COUNTYWIDE CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICERS MEETING
JANUARY 24, 2019
9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
MILPITAS ROOM

AGENDA

9:30 - 9:35 Welcome
Megan K. Reilly, Santa Clara COE

Information Items

9:35 - 9:50 Enrollment Trends
Judy Kershaw, Santa Clara COE

9:50 - 10:05 LCAP Updates/Changes
Chris Izor, Santa Clara COE

10:05 - 11:00 State, Economic and Legislative Update
Robert Miyashiro/Leilani Aguinaldo, School Services

Breakout Group Discussion:

- AED Model / Special Education Model
  School Services of California Team
  Debbie Fry, Matt Philips, Kathleen Spencer
  11:00 - 1:30 Milpitas Room
  (2nd floor, North Bldg)

- Technology & Data Services Division Update
  Cindy Patterson, Santa Clara COE
  11:00 - 12:00 Campbell Room
  (3rd floor, North Bldg)

FY 2018-2019 MEETINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ROOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 30, 2018</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 27, 2018</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Oak Grove Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 18, 2018</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 15, 2018*</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Oak Grove Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 24, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 28, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 23, 2019</td>
<td>9:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Milpitas Room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Meeting cancelled due to CASBO CBO Symposium
LCAP Advisory Services

California System of Support
State and Federal
Assessment and Accountability
LCAP Advisory Services

Consistency, Quality, and Credibility

Gary Waddell Ed.D: Assistant Superintendent Equity and Educational Progress
Chris Izor: Director LCAP Advisory Services
Dawn River Ed.D: Coordinator State and Federal Programs
Dan Mason: Manager of Assessment and Accountability

Coming Soon! Coordinator of District Improvement and Support and Director of Differentiated Assistance
What is the LCAP?

Tell Your Story!
LCAP Advisory Services

**LEVEL 1 SUPPORT**
- LCAP Trainings and Advisory Services
- State and Federal Compliance
- CA Assessment System and Dashboard Support
- Continuous Improvement Network

**LEVEL 2 SUPPORT**
- Differentiated Assistance Facilitation
- ESSA Comprehensive and Targeted Support Consultation
Technical Assistance: Planning for the LCAP

Suggested Timeline

Process and Key Dates

- **January-March:** SCCOE Team meets with LEA to provide feedback based on 2018-19 LCAP
- **February-March:** Review sections and drafts with stakeholders
- **April:** First draft to COE for feedback
- **Late May-June:** Submit revision based on May revise.
- **June:** Hearing and Approval @ Board Meetings
Approval Process

Three criteria for determining LCAP approval:

– Adherence to State Board of Education Approved Template
  • Including following instructions for completing the template
– Sufficient Expenditures in Budget to Implement LCAP
  • Board adopted budget sufficient to implement actions and strategies
– Adherence to State Board of Education Expenditure Regulations
  • Both LCAP and Annual Update adhere to expenditure requirements, including funds for supplemental and concentration of unduplicated students
  • Assess description of proportionality increased and/or improved services for unduplicated pupils, including whether any proposed schoolwide or districtwide uses of funds are described

Joint effort between LCAP Advisory Services and District Business Advisory Services
SBE Changes to the LCAP

- Parent Budget Summary
- ESSA Accountability Narrative
- Clean up statute language
Budget Overview for Parents Template

LCFF Budget Overview for Parents

Local Educational Agency (LEA) Name: Example Unified School District  
COS Code: 5555555555555555
Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) Year: 2019-20
LEA contact information: LCAP Contact, (555) 555-5555, LCAPContact@eUSD.net

School districts receive funding from different sources: state funds under the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), other state funds, local funds, and federal funds. LCFF funds include a base level of funding for all LEAs and extra funding called “supplemental and concentration” grants to LEAs based on the enrollment of high needs students (foster youth, English learners, and low-income students).

Projected Revenue by Fund Source

This chart provides a quick summary of how much Example Unified School District plans to spend for 2019-20.

Example Unified School District plans to spend $14,900,000 for the 2019-20 school year. Of that amount, $5,450,000 is tied to actions/services in the LCAP and $5,050,000 is not included in the LCAP. The budget data is not included in the LCAP will be used for the following:

- Expenditures is not budgeted in the LCAP were district office salaries, indirect costs, maintenance and grounds.

In 2019-2020, Example Unified School District is projecting it will receive $8,074,880 based on the enrollment of foster youth, English leaners, and low-income students. Example Unified School District must demonstrate the planned actions and services will increase or improve services for high needs students compared to the service all students receive in proportion to the increased funding it receives for high needs students. In the LCAP, Example Unified School District plans to spend $7,472,610 on actions to meet this requirement. The additional improved services described in the LCAP include the following:

We are carrying over funds for a one time purchase of EL supplemental materials next year.
### Projected General Fund Revenue for the [Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total LCFF funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCFF supplemental &amp; concentration grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other state funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All local funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All federal funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Projected Revenue</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Budgeted Expenditures for the [Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgeted General Fund Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgeted Expenditures in LCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgeted Expenditures for High Needs Students in LCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditures not in the LCAP</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditures for High Needs Students in the [Current LCAP Year] LCAP Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgeted Expenditures for High Needs Students in the LCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Actual Expenditures for High Needs Students in LCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Budget Overview for Parents**

- Excel Spreadsheet
- Replaces the Budget piece in Plan Summary
- 4 Tabs
- Submitted with the LCAP
- Must be posted with LCAP after approval.

**TAB #1**
Data Input
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total General Fund Budget Expenditures</td>
<td>[Add amount here]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(For LCAP Year)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds Budgeted for Planned Actions</td>
<td>$[Add amount here]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Services to Meet the Goals in the LCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(For LCAP Year)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgeted Expenditures in LCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures not in the LCAP</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Projected LCFF Revenues for LCAP Year</td>
<td>$[Add amount here]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The LCAP is intended to be a comprehensive planning tool but may not describe all General Fund Budget Expenditures. Briefly describe any of the General Fund Budget Expenditures specified above for the LCAP year not included in the LCAP.

The LCFF Evaluation Rubrics, identify any state indicator for which performance for any student group was two or more performance levels below the “all student” performance. What steps is the LEA planning to take to address these performance gaps?

If not previously addressed, identify the two to three most significant ways that the LEA will increase or improve services for low-income students, English learners, and foster youth.

Complete the table below. LEAs may include additional information or more detail, including practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projected General Fund Revenue for the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total LCFF funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCFF supplemental &amp; concentration grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other state funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All local funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All federal funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Projected Revenue</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: The “High Needs Students” referred to in the tables below are Unduplicated Students for LCFF funding purposes.

Total Budgeted Expenditures for the [Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year

Total Budgeted General Fund Expenditures

Total Budgeted Expenditures for High Needs Students in LCAP

Expenditures not in the LCAP

Expenditures for High Needs Students in the [Current LCAP Year] LCAP Year

Total Budgeted Expenditures for High Needs Students in the LCAP

Estimated Actual Expenditures for High Needs Students in LCAP
**LCAP 101: A Comprehensive Overview**

This full day Training is intended for all new LCAP team members and those that want a comprehensive overview.

- Detailed explanation of each section
- Analysis of quality examples
- Overview of the approval process

**Dates:**
December 6, 2018: 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM
December 14, 2018: 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

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**LCAP Professional Development and Trainings**

**Level Up Your LCAP!: A Differentiated Approach**

This full day Institute is intended for new and veteran LCAP writers. There will be a short general session to start the day with updates around any template changes and then participants will select sessions to attend led by SCCOE staff focused around areas they would like to improve in their LCAP.

**Session Topics to include:**
- MTSS and LCAP alignment / Stakeholder Engagement Toolkit
- Quality Metrics for Improvement / Base Program & Improved Services
- Cycles for Continuous Improvement / The New CA Dashboard
- Best Budget Practices / School Climate and the LCAP
- College and Career Indicator / DataZone and the LCAP
- Chronic Absenteeism/English Learners in your LCAP

**Dates:**
January 18, 2019: 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM
February 1, 2019: 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

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**LCAP Writing Workshops**

One day a month we will hold writing workshops where district teams can come and write together while receiving technical assistance. Each day will focus on a section of the LCAP.

**Dates:**
February 25: 9:00-12:00. *Annual Update*
March 25: 9:00-12:00. *Goal, Actions, and Services*
April 15: 12:00-3:00 PM. *Increased or Improved Services*
May 6: 12:30-3:30 PM. *Plan Summary. Pulling it all together*
Questions?
Remembering the Great Recession

- The Great Recession, which began in December 2007 and was declared over in June 2009, was the worst global recession since the 1930s
  - The causes largely originated in the U.S. real estate market brought about by the collapse of subprime mortgage loans
  - The Great Recession also resulted in the collapse of the financial sector, which was followed by a bailout by the federal government
- Was there any way to foresee this collapse?
  - In June 2006, UCLA economists took note of the hot housing market, but predicted that the market would cool and that home prices would flatten
  - In September 2006, the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) forecast a growing California economy with 5.5% personal income growth, 1.5% job growth, and a 5% unemployment rate

The Hope: “Getting Down to Facts”

- In March 2007, Governor Schwarzenegger held a press conference announcing the release of 22 studies on California’s school finance system coordinated by Stanford University
  - One of the key studies concluded that it would take $20 billion in additional funds to increase student performance to the level of the state’s academic standards
- In November 2007, the LAO forecast that Proposition 98 would increase significantly
  - $1 billion to $2 billion above what would be needed to fund growth and the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA)
  - Many hoped that the Stanford study findings might be funded
On February 16, 2008, Governor Schwarzenegger signed a six-bill package that imposed midyear budget cuts on almost all state programs.

- Assembly Bill (AB) 4, Third Extraordinary Session (Chapter 2/2007) reduced Proposition 98 funding by $507 million, which was more that $100 million that the Governor had sought.

The LAO forecast an operating shortfall of $4 billion in 2009-10, continuing through 2012-13.

On March 11, 2008, UCLA acknowledges a perfect storm:
- The worst credit crunch in decades
- Falling home prices
- $100/barrel oil

The economy moves along a boom/bust cycle, as depicted by the unemployment rate.

![Unemployment Rate Chart](chart.png)

Source: Employment Development Department; gray bars represent recessions.
UCLA economists forecast a “3-2-1” economy

- 3% gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2018
  - 2018 second quarter U.S. GDP was 4.1%
- 2% GDP growth in 2019
- 1% GDP growth in 2020

However, as the economy slows, the chances of a recession increase

- One-sixth chance of a recession in 2019
- One-third chance of a recession in 2020
LAO estimates the Governor had nearly $20.6 billion in available discretionary resources to allocate:

- Nearly half ($9.7 billion) allocated to debt repayment – including unfunded retirement liabilities
- $3 billion goes to discretionary reserves

How the Governor Allocates $20.6 Billion in Discretionary Resources (In Billions)

- Ongoing Spending
- One-Time Debt-Related Spending
- One-Time Programmatic Spending
- Reserves

Proposition 98

- The 2019-20 minimum guarantee is $80.7 billion
  - A $2.8 billion (3.6%) increase from last year’s revised State Budget
- The minimum guarantee has declined from the 2018 Budget Act for both 2017-18 and 2018-19
  - Due to lower-than-anticipated average daily attendance (ADA) and year-over-year decline in General Fund revenue growth from 2017-18 to 2018-19
  - However, funding remains level due to maintaining a $44 million “over-appropriation” for 2017-18 and using settle up payments to offset unfunded 2018-19 obligations

2019-20 Local Control Funding Formula

- The State Budget proposes $2 billion towards the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) to fund the 3.46% statutory COLA
  - This brings LCFF funding to $63 billion (up from $61 billion in 2018-19)
- 2019-20 LCFF growth provides an average increase in per-pupil funding of an estimated $343 per ADA, or 3.37% (individual results will vary)
  - The lower 3.37% increase takes into consideration that no COLA is provided for Targeted Instructional Improvement Grant, Transportation, or Economic Recovery Target
**Proposition 98 - Special Education**

$576 million (of which $186 million is one time) to support expanded Special Education services at local educational agencies (LEAs) with high percentages of students with disabilities (SWDs) and unduplicated students

- Minimal details currently available
- Intended to supplement services not currently included in an individualized education program (IEP) and for preventative services

These funds would be allocated outside of the current Assembly Bill (AB) 602 funding formula
Special Education

- 3.46% COLA applied to special education, estimated at $18.67 per ADA
- The 2019-20 estimated AB 602 Statewide Target Rate (STR) increases to $558.35 per ADA
- An official 2018-19 AB 602 STR has not yet been released as the California Department of Education is still calculating the effect of separating the Program Specialists and Regionalized Services funding out of the existing formula in the 2018-19 State Budget
- No funding is proposed to increase and equalize AB 602 base rates

Discretionary Grant Funding

- During the last four years of the economic recovery, school districts have experienced major upward revisions of the current-year Proposition 98 guarantee, providing huge one-time discretionary grants in the following year
  - 2018-19: $1.1 billion or $184 per ADA
  - 2017-18: $877 million or $147 per ADA
  - 2016-17: $1.3 billion or $214 per ADA
  - 2015-16: $3.2 billion or $530 per ADA
- In contrast, the Governor’s Budget indicates that Proposition 98 has been revised downward in the current year and therefore no discretionary grant funding is proposed for 2019-20
  - Nor does Governor Newsom use other one-time funds for discretionary grant funding
Career Technical Education

- No new funding for Career Technical Education (CTE)
- The 2018 Budget Act included $300 million in ongoing funding for CTE in two programs

$150 million
K-12 Strong Workforce Program

$150 million
CTE Incentive Grant

Notes
Governor’s January Budget Proposal – Non-Proposition 98

CalSTRS – Employer Contributions

- The State Budget recognizes the cost pressures LEAs face with rising California State Teachers’ Retirement System (CalSTRS) employer contribution rates

$3 billion one-time non-Proposition 98 to reduce liabilities for employers

$700 million to reduce the employer contribution rate in both 2019-20 and 2020-21

$2.3 billion towards employers’ liability, which is expected to reduce the out-year employer contribution rate by approximately 0.5%
*Beginning in 2021-22, the CalSTRS Board has authority to increase/decrease the employer contribution rate (with some restrictions) to fully fund the unfunded liability by 2046.

CalSTRS – State Share

$3.3 billion (non-Proposition 98) required annual payment for state contributions to CalSTRS

$1.1 billion toward the state’s share of the unfunded liability for the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program
First installment of an estimated $2.9 billion to be paid to CalSTRS through 2022-23
**CalPERS**

- $3 billion supplemental payment to California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS) for state employer share
- Statutorily required annual contribution of $6.8 billion for state pension costs
- Does not impact schools share of CalPERS unfunded liability

**Facilities Funding**

- The State Budget includes:
  - **$1.5 billion**
    - Sale of Proposition 51 bond funds for the state Facility Program, including New Construction, Modernization, CTE Facilities, and the Charter School Facilities programs
  - **$1.2 million**
    - Ongoing Proposition 51 bond funds and State School Site Utilization Funds for ten positions in the Office of Public School Construction
  - **$750 million**
    - Additional one-time non-Proposition 98 General Fund for the Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program (added to $100 million in 2018 Budget)
    - Project savings may fund other activities that reduce barriers to providing full-day kindergarten
$10 million in one-time non-Proposition 98 funds to start developing a longitudinal, intersegmental student data system

One of Governor Newsom’s most aggressive budget investments is made in the early care and education sector

In total, the 2019-20 Budget includes over $2.4 billion in programs and services to children and families

- Most are one-time investments
- Nearly all of them are funded with non-Proposition 98 dollars
### Early Access to Care and Education

#### Kindergarten and Universal Preschool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kindergarten and Universal Preschool</th>
<th>Full-Day Kindergarten</th>
<th>Full-Day Preschool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Addresses facility barriers to full-day kindergarten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administered by the Office of Public School Construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An estimated 750 new classrooms and 1,400 retrofitted classrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$750 million*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$124.9 million for full-day non-LEA State Preschool slots with the goal of adding 10,000 more slots per year for three years, for a total of 200,000 slots by 2021-22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifting $297.1 million for non-LEA part-day slots from Proposition 98 to allow community-based providers to access full day, full year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminates demonstration of family need for full-day preschool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$422 million*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Non-Proposition 98 funding

### Child Care and Preschool Rates

The 2019-20 Budget increases the reimbursement rates by a 3.46% COLA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Market Rate (RMR)</th>
<th>The greater of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75th percentile of the 2016 RMR survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RMR ceiling as of December 31, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Reimbursement Rate</td>
<td>$49.64 daily ($12,410 annually)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### General Child Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Market Rate (RMR)</th>
<th>The greater of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Reimbursement Rate</td>
<td>$49.64 daily ($12,410 annually)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### State Preschool Program

| Part Day                  | $30.94 per day | $5,414 per year |
| Full Day                  | $49.95 per day | $12,489 per year |
Other Education Policy Proposals in the Budget

Governor signaled policy changes that we expect to see in trailer bills

Charter school transparency and accountability

Changes to improve coordination between the Department of Health Care Services and school districts regarding Medi-Cal billing

Notes
Democrats now hold comfortable supermajorities in both the Assembly and Senate.

- **Assembly**
  - Democrat: 60
  - Republican: 20

- **Senate**
  - Democrat: 29
  - Republican: 11

If voting as a unified block, a supermajority allows the majority party, without votes from the minority party, to approve legislation requiring a higher vote threshold, such as:

- Passing tax increases
- Approving urgency measures
- Placing constitutional amendments on the ballot
- Overriding gubernatorial vetoes
Despite unprecedented Democratic control of both houses, different political and policy interests could make using the supermajority status difficult.

- It will be especially difficult for Democrats representing historically Republican districts to pass any tax increases.

- However, it will make majority vote legislation, which is most legislation including the State Budget, relatively easy to pass.

- This also means it will make it harder to stop bills with broad support.

### Legislative Agenda for 2019 – Education Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Childhood Education</td>
<td>- Targeted universal preschool, preschool facilities, reimbursement rate reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>- Put bond measures on the 2020 and 2022 ballot for preschool through university facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCFF</td>
<td>- Increase the LCFF base grant targets to adequately fund a rigorous education program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education</td>
<td>- Equalize AB 602 funding across districts and provide additional funding for preschoolers with disabilities and students with severe disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter schools</td>
<td>- Strengthen charter petition and renewal criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Enforce transparency and accountability requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Legislative Agenda for 2019 – Other Education Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Start Time</th>
<th>Pathways to College Act</th>
<th>Statute of Limitations</th>
<th>Redevelopment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Senate Bill 328 (Portantino) was vetoed, would have prohibited middle and high schools from starting before 8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>● AB 1951 (O’Donnell) was vetoed, would have allowed school districts to use the SAT or ACT in lieu of the grade 11 Smarter Balanced Assessment</td>
<td>● AB 3120 (Gonzalez) was vetoed, would have extended civil statute of limitations for childhood sexual assault by 14 years and revived old claims for childhood sexual assault</td>
<td>● Efforts to develop a new tax increment financing tool to fund infrastructure and affordable housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Court Cases

Several cases in California and other states raise legal questions regarding the rights of public employees:

- Demand repayment of prior agency fee payments
- Challenge the opt-out window, deferring nonunion membership
- Challenge the binary member/nonmember system — giving employees the option of certain benefits without paying a portion of dues

**Post-Janus Possibilities**

**Pension Benefits**

“Marin Public Employees”

Specific to the CalPERS but can have far reaching implications on the authority of public employers to reduce post-retirement benefits as happened through the Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act