Policy Updates

LACOE Expanded Learning
Advisory Meeting

Friday, May 19, 2023



Today's Updates

- Some Background
- May Revise & Expanded Learning
- CA3 Legislation AB 1113, McCarty
- Updates on School & Opioid Legislation
- Opportunities for Engagement



CAN Policy & Outreach Team



Heather Williams
Director



Malia Villarreal Senior Specialist



Melissa Perez Specialist



Leslye Lugo Specialist



Nat Rosales Coordinator



California AfterSchool Network Policy & Outreach Team

Some Background



Legislative/Budget Session Calendars

July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec			
California Legislative/Budget Calendar								
Summer Recess	Session	Recess	Recess	Recess	Session			
	Deadline for Legislature to pass bills (Aug 31)	Deadline for Governor to sign or veto passed legislation (Sept 30)		Elections	New Legislative Session Begins Dec 5 2022 Bill Introduction Begins			
Federal Legislative/Budget Calendar								
Session	Recess (July 30-Sept 13)	Session	Session/Recess (Last week of Oct)	Session/Recess (First week of Nov)	Session			
Appropriations Actions	Appropriations Actions	Appropriations Actions	Fiscal Year Starts					

Legislative/Budget Session Calendars

Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June				
California Legislative/Budget Calendar									
Session	Session	Session	Session	Session	Session				
Governor Releases Budget Proposal Bill Introduction Continues Jan 1. Statutes take effect	Budget Subcommittees hold overview hearings Last day to introduce bills (mid Feb)	Budget hearings continued Policy committees review bills	Spring Recess Deadline for legislation to pass out of first policy committee	Governor releases updated budget proposal (May Revise) Deadline for bills to pass first fiscal committee Deadline for bills to pass out of house of origin (end of May)	State budget must be passed by the legislature by June 15 Governor must sign budget by end of month				
		Federal Legislative	e/Budget Calendar						
Session	Session	Session	Session	Session	Session				
	Budget Proposals Submitted & Budget Related Hearings	Budget Related Hearings	Spring Recess Budget Related Hearings & Congressional budget	Appropriations Actions	Appropriations Actions				

resolution (April 15th)



Navigating the State Budget Process

Each year the Governor and Legislature work to craft the state's spending plan. While the January-to-June period gets the most attention, the process of developing the budget is an ongoing enterprise, giving Californians ample opportunity to stay engaged and involved year-round.

The Governor

Where we are today.

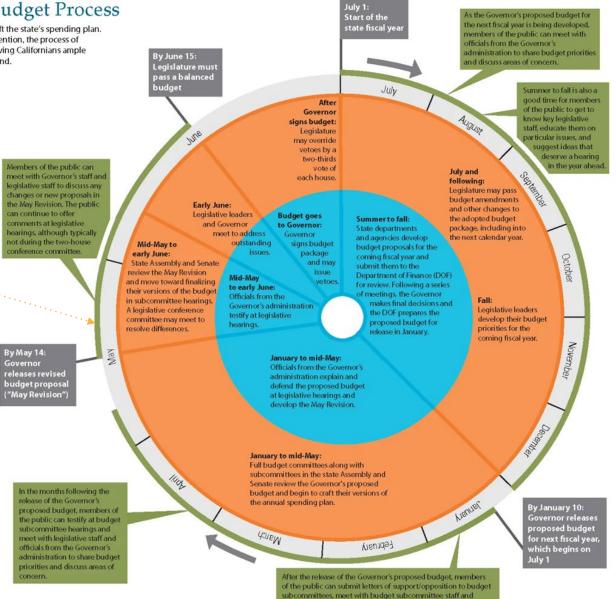
The Governor has the lead role in developing the state budget. Each year the Governor proposes a spending plan, which is introduced as the budget bill in the Legislature. The Governor can sign or veto the budget bill passed by legislators as well as other bills in the budget package that make policy changes related to the budget. The Governor can also reduce or eliminate individual appropriations using the line-item veto.

The Legislature

The Legislature – made up of the Assembly and Senate – reviews the Governor's proposed budget and crafts its own version of the spending plan. The Legislature can maintain, modify, or reject the Governor's proposals, with review occurring through each house's budget committee and related subcommittees. The Legislature must pass the budget pill, but not other bills in the budget package, by June 15. The Legislature can override a Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote of each house.

The Public

The public has various opportunities for input during the budget process. Members of the public can meet with officials from the Governor's administration and with legislators and their staffs, testify before budget committees and subcommittees, and write letters of support and opposition. Through individual engagement or as part of coalitions, members of the public can express their budget priorities and areas of concern.

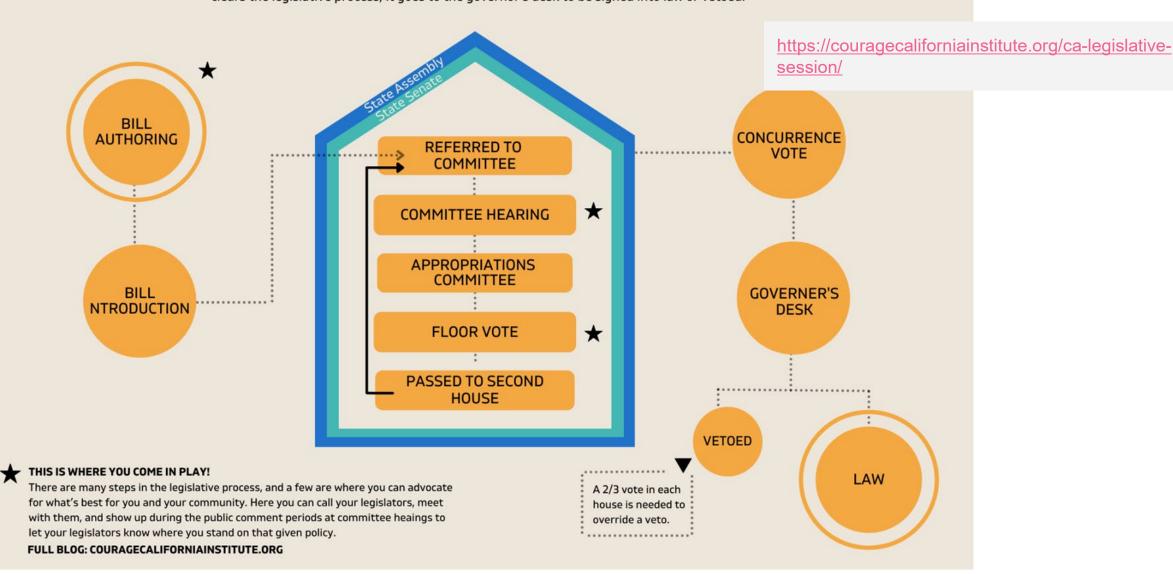


legislative leadership staff, and get involved with coalitions.





In California, a legislative session is a two-year period during which the bicameral legislature, the State Assembly, and the Senate convene to create new laws. Each year in the session, ideas are drafted into bills, and those bills have deadlines to make it through the legislative process. If a bill clears the legislative process, it goes to the governor's desk to be signed into law or vetoed.



Advocacy vs Lobbying

Advocacy

Sharing information.

Sharing why something may benefit or disadvantage your program.

Lobbying

Please sign on/support/vote yes on AB 1113.

Note:

There are various types of lobbying that come with different requirements and reporting expectations (i.e. direct vs grassroots lobbying)
*Lobbying activities can only be paid for with certain sources of income.



Resources

- CA Dept of Finance: State Budget (including trailer bills & other details)
- Cal Matters: How California Govt Works
- Leg Info: Bill Information
- Legislative Calendar & Deadlines
- CA Budget & Policy Center
 - Dollars and Democracy: A Guide to the State Budget Process
 - Glossary: State Budget Terms Defined
 - Navigating the State Budget Process



May Revise & Expanded Learning



May Revise: Budget Impacts on Expanded Learning

- Maintains \$4 billion in ongoing funding for ELO-P
- Includes statutory changes that extend the encumbrance deadline for ELO-P funds received in 2021-22 and 2022-23 from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024.







TRANSFORMING PUBLIC EDUCATION

- \$5.4 BILLION: Learning recovery and pandemic learning loss mitigation
- \$4.3 BILLION: Children and youth behavioral health
- \$4 BILLION ONGOING: Before / after, summer school
- \$4 BILLION: Community schools
- \$3.5 BILLION: Special Education





What is a Trailer Bill?

Some budget items require changes be made to existing law. In these cases, separate bills—called "trailer bills"—are considered with the budget.

From the CA Budget and Policy Center: Generally makes changes to state law needed to implement the policies assumed in the budget. For example, if the *budget bill* includes funding for a new program, the details of the program would be outlined in a trailer bill. Trailer bills typically move through the Legislature's budget committees, with each bill addressing a specific policy area, such as higher education or transportation. The *Department of Finance* is required to post trailer bill language that is needed to implement the *governor's proposed budget* by February 1. Trailer bills that meet the requirements of *Proposition 25 (2010)*can be passed by a simple majority vote of each house of the Legislature and may take effect immediately upon being signed by the governor or on a date specified in the bill. Trailer bills are generally distinct from *policy bills* and resolutions that propose *constitutional amendments*. On rare occasions, policy bills and/or legislative proposals to amend the state Constitution may be integral to the state budget framework, and in these cases would typically be recognized as part of the overall *budget package*.



Trailer Bill: Expanded Learning Updates

- 1. Health & Safety: When an LEA contracts with a third party, the third party must report to the LEA any health or safety related issues. Also requires the LEA to require the third party to request from parents or guardians, student health information.
- 2. Licensing Requirements: Clarifies when licenses are required:
 - When an ELO-P is serving children in K/TK in a facility NOT located on a LEA school campus.
- 3. ELO-P School Year: Any instance of School Year is replaced with Fiscal Year
- **4. ELO-P Expenditures:** Adds encumber (i.e. expend or encumber) and extends the deadline for expending or encumbering funds received in 2021-22 and 2022-23 to June 30, 2024.
- 5. ELO-P Off Campus Programs: The SSPI will establish a process and timeline for LEAs operating ELO-P to submit to CDE information related to any third parties with which the LEA contracts to provide services at a location other than a school campus. (contact info, number of students and grades of students, and licensing info if applicable)

https://esd.dof.ca.gov/trailer-bill/public/trailerBill/pdf/909, starting on page 21



Trailer Bill Details: Health & Safety (pages 21 & 22)

NEW LANGUAGE:

- (b) When a local educational agency contracts with a third party, the local educational agency shall require the third party to report to the local educational agency by the next working day, and most submit a written report within seven days of the occurrence, any health- or safety-related issues, including, but not limited to, issues involving criminal background clearances for employees, building safety, and any event specified in subdivision (c). In addition, the local educational agency must provide a telephone hotline and Internet website link for any individual to report any complaints or concerns about the program. The telephone hotline and internet website link must be widely publicized on the local educational agency's program webpage and in each class or space where the program is operated.
- (c) For purposes of this section, an "event" shall include the following:
 - (1) Death of a child from any cause.
 - (2) Any injury to a child that requires medical treatment.
 - (3) Any unusual incident or child absence that threatens the physical or emotional health or safety of a child.
 - (4) Any suspected child abuse or neglect, as defined in section 11165.6 of the Penal Code.
 - (5) Epidemic outbreaks.
 - (6) Poisonings.
 - (7) Fires or explosions that occur in or on the premises.
 - (8) Exposure to toxic substances.
- (d) When a local educational agency contracts with a third party, the local educational agency shall require the third party to request from parents or guardians pupil health information, such as whether a pupil has allergies or asthma, prior to pupil enrollment. Parents or guardians may provide this information at their discretion and are not required to provide pupil health information in order for the pupil to receive services pursuant to this section.

Legislation - CA3/AB 1113



About CA3 (California Afterschool Advocacy Alliance)

- An afterschool/expanded learning coalition formed in 2009
- Led the Save Afterschool Campaign to secure an additional \$50 million for state-funded afterschool programs in 2017, and another \$50 million in 2019
- Consists of about 35+ CBO's and Advocacy Organizations plus an LEA Advisory Group
- Currently housed at Partnership for Children and Youth (PCY)

Learn More: https://ca3advocacy.com/about



AB 1113: What it Does

AB 1113 (McCarty), would do the following if passed as currently written:

- 1. Provide a COLA for ASES and 21st CCLC grants, equal to the COLA provided by LCFF in that year.
- 2. Prioritizes Funding for Older Youth
 - a. Requires CDE to provide at least the same portion of ASES funding to middle school programs moving forward as it did in 2021-22 (approx 30%)
 - b. At least 60% of 21st CCLC funding (compared to the current 50%) would go to high school programs. In addition, at least 20% would go to middle school and 15% to elementary school programs, rather than at least 40% going to both.
- 3. **Data Collection**: Requires CDE (by July 1, 2024) to collect enrollment data for ELOP, ASES, and 21st CCLC in CalPADS.

Bill Information: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1113

AB 1113: Current Status

- Passed Assembly Appropriations yesterday (5/18) with unanimous support and now heads to the Assembly Floor for a vote.
- Despite passing out of the Assembly Committee process without much challenge, given the budget challenges a COLA remains a major hurdle for the bill to pass. CA3 is exploring potential amendments.
- ACSA currently opposes the bill, particularly related to the reallocation of 21st CCLC Funds.



Legislation - Health/Opioid Related



Get Involved!



Questions and/or Comments

