Los Angeles Unified Community Legislative Briefing



Office of Government Relations May 19, 2022



- Overview of the Office of Government Relations
- Los Angeles Unified's 2022-23 State Legislative Priorities
- Governor's 2022-23 State Budget May Revise
- Opportunities to Engage and Support the District's Advocacy
- Feedback and Questions



Role of Office of Government Relations

- Advocate at the local, state, and federal levels
- Develop and execute a legislative advocacy agenda that is coherent and aligned with District priorities
- Influence outcome of state budget and resource allocation for P-12 and adult education programs
- Develop and maintain relationships with elected officials
- Analyze and monitor legislation and regulatory bodies
- Assist with implementation of new laws



58+ Elected Officials Represent LAUSD

• Local

- 15 Los Angeles City Council Members
- LA Mayor
- 5 County Board of Supervisors
- City Councils and Mayors of 25 local jurisdictions

• State

- 40 State Senators and 80 Assembly Members
 - LAUSD: 9 State Senators and 16 Assembly Members

• Federal

- 100 U.S. Senators and 435 Congressional Districts
 - LAUSD: 2 U.S. Senators and 10 Congressional Members







State Legislative Priorities



2022 LAUSD Co/Sponsored Legislation

- SB 70 (Rubio) Makes Kindergarten a required grade level
- SB 830 (Portantino) Provides funding for student support services based on total student enrollment
 - SB 913 (Hertzberg) Makes technical changes to existing laws referring to school districts of 400,000 ADA or more

- AB 902 (O'Donnell) Provides school districts with an additional method for executing design-build facility projects
- AB 2038 (Gipson) Clarifies the definition of teacher to administrator ratio requirements under state law
- AB 2329 (Carrillo) Authorizes school districts to provide vision exams to all students and allows parents to opt out
- HR 101 (Jones-Sawyer) State resolution to encourage school districts to adopt grading policies that recognize individual student needs - CHAPTERED



2022 Key Legislative Dates

- May 13 Governor released May Revision budget proposal
- June 15 State budget must be approved
- June 30 Last day for legislative measures to qualify for November 8 ballot
- July 1 Last day for policy committees to meet on bills in the second house
- July 2 31 Legislative Summer Recess
- August 31 Last day for each house to pass bills and send to the Governor
- September 30 Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature



Governor's May Revision to 2022-23 State Budget



- Proposition 98 guarantee has risen \$8.3 billion since the Governor's January Budget proposal
- Provides a total \$110.3 billion from Prop. 98 funding for 2022-23 for state preschool, TK-12 public education, and community colleges
- Estimated \$98.2 billion will go to K-12 schools
- Projects TK-12 on-going per-pupil spending to be \$22,850 per student, from all funding sources
- State TK-12 funding per student grows to approximately \$17,000 per-pupil in 2022-23



Ongoing

- 6.56% LCFF COLA increase plus \$2.1 billion discretionary funding
 - Total funding \$73.4 B annually
- \$3.4 billion accelerate Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP) implementation
- \$614 million for estimated universal Transitional Kindergarten (TK) enrollments
- \$612 million Universal school meals

One-Time

- \$4.0 billion General Fund K-12 facilities
- \$1.5 billion electric school buses*
- \$1.0 billion ELOP infrastructure for arts and music
- \$500 million Inclusive Early Education Expansion Program for inclusive classrooms infrastructure
- \$500 million literacy coaches and reading specialists
- \$450 million school kitchen infrastructure

*Competitive Grants



Potential Benefits to Los Angeles Unified

Good Chance

- Increase to LCFF base funding and per-pupil spending
- COLA
- ADA three-year average declining enrollment
- Transitional Kindergarten expansion
- Special education funding
- Universal school meal reimbursements
- Increased funding for COVID-19 school testing and testing kits
- Additional funding for ELOP
- Additional funding for Community Engagement Initiative
- Investment in training of care economy workers
- Three-year investment in children's mental health
- Investments in educator workforce
- Facility investments, including upgrades, repairs, and new construction

Uncertainty

- Many of the one-time grant proposals, including the funding amount and eligibility criteria
- School kitchen infrastructure expansion funds
- Home to school transportation
- Assistance with pension costs



Alternative Proposals by Education Stakeholders & Opportunities for Advocacy

Ongoing

- Enrollment-Based Funding (SB 830) -- \$2.2 billion to \$2.7 billion statewide cost
 - Co-sponsored by LAUSD, potential benefit between \$227 million and \$300 million
- Increase special education funding
- Funding for home-to-school transportation

One-Time

- General Funds for TK facilities
- General Fund allocation for pension relief for school employer contributions
- Providing attendance funding relief due to COVID-19 surge



Potential Challenges Ahead

- Student declining enrollment
- Federal COVID-19 relief funds are one-time in nature and expire in two years
- Volatility of state revenues and over-reliance on state income taxes to fund schools



Call to Action

MALLINK



Power of Collective Advocacy: SB 830





Ways You Can Get Involved

- Raise awareness of LAUSD's sponsored bills on social media and your organization's communication channels
- Contact your legislator to request support for LAUSD's sponsored bills and state budget priorities
 - Assembly Member Patrick O'Donnell
 - Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon
 - Senator Sydney Kamlager
 - Senator Maria Elena Durazo

• Write letters of support and participate in legislative and budget committee hearings



Targeted Advocacy Campaign - Federal

IDEA Full Funding Act

- Ensures Congress meets its commitment to fully fund IDEA and help to guarantee that children with disabilities continue to have necessary services
- Despite its obligation to provide 40% of the extra costs associated with educating students with disabilities, the federal government currently only covers approximately 16%
- Each year that Congress fails to fulfill its promise of fully funding IDEA, school districts are forced to pay a higher proportion of the special education costs to ensure students with disabilities receive the services they are entitled to
- If the federal government had met its obligations and provided the full 40% funding, Los Angeles Unified would receive approximately \$180-200 million additional funding annually



Targeted Advocacy Campaign - State

SB 70 (Rubio) Mandatory Kindergarten

- Considered a grade level, factored in average daily attendance, academic content standards and the California State Dashboard, yet it's not mandatory
- Study found that Black and Hispanic children subjected to compulsory kindergarten saw a 5-percentage point increase in college completion relative to white children
- In California, approx. 51,000 five year olds are not enrolled and majority are Hispanic
- Los Angeles Unified saw a 14% drop in enrollment in 2020 and a 6% drop in 2021
- Absences for students is much higher than other grade levels, with a higher absence rate towards the end of the school year



Targeted Advocacy Campaign - State

SB 830 (Portantino) Student Enrollment Funding

- California is 1 of 6 states that does not consider enrollment numbers for state aid to schools
- Addresses long-standing inequity that penalizes schools when students are absent
- Assists schools to address the root causes of truancy and absenteeism
- Ensures students don't miss out on critical state funding resources
- Districts plan budgets and expend funds based on enrollment but receive funds on attendance
- Los Angeles Unified does not receive between \$227 and \$300 million in annual funding as a result of the student's lower attendance



THANK YOU!

Twitter: @lausdOGR @LASchools @LAUSDSup OGR Website: <u>https://achieve.lausd.net/ogr</u> Email: <u>advocacy@lausd.net</u>