

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	Technology & Data Services Division Update
School Services of California Team	Cindy Patterson, Santa Clara COE
Debbie Fry, Matt Philips, Kathleen Spencer	

11:00 - 1:30 Milpitas Room
(2nd floor, North Bldg)

11:00 - 12:00 Campbell Room
(3rd floor, North Bldg)

FY 2018-2019 MEETINGS

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

*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

Santa Clara County Office of Education Suggested LCAP Development Timeline			
LCAP Action	Suggested Timeline	District Staff Involved	Completed
Identify stakeholders (teachers, administrators, local bargaining units, students, parents) for current year EC 52060(g)	July-October		
Establish calendar for stakeholder meetings	July - October		
Determine Parent Advisory Committee members 52063(a)(1)(2)(3)	August - October		
Establish schedule for Parent Advisory Committee	August - October		
Determine English Learner Parent Advisory Committee members EC 52063(b)(1)(2)	August - October		
Establish schedule for English Learner Parent Advisory Committee	August - October		
Determine LCAP Updates to Board (monthly, quarterly, etc.)	August - October		
Identify key staff responsible for implementing each LCAP goal/action	August - September		
Identify metrics to monitor throughout the year and how these metrics will be gathered and reported (ensure required metrics are included)	August - September		
Review alignment of district plans with LCAP EC 52062(a)(4)	July - October		
Consult stakeholders on LCAP implementation and metrics gathered to determine any mid-course corrections or implications for LCAP in development for next year	November - January		
Meet with Parent Advisory Committee on LCAP implementation	November - January		
Meet with EL Parent Advisory Committee on LCAP implementation	November - January		
Begin to record progress on Annual Update	November - January		
Revise LCAP goals, actions and services to align with changes needed for plan development	November - January		
CA Dashboard Release: Review results	December		
Review Governor's proposed budget and determine local implications	January		
Winter Consolidated Application (CARS)	January-February		
Review draft LCAP actions and services	February-March		

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

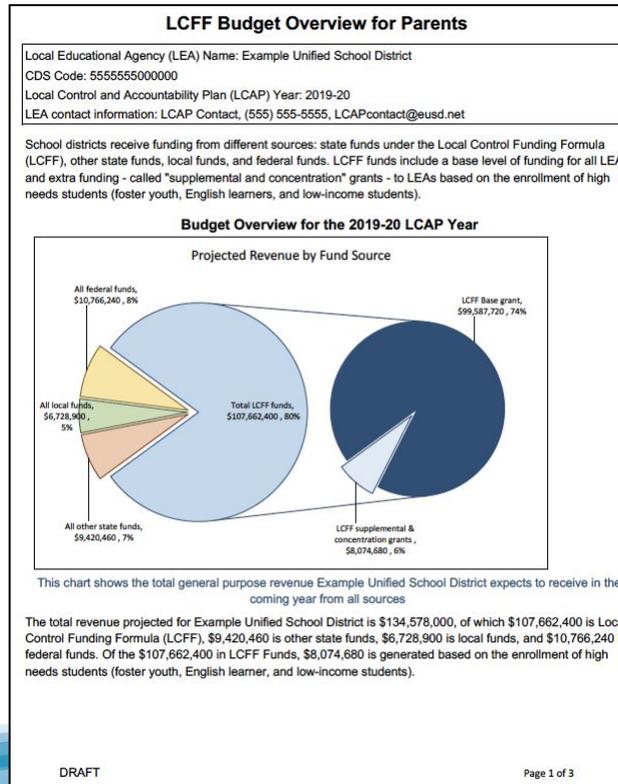


Joint effort between LCAP Advisory Services and District Business Advisory Services



SBE Changes to the LCAP

- ❑ Parent Budget Summary
- ❑ ESSA Accountability Narrative
- ❑ Clean up statute language



Budget Overview for Parents Template

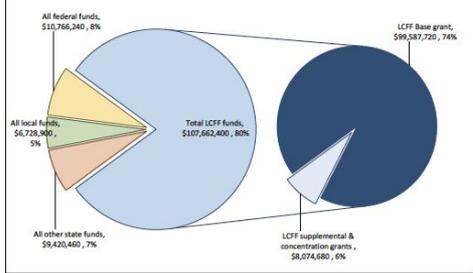
LCFF Budget Overview for Parents

Local Educational Agency (LEA) Name: Example Unified School District
 CDS Code: 5555555000000
 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 LEA 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).

Budget Overview for the 2019-20 LCAP Year

Projected Revenue by Fund Source



This chart shows the total general purpose revenue Example Unified School District expects to receive in the coming year from all sources

The total revenue projected for Example Unified School District is \$134,578,000, of which \$107,662,400 is Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), \$9,420,460 is other state funds, \$6,728,900 is local funds, and \$10,766,240 is federal funds. Of the \$107,662,400 in LCFF Funds, \$8,074,680 is generated based on the enrollment of high needs students (foster youth, English learner, and low-income students).

DRAFT

Page 1 of 3

LCFF Budget Overview for Parents

The LCFF gives school districts more flexibility in deciding how to use state funds. In exchange, school districts must work with parents, educators, students, and the community to develop a Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) that shows how they will use these funds to serve students.



This chart provides a quick summary of how much Example Unified School District plans to spend for 2019-20. shows how much of the total is tied to planned actions and services in the LCAP.

Example Unified School District plans to spend \$114,500,000 for the 2019-20 school year. Of that amount, \$59,450,000 is tied to actions/services in the LCAP and \$55,050,000 is not included in the LCAP. The budgeted expenditures that are not included in the LCAP will be used for the following:

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

Increased or Improved Services for High Needs Students in 2019-20

In 2019-20, Example Unified School District is projecting it will receive \$8,074,680 based on the enrollment of foster youth, English learner, 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:

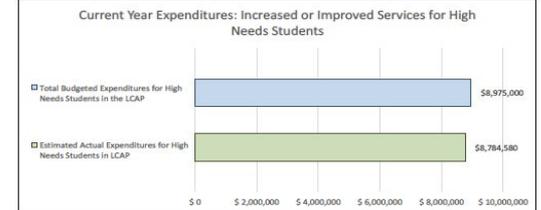
We are carrying over funds for a one time purchase of EL supplemental materials next year.

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Page 2 of 3

LCFF Budget Overview for Parents

Update on Increased or Improved Services for High Needs Students in 2018-19



This chart compares what Example Unified School District budgeted last year in the LCAP for actions or services that contribute to increasing or improving services for high needs students with what Example Unified School District estimates it has spent on actions and services that contribute to increasing or improving services for high needs students in the current year

In 2018-19, Example Unified School District's LCAP budgeted \$8,975,000 for planned actions to increase or improve services for high needs students. Example Unified School District estimates that it will actually spend \$8,784,580 for actions to increase or improve services for high needs students in 2018-19. The difference between the budgeted and actual expenditures of \$190,420 had the following impact on Example Unified School District's ability to increase or improve services for high needs students:

We had planned to hire 5 district EL specialists but were unable to fill 2 of the positions. The money budgeted for those two specialist was not spent.

DRAFT

Page 3 of 3



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

Local Educational Agency (LEA) name:	
CDS code:	
LEA contact information:	
Coming LCAP Year:	
Current LCAP Year	
*NOTE: The "High Needs Students" referred to in the tables below are Unduplicated Students for LCFF funding purposes.	
Projected General Fund Revenue for the [Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year	
Amount	
Total LCFF funds	
LCFF supplemental & concentration grants	
All other state funds	
All local funds	
All federal funds	
Total Projected Revenue	\$ -
Total Budgeted Expenditures for the [Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year	
Amount	
Total Budgeted General Fund Expenditures	
Total Budgeted Expenditures in LCAP	
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	
Amount	
Total Budgeted Expenditures for High Needs Students in the LCAP	
Estimated Actual Expenditures for High Needs Students in LCAP	
▶ 🔒 Title Page 🔒 Data Input 🔒 Narrative Responses 🔒 Template 🔒 Instructions +	



Met" or "Not Met for Two or More Years" rating. Additionally, identify any areas that the LEA has determined need significant improvement based on review of local performance indicators or other local indicators. What steps is the LEA planning to take to address these areas with the greatest need for improvement?

Greatest Needs

[Add text here]

Referring to 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?

Performance Gaps

[Add text here]

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.

Increased or Improved services

[Add text here]

Budget Summary

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

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Total General Fund Budget Expenditures For LCAP Year	\$ [Add amount here]
Total Funds Budgeted for Planned Actions/Services to Meet The Goals in the LCAP for LCAP Year	\$ [Add amount here]

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.

[Add text here]

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Total Projected LCFF Revenues for LCAP Year	\$ [Add amount here]

LCFF Budget Overview for Parents: Data Input

Local Educational Agency (LEA) name:	
CDS code:	
LEA contact information:	
Coming LCAP Year:	
Current LCAP Year	

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

Projected General Fund Revenue for the [Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year	Amount
Total LCFF funds	
LCFF supplemental & concentration grants	
All other state funds	
All local funds	
All federal funds	
Total Projected Revenue	\$ -

Total Budgeted Expenditures for the [Coming LCAP Year] LCAP Year	Amount
Total Budgeted General Fund Expenditures	
Total Budgeted Expenditures in LCAP	
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	Amount
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

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*

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



Questions?



Santa Clara County Office of Education
CBO Meeting
January 24, 2019



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Santa Clara County Office of Education
CBO Meeting

January 24, 2019

Presented by

Robert Miyashiro
Vice President

Leilani Aguinaldo
Director, Governmental Relations

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The Economic Landscape

Remembering the Great Recession

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- 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 bail out 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”

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- 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



And Then the Crisis Begins

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- 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 than \$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



Recession and Recovery and Repeat

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



Source: Employment Development Department; gray bars represent recessions

Turning to the Future: UCLA's Economic Outlook for 2019 and 2020

- **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**



Notes



Governor's January Budget Proposal – Proposition 98

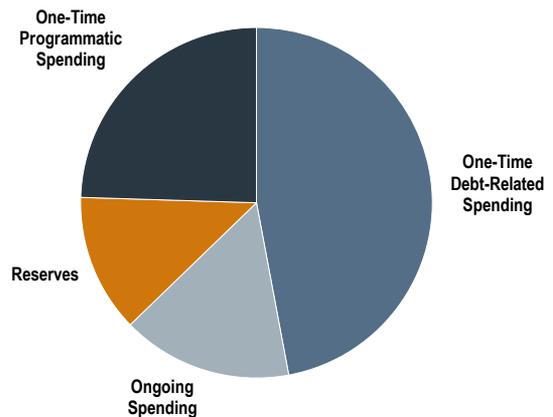
LAO – Big Picture on the Proposed Budget

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- 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)

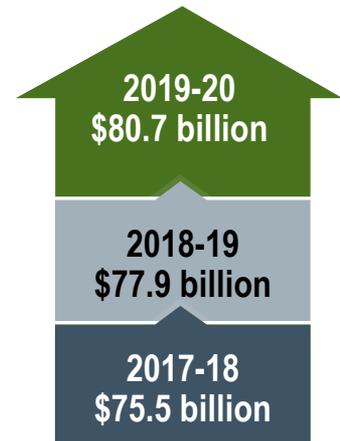


Proposition 98

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- 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

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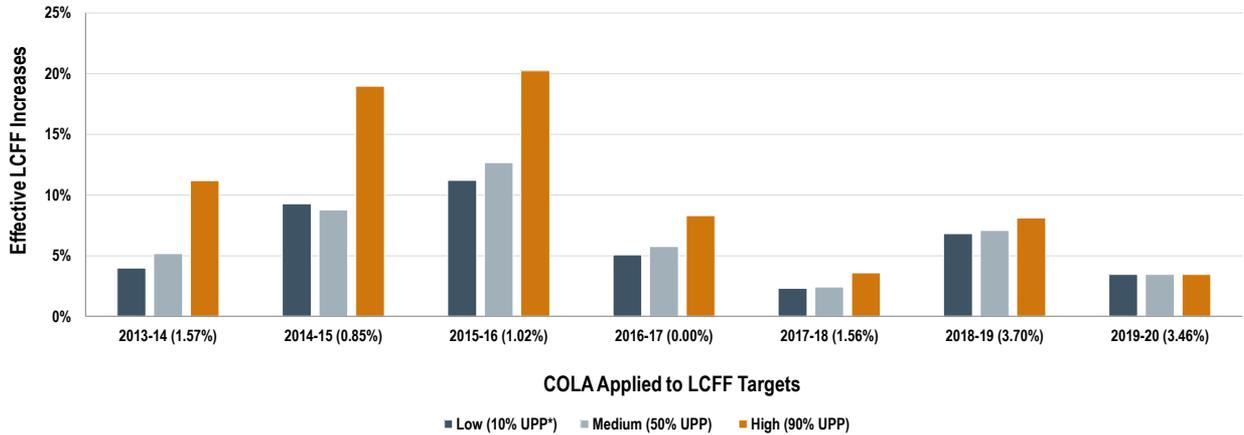
- The State Budget proposes \$2 billion towards the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) to fund the 3.46% statutory COLA
 - This brings LCFF funding to \$63 billion (up from \$61 billion in 2018-19)
- 2019-20 LCFF growth provides an average increase in per-pupil funding of an estimated \$343 per ADA, 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

LCFF Increases During Implementation

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Actual LCFF Increases During Implementation Phase

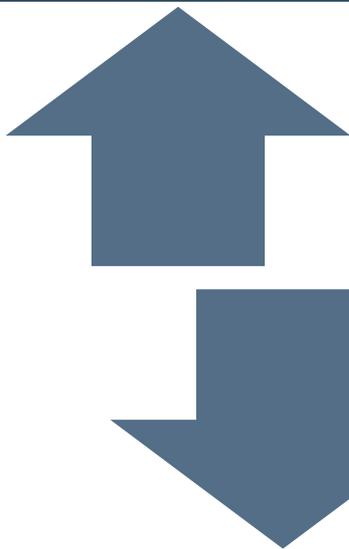


*Unduplicated Pupil Percentage (UPP)

Proposition 98 - Special Education

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\$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

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- **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

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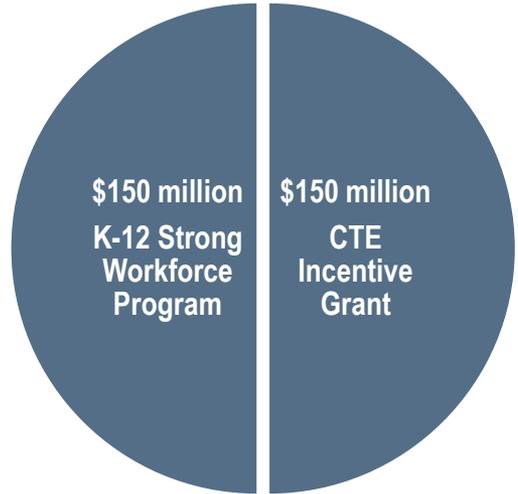
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- **During the last four years of the economic recovery, school districts have experienced major upward revisions of the current-year Proposition 98 guarantee, providing huge one-time discretionary grants in the following year**
 - 2018-19: \$1.1 billion 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

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



Notes



Governor's January Budget Proposal – Non-Proposition 98

CalSTRS – Employer Contributions

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

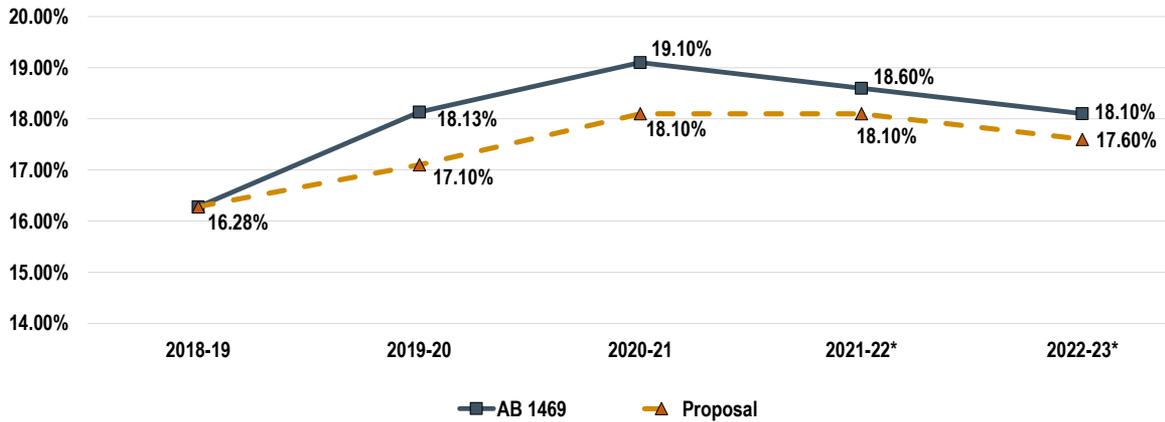
**\$3 billion
one-time
non-Proposition
98 to reduce
liabilities for
employers**

\$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%

CalSTRS Employer Contribution Rates – Current Law Versus Governor’s Proposal

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*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

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

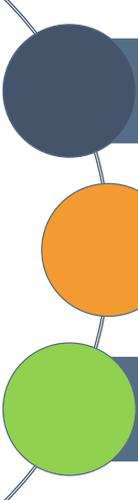
\$1.1 billion toward the state’s share of the unfunded liability for the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program

First installment of an estimated \$2.9 billion to be paid to CalSTRS through 2022-23

CalPERS

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\$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

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● **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)

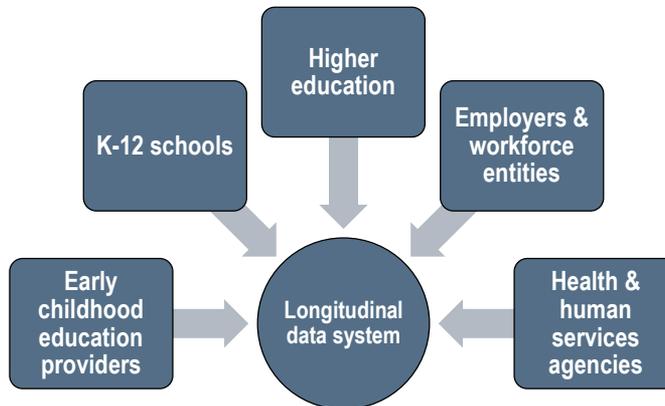
Project savings may fund other activities that reduce barriers to providing full-day kindergarten

Longitudinal Education Data System

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\$10 million in one-time non-Proposition 98 funds to start developing a longitudinal, intersegmental student data system



Early Care and Education

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- 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

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Kindergarten and Universal Preschool

Full-Day Kindergarten	Full-Day Preschool
<p>Addresses facility barriers to full-day kindergarten Administered by the Office of Public School Construction</p> <p>An estimated 750 new classrooms and 1,400 retrofitted classrooms</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$750 million*</p>	<p>\$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</p> <p>Shifting \$297.1 million for non-LEA part-day slots from Proposition 98 to allow community-based providers to access full day, full year</p> <p>Eliminates demonstration of family need for full-day preschool</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$422 million*</p>

*Non-Proposition 98 funding

Child Care and Preschool Rates

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

General Child Care		
Regional Market Rate (RMR)	The greater of:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75th percentile of the 2016 RMR survey • RMR ceiling as of December 31, 2017 	
Standard Reimbursement Rate	\$49.64 daily (\$12,410 annually)	
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

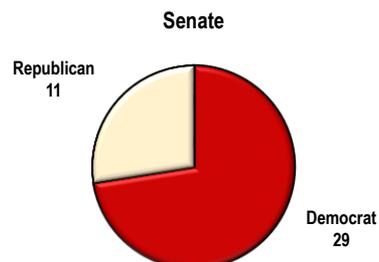
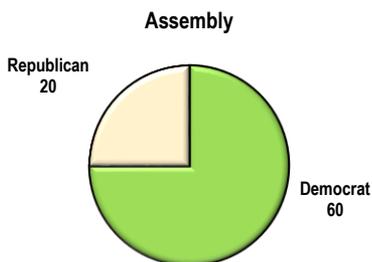


Legislative Priorities

2018 Elections – California Legislature

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- Democrats now hold comfortable supermajorities in both the Assembly and Senate



- 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

2018 Elections – California Legislature

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- 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

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Early Childhood Education

- Targeted universal preschool, preschool facilities, reimbursement rate reform

Facilities

- Put bond measures on the 2020 and 2022 ballot for preschool through university facilities

LCFF

- Increase the LCFF base grant targets to adequately fund a rigorous education program

Special Education

- Equalize AB 602 funding across districts and provide additional funding for preschoolers with disabilities and students with severe disabilities

Charter schools

- Strengthen charter petition and renewal criteria
- Enforce transparency and accountability requirements

Legislative Agenda for 2019 – Other Education Issues

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School Start Time	Pathways to College Act	Statute of Limitations	Redevelopment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate Bill 328 (Portantino) was vetoed, would have prohibited middle and high schools from starting before 8:30 a.m. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts to develop a new tax increment financing tool to fund infrastructure and affordable housing

Court Cases

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

Post-*Janus* Possibilities

There are several cases or potential cases that:

- 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

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