harassment and sexual violence under Title IX.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$1.1 million General Fund (GF) in year one and \$1.9 million GF ongoing to the DOJ for increased workload to investigate and enforce actions against higher education institutions that have not taken prompt and effective steps to respond to sexual harassment. 2) Approximately \$195,000 GF ongoing to the California Department of Education (CDE) for increased workload to the Office of Equal Opportunity. Additional costs may be incurred depending on the number of complaints and necessary travel to LEA's to conduct the reviews. 3) Unknown state reimbursable mandated costs, potentially in the low millions of dollars in Proposition 98/GF, for community college districts' (CCD) implementation activities. 4) Unknown costs to California Student Aid Commission, due to the significant potential for litigation costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars should a student or institution pursue a legal challenge upon losing Cal Grant eligibility. 5) Unknown costs to local educational agencies, but likely minor and absorbable. 6) Minor and absorbable costs for the University of California and the California State University campuses. 7) Unknown costs, to private and independent postsecondary educational institutions to comply with the federal guidance letter and state requirements. 	
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SB 201	Skinner	<p>Subject: Expansion of the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act to research assistants.</p> <p>Amends the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act (HEERA) to provide collective bargaining rights to student employees at the University of California (UC), California State University (CSU), and Hastings College of Law, whose employment is contingent on their status as students.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) First-year total costs ranging between \$12.2 million and \$16.6 million from the UC General Fund to implement the provisions of the bill. 2) Hastings estimates total increased costs of up to \$150,000 annually. 3) CSU indicates that the bill would not impact their student employees, who already have the ability to organize and are consequently covered by the collective bargaining process. 	
SB 250	Hertzberg	<p>Subject: Child Hunger Prevention and Fair Treatment Act of 2017.</p> <p>Requires a local educational agency (LEA), that provides school meals through the federal National School Lunch Program or the federal School Breakfast Program, to ensure that a pupil whose parent or guardian has unpaid school meal fees is not shamed, treated differently or served a different meal than a pupil whose parent or guardian does not have unpaid school meal fees.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Unknown reimbursable state mandate costs. While the bill does not explicitly require for a meal to be provided, the bill does require new activities. Districts are not prohibited by this bill to serve an alternative reimbursable meal, but they are encouraged to exhaust all options and methods to certify the pupil for free or reduced-price meals, notify parents of negative balances and reimburse parents.</p>	

SB 257	Lara	<p>Subject: Pupil school residency for pupils of deported parents.</p> <p>Requires a school district to admit a pupil seeking admission, regardless of their residency, if the pupil provides official documentation of the following: the parent or guardian has been removed or was permitted to depart voluntarily; and that pupil moved abroad, but was enrolled in a public school in California immediately before moving abroad. The bill also exempts the pupil from paying school district tuition as a foreign resident and instead adds the pupil to calculations of average daily attendance for the purposes of obtaining state funds.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown Proposition 98/General Fund costs, potentially in the high hundreds of thousands of dollars, to account for increased average daily attendance for students that would be able to attend school as a result of this bill. 2) Unknown, but potentially significant fiscal impact to the Legal Services Revolving Fund. The Department of Justice anticipates increased workload from lawsuits challenging the education policies extending protections to nonresident pupils. 	
SB 304	Portantino	<p>Subject: Joint transition plans for juvenile court school pupils.</p> <p>Requires joint transition policies for students leaving juvenile court schools to provide for an individualized transition plan (ILP), including a transition portfolio, for students detained for 20 or more consecutive school days.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Potentially significant reimbursable state mandate costs for COEs and county probation departments, likely in the low millions of dollars in Proposition 98/General Fund, to develop individualized transition plans, transition portfolios, and procedures for the transfer of records.</p>	

SB 307	Nguyen	<p>Subject: Postsecondary education study of student housing insecurity and homelessness.</p> <p>Requests the University of California (UC) to convene a task force, consisting of three representatives from the UC, the California State University (CSU), and the California Community Colleges (CCC), selected by the governing boards of each segment, for the purpose of conducting a study to determine the extent, causes, and effects of housing insecurity and homelessness of current and future students.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minor and absorbable costs to the UC to convene a task force to conduct the study on issues of housing insecurity and homelessness. Representatives from the CSU and the CCC are requested to participate in the task force. 2) Unknown, but potentially significant General Fund cost pressures to provide additional resources and support services for students depending on the task force's findings and recommendations. 	
SB 318	Portantino	<p>Subject: California State University personal services contracts.</p> <p>Establishes standards for the use of personal services contracts by the California State University (CSU), similar to those followed by other state agencies.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>CSU indicates that this bill will result in increased costs of up to \$6.9 million in total General Fund costs. Approximately 6,292 contracts will be affected. CSU will have one-time costs of around \$100,000 to establish the new process, including establishing new policy followed by training of procurement personnel throughout the system.</p>	

SB 328	Portantino	<p>Subject: Middle school and high school start time.</p> <p>Prohibits public middle schools and high schools from beginning their school day before 8:30 a.m., except for rural school districts that obtain a waiver from the State Board of Education.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approximately \$210,000 one-time General Fund to the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop a new waiver policy and process. On-going waiver costs are unknown but could be absorbed, as implementation delay waivers will only be granted for rural school districts. 2) Unknown Proposition 98/General Fund cost pressures, likely in the low millions, for schools to provide additional staff time for supervision before school, assuming schools need to open their doors by a specific time to accommodate pupils that need to be dropped off. 3) Significant local costs for school districts to provide home-to-school transportation services and for local collective bargaining activities. These activities would result from the bill's prohibition and not a requirement, which is not reimbursable. Costs would have to be absorbed within existing school resources. Some schools districts stagger the start time of their K-12 schools in order to utilize the same school buses for student pick-up and drop-off. School districts that continue to provide home-to-school transportation services may need to purchase additional buses. The cost for just 150 buses statewide would be approximately \$10 million. 	
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SB 379	Atkins	<p>Subject: Modifications to the pupil oral health assessment.</p> <p>Modifies oral health assessment requirements for pupils in public school, including authorizing schools or school districts who host a free oral health assessment to provide an oral health assessment, unless the parent or legal guardian opts out.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Potential reimbursable state mandated costs, in the hundreds of thousands of dollars in Proposition 98 General Fund, for local education agencies to implement an opt out requirement for oral health assessments and conduct additional reporting requirements. 2) Minor and or absorbable costs for CDE to update standardized notification forms and consult with the state dental director. 3) Minor and or absorbable costs for the DPH to revise its existing evaluations of oral health assessments and to designate a system for the collection of completed oral health assessments. 	
SB 390	Mendoza	<p>Subject: Model School Library Standards as a state priority.</p> <p>Adds the implementation of the Model School Library Standards for California Public Schools to the list of state priorities that must be addressed by Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAPs).</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <p>Significant Proposition 98 General Fund reimbursable cost pressures for local educational agencies (LEAs) to prioritize Model School Library Standards. LEAs are required to use a State Board of Education (SBE) adopted template in developing their LCAPs. The existing template currently allows LEA's to report on the implementation of multiple state standards, including the California Model Library standards. By requiring LEAs to prioritize this standard, LEAs will see increasing cost pressures that will result in a reimbursable state mandate. For example, implementing the teacher librarian ratios (one full-time per 785 students), would be in the hundreds of millions of dollars in Proposition 98 General Fund per year.</p>	

SB 478	Portantino	<p>Subject: Student notification of associate degree for transfer status.</p> <p>Requires the governing board of each community college district to direct community colleges to identify and notify students who complete an associate degree for transfer (ADT), to automatically award these students with the degree and add the students to an identification system that is maintained by the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office in a manner that is accessible to the California State University (CSU) and the University of California (UC) enrollment systems.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reimbursable mandate costs of approximately \$1.2 million to \$2.5 million General Fund. Forty-one out of the 114 California Community Colleges (CCC) conduct degree audit checks manually or do not use software programs capable of handling either an automatic degree audit check or award ADTs. A system upgrade can cost each CCC between \$30,000 and \$60,000. CCC will also have to incur ongoing costs related to annual software maintenance contracts. 2) \$10,000 in costs to the CCC Chancellor's Office to maintain and update an identification system that can be electronically accessed by UC and CSU. 	
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SB 494	Hueso	<p>Subject: Golden State Reading grant program.</p> <p>Establishes the Golden State Reading grant program for the purpose of assisting local educational agencies (LEAs) in ensuring that all students meet reading standards and language progressive skills by the end of grade 3.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown Proposition 98/General Fund (GF) cost pressure to fund the grant program. A grant program will necessitate at least \$10 million Prop 98/GF. The amount could be higher depending on the grant amount and the number of grants awarded. Based on the 2016 results for the Smarter Balanced Summative Assessment, 810 LEAs would be eligible for the grant. 2) Ongoing administrative costs to CDE of approximately \$270,000 GF for 2 personnel to administer the grant program and approximately \$700,000 GF to contract with a provider that can conduct professional development trainings for LEAs in different parts of the state. 	
SB 527	Galgiani	<p>Subject: Cost-of-living adjustment for K-12 home-to-school transportation.</p> <p>Establishes a statutory annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for K-12 transportation funding commencing with the 2018-19 fiscal year.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown cost, but likely in the low millions of dollars annually. Assuming a 1.56% percent COLA for select categorical programs included in the 2017 Budget Act, the California Department of Education (CDE) estimates \$10.7 million in Proposition 98/General Fund in year one with cost increasing with each year thereafter. 2) Minor and absorbable costs to the CDE to implement the COLA adjustment. 	

SB 583	Stone	<p>Subject: Model curriculum in financial literacy.</p> <p>Requires the development of a model curriculum for an elective course in financial literacy for pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) \$829,000 General Fund to develop the model curriculum. These costs would support 1.5 new positions, a model curriculum writer contract, and curriculum advisory committee meetings. The estimate assumes the advisory group is voluntary and will not be compensated for their time. 2) On-going local cost pressures to provide a financial literacy course based on the model curriculum required by the bill. To implement the course local educational agencies would have to purchase instructional materials and either hire appropriate teachers or provide professional development to existing teachers. These costs would not be reimbursable by the state. 	
SB 592	Nielsen	<p>Subject: Public postsecondary education admissions data.</p> <p>Requires, by July 1, 2018 and each year thereafter, the Trustees of the California State University (CSU) and the University of California (UC) to post on their respective Internet Web site uniform applications, admission and freshman class profiles and additionally requires the UC to submit a report with specified information to the Legislature.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minor and absorbable costs to the UC to make the data available and submit a report to the Legislature. 2) Minor and absorbable costs to the CSU. CSU already collects this data. 	

SB 596	Stern	<p>Subject: Establishes the Student Empowerment Commission.</p> <p>Establishes a Student Empowerment Commission (Commission) for 9th through 11th grade pupils to engage in local and state public policy. Specifically, this bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), in consultation with the Secretary of State (SOS), to solicit proposals and select one or more nonprofit organizations to assist in administering Commission. 2) Requires the SOS, in consultation with the SPI, to annually recommend the date or dates on which elections will be held. 3) Requires the SOS to divide the state’s counties, or segments thereof, into 12 geographic regions. 4) Requires the administrators, in consultation with the SPI, to organize and conduct a conference in each of the 12 regions and to organize and conduct a statewide conference in Sacramento. <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To fully implement this bill, the nonprofit selected as an administrator will require at least \$2 million in private funds. The California Association of Student Councils (CASC) which was similar to this Commission and was funded by private dollars also received Proposition 98 dollars between 2008-09 and 2012-13. Assuming the state funds the Commission at the same level as CASC, there could be Proposition 98 costs pressures between \$33,000 and \$183,000. 2) Approximately \$118,000 one-time and \$113,000 ongoing to the SOS, to support the SOS duties and operations relating to Commission membership and their operations. 3) Approximately \$7,000 on-going to the California Department of Education (CDE) to consult with the nonprofit administrator. 4) Unknown costs to public and private schools to participate in the program. While the bill intends for the administrator of the program to absorb some of the costs, the cost-sharing is not specified. 	
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SB 769	Hill	<p>Subject: Baccalaureate degree pilot program.</p> <p>Extends the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program administered by the California Community Colleges (CCC) Board of Governors by an additional five years.</p> <p>Fiscal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Unknown ongoing Proposition 98/GF cost pressures, likely over \$5.3 million, to expand the original 15 pilot programs until July 1, 2028. This estimate assumes the same level of support originally given to the pilot programs. 2) The California Community College Chancellors Office (CCCCO) estimates approximately \$1.5 million GF (\$308,000 GF annually) for 2 positions to support the extension of the baccalaureate degree program. Original funding for the pilot program did not include state operation costs. As a result, the CCCCCO has had to absorb implementation costs by redirecting CCCCCO staff and resources from critical assignments, including the Associate Degree for Transfers Program. 	
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