

Supplemental Memorandum

To: STATE BOARD MEMBERS

Date: March 28, 2003

From: B. Teri Burns

Re: ITEM # 20

**Subject LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
INFORMATION ON COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND LEGISLATION**

[State Board of Education - Legislation Status Report](#)

Accountability	
<p>AB 8 Daucher A-01/23/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes various school improvement programs to increase pupil performance in elementary, middle, and high schools. This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a 3-year pilot program entitled the "County Achievement Team Pilot Program" to be administered by the Riverside County Office of Education. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to direct the Riverside Office of Education to convene an achievement team with members chosen from specified fields for the purpose of auditing participating schools in Riverside County. The bill would require each achievement team to collaborate with its participating school to develop an action plan to increase school performance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 5).</p>
<p>AB 96 Bermudez I-01/08/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law provides for the development of the Academic Performance Index (API), a statewide ranking system to measure school performance. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to rank all public schools in decile categories by grade level of instruction provided, based on their pupils' API results. Various provisions of existing law designate a school as a "low-performing" school, based on its decile rank. This bill would, instead, designate those schools as "high-priority" schools.</p> <p>Status: 03/20/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 165 Chan I-01/22/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law, the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act, requires each school district that maintains an elementary or secondary school to develop and implement a School Accountability Report Card, as prescribed. The act prohibits any change to its provision, except to further its purpose by a bill passed by a vote of 2/3 of the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This bill would require each school district to include within the School Accountability Report Card information regarding the availability of credentialed school nurses, and would declare that its provisions further the purposes of the act. By requiring each school district to include this additional information within the School Accountability Report Card, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/12/2003-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. Re-referred. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 5).</p>
<p>AB 1485 Firebaugh I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law, the English Learner and Immigrant Pupil Federal Conformity Act, requires a local educational agency to provide instructional services to limited-English-proficient pupils and immigrant pupils in conformity with the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to require the State Board of Education to comply fully with federal law and ensure that the educational needs and rights of English learners are addressed fully in the accountability plan submitted by the state to the federal government for purposes of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Status: 02/24/2003-Read first time.</p>
<p>SB 575 Poochigian I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law, the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act, requires the school accountability report card to provide data by which parents may make meaningful comparisons between public schools enabling them to make informed decisions on which school to enroll their children and requires certain information regarding school conditions to be included in this report card. Existing law provides that the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act may be amended only to further the purposes of the act and by a bill passed by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature. This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring a school district to ensure that all parents and guardians receive a copy of the school accountability report card or a summary of the report card that includes the information required by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. The bill would state that the Legislature finds and declares that the bill furthers the purposes of the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
Assessment & Standards	
<p>AB 36 Wyland A-02/24/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires each school district, charter school, and county office of education to administer to each of its pupils in grades 2 to 11, inclusive, designated achievement tests. This bill would encourage the governing board of a school district to discuss STAR test scores and to analyze the results of those assessments. The bill would authorize the governing board of a school district with a school not meeting a certain specified standard to adopt an improved performance plan. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/20/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 356 Hancock A-03/17/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes the Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999, which consists of the Academic Performance Index, the Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program, and the Governor's High Achieving/Improving Schools Program. Under the act, schools receive awards for high achievement and improvement and sanctions for continued low performance. This bill would delete the rewards and sanctions provisions from the act and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/20/2003-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (March 19).</p>

Assessment & Standards (continued)	
AB 497 Wyland I-02/14/2003	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to develop a high school exit examination in English language arts and mathematics that is aligned with the statewide academically rigorous content standards. Existing law establishes the High School Exit Examination Standards Panel to assist in the design and composition of the exit examination to ensure that it is aligned with the statewide academically rigorous content standards. Existing law requires the examination to be field tested prior to implementation to ensure that it is free from bias and that its content is valid and reliable. Existing law sets forth additional requirements for the administration of the examination, including the administration of the examination to pupils with exceptional needs. This bill would require the superintendent with the approval of the State Board of Education, by October 1, 2005, to involve a component in American government and history in the existing high school exit examination. The bill would require this new examination component to be submitted to the High School Exit Examination Standards Panel for review of the design and composition to ensure that it is aligned with the statewide academically rigorous content standards. The bill would require this new examination component to be field tested to ensure that it is free from bias and that its content is valid and reliable. The bill would subject the modified exit examination, with the component in American government and history, to the existing examination administration requirements.</p> <p>Status: 02/24/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
AB 511 Diaz I-02/18/2003	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to design and implement a statewide pupil assessment program that includes, among other things, statewide academically rigorous content and performance standards that reflect the knowledge and skills that pupils will need in order to succeed in the information-based, global economy of the 21st century. This bill would require the superintendent and the State Board of Education, not later than July 1, 2004, to recommend to the Legislature a framework for assessing information and communications technologies literacy in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. The bill would require the recommendations to include an implementation strategy that would include a plan that would allow the information and communications technologies assessments to be included within existing pupil testing frameworks.</p> <p>Status: 02/27/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
AB 1419 Hancock I-02/21/2003	<p>Summary: Existing law, the Standardized Testing and Reporting Program, requires that each school district, charter school, and county office of education administer to each of its pupils in grades 2 to 11, inclusive, a designated achievement test and a standards-based achievement test. Existing law authorizes a school district to allow a pupil of limited English proficiency to take a second achievement test in his or her primary language, and requires the State Board of Education to designate a single primary language test in each language for which a test is available. This bill would exclude pupils in grade 2 from this testing requirement and make conforming changes. The bill would require the State Board of Education, to develop and adopt, by February 1, 2007, an achievement test in the most common primary language of pupils enrolled in the public schools in the 2001-02 school year other than English, and would upon adoption of the test authorize pupils with that primary language to take the test in that language in lieu of taking the test in English.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
AB 1670 Kehoe I-02/21/2003	<p>Summary: Existing law requires, commencing with the 2003-04 school year, each pupil completing grade 12 to successfully pass the high school exit examination as a condition of receiving a diploma of graduation or a condition of graduation from high school. Existing law prohibits the administration of a high school exit examination to a pupil who did not receive adequate notice regarding the examination and defines adequate notice for this purpose. This bill would deem an adult education student to have received "adequate notice" at the time of enrollment in an adult education program leading to a high school diploma. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/10/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
SB 192 Scott I-02/12/2003	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes the Golden State Examination Program to administer the Golden State Examination to pupils enrolled in public high schools to measure advanced pupil achievement on the academically rigorous content standards adopted by the State Board of Education and requires the examination to be administered in augmentation of standards-based achievement tests. This bill would repeal this program and make related conforming changes.</p> <p>Status: 02/25/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
SB 241 Knight I-02/14/2003	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes the Golden State Examination Program to administer the Golden State Examination to pupils enrolled in public high schools to measure advanced pupil achievement on the academically rigorous content standards adopted by the State Board of Education and requires the examination to be administered in augmentation of standards-based achievement tests. This bill would repeal this program and make related conforming changes.</p> <p>Status: 02/25/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
Assessment & Standards (continued)	

<p>SB 373 Margett A-03/24/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by July 1, 1999, with approval of the State Board of Education , to develop an Academic Performance Index (API) to measure the performance of schools and to demonstrate comparable improvement in academic achievement by all numerically significant ethnic and socioeconomically disadvantaged subgroups within schools. Under existing law, only schools with 100 or more test scores contributing to the API may be included in the rankings. This bill would provide that a school that has an Academic Performance Index ranking and, within 2 of the 3 preceding years, demonstrates comparable improvement in academic achievement by numerically significant socioeconomic disadvantaged subgroups within the school and receives a score of 800 or more on the API is exempt from the coordinated review process, except as specified, and is exempt from any requirement to purchase state-adopted instructional materials . The bill would require the superintendent to establish procedures as necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill.</p> <p>Status: 03/24/2003-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to committee.</p>
<p>SB 471 Vasconcellos I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law repeals the Leroy Greene California Assessment of Academic Achievement Act on January 1, 2005, states the intent of the Legislature regarding this testing program and makes findings and declarations regarding the program. The existing act requires a school district to conduct a testing program in accordance with rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. This bill would extend the date of that repeal to January 1, 2007. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
<p>SB 495 Vasconcellos I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes the Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999 which consists of the Academic Performance Index (API), the Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program, the High Priority Schools Grant Program for Low Performing Schools, and the High Achieving/Improving Schools Program. The API measures the performance of schools and the academic performance of pupils and consists of a variety of indicators. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to establish an Opportunity to Learn Index (OTL) as part of the Public School Performance Accountability Program to measure the opportunity for pupil learning as evidenced by pupil access to high-quality learning resources, conditions, and opportunities, based on standards that specify what all schools should have available for instruction and support. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
<p>SB 687 Cedillo I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes the Governor's Scholars Programs under the administration of the Scholarshare Investment Board, which was established pursuant to the Golden State Scholarshare Trust Act. One of the Governor's Scholars Programs is known as the Governor's Distinguished Mathematics and Science Scholars Program, under which a pupil may receive a scholarship for demonstrating specified high academic achievement in mathematics and the sciences. Among other things, the Governor's Distinguished Mathematics and Science Scholars Program requires that a pupil earn an award under the Governor's Scholars Program to be eligible. This bill would revise the provision establishing the Governor's Distinguished Mathematics and Science Scholars Program by making various technical and conforming changes.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
<p>SCR 5 Scott I-01/23/2003</p>	<p>Summary: This measure would declare the Legislature's acknowledgment and support of standards-based instruction in the visual and performing arts in all California public schools, prekindergarten through grade 12, inclusive.</p> <p>Status: 03/24/2003-In Assembly. Held at Desk.</p>
<p>Charter Schools</p>	
<p>AB 604 Dymally I-02/19/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law, the Charter Schools Act of 1992, allows for the establishment of charter schools that operate independently from the existing school district structure as a method of accomplishing specified goals. The act deems a charter school to be a school district for purposes of determining the manner in which warrants are drawn on the State School Fund. The act authorizes a charter school to receive the state aid portion of the charter school's total general-purpose entitlement and categorical block grant directly or though the local educational agency that either grants its charter or was designated by the State Board of Education. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, require in the case of a charter school that operates schools at multiple sites, that the charter school receive its funding directly from the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the local educational agency that approved the charter, or was designated by the state board, is located. The bill would authorize the county superintendent of schools to establish appropriate accounts in the county treasury for the charter school and each of its schoolsites, and would prescribe the manner of deposit. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program to the extent that it imposes new duties on the county superintendent of schools. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 02/27/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>Charter Schools (continued)</p>	

<p>AB 1129 Goldberg I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes the High Priority Schools Grant Program for Low Performing Schools within the Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999, which requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to invite schools ranked in the 5 lowest deciles of the Academic Performance Index (API) to participate in the Immediate Intervention/Underperforming Schools Program (IIUSP) and the High Priority Schools Grant Program for Low Performing Schools. Under existing law, participating schools receive a specified amount of funds per pupil, and are required to develop and submit an action plan and report certain information regarding the progress of the school toward achieving specified goals annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bill would establish the low performing schools charter program. The bill would authorize schools ranked in the 2 lowest deciles of the API to operate and be funded as a charter school, as specified, as an alternative to receiving funding under the IIUSP and High Priority Schools Grant Program for Low Performing Schools. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 1137 Reyes I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: The Charter Schools Act of 1992 permits teachers, parents, pupils, and community members to petition the governing board of a school district to approve a charter school to operate independently from the existing school district structure as a method of accomplishing, among other things, improved pupil learning. This bill would authorize the governing board of a school district to elect not to be a chartering authority. If the governing board of a school district makes this election, the bill would require the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into an agreement with an entity to act as the charting authority in that school district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 1307 Haynes A-03/25/2003</p>	<p>Summary: The existing Charter Schools Act of 1992 permits teachers, parents, pupils, and community members to petition the governing board of a school district to approve a charter school to operate independently from the existing school district structure as a method of accomplishing, among other things, improved pupil learning. This bill would, notwithstanding any other provision of law, authorize nonprofit charitable organizations, a county board of education, a county chief executive officer, the chancellor of a campus of the University of California, the president of a campus of the California State University, the governing board of a community college district, or the governing body of a public or private college or university to approve a petition submitted to establish a charter school within the county in which that entity is located or person administers a campus. The bill would, in addition, authorize the State Board of Education to approve a petition submitted directly to the board to establish a charter school. The bill would, in addition, authorize the mayor of a city having a population of 250,000, or more, to approve a petition submitted to establish a charter school within that city. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/26/2003-Re-referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.</p>
<p>SB 979 Ducheny I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: The Charter Schools Act of 1992 provides that average daily attendance may not be generated by a pupil over 19 years of age who is not continuously enrolled in public school and make satisfactory progress toward a high school diploma, with certain specified exceptions. This bill would authorize the State Board of Education to grant a renewable exemption from that provision to a charter school, upon petition, for a term of up to five years.</p> <p>Status: 03/13/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
<p>Curriculum & Instructional Materials</p>	
<p>AB 12 Goldberg A-03/24/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law authorizes the governing boards of school districts to adopt instructional materials for use in school districts. This bill would require each governing board, when adopting materials in specified subject matters, including English language development and primary language instruction, to adopt those materials in a manner that will provide each pupil with materials appropriate for his or her reading level. By requiring the governing board of a school district to adopt materials in this manner, this bill imposes a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/25/2003-Re-referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 195 Chan A-03/12/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Education to prepare and distribute to school districts guidelines for the preparation of comprehensive health education plans and programs. Existing law defines a comprehensive health education program as an educational program offered in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, that ensures that pupils receive instruction on making decisions in matters of personal, family, and community health , including, among other subjects, nutrition. This bill would specify that pupils may receive instruction on, among other topics, preventative health care. The bill would further specify that the instruction on nutrition may include instruction on related topics such as obesity and diabetes. The bill would prohibit participating entities from marketing their services when undertaking activities related to the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/13/2003-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>
<p>Curriculum & Instructional Materials (Continued)</p>	

<p>AB 581 Chu I-02/18/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law specifies the course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, and requires the State Department of Education to incorporate specified materials in department publications used as curriculum resources. This bill would require a labor relations curriculum to be considered in the next cycle in which the history-social science curriculum framework and its accompanying instructional materials are adopted, and would prescribe related matters.</p> <p>Status: 02/27/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 642 Mullin I-02/19/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt statewide academically rigorous content standards in the core curriculum areas of reading, writing, mathematics, history/social science, and science and to adopt content standards in other areas, including visual and performing arts and English language development. Existing law also requires the State Board of Education to adopt statewide performance standards, as provided. This bill would require the State Board of Education, commencing in 2010, to conduct a periodic review of the content standards for those areas, and as part of that review, to hold regional public hearings. The bill would require the State Board of Education to adopt any changes in the content standards deemed necessary or desirable and any conforming changes to the statewide performance standards.</p> <p>Status: 02/27/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 707 Correa I-02/19/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to plan and develop a one-semester instructional program entitled consumer economics for use in schools maintaining any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, and to make that program available to all school districts and schools with grades 7 to 12, inclusive. This bill would require the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish, by April 1, 2004, a Personal Financial Management Curriculum Task Force that would be required to develop curriculum and educational programs for kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, in comprehensive personal financial management.</p> <p>Status: 02/27/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 907 Pavley I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt statewide academically rigorous content standards and performance standards in the core curriculum areas of reading, writing, mathematics, history/social science, and science. This bill would require the State Board of Education to revise the academic content standards and performance standards for language arts, history/social science, and science to incorporate environmental education content and performance standards, as provided. The bill would require the revisions to occur within the timeframes and procedures set forth in the State Department of Education's schedule for curriculum framework development and adoption of instructional resources.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 921 Firebaugh I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt basic instructional materials for use in kindergarten and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, in language arts, mathematics, science, social science, bilingual or bicultural subjects, and any other subject, discipline or interdisciplinary areas for which the state board determines the adoption of instructional materials to be necessary or desirable. This bill would require the State Board of Education to consider the cost of the instructional materials, per pupil, in selecting the instructional materials for adoption, as specified.</p> <p>Status: 03/03/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 1016 Canciamilla I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law designates and sets aside John Muir Day as a day of special significance and encourages public schools and educational institutions to observe that day and to conduct suitable exercises commemorating that day, as specified. This bill would authorize the State Board of Education to adopt a model curriculum guide for the exercises and instruction related to John Muir Day.</p> <p>Status: 03/03/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 1021 Yee I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the State Department of Education to incorporate into prescribed materials, frameworks on history and social science that deal with civil rights, human rights violations, genocide, slavery, and the Holocaust, and encourages all state and local professional development activities to provide teachers with content background and resources to assist in teaching about civil rights, human rights violations, genocide, slavery, and the Holocaust. This bill would require that other historical atrocities be incorporated by the department into prescribed materials and be included in the next cycle in which the history/social science curriculum framework and the accompanying instructional materials are adopted.</p> <p>Status: 03/03/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>Curriculum & Instructional Materials (Continued)</p>	

<p>SB 5 Karnette A-03/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to design and implement a program that includes statewide academically rigorous content and performance standards, as specified. Existing law establishes deadlines by which the State Board of Education must adopt statewide academically rigorous content standards in the areas of reading, writing, mathematics, history/social science, science, physical education, and visual and performing arts . This bill would require the State Department of Education, on or before January 1, 2006, to adopt content standards for teaching foreign languages in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, pursuant to recommendations developed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The bill would authorize school districts to use the content standards to develop language programs and would require the department, upon the adoption of the standards , to provide publishers of instructional materials with an outline of foreign language content expectations.</p> <p>Status: 03/20/2003-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to committee.</p>
<p>SB 383 Alarcon A-03/26/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to assist all school districts to ensure that all public high school pupils have access to a core curriculum that meets the admission requirements of the University of California and the California State University. Existing law requires the California State University, and requests the University of California to establish a model uniform set of academic standards for high school courses, including career technical courses, for the purposes of recognition for admission to the California State University and the University of California. This bill would establish a Postsecondary Readiness Commission to be appointed by the Secretary for Education, and composed of representatives from the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, private colleges and universities, the State Department of Education, the State Board of Education , teachers, including vocational education and career technology teachers, counselors, parents, students , the Director of Industrial Relations, the California Workforce Investment Board, and the Office of the Secretary for Education . The bill would require the commission to determine a model postsecondary readiness curriculum for public high schools. The bill would require the commission to advise the Governor, the Legislature, and the State Board of Education on the model postsecondary readiness curriculum for public high schools. The bill would authorize the commission to apply for and accept grants and receive gifts, donations, and other financial support from public or private sources. The provisions of the bill would, pursuant to existing provisions of law, only be applicable to the University of California if the Regents of the University of California adopt a resolution to make them applicable.</p> <p>Status: 03/26/2003-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to committee.</p>
<p>SB 550 Vasconcellos I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to development standards for the implementation of quality child care and develop programs. Existing law requires the State Department of Education to develop prekindergarten learning development guidelines that identify appropriate developmental milestones, basic beginning skills needed to prepare children for kindergarten or first grade, and methods of teaching these basic skills. Existing law requires the guidelines to be articulated with the academic content and performance standards adopted by the State Board of Education for kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive. This bill would require the State Board of Education to develop developmentally appropriate guidelines, standards, and curricula for preschool and early childhood education and to align them to the state-adopted academic content and performance standards for kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, inclusive. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
<p>Ed. Technology</p>	
<p>AB 294 Daucher A-03/25/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires schools that provide an online asynchronous interactive curriculum, as defined, to meet certain requirements including, applying to the State Department of Education for participation in the program and limits total participation in the program to 40 schoolsites. Existing law prohibits a pupil participating in an online classroom program from being credited with more than one day of attendance per calendar day or more than 5 days per calendar week. This bill would limit the participation of a pupil in an online course from qualifying for more average daily attendance than for an equivalent course taught in a traditional setting. The bill would require a school district to maintain records of pupil academic performance in online classroom programs and to submit that information to the State Department of Education. The bill would require the State Department of Education to clearly describe in the application form the academic performance information required to be submitted. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to convene a working group to assess the online classroom pilot project and the fiscal costs of offering instruction through online classroom programs.</p> <p>Status: 03/26/2003-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>
<p>Governance</p>	

State Board of Education - Legislation Status Report

4/3/2003

<p>AB 86 Daucher A-02/24/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of charter schools and for the conversion of all the schools in a district to charter schools. Existing law exempts charter schools from many of the laws governing school districts. This bill would authorize a school district or county office of education to become a home rule school district or county office of education, as appropriate, if specified conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/05/2003-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>
<p>AB 858 Goldberg I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing provisions of the Education Code relate to the prohibition of discrimination in the provision of educational services by elementary and secondary schools. This bill would establish the Jerry Ballesteros Act, which would prohibit public schools from using certain specified terms as a school or athletic team name, mascot, or nickname. The bill would provide that the act does not apply to a school or campus if certain conditions regarding prior expenditures on uniforms and other materials are met, as specified. The bill would, in addition, provide that the act does not apply to certain schools located within "Indian country," as defined, provided certain conditions are met. The bill would also provide that this prohibition may not be waived by the State Board of Education. To the extent that this prohibition would impose additional duties on schools, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/03/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 1197 Wiggins I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, prohibits an elected state officer, elected officer of a local government agency, and other specified public officers from accepting gifts from any single source in any calendar year with a total value of more than \$250. This bill would prohibit a public school employee or an appointed or elected school official, as defined, or a member of his or her immediate family from accepting or receiving any gift, money, gratuity, in-kind service, or other personal or professional benefit, indirect or direct, from an individual, vendor, company, corporation, or other entity seeking the sale, adoption, or recommendation of goods or services for use by a public school or a government entity that administers a public school. The bill would also prohibit an individual, vendor, company, corporation, or other entity from making or giving that gift, money, gratuity, in-kind service, or other personal or professional benefit. The bill would make the violation of the bill's prohibitions a misdemeanor and would prescribe penalties, including a fine of not less than \$5,000, revocation of a teaching or services credential, if any, and removal from office, as provided. By creating new crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/17/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>AB 1209 Nakano I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, until January 1, 2006, authorizes a state body to hold closed sessions to consider matters posing a threat or potential threat of criminal or terrorist activity against the personnel, property, buildings, facilities, or equipment, including electronic data, owned, leased, or controlled by the state body, subject to specified conditions. This bill instead would authorize a state body to hold closed sessions to consider matters posing a threat or potential threat of criminal or terrorist activity against the public, including, but not limited to, personnel, property, buildings, facilities, or equipment, including electronic data, owned, leased, under the jurisdiction of, or controlled by the state body, subject to these conditions. It would delete the repeal date of these provisions, thus making the authorization permanent.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>
<p>AB 1259 Yee I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law provides for the State Board of Education, comprised of 10 members who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of 2/3 of the Senate. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the Governor appoint members to the board who are drawn from and represent distinct geographical regions of the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>ABX1 1 Daucher A-02/19/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of charter schools and for the conversion of all the schools in a district to charter schools. Existing law exempts charter schools from many of the laws governing school districts. This bill would authorize a school district or county office of education, until June 30, 2005, to become a home rule school district or county office of education, as appropriate, if specified conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/10/2003-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage.</p>
<p>SB 6 Alpert I-12/02/2002</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law provides for a county superintendent of schools in each county to, among other things, superintend the schools in his or her county, maintain responsibility for fiscal oversight of school districts, and enforce the course of study. This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring each county superintendent of schools to perform additional duties relating to education services, professional development, parental grievances, fiscal oversight, technology access, and facility compliance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 01/08/2003-To Com. on ED.</p>
<p>Special Education</p>	

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<p>AB 615 Bates I-02/19/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law requires the State Board of Education, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the members of the State Board of Education, to appoint 5 public members to the Advisory Commission on Special Education. This bill would require the board to select one of those members from the charter school community.</p> <p>Status: 03/24/2003-Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 4/2/2003 hearing)</p>
<p>AB 1337 Daucher I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law sets forth a method for providing special education and related services to pupils with exceptional needs. Existing law also permits, under certain circumstances, contracts to be entered for the provision of those services by nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies, as defined. Existing law authorizes a master contract for special education and related services provided by a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency only if the school or agency has been certified as meeting specified standards. Existing law sets forth the certification process and procedures for the nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies that seek certification. This bill would also authorize a school district, county office of education, or special education local plan area to seek certification. The bill, in addition, would make related changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Status: 03/06/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>ACR 66 Pavley I-03/19/2003</p>	<p>Summary: This measure would urge the State Board of Education to delay the high school exit examination until issues are resolved regarding appropriate testing methods for pupils with disabilities. The measure would also encourage the State Department of Education to develop, and the State Board of Education to adopt, guidelines regarding the method and content of alternate assessments to the high school exit examination for pupils with disabilities who cannot participate in the examination and for whom accommodations or modifications are not appropriate.</p> <p>Status: 03/20/2003-From printer.</p>
<p>Supplemental Instruction</p>	
<p>AB 905 Hancock I-02/20/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes the After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Program to create incentives for establishing local after school enrichment programs and establishes maximum grant amounts for participating schools. Existing law provides that the grants be awarded as an annual reimbursement, as specified. This bill would require the State Board of Education to select 3 grant recipients from specified areas to participate in a pilot program for the purpose of comparing program funding approaches. The bill would require the department to annually review the alternative funding program and to report to the Legislature regarding its findings and recommendations.</p> <p>Status: 03/03/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>
<p>Teachers & Credentialing</p>	
<p>AB 1650 Simitian I-02/21/2003</p>	<p>Summary: Existing law establishes various grant programs aimed at promoting the development of teachers in specific areas. This bill would consolidate the funding for many of those programs and would establish the Teacher Support and Development Act of 2003 to provide flexible professional development block grants to school districts. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually award the block grants from funding provided in the annual Budget Act. The bill would provide for the block grant amounts to be calculated according to a specified formula and would require a school district to demonstrate that its staff development programs meet specified criteria prior to receiving a block grant. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Status: 03/24/2003-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>