



LAUSD
UNIFIED

2023 LEGISLATIVE YEAR-END REPORT

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

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Unless otherwise noted, laws become effective on January 1, 2024

To view the full text of the bills, visit <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>

A NOTE FROM THE CHIEF

In December 2022, the Los Angeles Unified School District Board of Education and Superintendent Alberto M. Carvalho approved policy and funding advocacy priorities to promote student academic achievement and to guide the work of the **Office of Government Relations (OGR)**. The following report details the OGR team's effective advocacy throughout the year on legislation and during the state budget deliberations on behalf of the District.

During the first year of the 2022-23 legislative session, the California State Legislature introduced 3,030 bills. OGR identified and tracked 680 legislative measures that could have potential impact on the District's programs, policies, finances, and operations.

Los Angeles Unified Sponsored Legislation

In collaboration with members of the Los Angeles County Delegation, OGR worked on behalf of Los Angeles Unified to sponsor seven legislative proposals in 2023. Of these, the following four sponsored or co-sponsored measures were signed into law:

- **AB 439 (Carrillo) Task Order Procurement Contracting.** Extends by 10 years Los Angeles Unified's ability to use the task order contracting method for maintenance and repair projects.
- **AB 483 (Muratsuchi) Local educational agency: Medi-Cal billing option.** Addresses critical issues with the Local Educational Agency Medi-Cal Billing Option Program for school districts throughout California and eliminates much of the subjectivity and delays from the auditing process that school districts experience.
- **SB 223 (Menjivar) Child Welfare and Attendance Authorization.** Authorizes local educational agencies to offer the child welfare and attendance authorization for Pupil Services and Attendance (PSA) Counselors.
- **SB 515 (Stern) School Facilities. Shade Structures.** Streamlines the process and costs for installing inexpensive, heat-reducing, shade structures on schoolyards and community colleges.

A fifth sponsored bill, **SB 551 (Portantino)** regarding student mental health funding, was incorporated into SB 326 (Eggman), which will create a ballot initiative that, if approved by voters, will overhaul the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). Key provisions of SB 551 that OGR and its partners successfully fought for will ensure funding set aside for youth will not decrease and that county mental health boards be required to include a member that represents youth and a member that is an employee of a Local Education Agency (LEA).

In addition to the bills described above, OGR also advocated for **SB 767 (Rubio)** to make Kindergarten a required grade level and **SB 98 (Portantino)** to provide funding to LEAs based on total student enrollment, rather than attendance. Despite the policy merits and benefit to students, and support from a diverse coalition of education partners, both proposals were made into "two-year bills," meaning they were held in the Legislature but will have a second opportunity to be heard and proceed the following year. This gives proponents time to conduct research on various funding models and to address questions raised by legislators and other interested parties.

Legislation Supported by Los Angeles Unified

Los Angeles Unified sent formal letters of support for 46 bills, on topics including campus safety, early childhood education, and human resources, among others. The Governor signed 31 of our supported bills, including:

- AB 645 (Friedman) Vehicles: Speed safety system pilot program.
- AB 1166 (Bains) Liability for opioid antagonist administration.
- SB 274 (Skinner) Suspensions and expulsions: willful defiance.
- SB 765 (Portantino) Teachers: retired teachers: compensation limitation.

Administrative Advocacy

In addition to sponsoring and supporting legislation, OGR engages in administrative advocacy, or influencing the regulations and guidance issued through State Boards and agencies. Through the administrative process, the OGR team obtained an extension of a prior waiver from the State Board of Education to mitigate staff shortages and hiring delays of certain entry-level school-based classified positions by expediting the hiring process.

State Budget

During the state budget deliberations, the OGR team worked closely with the Legislature and the Governor's office to advocate for the best interests of the District and the students and families we serve. OGR's state budget advocacy efforts aimed to protect and increase state funding for P-12 public education, including new state investments and improved state policies:

- Increase ongoing state funding for the **Local Control Funding Formula**.
- Increase ongoing state funding, policies, and flexibilities to operate the **Expanded Learning Opportunities Program** to serve more students.
- Increase state funding to lower the class size for **Universal Transitional Kindergarten** classrooms and authorize school districts to serve all four-year-olds two years ahead of the state deadline.
- Extend the authorization for a **substitute to teach for 60 days** in a single classroom through July 2024.
- Clarify the definition of **Long-Term English Learner**.

In this report, you will find a comprehensive summary of the notable legislation acted upon by the Governor. Over the coming months, the OGR team will collaborate with District staff to support the implementation of these new laws, many of which will become effective on January 1, 2024.

On behalf of the OGR team, it is our privilege to represent Los Angeles Unified and to serve as its voice in the policymaking process.

We look forward to working with all of you in the coming year.



Martha Alvarez
Chief of Legislative Affairs and Governmental Relations
Los Angeles Unified School District

SPONSORED BILLS

AB 439 (Carrillo, Wendy D) School facilities: task order procurement contracting: Los Angeles Unified School District.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Key Dates: Reports due on **January 15, 2029** and **January 15, 2033**

Summary: Current law establishes a pilot project authorizing the governing board of the Los Angeles Unified School District to award multiple annual task order procurement contracts, as prescribed, for purposes that include services, repairs, and construction funded by the school district's general fund. Current law, among other requirements, requires the school district, by January 15, 2023, to submit to committees of the Legislature a specified report on the use of the task order procurement method, including an assessment of project performance, as specified, and to pay for the report. Under current law, the report requirement becomes inoperative on January 1, 2024, and all of the task order procurement contracting provisions are repealed as of that same date. This bill would additionally authorize those task order procurement contracts to include services, repairs, and construction that are funded by local school construction bonds or federal or state funds. The bill would exclude specified services and limit the scope of a contract under the pilot project to the purposes authorized by its funding source. The bill would delete the obsolete reference to the January 15, 2023, report deadline and would require the school district to submit the above-described report by January 15, 2029, and January 15, 2033.

AB 483 (Muratsuchi D) Local educational agency: Medi-Cal billing option.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Summary: Current law establishes the Administrative Claiming process under which the State Department of Health Care Services is authorized to contract with local governmental agencies and local educational consortia for the purpose of obtaining federal matching funds to assist with the performance of administrative activities relating to the Medi-Cal program that are provided by a local governmental agency or local educational agency (LEA). Current law requires the department to engage in specified activities relating to the LEA Medi-Cal Billing Option, including amending the Medicaid state plan to ensure that schools are reimbursed for all eligible services, consulting with specified entities in formulating state plan amendments, examining methodologies for increasing school participation in the LEA Medi-Cal Billing Option, and conducting an audit of a Medi-Cal Billing Option claim consistent with prescribed requirements, such as generally accepted accounting principles. Current law requires the department to issue and regularly maintain a program guide for the LEA Medi-Cal Billing Option program. Current law requires the department to file an annual report with the Legislature that includes, among other things, a summary of department activities. This bill would require the department, when conducting an audit of a Medi-Cal Billing Option claim, to complete the audit and notify the LEA of the findings within 18 months of the date that the Cost and Reimbursement Comparison Schedule (CRCS) is submitted. The bill would require the department to provide an interim settlement or final settlement within 12 months of the March 1 due date for the CRCS. The bill would require the department to update and distribute the program guide to all participating LEAs by July 1, 2024, as specified. The bill would require the department's summary of activities in the above-described report to also include

training for LEAs and a summary of the number of audits conducted of Medi-Cal Billing Option claims, as specified.

SB 223 (Menjivar D) Pupil personnel services: child welfare and attendance services.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 8, 2023

Summary: Under current law, the services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services authorizes the holder to perform, at all grade levels, the pupil personnel service approved by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing as designated on the credential, including, among others, in child welfare and attendance services, as provided. Current law establishes the minimum requirements for the services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services, which include, among others, completion of a commission-approved program of supervised field experience that includes direct classroom contact, jointly sponsored by a school district and a college or university. This bill would instead require, for a services credential with a specialization in pupil personnel services in the area of child welfare and attendance services, the completion of (1) the above-described college- or university-sponsored supervised field experience requirement or (2) a commission-approved program of professional preparation offered by a local educational agency, as provided.

SB 515 (Stern D) School facilities: shade structures.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Summary: The Field Act requires the Department of General Services under the police power of the state to supervise the design and construction of any school building or the reconstruction or alteration of or addition to any school building, if not exempted, to ensure that plans and specifications comply with adopted rules and regulations and building standards published in regulations, and to ensure that the work of construction is performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications for the protection of life and property. This bill would limit the cost of complying with the requirement to provide an accessible path of travel to a free-standing, open-sided shade structure project that meets specified requirements and that is on a school district, county office of education, charter school, or community college campus to 20% of the adjusted construction cost, as defined, of the shade structure project. This bill contains other existing laws.

CHAPTERED BILLS

This chapter presents all bills signed by the Governor that have a direct or indirect impact on Los Angeles Unified, our staff and the children and families we serve. Bills are sorted by issue area, but staff are encouraged to review the entire report, as some bills may impact multiple areas. Please take special care to note if the bill contains a **Mandate** of new actions that Los Angeles Unified will be required to perform and any **Key Dates**. Unless otherwise noted in the Key Dates, bills will become effective on January 1, 2024.

If you have a question about a bill, please contact the Office of Government Relations at advocacy@lausd.net.

ACCOUNTABILITY (DASHBOARD/LCAP/SARC/SPSA/WILLIAMS)

SB 609 (Caballero D) Local control and accountability plans: California School Dashboard.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires the governing boards of school districts and county boards of education to adopt local control and accountability plans using a state template adopted by the State Board of Education. Existing law requires the local control and accountability plan to include, among other things, a description of annual goals for all pupils and specified subgroups of pupils to be achieved for each state priority, as specified, including, among other state priorities, school climate, as measured by, among other things, suspension and expulsion rates. Current law requires a superintendent of a school district, a county superintendent of schools, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to post local control and accountability plans, as specified, to various internet websites, as provided. Current law requires the State Department of Education, in collaboration with, and subject to the approval of, the executive director of the state board, to develop and maintain the California School Dashboard, a web-based system for publicly reporting performance data on the state and local indicators included in the evaluation rubrics. This bill would eliminate the provision that requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to post local control and accountability plans. The bill would require school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to post the current school year's local control and accountability plans, as provided, on the California School Dashboard, as described, and would require the department to notify those local educational agencies of, and to ensure that those local educational agencies meet, that requirement.

ASSESSMENTS

SB 293 (Grove R) Pupil assessments: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress: statewide results.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires the State Board of Education to adopt regulations that outline a calendar for delivery and receipt of summative California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) results at the pupil, school, grade, district, county, and state levels, and requires the calendar to, among other things, include delivery dates to the State Department of Education and to local educational agencies, provide for the timely return of assessment results, and ensure that individual assessment results are reported to local educational agencies within 8 weeks of receipt by the contractor for scoring. This bill would require the department to make statewide summative CAASPP results publicly available by October 15 each year and would require the state board's calendar for delivering results to the department to be consistent with that deadline.

ATTENDANCE

[AB 1503](#) ([Lee D](#)) Pupil attendance: excused absences: religious retreats.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Current law, notwithstanding the requirement that each person between 6 and 18 years of age who is not otherwise exempted is subject to compulsory full-time education, requires a pupil to be excused from school for specified types of absences, including, among others, for certain justifiable personal reasons. Current law includes attendance at a religious retreat among these justifiable personal reasons and prohibits attendance at religious retreats from exceeding 4 hours per semester for purposes of this provision. This bill, for purposes of the above-described provisions, would instead prohibit attendance at religious retreats from exceeding one schoolday per semester. To the extent that this bill would impose additional duties on local educational entities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 350](#) ([Ashby D](#)) Pupil attendance: excused absences.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Would require a pupil to be excused from school for not more than 5 days for the purpose of attending the funeral service or grieving the death of the pupil's immediate family member, as provided. The bill would also include as another type of required excused absence an absence for not more than 3 days that is for the purpose of accessing victim or grief support services, as provided, or participating in safety planning as it relates to the death of the pupil's immediate family member, as specified. To the extent that this bill would impose additional duties on local educational entities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[SB 872 \(Min D\)](#) Pupil enrollment: class size: report.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires attendance in all schools and classes to be recorded and kept according to specified regulations. Current law establishes the State Department of Education, under the administration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and assigns to the department numerous duties relating to the financing, governance, and guidance of the public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This bill would require the department to provide a report, to be published annually and made publicly available, of public school enrollment information, as specified, in order for the public to easily determine specified information regarding class size for each schoolsite in every school district, county office of education, and charter school.

BROWN ACT, POLITICAL REFORM ACT AND PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

[AB 557 \(Hart D\)](#) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect. Those circumstances are that (1) state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, (2) the legislative body is meeting for the purpose of determining whether, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, or (3) the legislative body has previously made that determination. If there is a continuing state of emergency, or if state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, existing law requires a legislative body to make specified findings not later than 30 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and to make those findings every 30 days thereafter, in order to continue to meet under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures. This bill would revise the authority of a legislative body to hold a teleconference meeting under those abbreviated teleconferencing procedures when a declared state of emergency is in effect.

[SB 790 \(Padilla D\)](#) Public records: contracts for goods and services.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 13, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires public records to be open to inspection at all times during the office hours of the state or local agency that retains those records, and provides that every person has a right to inspect any public record, except as provided. The act requires state and local agencies to make public records available upon receipt of a request for a copy that reasonably describes an identifiable record not otherwise exempt from disclosure, and upon payment of fees to cover costs. This bill would provide that any executed contract for the purchase of goods or services by a state or local agency, including the price and terms of payment, is a public record subject to disclosure under the act.

CAMPUS SAFETY/SCHOOL CLIMATE

[AB 28](#) ([Gabriel D](#)) Firearms and ammunition: excise tax.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **July 1, 2024**

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award competitive grants for the purpose of violence intervention and prevention. This bill, the Gun Violence Prevention and School Safety Act, would, commencing July 1, 2024, impose an excise tax in the amount of 11% of the gross receipts from the retail sale in this state of a firearm, firearm precursor part, and ammunition, as specified. The tax would be collected by the state pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require that the revenues collected be deposited in the Gun Violence Prevention and School Safety Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would require the moneys received in the fund to be used to fund various gun violence prevention, education, research, response, and investigation programs, as specified. The bill would require the Director of Finance to transfer, as a loan, \$2,400,000 from the General Fund to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to implement these provisions, as specified. The bill would require each licensed firearms dealer, firearms manufacturer, and ammunition vendor to register with the department for a certificate, as specified. The bill would also provide procedures for the issuance, revocation, and reinstatement of a permit.

[AB 92](#) ([Connolly D](#)) Body armor: prohibition.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would make it a misdemeanor for a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm under the laws of this state to purchase, own, or possess body armor, as specified.

[AB 301](#) ([Bauer-Kahan D](#)) Gun violence restraining orders: body armor.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Existing law authorizes a court to issue an ex parte gun violence restraining order prohibiting the subject of the petition from having custody or control of, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive a firearm or ammunition when it is shown that there is a substantial likelihood that the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of harm to themselves or to another person in the near future by having custody or control of, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, and that the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to themselves or to another. Existing law requires the court, when determining whether grounds for a gun violence restraining order exists, to consider evidence of, among other things, a recent threat of violence by the subject of the petition, and also authorizes the court to consider evidence of, among other things, recent acquisition of firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons by the subject of the petition. This bill would additionally authorize the court to consider evidence of acquisition of body armor when determining whether grounds for a gun violence restraining order exist. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 303](#) ([Davies](#) R) Firearms: prohibited persons.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain an online database known as the Prohibited Armed Persons File, sometimes referred to as the Armed Prohibited Persons System, to cross-reference persons who have ownership or possession of a firearm, and who, subsequent to the date of ownership or possession of that firearm, fall within a class of persons who are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm. Current law requires the Attorney General to provide investigative assistance to local law enforcement agencies to better ensure the investigation of individuals who are armed and prohibited from possessing a firearm. This bill would require the Attorney General to provide specific information to local law enforcement agencies involving prohibited persons, including, but not limited to, personal identifying information, case status, and information regarding previous contact with the prohibited person, as specified.

[AB 355](#) ([Alanis](#) R) Firearms: assault weapons: exception for peace officer training.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires the loan of a firearm to be processed through a licensed firearm dealer. Current law exempts from this requirement the loan of a firearm to a person enrolled in the course of basic training prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, or any other course certified by the commission, for purposes of participation in the course. Current law prohibits the sale, transfer, or possession of a large-capacity magazine, as defined. Current law exempts from this prohibition the sale or transfer to, or the possession by, a peace officer or retired peace officer, as specified, or to or by a person enrolled in the course of basic training prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, or any other course certified by the

commission, for purposes of participation in the course, as specified. Current law prohibits the sale, transfer, or possession of an assault weapon, as specified. Current law exempts from this prohibition the sale or transfer of an assault weapon to, or the possession of an assault weapon by, a peace officer, as specified. This bill would also exempt from this prohibition the loaning of an assault weapon to, or the possession of an assault weapon by, a person enrolled in the course of basic training prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, while engaged in firearms training and being supervised by a firearms instructor.

[AB 455 \(Quirk-Silva D\)](#) Firearms: prohibited persons.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **July 1, 2024**

Summary: Current law prohibits a person who has been taken into custody because that person is a danger to themselves or others, or has been certified for intensive treatment due to a mental disorder or mental illness, from possessing or receiving a firearm, as specified. Current law prohibits a person who has been placed under conservatorship by a court, has been found mentally incompetent to stand trial, has been found not guilty of specified crimes due to reason of insanity, has been adjudicated by a court to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, or who has been adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender from possessing or receiving a firearm, as specified. A violation of any of the prohibitions is punishable as a crime. Current law authorizes a court to grant pretrial diversion, for a period no longer than 2 years, to a defendant suffering from a mental disorder, on an accusatory pleading alleging the commission of a misdemeanor or felony offense, in order to allow the defendant to undergo mental health treatment. This bill would, on July 1, 2024, authorize the prosecution to request an order from the court, as specified, to prohibit a defendant subject to pretrial diversion from owning or possessing a firearm because they are a danger to themselves or others until they successfully complete diversion or their firearm rights are restored, as specified.

[AB 574 \(Jones-Sawyer D\)](#) Firearms: dealer records of sale.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **March 1, 2025**

Summary: Current law requires each firearm dealer to keep a register or record of each firearm transaction and requires that register or record to include certain specified information, including information about the purchaser, information about the firearm, and the answers to certain questions by the purchaser or transferee relating to their eligibility to own or possess a firearm. This bill would, beginning on March 1, 2025, additionally require the register or record to include the acknowledgment by the purchaser or transferee that they have, within the past 30 days, confirmed possession of every firearm that they own or possess. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 28160 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 1420 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1420 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

AB 645 (Friedman D) Vehicles: speed safety system pilot program.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Sunsets **January 1, 2032**

Summary: Would authorize, until January 1, 2032, the Cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland, Glendale, and Long Beach, and the City and County of San Francisco to establish a Speed Safety System Pilot Program if the system meets specified requirements. The bill would require a participating city or city and county to adopt a Speed Safety System Use Policy and a Speed Safety System Impact Report before implementing the program, and would require the participating city or city and county to engage in a public information campaign at least 30 days before implementation of the program, including information relating to when the systems would begin detecting violations and where the systems would be utilized. The bill would require a participating city or city and county to issue warning notices rather than notices of violations for violations detected within the first 60 calendar days of the program. The bill would also require a participating city or city and county to develop uniform guidelines for, among other things, the processing and storage of confidential information. The bill would designate all photographic or administrative records, not including data about the number of violations issued or the speeds at which they were issued for, made by a system as confidential, and would only authorize public agencies to use and allow access to these records for specified purposes.

AB 818 (Petrie-Norris D) Protective orders.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law provides for temporary restraining orders or emergency protective orders with respect to domestic violence and elder abuse, as specified. Current law requires that a temporary restraining order or emergency protective order issued under these provisions be served on the respondent at the request of the petitioner, whether or not the respondent has been taken into custody, by a law enforcement officer who is present at the scene of reported domestic violence involving the parties to the proceeding. This bill would expand these provisions to require service of orders issued after hearing. The bill would also authorize these orders to be served by a law enforcement officer who receives a request from the petitioner to provide service of the order, but would exclude service by specified peace officers, including a parole officer of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or a probation officer. The bill would prohibit a fee from being charged to the petitioner for service of those orders. The bill would require specified peace officers to take into temporary custody any firearm or deadly weapon in plain sight or discovered pursuant to a consensual or otherwise lawful search for the protection of peace officers or other persons present when those officers are at the scene of a domestic violence incident involving a threat to human life or physical assault, serving a protective order pursuant to the above provisions, or serving a gun violence restraining order.

AB 1089 (Gipson D) Firearms.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires any person who manufactures more than 3 firearms in a year to be licensed by the state as a firearms manufacturer. Current law prohibits any person from using a three-dimensional printer to manufacture a firearm unless that person is a state-licensed firearms manufacturer. Current law prohibits any person from using a computer numerical control (CNC) milling machine to manufacture a firearm unless the person is a federally licensed manufacturer or importer. This bill would instead require anybody who uses a three-dimensional printer or CNC milling machine to manufacture a firearm to be a state-licensed manufacturer.

AB 1420 (Berman D) Firearms.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Effective **September 1, 2025**, the electronic transfer of a firearm must record the purchaser's email address.

Summary: Existing law subjects a license to sell, lease, or transfer firearms to forfeiture for a violation of regulations on the transfer of firearms, except for violations of specified provisions relating to the storage and inspection of firearms. Existing law authorizes the department to conduct inspections of firearm dealers for compliance with specified provisions. Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to assess a civil fine in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 against a licensee that violates any provision that subjects that licensee to forfeiture of that license. This bill would instead authorize the department to conduct inspections and assess that fine for any violation of provisions relating to regulation of those licenses, for violations of specified provisions regulating the sale of secondhand firearms, and for violations of other applicable state law. The bill would make other technical changes regarding the regulation of licenses. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1483 (Valencia D) Firearms: purchases.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Effective **January 1, 2025**, makes changes to the 30-day prohibition on multiple gun purchases.

Summary: Current law, subject to exceptions, prohibits a person from making more than one application to purchase a handgun within any 30-day period. Under existing law, a violation of this prohibition is a crime. Current law exempts from that prohibition a firearms transaction where neither of the parties is a firearms dealer if the transaction is completed through a dealer. Commencing on January 1, 2024, current law will also apply this limitation to completed frames or receivers and firearm precursor parts. This bill would delete the private party transaction

exemption to the 30-day prohibition. The bill would add an exemption for any private party transaction where the seller is, at the time of the transaction, required under state law or by court order to relinquish all firearms, and for any private party transaction where the seller is transferring the firearms as a result of the death of the owner of the firearms, as specified. The bill would make these changes take effect on January 1, 2025.

AB 1598 (Berman D) Gun violence: firearm safety education.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Effective **January 1, 2025**

Summary: Current law states that the state has a compelling interest in protecting its citizens from gun violence and from intimidation by persons brandishing weapons. Current law generally regulates the manufacture, distribution, transportation, and importation of specified firearms. Current law requires persons who obtain firearms to have familiarity with those firearms, including the safe handling and storage of firearms. Current law requires a purchaser or receiver of a firearm to hold a valid firearm safety certificate. Current law requires the Department of Justice to prescribe a minimum level of skill, knowledge, and competency to be required of all firearm safety certificate instructors, authorizes those instructors to issue firearm safety certificates to persons over 18 years of age, and requires the department to develop a test that a person is required to pass in order to earn a firearm safety certificate. Current law allows a firearm safety certificate instructor to collect a fee of \$25 for administering the test and issuing the firearm safety certificate, \$15 of which is to be paid to the department to cover the department's costs to carry out and enforce specified laws. This bill would require the department, at the next regularly scheduled update of the test, to update the items the test covers to include the reasons for and risks of owning a firearm and bringing a firearm into the home, including the increased risk of death to someone in the household by suicide, homicide, or unintentional injury, and current law as it relates to eligibility to own or possess a firearm, gun violence restraining orders, domestic violence restraining orders, and privately manufactured firearms.

SB 2 (Portantino D) Firearms.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law prohibits a person from carrying a concealed firearm or carrying a loaded firearm in public. Current law authorizes a licensing authority, as specified, if good cause exists for the issuance, and subject to certain other criteria including, among other things, the applicant is of good moral character and has completed a specified course of training, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun, as specified. Under current law, the required course of training for an applicant is no more than 16 hours and covers firearm safety and laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm. This bill would require the licensing authority to issue or renew a license if the applicant is not a disqualified person for the license and the applicant is at least 21 years of age. The bill would remove the good character and good cause requirements from the issuance criteria. Under the bill, the applicant would be a disqualified person if they,

among other things, are reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large, as specified. This bill would add the requirement that the applicant be the recorded owner, with the Department of Justice, of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person. This bill would change the training requirement to be no less than 16 hours in length and would add additional subjects to the course including, among other things, the safe storage and legal transportation of firearms. The bill would require an issuing authority, prior to that issuance, renewal, or amendment to a license, if it has direct access to the designated department system to determine if the applicant is the recorded owner of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm.

SB 368 (Portantino D) Firearms: requirements for licensed dealers.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 26, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require a licensed firearms dealer, as specified, to accept for storage a firearm transferred by an individual to prevent it from being accessed or used during periods of crisis or heightened risk to the owner of the firearm or members of their household. The bill would also authorize a licensed firearms dealer to accept for storage a firearm for a lawful purpose not otherwise stated in the law. The bill would make these provisions subject to certain conditions and would establish a procedure for the return of a firearm to the original transferor, including situations when a dealer cannot legally return a firearm. A violation of various provisions involving the transfer of firearms is a crime. By changing the scope of these offenses, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize a firearms dealer to charge a reasonable fee, as specified, for the storage of a firearm pursuant to these provisions. The bill would also state that it has no effect on the liability under existing law, if any, of a firearms dealer who returns a stored firearm to its owner, as specified.

SB 671 (Portantino D) School safety plans: dangerous, violent, or unlawful activities.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Would require a comprehensive school safety plan, and the school safety plan of a charter school, to include procedures to assess and respond to reports of any dangerous, violent, or unlawful activity that is being conducted or threatened to be conducted at the school, at an activity sponsored by the school, or on a schoolbus serving the school. By imposing additional requirements related to comprehensive school safety plans, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION/STEM

AB 1173 (Ta R) College and career fairs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed June 29, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require a local educational agency serving pupils in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that chooses to hold a college or career fair to notify each community college district that has overlapping jurisdiction with the local educational agency of a college or career fair the local educational agency is planning to hold, as specified.

AB 1605 (Gallagher R) High schools: military services: United States Space Force.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 1, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law prohibits each school district offering instruction in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that provides on-campus access to employers, from prohibiting access to the military services. Existing law defines "military services" for these purposes to include the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard, or any reserve component of those federal forces, the National Guard, the State Guard, and the active militia. This bill would additionally prohibit each county office of education and charter school offering instruction in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, that provides on-campus access to employers, from prohibiting access to the military services. The bill would expressly include the United States Space Force in that definition.

SB 531 (Ochoa Bogh R) Pupil safety: local educational agency contractors: background checks.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Position: Seek Amendments

Two of OGR's requested three amendments were adopted

Key Dates: Urgency bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Current law requires any entity that has a contract with a local educational agency, as defined, to ensure that any employee who interacts with pupils, outside of the immediate supervision and control of the pupil's parent or guardian or a school employee, has a valid criminal records summary, as provided. This bill would exempt an employee of any entity that has a contract with a local educational agency, and that offers work experience opportunities for pupils or workplace placements as part of a pupil's individualized education program, from the requirement to have a valid criminal records summary if certain requirements are met, including that at least one adult employee in the workplace during the pupil's work hours, who has direct contact with the pupil and has been designated by the employer as the employee of record who is responsible for the safety of the pupil, has a valid criminal records summary and that the pupil's parent or guardian has signed a consent form regarding the pupil's work placement. If a pupil participates in services provided by a contractor as part of an independent study program and the pupil is under the immediate supervision and control of a parent or guardian during the provision of those services, the bill would require a local educational agency to either verify completion of a valid criminal records summary for all employees of the contractor who interact with the pupil or ensure that the

parent or guardian of the pupil has signed a consent form before the pupil's interaction with an employee of the contractor.

CERTIFICATED EMPLOYEES

[AB 5 \(Zbur D\)](#) The Safe and Supportive Schools Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 23, 2023

Position: Seek Amendments.

OGR's amendments were adopted.

Mandate

Key Dates: Effective as of the **2025-26 school year**

Summary: Current law establishes the system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state and provides for the establishment of local educational agencies to operate these schools and provide instruction to pupils. Current law states the policy of the State of California to afford all persons in public schools, regardless of their disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other specified characteristic, equal rights and opportunities in the educational institutions of the state. Current law requires, no later than July 1, 2021, the State Department of Education to develop resources or, as appropriate, update existing resources for in-service training on schoolsite and community resources for the support of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) pupils, and strategies to increase support for LGBTQ pupils, as specified. Current law encourages schools operated by a school district or county office of education and charter schools to use those resources to provide training at least once every 2 years to teachers and other certificated employees of those schools that serve pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive. This bill would require the State Department of Education, on or before July 1, 2025, to finalize the development of an online training delivery platform and an online training curriculum to support LGBTQ cultural competency training for teachers and other certificated employees, as specified. The bill would delete the above-described encouragement and instead would require, commencing with the 2025-26 school year and ending with the completion of the 2029-30 school year, each local educational agency, as defined, serving pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to use the online training delivery platform and curriculum, or an in-service alternative, to provide at least one hour of required training annually to teachers and other certificated employees at those schools, as provided. The bill would require each local educational agency to maintain records documenting the training, as provided.

[AB 1722 \(Dahle, Megan R\)](#) Pupil health: credentialed school nurses, registered nurses, and licensed vocational nurses.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law authorizes a school nurse, subject to approval by the governing board of the school district, to perform various pupil health care services. Current law requires a school nurse to be currently licensed as a registered nurse, as provided, and to have met the minimum

requirements for a credential in school nursing, as specified. This bill would require a licensed vocational nurse, as defined, hired pursuant to this bill to be supervised by a credentialed school nurse, as defined, who is employed as a school nurse at the same local educational agency (LEA) or at another LEA. The bill would prohibit interpreting that provision to allow a licensed vocational nurse to go beyond the approved scope of practice pursuant to the Vocational Nursing Practice Act. The bill would require an LEA employing a credentialed school nurse who is supervising a licensed vocational nurse at another LEA, and a credentialed school nurse who is supervising a licensed vocational nurse at another LEA, pursuant to these provisions to have indemnification for the supervisory liability, as specified. The bill would require certain LEAs to enter into a written agreement containing specified information, including, among other information, a communication policy delineating how the licensed vocational nurse and the credentialed school nurse are to communicate, as provided. The bill would require an LEA to only hire a licensed vocational nurse if a diligent search has been conducted for a suitable credentialed school nurse each school year, as provided. The bill would require a local educational agency to seek approval from its governing board or body before hiring a licensed vocational nurse, including by submitting a declaration to its governing board or body containing certain information.

CHILD ABUSE

[AB 452](#) (Addis D) Childhood sexual assault: statute of limitations.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault, as defined, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever occurs later. Current law prohibits certain of those actions from commencing on or after the plaintiff's 40th birthday unless the person or entity knew or had reason to know, or was otherwise on notice, of any misconduct that creates a risk of childhood sexual assault by an employee, volunteer, representative, or agent, or the person or entity failed to take reasonable steps or to implement reasonable safeguards to avoid acts of childhood sexual assault, as specified. This bill would eliminate time limits for the commencement of actions for the recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault, as specified. The bill would eliminate the prohibition on certain actions proceeding on or after the plaintiff's 40th birthday unless specified conditions are met. The bill would specify that its provisions apply to any claim arising on and after January 1, 2024.

[AB 1371](#) (Low D) Unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law makes it a crime, known as unlawful sexual intercourse, to commit an act of sexual intercourse with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor.

Under existing law, if a person 21 years of age or older engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age they are guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified. This bill would prohibit a person convicted of this crime who is granted probation from completing community service at a school or location where children congregate.

SB 558 (Rubio D) Civil actions: childhood sexual abuse.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Applies to accts that occur before **January 1, 2024**

Summary: Current law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault, as defined, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. Current law imposes various procedural requirements for such claims. This bill would specify that the time frame for commencing actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault applies only to those instances of childhood sexual assault that occur before January 1, 2024. This bill would also expand the definition of childhood sexual assault to include acts involving a child being depicted in obscene matter, as specified.

COMMISSION ON TEACHING CREDENTIALING

AB 497 (Quirk-Silva D) Special education: braille instructional aide: notice of teacher credentialing programs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed June 29, 2023

Position: Neutral

Mandate

Summary: Current law requires a local educational agency to provide a braille instructional aide with information regarding certain teacher credentialing programs, including the Wildman-Keeley-Solis Exemplary Teacher Training Act of 1997 and the Teacher Education Internship Act of 1967. This bill would require a local educational agency to provide a braille instructional aide with information regarding the California Classified School Employee Teacher Credentialing Program, which substantially revised and renamed the Wildman-Keeley-Solis Exemplary Teacher Training Act of 1997.

AB 872 (Committee on Education) Elementary and secondary education: omnibus bill.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 30, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to, among other duties, establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates, and permits. Existing law prohibits a person who does not possess a valid credential issued by the State Board of Education, as provided, from being elected or appointed to office as county superintendent of schools. Current law requires all county superintendents of schools to possess a valid certification document authorizing administrative services. This bill would instead prohibit a person who does not possess a valid credential issued by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing from being elected or appointed to office as county superintendent of schools and would require all county superintendents of schools to instead possess a valid administrative credential issued by the commission, as provided.

AB 934 (Muratsuchi D) Commission on Teacher Credentialing: public awareness campaign.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to contract with a public relations organization, or other organization with similar expertise, to develop a public awareness campaign that highlights the value and benefits of educational careers in California's public schools, spanning from prekindergarten and kindergarten to elementary and secondary schools serving pupils in any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive. The bill would require the campaign to recognize the value of the contributions made by public school teachers, encourage individuals to enter the teaching profession, and include information about available high-quality teacher credentialing pathways and financial supports. The bill would authorize the campaign to include the development and distribution of public service announcements related to teacher recruitment and outreach to high school pupils and college students.

AB 1251 (Rivas, Luz D) Teacher credentialing: computer science instruction: workgroup.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Commission would convene a workgroup by **July 1, 2024** and submit recommendations by **July 1, 2025**

Summary: Current law authorizes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue a single subject teaching credential in specified subjects and to also issue an authorization to teach a subject other than the one authorized by a single subject teaching credential if the holder of the credential meets certain requirements. Current regulations of the commission authorize the holder of a single subject teaching credential who meets those requirements to add a supplementary authorization to teach specified subjects, including computer science. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, require the commission, on or before July 1, 2024, to convene a workgroup on credentialing for instruction in computer science, as provided, to determine, among other things, which credentials should also authorize teaching computer science, as specified. The bill would require the commission, on or before July 1, 2025, to provide a report of the workgroup's findings and recommendations, as provided. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2028.

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

AB 10 (Lowenthal D) Pupils: body shaming model policy and resources.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Model curriculum must be developed by **June 30, 2024**

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education to, on or before June 30, 2025, and in consultation with specified entities and relevant stakeholders, develop and post on its internet website a model policy and resources about body shaming, as defined, and would encourage school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to inform teachers, staff, parents, and pupils about those resources, as provided.

AB 285 (Rivas, Luz D) Pupil instruction: science requirements: climate change.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Commencing with the **2024-25 school year**

Summary: Existing law requires the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, and the adopted course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to include certain areas of study, including, among others, English, mathematics, social sciences, science, and visual and performing arts, as specified. This bill, with respect to both of the above-referenced adopted courses of study, would require the science area of study to include an emphasis on the causes and effects of climate change and methods to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The bill would require that appropriate coursework including this material be offered to pupils as soon as possible, commencing no later than the 2024-25 school year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 370 (Addis D) Pupil instruction: State Seal of Biliteracy.

Status: Chaptered, October 7, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law establishes the State Seal of Biliteracy to recognize high school graduates who have attained a high level of proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in one or more languages in addition to English. Current law requires the State Seal of Biliteracy to be awarded by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to a pupil who completes all English language arts requirements for graduation with an overall grade point average of 2.0 or above in those classes, passes the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress for English language arts, as provided, and demonstrates proficiency in one or more languages other than English through at least one method, as specified. This bill would change the criteria needed to be met by a pupil to be awarded the State Seal of Biliteracy by requiring the pupil to both demonstrate proficiency in

English by meeting one of 4 specified requirements and demonstrate proficiency in one or more languages other than English by meeting one of 3 specified requirements.

[AB 446 \(Quirk-Silva D\)](#) Pupil instruction: handwriting.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Would require handwriting instruction for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, to include instruction in cursive or joined italics in the appropriate grade levels. To the extent that this bill would impose new duties on local educational agencies, it would constitute a state-mandated local program.

[AB 800 \(Ortega D\)](#) Workplace Readiness Week: work permits.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 30, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Documentation on labor rights must be provided starting **August 1, 2024**

Summary: Would require the week of each year that includes April 28 to be known as “Workplace Readiness Week.” The bill would require all public high schools, including charter schools, to annually observe that week by providing information to pupils on their rights as workers, and would specify the topics to be covered.

This bill would require, beginning August 1, 2024, any minor seeking the signature of a verifying authority on a Statement of Intent to Employ a Minor and Request for a Work Permit-Certificate of Age to be issued, before or at the time of receiving the signature of the verifying authority, a document clearly explaining basic labor rights extended to workers, as provided. The bill would encourage the University of California Berkeley Center for Labor Research and Education to produce, with input from bona fide labor organizations, a draft template for the document to be provided to minors, including translations into languages other than English, as specified.

[AB 873 \(Berman D\)](#) Pupil instruction: media literacy: curriculum frameworks.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require the Instructional Quality Commission to consider incorporating the Model Library Standards into the next revision of the English Language Arts/English Language Development (ELA/ELD) curriculum framework after January 1, 2024, and to also consider incorporating media literacy content at each grade level. The bill would require the commission to consider incorporating media literacy content into the mathematics, science, and history-social science curriculum frameworks when those frameworks are next revised after January 1, 2024.

[AB 1071 \(Hoover R\)](#) Teen dating violence prevention education: online information and resources.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to post, and annually update, on the State Department of Education's internet website, and provide to each school district, a list of statewide resources, including community-based organizations, that provide support to youth and their families who have been subjected to school-based discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying, including school-based discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying on the basis of religious affiliation, nationality, race, or ethnicity, or perceived religious affiliation, nationality, race, or ethnicity. Current law requires the department's internet website to also include a list of statewide resources for youth who have been affected by gangs, gun violence, and psychological trauma caused by violence at home, at school, and in the community. This bill would require the department to make (1) resources on abuse, including sexual, emotional, and physical abuse, and teen dating violence prevention for professional learning purposes, (2) information about local and national hotlines and services for youth experiencing teen dating violence, and (3) other relevant materials for parents, guardians, and other caretakers of pupils, available on its internet website.

[AB 1078 \(Jackson D\)](#) Instructional materials and curriculum: diversity.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 25, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: The Safe Place to Learn Act requires the State Department of Education, as part of its regular monitoring and review of a local educational agency, to assess whether the local educational agency has, among other things, adopted a policy that prohibits discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying based on specified protected characteristics. This bill would require that policy to include a statement that the policy applies to all acts of the governing board or body of the local educational agency, the superintendent of the school district, and the county superintendent of schools in enacting policies and procedures that govern the local educational agency.

[AB 1096 \(Fong, Mike D\)](#) Educational instruction: language of instruction.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law requires English to be the basic language of instruction in all schools and authorizes the governing board of a school district or community college district, and any private school to determine when and under what circumstances instruction may be given bilingually.

Current law declares that it is the policy of the state to ensure the mastery of English by all pupils in schools, as provided. This bill would authorize a community college to offer courses taught in languages other than English without requiring students who enroll in those courses to concurrently enroll in an English as a Second Language (ESL) course.

AB 1354 (Fong, Mike D) Pupil instruction: Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 1, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Existing law requires the State Department of Education to incorporate materials relating to civil rights, human rights violations, genocide, slavery, and the Holocaust into publications that provide examples of curriculum resources for teacher use, consistent with the subject frameworks on history and social science and other requirements. Existing law establishes the Instructional Quality Commission and requires the commission to, among other things, recommend curriculum frameworks to the State Board of Education. This bill would require the commission, when the history-social science curriculum framework is next revised, to consider providing for inclusion of, in its recommended history-social science curriculum framework, related evaluation criteria, and accompanying instructional materials, instruction on both (1) the historical, social, economic, and political contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States and (2) examples of racism, discrimination, and violence perpetrated against Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States, as provided.

SB 291 (Newman D) Pupil rights: recess.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Seek Amendments
OGR's amendments were adopted

Mandate

Key Dates: Commencing with the **2024-25 school year**

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Education to encourage school districts to provide daily recess periods for elementary school pupils. Current law authorizes the governing board of a school district to adopt reasonable rules and regulations to authorize a teacher to restrict for disciplinary purposes the time a pupil is allowed for recess. This bill would delete the latter provision. The bill would require, commencing with the 2024–25 school year, recess, as defined, that is provided by a public school operated by a school district or county office of education, or that is a charter school, to be at least 30 minutes on regular instructional days and at least 15 minutes on early release days, as provided. The bill would prohibit school staff members from restricting a pupil's recess unless there is an immediate threat to the physical safety of the pupil or the physical safety of one or more of the pupil's peers, as provided.

SB 369 (Nguyen R) Pupil instruction: model curricula: Vietnamese American refugee experience: Cambodian American history and heritage.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires the State Department of Education to use specified appropriated funds to, in collaboration with, and subject to the approval of, the executive director of the State Board of Education, enter into a contract with a county office of education or a consortium of county offices of education by March 1, 2022, for the purpose of developing model curriculum related to the Vietnamese American refugee experience, as provided, by September 1, 2024. Current law defines “model curriculum” for these purposes as various teaching tools to assist teachers in teaching about, among other things, the Fall of Saigon in 1975 and the conditions that led to the resettlement of Vietnamese people in the United States, as provided. This bill would specify that the model curriculum is meant to cover the period from the Vietnam War and the Fall of Saigon in 1975 to the year 2000, as provided.

ACR 18 (Fong, Mike D) School curriculum: Asian American history and contributions.

Status: Chaptered, Signed June 23, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would urge all schools to ensure that Asian American history and contributions are included in their curriculum, alongside those of other communities of color.

HR 13 (Muratsuchi D) Relative to Read Across America Day.

Status: Adopted March 3, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would resolve that the Assembly joins the California Teachers Association in recognizing March 2, 2023, as Read Across America Day.

DISCIPLINE (SUSPENSION/EXPULSIONS)

AB 1165 (McCarty D) Pupil discipline: racist bullying, harassment, or intimidation: restorative justice practice.

Status: Chaptered, Signed June 29, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Would, for a pupil who has been suspended, or for whom other means of correction have been implemented, for an incident of racist bullying, harassment, or intimidation, encourage local educational agencies to have both the victim and perpetrator engage in a restorative justice practice that is found to suit the needs of both the victim and the perpetrator. The bill would encourage local educational agencies to regularly check on the victim of the racist bullying, harassment, or intimidation to ensure that the victim is not in danger of suffering from long-lasting mental health issues, and would also encourage local educational agencies to require perpetrators to engage in culturally sensitive programs, as provided.

[AB 1466 \(Weber D\)](#) Pupil discipline: restraint and seclusion: reporting.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Current law authorizes an educational provider, as defined, to use behavioral restraints, which includes physical and mechanical restraints, or seclusion, as defined, only if specified conditions are met, and prohibits an educational provider from using a behavioral restraint or seclusion in certain circumstances. Current law requires a local educational agency that meets a specified federal definition to collect and, no later than 3 months after the end of a school year, report to the State Department of Education annually on the use of behavioral restraints and seclusion for pupils enrolled in or served by the local educational agency for all or part of the prior school year, as specified. This bill would require those local educational agencies to post that report on their internet websites annually.

[SB 274 \(Skinner D\)](#) Suspensions and expulsions: willful defiance: interventions and supports.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Mandate

Key Dates: Effective **July 1, 2024**. Provisions sunset on **July 1, 2029**.

Summary: Current law prohibits a pupil from being suspended from school or recommended for expulsion, unless the superintendent of the school district or the principal of the school in which the pupil is enrolled determines that the pupil has committed an act from a list of specified acts, including, among other acts, disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials, or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties. Current law authorizes a teacher to suspend any pupil from class for any of the listed acts, including willful defiance, for the day of the suspension and the day following. Current law prohibits the suspension of a pupil enrolled in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 5, inclusive, and recommending the expulsion of a pupil enrolled in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of those school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties. Current law, until July 1, 2025, prohibits the suspension of a pupil enrolled in any of grades 6 to 8, inclusive, for those acts. This bill would extend the prohibition against the suspension of pupils enrolled in any of grades 6 to 8, inclusive, including those pupils enrolled in a charter school, for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials, or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties to all grades, by 4 years to instead be until July 1, 2029, and, commencing July 1, 2024, would prohibit the suspension of pupils enrolled in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, including those pupils enrolled in a charter school, for those acts until July 1, 2029, but would retain a teacher's existing authorization

to suspend any pupil in any grade from class for any of the listed acts, including willful defiance, for the day of the suspension and the day following, as provided.

DISCRIMINATION/UCP/OCR/TITLE IX

[SB 857](#) ([Laird D](#)) Advisory task force: LGBTQ+ pupil needs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 23, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Workforce must convene on or before **July 1, 2024**

Summary: Would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before July 1, 2024, to convene an advisory task force to identify the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, and plus (LGBTQ+) pupils and to make recommendations to assist in implementing supportive policies and initiatives to address LGBTQ+ pupil education and well-being, as provided. The bill would require advisory task force members to be selected by the Superintendent, as provided. The bill would require the advisory task force to, on or before January 1, 2026, report their findings and recommendations to the Legislature, the Superintendent, and the Governor.

DISTRICT REORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES

[AB 764](#) ([Bryan D](#)) Local redistricting.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires counties, general law and charter cities, and special districts that elect their governing boards using district-based elections to adopt, in a prescribed manner, new district boundaries following each federal decennial census. Current law also requires county boards of education, and the governing boards of school districts and community college districts in which trustee areas have been established, to adopt new boundaries for their trustee areas following each federal decennial census. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would require counties, county boards of education, cities, school districts, community college districts, and special districts, if the governing body of these local jurisdictions is elected by districts, to comply with uniform requirements related to redistricting.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

[AB 393](#) ([Rivas, Luz D](#)) Childcare: dual language learners.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13

years of age, which includes various programs and services, including, among others, general childcare and development programs and migrant childcare and development programs. This bill would similarly require the Director of Social Services to develop procedures for general or migrant childcare and development contractors to identify and report data on dual language learners enrolled in a general childcare and development program or migrant childcare and development program, as specified, and requires the director to develop informal directives and adopt regulations to implement these provisions. The bill would require the Superintendent and the director to coordinate efforts to implement these provisions.

SB 521 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) CalWORKs: pregnancy or parenting.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of federal, state, and county funds, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Under the CalWORKs program, as a condition of eligibility for aid, recipients are required to participate in certain welfare-to-work activities, except for specified individuals, including, among others, individuals under 16 years of age and recipients who are pregnant. This bill would add to those reasons the circumstance of the recipient requiring pregnancy- or parenting-related accommodations covered under Title IX, or other specified laws, and not having received adequate accommodations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 722 (Ochoa Bogh R) Daycare facilities: incidental medical services plans.

Status: Chaptered, Signed by the Governor on October 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: CDSS to create a template on or before **January 1, 2025**

Summary: The California Child Day Care Facilities Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, provides for the licensure and regulation of child daycare facilities, as defined. Existing regulations impose various requirements on child daycare facilities, including, among others, the administration of medication to children. A willful or repeated violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2025, to create a template form for plans of operations and incidental medical services plans. The bill would also require the department, upon completion of these template forms, to revise its regulations, notices, practices, and bulletins to eliminate any requirement that an incidental medical services plan or amended plan of operation be approved before a child with exceptional needs, as defined, is allowed to attend a child daycare or child development program. The bill would authorize a licensed child daycare facility that submits to the department a completed incidental medical services plan using the template form described above to enroll a child prior to departmental approval of the plan.

ELECTIONS AND BALLOT INITIATIVES

AB 421 (Bryan D) Elections: referendum measures.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Current law imposes ballot layout specifications, including, among other things, the content of the ballot label, defined as that portion of the ballot containing the names of the candidates or the statement of a measure. Existing law requires the ballot label to include, among other things, a condensed version of the ballot title and summary and a list of the names of supporters and opponents, as specified. Current law defines the ballot title and summary and requires that it include a summary of the chief purpose and points, including the fiscal impact, of any measure that appears in the state voter information guide. Current law requires the ballots used when voting on a statute referred to the voters as a referendum measure to use words asking the voter whether the statute that is the subject to referendum should be adopted, followed by the choices “Yes” and “No.” This bill would revise the ballot title and summary and ballot label requirements for statewide referendum measures by instead requiring that the ballot title and summary be posed in the form of a question asking whether the state should keep or overturn the law that is proposed to be overturned, followed by a summary of the chief purposes and points of the law. The bill would require this question and a condensed version of the summary to be included on the ballot label. The bill would require the ballot title and summary that appears in the state voter information guide for a statewide referendum measure to be followed by the measure’s top funders, as specified.

AB 773 (Pellerin D) Elections: filings.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law establishes procedures for authors to submit arguments for and against local ballot measures, and rebuttals to those arguments, in accordance with deadlines set by local elections officials. Current law requires elections officials to select arguments from those submitted for publication in the voter information guide. This bill would establish a lead county, as defined, for the purposes of district or school district elections when the boundaries of the district or school district encompass more than one county. The bill would require authors of arguments for or against district or school district measures, and related rebuttal arguments, to submit the arguments to the elections official of the lead county. The bill would require the elections official of the lead county to work with the other counties within the district bounds to establish deadlines for receipt of the arguments. The bill would require the elections official of the lead county to select the arguments for publication in the county voter information guide, and to transmit copies of the selected arguments to elections officials in the other counties within the district or school district, as specified.

SB 297 (Allen D) Elections: initiatives and referenda: withdrawal.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law authorizes the proponents of a statewide initiative or referendum measure to withdraw the measure after filing the initiative or referendum petition with the appropriate elections official at any time before the Secretary of State certifies that the measure has qualified for the ballot, as provided. Current law requires, for the withdrawal of an initiative or referendum measure after the petition has been filed with the appropriate elections official, all of the proponents to file a written notice with the Secretary of State to withdraw the measure. This bill would instead require a majority of the proponents to file a written notice with the Secretary of State to withdraw the statewide initiative or referendum measure after the petition has been filed with the appropriate elections official. The bill would also authorize the proponents of a statewide initiative or referendum measure to file a notice of withdrawal with the Secretary of State that is contingent upon the enactment of a particular legislative measure, as specified. The bill would require the Secretary of State to deem a written notice of contingent withdrawal of a statewide initiative or referendum effective if the legislative measure identified in the notice is enacted and given a chapter number by the Secretary of State before the Secretary of State has certified that the statewide initiative or referendum measure has qualified for the ballot, as specified.

EMPLOYEE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AB 785 (Santiago D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: City of Los Angeles: County of Los Angeles: affordable housing and transitional housing.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Provisions repealed on **January 1, 2030**

Summary: Current law, until January 1, 2025, exempts from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) certain activities approved or carried out by the City of Los Angeles and other eligible public agencies, as defined, related to supportive housing and emergency shelters, as defined, in the City of Los Angeles. Under existing law, this exemption requires the lead agency, if it determines that an activity is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that activity, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk for the County of Los Angeles. This bill would instead exempt from the requirements of CEQA certain activities undertaken by the City of Los Angeles and other eligible public agencies related to affordable housing, low barrier navigation centers, supportive housing, and transitional housing for youth and young adults, as those terms would be defined by the bill, within the City of Los Angeles and certain activities undertaken by the County of Los Angeles related to affordable housing, low barrier navigation centers, supportive housing, and transitional housing for youth and young adults within the unincorporated areas of the County of Los Angeles and parcels owned by the County of Los Angeles within the City of Los Angeles. The bill would define the Los Angeles County Development Authority as an eligible public agency. The bill would broaden the definition of

“supportive housing.” The bill would also change the term “emergency shelter” to “low barrier navigation center” and broaden the definition of that term. The bill would require the lead agency to ensure that those projects meet certain labor requirements in order for the exemption to apply. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.

AB 1734 (Jones-Sawyer D) Local Government: Surplus Land Act: exemptions.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 11, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Sunsets **January 1, 2034**

Summary: Existing law requires land to be declared surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency takes any action to dispose of it consistent with the agency’s policies or procedures. Existing law sets forth procedures for the disposal of surplus land, including, but not limited to, specified notice requirements, and provides that these procedures do not apply to exempt surplus land. This bill, until January 1, 2034, would specify that land disposed of by a city with a population exceeding 2,500,000 for certain purposes, including low barrier navigation centers, supportive housing, transitional housing for youth and young adults, or affordable housing, as described, is not subject to the above-described requirements, if the city meets certain prescribed requirements and specified construction or development work meets prescribed requirements. The bill would require a city that disposes of land pursuant to these provisions to include prescribed information in a specified annual report. The bill would make a local agency that disposes of land in violation of these provisions liable for a civil penalty, as specified.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

AB 1127 (Reyes D) Teachers: professional development: Bilingual Teacher Professional Development Program: eligibility.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law, for the 2023–24 fiscal year, appropriates \$20,000,000 from the General Fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for purposes of the Bilingual Teacher Professional Development Program, to be available for grants totaling \$4,000,000 each fiscal year, from the 2023–24 fiscal year to the 2027–28 fiscal year, inclusive, as provided. Current law requires the State Department of Education to allocate grant funding to eligible local educational agencies, including county offices of education, school districts, charter schools, or a consortia of local educational agencies for purposes of providing professional development services to teachers or paraprofessionals who satisfy specified requirements, but exempts participants who are currently enrolled in, or have completed, the Asian Language Bilingual Teacher Education Program from those requirements that apply to teachers. This bill would also exempt participants who are currently enrolled in, or have completed, programs to support bilingual teacher education in languages in the classroom, such as Arabic, Cantonese, Mandarin, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese,

and other languages, as represented in an instructional program, from those specified requirements that apply to teachers. By expanding the scope of eligibility for purposes of an appropriation, the bill would make an appropriation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY STANDARDS/CEQA

AB 356 (Mathis R) California Environmental Quality Act: aesthetic impacts.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 27, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Extends existing provisions until **January 1, 2029**

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Current law, until January 1, 2024, specifies that, except as provided, a lead agency is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and aesthetic effects are not considered significant effects on the environment if the project involves the refurbishment, conversion, repurposing, or replacement of an existing building that meets certain requirements. This bill would extend the operation of the above provision to January 1, 2029. The bill would require the lead agency to file a notice with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located if the lead agency determines that it is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and determines to approve or carry out that project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

AB 714 (McCarty D) Pupil instruction: newcomer pupils: curriculum frameworks: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions and alternatives.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law, subject to an appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, requires the State Department of Social Services, in collaboration with the State Department of Education, to administer the California Newcomer Education and Well-Being Program (CalNEW) to provide services for newcomer pupils, English learners, and immigrant families by allocating funding to school districts and county offices of education, as specified. Current law, for the purposes of CalNEW, defines “newcomer pupils” as individuals 3 through 21 years of age who were not born in any state and have not been attending one or more schools in any one or more states for more than 3 full academic years. This bill would require the State Department of Education to (A)

curate and maintain on its internet website information regarding requirements, best practices, and available state and federally funded programs for newcomer pupils and (B) publicly report on an annual basis on its internet website the enrollment of newcomer pupils, as provided.

HIGHER EDUCATION

[AB 368](#) ([Holden D](#)) College and Career Access Pathways partnerships.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership with the governing board of a school district or a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education, with the goal of developing seamless pathways from high school to community college for career technical education or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness. Existing law requires the CCAP partnership agreement to outline the terms of the CCAP partnership, as specified, and to establish protocols for information sharing, joint facilities use, and parental consent for high school pupils to enroll in community college courses. Current law authorizes a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership to assign priority for enrollment and course registration to a pupil seeking to enroll in a community college course that is required for the pupil's CCAP partnership program, as specified. Current law requires the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership to exempt special part-time students from certain fee requirements. This bill would delineate the meaning of the term "underrepresented in higher education" for these purposes, as specified. The bill would require the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership to enroll high school pupils in any course that is part of a CCAP partnership offered at a community college campus, and would expressly authorize courses to be offered at the community college campus or the participating high school campus.

[AB 789](#) ([Berman D](#)) Student financial aid: Cal Grants: satisfactory academic progress.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Effective by the start of the **2024-25 academic year**

Summary: For a student to qualify for a Cal Grant award, current law requires that the student, among other things, make satisfactory academic progress at a qualifying institution. Current law defines "satisfactory academic progress" as those criteria required by applicable federal standards published in Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Current law authorizes the commission to adopt regulations defining "satisfactory academic progress" in a manner that is consistent with the federal standards. This bill would require, as part of the criteria to be a qualifying institution under the Cal Grant Program, an institution, by the start of the 2024–25 academic year, to comply with

various requirements regarding “satisfactory academic progress” standards used to determine if a student qualifies for a Cal Grant and to develop and implement policies defining “satisfactory academic progress” in a manner that is consistent with the federal standards. The bill would delete the commission’s authorization to adopt regulations defining “satisfactory academic progress.”

[AB 1342 \(Dahle, Megan R\)](#) California College Promise: fee waiver eligibility.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 21, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law authorizes a community college, under the California College Promise, to use that funding to waive some or all of the fees for 2 academic years for first-time community college students and returning community college students, as defined, who are enrolled in 12 or more semester units or the equivalent, or less for students certified as “full time,” as specified, and who complete and submit either a Free Application for Federal Student Aid or a California Dream Act application, except as provided. This bill would require that a student who enrolls in community college, after having enrolled in community college as a specified special part- or full-time student or dual enrollment high school pupil, is a first-time student for purposes of receiving this fee waiver.

[SB 444 \(Newman D\)](#) Community colleges: Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement (MESA) programs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would encourage community colleges to establish and implement Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement (MESA) programs directed at identifying students affected by social, economic, and educational disadvantages, increasing the number of eligible students served under MESA programs, and increasing student success in transferring and completing baccalaureate degree programs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics majors at four-year higher education institutions, as specified. The bill would require the Board of Governors to adopt regulations for the operation of MESA programs at community colleges that align with the programmatic components of MESA programs. The bill would require the operation of MESA programs and the regulations adopted by the Board of Governors to accomplish certain goals.

[SB 467 \(Portantino D\)](#) Community colleges: apprenticeship or internship training programs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 13, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law authorizes a student enrolled in a community college class or classes pursuant to an apprenticeship training program or an internship training program who does not have a social security number to use an individual tax identification number for purposes of any background check required by the class or program. This bill would prohibit a student from being denied admission to a community college apprenticeship or internship training program because

the student uses an individual tax identification number for purposes of the background check required by the class or program.

HOMELESS AND FOSTER YOUTH

AB 373 (Gipson D) Intersession programs: foster children and homeless youth: priority access.

Status: Chaptered, October 7, 2023

Mandate

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law authorizes the governing board of any school district to initiate and carry on any program, activity, or to otherwise act in any manner that is not in conflict with or inconsistent with, or preempted by, any law and that is not in conflict with the purposes for which school districts are established. This bill would require a school district, county office of education, or charter school, if the local educational agency operates an intersession program, as defined, to grant priority access to foster children and homeless youth, as provided. The bill would, notwithstanding any other law, provide that if a foster child or homeless youth will be moving during an intersession period, the pupil's parent, guardian, educational rights holder, or Indian custodian, as defined, in the case of an Indian child, or, if there is no parent, guardian, educational rights holder, or Indian custodian, the unaccompanied homeless youth, as applicable, shall determine which school the pupil attends for the intersession period, if applicable.

ACR 16 (Fong, Mike D) Needs of opportunity youth.

Status: Chaptered, Chapter 130, Statutes of 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would declare that the Legislature recognizes the importance of creating pathways to success for California's opportunity youth and the need to develop a statewide comprehensive plan that will reduce persistent economic inequities endured by California's opportunity youth.

HUMAN RESOURCES & EMPLOYEES

AB 1 (McKinnor D) Collective bargaining: Legislature.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would grant exclusive jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to make an initial determination as to whether charges of unfair practices are justified, and, if so, the necessary remedy, as specified. However, the bill would prohibit the board from issuing a decision or order that intrudes upon or interferes with the Legislature's core function of efficient and effective lawmaking or the essential operation of the Legislature. The bill would require the board

to determine appropriate bargaining units, and would prohibit the board from including employees in a bargaining unit that includes employees other than those of the employer. The bill would prohibit the board from including within a bargaining unit employees from both the Assembly and Senate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 472 \(Wicks D\)](#) Classified school district and community college employees: compulsory leaves of absence: compensation.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law requires the governing board of a school district to employ persons for positions not requiring certification qualifications, and requires the governing board of a community college district to employ persons for positions that are not academic. For those employees, known as the classified service, existing law authorizes those governing boards to grant leaves of absence and vacations with or without pay. This bill would explicitly provide that the above-referenced authority of the governing boards of school districts and community college districts, to grant leaves of absence and vacations with or without pay, applies to voluntary leaves of absence and vacations.

[AB 489 \(Calderon D\)](#) Workers' compensation: disability payments.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Extends existing authorization until **January 1, 2025**

Summary: Under the workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation current law governs temporary and permanent disability indemnity payments. Current law, until January 1, 2024, allows an employer to commence a program under which disability indemnity payments are deposited in a prepaid card account for employees. This bill would extend the authorization to deposit indemnity payments in a prepaid card account until January 1, 2025.

[AB 567 \(Ting D\)](#) Criminal records: relief.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective July 1, 2024

Summary: Current law, subject to an appropriation, requires the Department of Justice, on a monthly basis, to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases and identify persons who are eligible for automatic conviction record relief. Under current law, a person is eligible for automatic conviction record relief if, on or after January 1, 1973, they were sentenced to probation, and completed it without revocation, or if they were convicted of an infraction or a misdemeanor, and other criteria are met, as specified. Current law, commencing July 1, 2024, and

subject to an appropriation, generally makes this arrest record relief available to a person who has been arrested for a felony, including a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, as specified. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2024, require the department to provide confirmation that relief was granted upon request from the subject of the record.

AB 594 (Maienschein D) Labor Code: alternative enforcement.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law authorizes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, the head of which is the Labor Commissioner, to enforce the Labor Code and all labor laws of the state the enforcement of which is not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. Current law relating to payment of wages for general occupations provides that nothing in those provisions limits the authority of the district attorney of any county or prosecuting attorney of any city to prosecute actions, either civil or criminal, for violations or to enforce those provisions independently and without specific direction of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would authorize a public prosecutor, as defined, to prosecute an action, either civil or criminal, for a violation of specified provisions of the Labor Code or to enforce those provisions independently. The bill would require moneys recovered by public prosecutors under the Labor Code to be applied first to payments due to affected workers. The bill would also require all civil penalties recovered pursuant to those provisions to be paid to the General Fund of the state, unless otherwise specified. The bill, except as specified, would limit the action of a public prosecutor under the bill to redressing violations occurring within the public prosecutor's geographic jurisdiction. The bill would authorize a public prosecutor, in addition to any other remedies available, to seek injunctive relief to prevent continued violations.

AB 897 (McCarty D) Certificated school employees: probationary employees: service credit.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Effective July 1, 2024

Summary: Existing law requires a probationary employee who, in any one school year, has served for at least 75% of the number of days the regular schools of the school district in which the employee is employed are maintained to be deemed to have served a complete school year. Existing law also requires a probationary employee of an evening school who, in any one school year, has served for at least 75% of the number of days the evening schools of the school district in which the employee is employed are in session to be deemed to have served a complete school year. This bill would, commencing July 1, 2024, remove that requirement for a probationary employee of an evening school and instead require a probationary employee of an adult education program to be deemed to have served a complete school year if the employee serves for at least 75% of the hours constituting a full-time equivalent position for adult education programs in the school district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1273 \(Bonta D\)](#) Classified employees: Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **July 1, 2024**

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, the Department of Industrial Relations, the Labor Commissioner, representatives of employee organizations, and representatives of voluntary local educational agencies, as defined, to convene the Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup on or before December 31, 2024. The bill would require the workgroup to group classified assignments in a manner that reflects the environmental setting of the assignment, the type of work to be completed, the impact on the assignment made by enrollment at a schoolsite, specialized needs, including certifications or licenses, and other reasonable factors, as specified, and to recommend staffing ratios per grouping, as specified. The bill would require the workgroup to report its recommendations to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2025, as specified. The bill would become operative on July 1, 2024.

[AB 1355 \(Valencia D\)](#) Employment: benefits: electronic notice and documents.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 30, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Bill sunsets on **January 1, 2029**

Summary: The Earned Income Tax Credit Information Act requires an employer, as defined, to notify all employees that they may be eligible for specified income tax filing assistance programs and state and federal antipoverty tax credits, including the federal and California earned income tax credits by handing specified documents directly to the employee or mailing the specified documents to the employee's last known address twice annually, as provided. Current law authorizes the 2nd notification to be sent electronically. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would authorize the employer to provide the first above-described notification via email to an employee's email account instead of directly handing or mailing the document to the employee if the employee affirmatively, and in writing or by electronic acknowledgment, opts into receipt of electronic statements or materials. The bill would prohibit the employer from discharging or taking other adverse action against an employee who does not opt into receipt of electronic statements or materials.

[SB 428 \(Blakespear D\)](#) Temporary restraining orders and protective orders: employee harassment.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 30, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **January 1, 2025**

Summary: Current law authorizes any employer, whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace, to seek a temporary restraining order and an injunction on behalf of the employee and other employees of the employer. Current law requires an employer seeking a temporary restraining order to show reasonable proof that an employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence and that a great or irreparable harm would result to an employee if the order is not issued. Current law prohibits issuing such an order to the extent that the order would prohibit constitutionally protected speech, specified activities related to dispute resolution between employers and employee organizations, or other law. This bill would additionally authorize any employer whose employee has suffered harassment, as defined, to seek a temporary restraining order and an injunction on behalf of the employee and other employees upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence that an employee has suffered harassment, that great or irreparable harm would result to an employee, and that the respondent's course of conduct served no legitimate purpose.

SB 461 (Wahab D) Days and hours of work: religious or cultural observance.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law authorizes a state department head or designee to require a state employee to provide 5 working days' advance notice before a personal holiday is taken, to deny use subject to operational needs, and to provide by rule for the granting of the personal holiday for employees. Current law authorizes a state employee to elect to receive 8 hours of holiday credit for certain holidays in lieu of receiving 8 hours of personal holiday credit, as specified. This bill would authorize an employee to elect to receive 8 hours of holiday credit for observance of a holiday or ceremony of the state employee's religion, culture, or heritage in lieu of receiving 8 hours of personal holiday credit.

SB 497 (Smallwood-Cuevas D) Protected employee conduct.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Concern

Summary: Current law prohibits a person from discharging an employee or in any manner discriminating, retaliating, or taking any adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant engaged in protected conduct, as specified. Under current law, an employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, retaliated against, subjected to adverse action, or in any other manner discriminated against in the terms and conditions of their employment because among other things, the employee engaged in protected conduct, as specified, the employee shall be entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by those acts of the employer. This bill would create a rebuttable presumption in favor the employee's claim if an employer engages in any action prohibited by this provision within 90 days of the protected activity specified in this provision.

SB 525 (Durazo D) Minimum wages: health care workers.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Increases begin **January 1, 2023**

Summary: Current law generally requires the minimum wage for all industries to not be less than specified amounts to be increased until it is \$15 per hour commencing January 1, 2022, for employers employing 26 or more employees, and commencing January 1, 2023, for employers employing 25 or fewer employees. Current law makes a violation of minimum wage requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would establish 5 separate minimum wage schedules for covered health care employees, as defined, depending on the nature of the employer.

SB 553 (Cortese D) Occupational safety: workplace violence: restraining orders and workplace violence prevention plan.

Status: Chaptered, Chapter Number 289, Signed September 30, 2023

Position: Concern

Mandate

Key Dates:

- Labor representative would be able to seek a temporary restraining order for an employee beginning **January 1, 2025**
- Requirement to implement a workplace violence prevention plan by **July 1, 2024**
- The Division of Occupational Safety and Health is required to propose standards for the workplace violence prevention plan by **December 1, 2025** and for the standards board to adopt the standards no later than **December 31, 2026**

Summary: Would, commencing January 1, 2025, authorize a collective bargaining representative of an employee, as described, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and other employees at the workplace, as described.

Would require an employer, as specified, to also establish, implement, and maintain, at all times in all work areas, an effective workplace violence prevention plan containing specified information. The bill would require the employer to record information in a violent incident log for every workplace violence incident, as specified. The bill would require the employer to provide effective training to employees on the workplace violence prevention plan, among other things, and provide additional training when a new or previously unrecognized workplace violence hazard has been identified and when changes are made to the plan. The bill would require records of workplace violence hazard identification, evaluation, and correction and training records to be created and maintained, and violent incident logs and workplace incident investigation records to be maintained, as specified. The bill would require certain records to be made available to the division,

employees, and employee representatives, as specified. The bill would make these requirements operative on and after July 1, 2024.

Would require the division to enforce the workplace violence prevention plan and related requirements by issuance of a citation and a notice of civil penalty, as specified.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am pleased to sign SB 553 aimed at increasing worker safety in workplaces across the state. Over the past months, my office has worked with the author, sponsors, and business leaders to ensure this bill did not prevent businesses from responding to retail theft and violence, but instead empowers their employees with the tools and knowledge necessary to be prepared. Over the past years, we have taken unprecedented action to tackle retail theft and workplace violence through our Real Public Safety Plan and historic \$800 million in funding to support multiple programs improving public safety and cracking down on retail crime. Senate Bill 553 builds upon these efforts by protecting our workforce, and requires employers to establish, implement and maintain an effective workplace violence prevention plan, among other provisions. Employers are already required to take steps to protect workers from workplace hazards, and this bill strengthens those protections by providing specific guidelines for what employers must do to protect workers from acts or threats of violence at work. This important policy will ensure there is a plan in place at workplaces across our state, in order to help protect California workers from workplace violence. Everyone deserves to be and feel safe everywhere they are, especially at work. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*

SB 616 (Gonzalez D) Sick days: paid sick days accrual and use.

Status: Chaptered, Chapter Number 309, Signed on October 4, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Existing law, the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 (act), establishes requirements relating to paid sick days and paid sick leave, as described. The act excludes specified employees from its provisions, including an employee covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement, as described (CBA employees). This bill would exclude railroad carrier employers and their employees from the act's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 700 (Bradford D) Employment discrimination: cannabis use.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Would make it unlawful for an employer to request information from an applicant for employment relating to the applicant's prior use of cannabis, as specified. Under the bill, information about a person's prior cannabis use obtained from the person's criminal history would be exempt from the above-described existing law and bill provisions relating to prior cannabis use

if the employer is permitted to consider or inquire about that information under a specified provision of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act or other state or federal law.

[SB 765](#) ([Portantino D](#)) Teachers: retired teachers: compensation limitation.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Operative from **July 1, 2024** until **July 1, 2026**

Summary: Current law permits members retired for service from the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) to perform retired member activities without reinstatement into the system if certain conditions are met. Current law limits the postretirement compensation of a retired member of the program, in any school year, to an amount calculated by STRS each July 1 equal to 1/2 of the median final compensation of all members who retired for service during the fiscal year ending in the previous calendar year. This bill would modify that calculation so the limitation of postretirement compensation, in any school year, is instead an amount calculated by STRS each July 1 equal to 70% of the median final compensation of all members who retired for service during the fiscal year ending in the previous calendar year.

[SB 848](#) ([Rubio D](#)) Employment: leave for reproductive loss.

Status: Chaptered, 10/10/2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 5 days of reproductive loss leave following a reproductive loss event, as defined. The bill would require that leave be taken within 3 months of the event, except as described, and pursuant to any existing leave policy of the employer. The bill would provide that if an employee experiences more than one reproductive loss event within a 12-month period, the employer is not obligated to grant a total amount of reproductive loss leave time in excess of 20 days within a 12-month period. Under the bill, in the absence of an existing policy, the reproductive loss leave may be unpaid. However, the bill would authorize an employee to use certain other leave balances otherwise available to the employee, including accrued and available paid sick leave. The bill would make leave under these provisions a separate and distinct right from any right under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.

IMMIGRATION

[AB 278](#) ([Reyes D](#)) High Schools: Dream Resource Center Grant Program.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law authorizes the governing board of a school district to provide a comprehensive educational counseling program for all pupils enrolled in the school district. Current law provides that educational counseling may include counseling in developing pupil knowledge of financial aid planning for postsecondary education, including, among others, financial aid programs and resources for foster and homeless youth. This bill would establish the Dream Resource Center Grant Program for the purpose of providing pupils, including undocumented pupils, in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, with specified resources. The bill would require the State Department of Education, in administering the program, to review applications and award grants based off of a tiered point system that prioritizes applications for funding, as provided. The bill would authorize a school district, county office of education, or charter school, including those that have already established a Dream Resource Center at one or more schoolsites, to apply to the department to be eligible to receive a grant, as provided.

SB 633 (Gonzalez D) California DREAM Loan Program: DREAM grants.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Key Dates: Effective at the beginning of the **2024-25 academic year**

Summary: Would, commencing with the 2024–25 academic year, authorize participating institutions to award DREAM grants to grant-eligible students, as defined, if the institution has unawarded funds in the institution’s DREAM revolving fund, as specified. The bill would require the amount of the DREAM grant offered to an individual student to be determined by the institution, not to exceed the student’s financial need, and would prohibit a DREAM grant awarded pursuant to these provisions from counting towards the annual or aggregate borrowing limits established for the California DREAM Loan Program.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

AB 1445 (Arambula D) The Neng Thao Drowning Prevention Safety Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective at the beginning of the **2024-25 academic year**

Summary: Current law requires the Division of Boating and Waterways to notify schools and school districts of the availability of the aquatic safety program once it is developed. This bill would authorize specified organizations to provide informational materials, in electronic or hardcopy form, to a public school regarding specified topics relating to drowning prevention. The bill would authorize, beginning with the 2024-25 school year, upon receipt of the informational materials, a public school to provide the informational materials to parents, legal guardians, or caregivers of pupils at the time the pupil enrolls at the school and at the beginning of each school year.

LIBRARIES

SB 321 (Ashby D) Literacy: libraries: Local Public Library Partnership Program.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law authorizes the State Librarian to give advisory, consultive, and technical assistance with respect to public libraries to librarians and library authorities, and assist all other authorities, state and local, in assuming their full responsibility for library services. This bill would establish the Local Public Library Partnership Program, under the administration of the State Librarian, for purposes of ensuring that all pupils have access to a local public library by 3rd grade.

MISCELLANEOUS

AB 70 (Rodriguez D) Emergency response: trauma kits.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Current law requires the person or entity responsible for managing the building, facility, and tenants of certain occupied structures, including those that are owned or operated by a local government entity, and that are constructed on or after January 1, 2023, to comply with certain requirements, including acquiring and placing at least 6 trauma kits on the premises, as specified. This bill would apply the trauma kit requirement to certain structures that are constructed prior to January 1, 2023, and subject to subsequent modifications, renovations, or tenant improvements, as specified.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS

AB 245 (McKinnor D) High school athletics: California High School Coaching Education and Training Program: emergency action plan.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective July 1, 2024

Summary: The 1998 California High School Coaching Education and Training Program declares the intent of the Legislature to establish a California High School Coaching Education and Training Program to be administered by school districts with emphasis on specific components, including training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid. Current law requires every high school sports coach to complete, at their own expense, a coaching education program that meets the guidelines established by the California High School Coaching Education and Training Program.

This bill would revise and recast the program’s requirements for training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid by, among other things, by July 1, 2024, requiring training in recognizing and responding to the signs and symptoms of cardiac arrest.

[AB 1467 \(Alanis R\)](#) Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed June 29, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **January 1, 2027**

Summary: The California Youth Football Act requires a youth sports organization that conducts a tackle football program to comply with certain protocols, including a coach annually receiving first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and AED certification, and at least one independent nonrostered individual being present at all practice locations and holding current and active certification in AED protocols, among other credentials. This bill, the Nevaeh Youth Sports Safety Act, would, commencing January 1, 2027, require a youth sports organization that elects to offer an athletic program to ensure that its athletes have access to an AED during any official practice or match. For purposes of that provision, if an AED is administered during an applicable medical circumstance, the bill would require that the AED be administered by a medical professional, coach, or other person designated by the youth sports organization, who holds AED certification and who complies with any other qualifications required pursuant to federal and state law applicable to the use of an AED.

[AB 1653 \(Sanchez R\)](#) Interscholastic athletic programs: emergency action plans: heat illness: guidelines.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Guidelines must be written by **July 1, 2024**

Summary: If a school district or charter school elects to offer any interscholastic athletic program, current law requires the governing entity of the school district or charter school to ensure that there is a written emergency action plan in place that describes the location and procedures to be followed in the event of sudden cardiac arrest or other medical emergencies related to the athletic program’s activities or events. This bill would require the written emergency action plan to also include the location and procedures to be followed in the event of heat illness related to the athletic program’s activities or events, as provided. The bill would also require the California Interscholastic Federation, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to, no later than July 1, 2024, develop guidelines, procedures, and safety standards for the prevention and management of exertional heat illness, as provided.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEE PENSIONS (PERS/STRS)

SB 327 (Laird D) State teachers' retirement: disability allowances and benefits.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: The Defined Benefit Program is funded by employer and employee contributions, as well as investment returns and state appropriations, which are deposited or credited to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for the purposes of the system. Current law authorizes a member of the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) who is eligible and applies for a disability allowance or retirement to apply to receive a service retirement pending the determination of their application for disability, subject to meeting certain conditions. These include that the member submit an application on a form prescribed by the system and, if the application for disability benefits is denied or canceled, the service retirement date of a member who submits an application for retirement under these provisions may not be earlier than January 1, 2014. This bill would instead prohibit the service retirement date of a member who submits an application for retirement under these provisions from being earlier than 270 calendar days prior to when the application for service retirement is received by the system.

SB 432 (Cortese D) Teachers' retirement.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 22, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law commits the administration of the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and its defined benefit program and the Cash Balance Benefit Program to the Teachers' Retirement Board (board). Current law generally prohibits adjustments in new rates of contribution adopted by the board on the basis of an investigation, valuation, and determination or because of an amendment to the Teachers' Retirement Law with respect to the Defined Benefit Program, for time prior to the effective date of the adoption or amendment. Current law prohibits an action of the board, other than for correction of errors in calculating the allowance or annuity at the time of retirement, disability, or death of a member, from changing the allowance or annuity payable to a retired member or beneficiary prior to the date the action is taken. Current law prescribes various duties for STRS, as well as for employers participating in the system and members and their beneficiaries, in connection with law relating to the applicability of creditable compensation and creditable service. Current law, for purposes of audits or other system actions, requires that employers be responsible for the rules in effect at the time the compensation is reported, except when expressly superseded by state or federal law or an executive order of the Governor. Current law also requires STRS to annually provide resources that interpret and clarify the applicability of creditable compensation and service pursuant to its laws and regulations. This bill would require STRS to identify and provide those resources on its website. The bill would require those identified resources to be relied upon and used for purposes of audits and other actions related to compliance by employers, unless the resource is revoked or superseded.

SJR 1 (Cortese D) Social Security Act: repeal of benefit reductions.

Status: Chaptered

Position: Support

Summary: Would request the Congress of the United States to enact, and the President to sign, legislation that would repeal the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision from the Social Security Act. This bill contains other related provisions.

SCHOOL BONDS

SB 798 (Glazer D) Elections: local bond measures: tax rate statement.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires local governments, when submitting a measure for voter approval for the issuance of bonds that will be secured by an ad valorem tax, to provide voters a statement that includes estimates of the tax rates required to fund the bonds. Under current law, the estimated tax rate is expressed as the rate per \$100 of assessed valuation on all property to be taxed to fund the bonds. This bill would instead require that the estimated tax rate in the statement be expressed as the rate per \$100,000 of assessed valuation on all property to be taxed to fund the bonds.

SCHOOL CHOICE (DISTRICT OF CHOICE/OPEN ENROLLMENT)

SB 413 (Bradford D) School attendance: interdistrict attendance.

Status: Chaptered, October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law authorizes the governing boards of 2 or more school districts to enter into an agreement for the interdistrict attendance of pupils who are residents of the school districts. Under existing law, a parent may appeal a school district's decision regarding a request for interdistrict transfer, within 30 calendar days of the school district's final denial, to the county board of education. Current law requires the county board of education, within 30 calendar days after the appeal is filed, to determine whether the pupil should be permitted to attend the school in which the pupil desires to attend. This bill would authorize a county board of education in a class 1 or class 2 county to, in certain circumstances, extend the time period to determine whether the pupil should be permitted to attend the school district of proposed enrollment and the applicable period of attendance to up to 60 calendar days after the appeal is filed, as provided.

SCHOOL FACILITIES (INCLUDING PROP. 39)

AB 230 (Reyes D) Menstrual products: Menstrual Equity for All Act of 2021.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Effective at the start of the 2024-25 school year

Summary: The Menstrual Equity for All Act of 2021 requires a public school, as provided, maintaining any combination of classes from grades 6 to 12, inclusive, to stock the school's restrooms with an adequate supply of free menstrual products, as defined, available and accessible, free of cost, in all women's restrooms and all-gender restrooms, and in at least one men's restroom, at all times, and to post a certain notice, on or before the start of the 2022-23 school year, as prescribed. This bill would extend these requirements, commencing on or before the start of the 2024-25 school year, to instead apply to public schools maintaining any combination of classes from grades 3 to 12, inclusive.

AB 334 (Rubio, Blanca D) Public contracts: conflicts of interest.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 30, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law prohibits members of the Legislature and state, county, district, judicial district, and city officers or employees from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members. Current law authorizes the Fair Political Practices Commission to commence an administrative or civil action against persons who violate this prohibition, as prescribed, and includes provisions for the collection of penalties after the time for judicial review of a commission order or decision has lapsed, or if all means of judicial review of the order or decision have been exhausted. Current law identifies certain remote interests in contracts that are not subject to this prohibition and other situations in which an official is not deemed to be financially interested in a contract. Current law makes a willful violation of this prohibition a crime. This bill would establish that an independent contractor, who meets specified requirements, is not an officer for purposes of being subject to the prohibition on being financially interested in a contract. The bill would authorize a public agency to enter into a contract with an independent contractor who is an officer for a later phase of the same project if the independent contractor did not engage in or advise on, as specified, the making of the subsequent contract. This bill would establish that a person who acts in good faith reliance on these provisions is not in violation of the above-described conflict-of-interest prohibitions and would prohibit them from being subject to criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement under those prohibitions if the initial contract includes specified language and the independent contractor is not in breach of those terms.

AB 480 (Ting D) Surplus land.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 11, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, a local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements before disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities that have notified the Department of Housing and Community Development of their interest in surplus land, as specified. Under current law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. This bill would define the term “dispose” to mean the sale of the surplus property or a lease of any surplus property entered into on or after January 1, 2024, for a term longer than 15 years, including renewal options, as specified. The bill would provide that “dispose” does not include entering a lease for surplus land on which no development or demolition will occur, regardless of the term of the lease.

AB 521 (Bauer-Kahan D) Occupational safety and health standards: construction jobsites: toilet facilities.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Neutral

Key Dates: Requires the board to consider adopting revised standards by **December 31, 2025**

Summary: The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (OSHA) requires employers to comply with certain safety and health standards, as specified, and charges the division with enforcement of the act. Current law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, before December 1, 2025, to submit to the standards board a rulemaking proposal to consider revising the heat illness standard and wildfire smoke standard. Current law also requires the standards board to review the proposed changes and consider adopting revised standards on or before December 31, 2025. This bill would require the standards board, before December 1, 2025, to draft a rulemaking proposal to consider revising a regulation on construction jobsite toilet facilities to require at least one single-user toilet facility on all construction jobsites, designated for employees who self-identify as female or nonbinary. The bill would require the standards board to consider adopting revised standards for the standards described above on or before December 31, 2025.

AB 1121 (Haney D) Public works: ineligibility list.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Position: Neutral

Mandate

Summary: Current law generally requires a contractor or subcontractor to be registered with the Department of Industrial Relations to be qualified to bid on, be listed in a bid proposal, or engage in

the performance of any public works contract. Current law requires a contractor or subcontractor to meet specific conditions to qualify for this registration. Existing law requires the Department of Industrial Relations to maintain on its internet website a list of contractors that are currently registered to perform public work. This bill would require awarding authorities to annually submit to the Department of Industrial Relations' electronic project registration database a list of ineligible contractors, as specified, pursuant to local debarment or suspension processes. This bill would require the department to make the list available to the public through the electronic database.

AB 1433 (Rendon D) Public contracts: school facility projects.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Current law requires a prospective bidder for a construction contract for certain school facility projects to submit a prequalification questionnaire and financial statement, under oath, as part of the bidding process, and requires each prospective bidder to submit a bid by completing and executing a standardized proposal form. That law applies these requirements only to public projects, as defined, for which the governing board of the school district uses funds received pursuant to specified law or from future state school bonds, as specified. This bill would extend the above-referenced requirements to public projects for which the governing board of the school district uses state general funds.

SB 229 (Umburg D) Surplus land: disposal of property: violations: public meeting.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 11, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require a local agency that is disposing of surplus land and has received a notification of violation from the Department of Housing and Community Development to hold an open and public meeting to review and consider the substance of the notice of violation. The bill would require the local agency's governing body to provide prescribed notice no later than the time required by specified provisions. The bill would prohibit the local agency's governing body from taking final action to ratify or approve the proposed disposal of surplus land until a public meeting is held as required. The bill would exempt from its provisions a local agency that ceases to dispose of surplus land after receiving the notice of violation. By imposing new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 747 (Caballero D) Land use: surplus land.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 11, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Current law defines terms for these purposes. Existing law defines "surplus land" to generally mean land owned in fee simple by a local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal

action in a public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and not necessary for the agency's use. Current law defines "agency's use" to include land that is being used, is planned to be used pursuant to a written plan adopted by the local agency's governing board, or is disposed of to support agency work or operations. Current law excludes from "agency's use" commercial or industrial uses or activities, or property disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue, unless the local agency is a district, except as specified, and the agency's governing body takes specified actions in a public meeting. Current law excludes from these requirements the disposal of exempt surplus land by an agency of the state or any local government. Current law requires a local agency to declare land as either surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it. Under existing law, exempt surplus land includes, among other types of land, property that is used by a district for an "agency's use" as expressly authorized, land for specified developments, including a mixed-use development, if put out to open, competitive bid by a local agency, as specified, and surplus land that is subject to specified valid legal restrictions. This bill would define the term "dispose" for these purposes to mean the sale of the surplus property or a lease of any surplus property entered into on or after January 1, 2024, for a term longer than 15 years, including renewal options, as specified.

SB 760 (Newman D) School facilities: all-gender restrooms.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 24, 2023

Position: Neutral

Mandate

Key Dates: Effective **July 1, 2026**

Summary: Current law requires every restroom of every public and private school maintaining any combination of classes from kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, to be maintained and cleaned regularly, fully operational, and stocked at all times with toilet paper, soap, and paper towels or functional hand dryers, and kept open during school hours when pupils are not in classes. Current law requires that a sufficient number of restrooms be kept open during school hours when pupils are in classes. Current law authorizes a school to temporarily close a restroom as necessary for pupil safety or as necessary to repair the facility. This bill would revise the conditions under which a restroom is authorized to be temporarily closed to instead be as necessary (1) for a documented pupil safety concern, (2) for an immediate threat to pupil safety, or (3) to repair the facility. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2026, each school district, county office of education, and charter school, including charter schools operating in a school district facility, maintaining any combination of classes from grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide and maintain at least one all-gender restroom for voluntary pupil use at each of its schoolsites that meet specified criteria. The bill would require the all-gender restroom to meet certain requirements, including, among other things, that it has signage identifying the bathroom facility as being open to all genders and is unlocked, unobstructed, and easily accessible by any pupil.

SCR 29 (Ashby D) Women in Construction Week.

Status: Chaptered

Position: Watch

Summary: Would proclaim the week of March 5, 2023, to March 11, 2023, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week.

SCHOOL GOVERNANCE

[AB 275](#) ([Ward D](#)) **School governance: governing boards: pupil members: compensation.**

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Existing law requires county boards of education and the governing board of each school district to prescribe and enforce rules not inconsistent with state law for their own government. Existing law requires a petition to establish a charter school to include, among other things, a reasonably comprehensive description of the governance structure of the charter school. Existing law requires county boards of education, school district governing boards, and, commencing July 1, 2023, the governing body of a charter school or of an entity managing multiple charter schools to appoint at least one high school pupil as a pupil member of the board or body, as applicable, in response to a petition from high school pupils requesting the appointment of one or more pupil members. This bill would revise and recast provisions related to the compensation of regular members and pupil members, as defined, of county boards of education, school district governing boards, and governing bodies of charter schools and of entities managing multiple charter schools. The bill would authorize the county board of education, the governing board of a school district, and the governing body of a charter school or of an entity managing multiple charter schools to award a pupil member elective course credit or monthly financial compensation, or both, as provided. For county boards of education and school district governing boards, the bill would authorize a pupil member to also receive partial monthly compensation, as described above, and would authorize an absent pupil member or an absent regular member to be paid for any meeting if the county board of education or school district governing board, by resolution, makes specified findings.

[AB 417](#) ([Bennett D](#)) **County boards of education: pupil members.**

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would additionally authorize a pupil who is enrolled in a high school that is under the jurisdiction of the county board of education, and who may be less than 18 years of age, to be selected to serve as a pupil member of the county board of education, if no petition is submitted to select a pupil who is enrolled in a high school that is under the jurisdiction of the county board of education.

[AB 721](#) ([Valencia D](#)) **School districts: budgets: public hearings: notice.**

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective January 1, 2027

Summary: Current law requires the governing board of each school district to hold a public hearing on the proposed budget of the school district in a school district facility, or some other place conveniently accessible to the residents of the school district, as specified. Current law requires notification of the dates and location or locations at which the proposed budget may be inspected by the public, and the date, time, and location of the public hearing on the proposed budget, to be published by the county superintendent of schools in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the school district, in any newspaper of general circulation in the county, at least 3 days before the availability of the proposed budget for public inspection. This bill, on January 1, 2027, would repeal the requirement to publish that information in a newspaper of general circulation and instead require the information to be posted prominently on the homepage of the internet website of the school district at least 3 days before the availability of the proposed budget for public inspection.

AB 1326 (Dahle, Megan R) School district board vacancies: internet website notifications.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: If a vacancy on a school district governing board occurs, or if a resignation of a person on the school district governing board is filed with the county superintendent of schools containing a deferred effective date, current law requires the school district governing board to, within 60 days of the vacancy or the deferred resignation filing, either order an election or make a provisional appointment of a person to fill the vacancy. Current law requires, within 10 days of making a provisional appointment, the school district governing board to post a notice of the actual vacancy or the deferred resignation filing, the provisional appointment, and other specified statements in 3 public places in the school district, and, if a newspaper of general circulation is published in the school district, in that newspaper, as specified. This bill would require a school district governing board to also post the notice on the school district's internet website and would make nonsubstantive changes to the notice requirements described above. By imposing new duties on school districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 494 (Newman D) School district governing boards: meetings: school district superintendents and assistant superintendents: termination.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Would prohibit the governing board of a school district from taking action to terminate a superintendent or assistant superintendent of the school district, or both, without cause, at a special or emergency meeting of the governing board or within 30 days after the first convening of the governing board after an election at which one or more members of the governing board are

elected or recalled, as provided. For the purpose of terminating a superintendent or assistant superintendent, or both, without cause, the bill would authorize the governing board of a school district to hold a regular meeting, as specified, during any month in which a regular meeting of the governing board is not scheduled.

HR 10 (Muratsuchi D) Relative to school governance.

Status: Adopted February 2, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would resolve that the Assembly hereby declares the state's appreciation to every school board and school board member in California and recognizes their dedicated commitment to serving the needs of pupils in our communities by proclaiming the month of January 2023 as School Board Recognition Month.

SR 12 (Allen D) Relative to school governance.

Status: Adopted April 4, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would resolve that the Senate hereby declares the state's appreciation to every school board and school board member in California and recognizes their dedicated commitment to serving the needs of pupils in our communities by proclaiming the month of January 2023 as School Board Recognition Month.

SCHOOL NUTRITION

AB 95 (Hoover R) Pupil nutrition: pupil meals.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires a school district or county superintendent of schools maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide 2 school meals free of charge during each schoolday to any pupil who requests a meal without consideration of the pupil's eligibility for a federally funded free or reduced-price meal, with a maximum of one free meal for each meal service. The meals provided under this provision are required to be nutritiously adequate meals that qualify for federal reimbursement. This bill would provide that nothing in those provisions are required to be construed to prohibit a school from selling to a pupil, after the pupil has been provided a school meal pursuant the provisions described above, the entree from an additional nutritiously adequate meal that qualifies for federal reimbursement, from the same meal service.

AB 418 (Gabriel D) The California Food Safety Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Neutral

Key Dates: Effective January 1, 2027

Summary: Would, commencing January 1, 2027, prohibit a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale, in commerce a food product for human consumption that contains any specified substance, including, among others, brominated vegetable oil and red dye 3. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for a first violation and not to exceed \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am signing Assembly Bill 418, which will prohibit any food product manufactured, sold, delivered, distributed, held, or offered for sale in California after January 1, 2027, from containing brominated vegetable oil, potassium bromate, propylparaben, or red dye 3. Californians trust that the food products they consume are safe. I appreciate the author and stakeholders for working on amendments, which advance our shared public health objectives while maintaining consumer choice. The additives addressed in this bill are already banned in various other countries. Signing this into law is a positive step forward on these four food additives until the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reviews and establishes national updated safety levels for these additives. There have been many misconceptions about this bill and its impacts. For example, attached to this message is a bag of the popular candy "Skittles," which became the face of this proposal. This particular bag of candy comes from the European Union - a place that already bans a number of chemical additives and colorants. This is demonstrable proof that the food industry is capable of maintaining product lines while complying with different public health laws, country-to-country. Further, this bill's implementation is delayed until 2027 - significant time for brands to revise their recipes to avoid these harmful chemicals. Californians will still be able to access and enjoy their favorite food products, with greater confidence in the safety of such products.*

SB 348 (Skinner D) Pupil meals.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Would revise and recast provisions regarding school meals for needy pupils by, among other things, instead requiring each school district, county superintendent of schools, and charter school to make available a nutritionally adequate breakfast, as defined, and a nutritionally adequate lunch, as defined, free of charge during each schoolday, as defined, to any pupil who requests a meal, without consideration of the pupil's eligibility for a federally funded free or reduced-price meal, as provided. The bill would require each school district, county office of education, or charter school that offers independent study to meet the above meal requirements for any pupil on any schoolday that the pupil is scheduled for educational activities, as provided. The bill would require the State Department of Education to submit a waiver request to the United States Department of Agriculture to allow for one meal to be provided during a schoolday lasting 4 hours or less to be served in a noncongregate manner. The bill would authorize each school district, county superintendent of schools, and charter school to make available either a nutritionally adequate breakfast or a nutritionally adequate lunch, as defined, in a noncongregate manner, as provided, if

the State Department of Education receives approval for the federal noncongregate waiver. The bill would require each school district, county superintendent of schools, and charter school to provide pupils with adequate time to eat, as determined by that school district, county superintendent of schools, or charter school in consideration of the recommendations provided by the department. The bill would require a chartering authority, among other things, to provide technical assistance to a charter school to meet these meal requirements, as provided. If the federal School Breakfast Program and federal National School Lunch Program allow more added sugar or sodium than is recommended by the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans, as described, the bill would require the department to convene representatives from specified entities to work in partnership to provide maximum daily added sugar and sodium intake recommendations for each grade level, as provided. The bill also would make conforming changes to related provisions of law.

SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION AND EV VEHICLES

AB 579 (Ting D) Schoolbuses: zero-emission vehicles.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Position: Neutral

Mandate

Key Dates: Effective **January 1, 2035**

Summary: Would require, commencing January 1, 2035, 100% of all newly purchased or contracted schoolbuses of a school district, county office of education, or charter school to be zero-emission vehicles, where feasible. The bill would, in order to comply with that requirement, authorize local educational agencies, as defined, to request a one-time extension for a term not to exceed 5 years if a local educational agency determines that the purchase or contracting of a zero-emission schoolbus is not feasible due to both terrain and route constraints, provided that certain conditions are met. The bill would also, commencing January 1, 2040, authorize frontier local educational agencies, as defined, to apply for annual extensions, through January 1, 2045, to that requirement, if the frontier local educational agency determines that the purchase or contracting of a zero-emission schoolbus is not feasible due to both terrain and route constraints, provided that certain conditions are met. To the extent this requirement imposes additional duties on local educational agencies in connection with federally required pupil transportation services that go beyond the requirements in federal law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am signing Assembly Bill 579, which requires that, commencing January 1, 2035, all newly purchased or contracted school buses of a local educational agency (LEA) to be zero-emission. The bill also authorizes LEAs to request a one-time extension for up to five years if the LEA determines that the purchase or contracting of a zero-emission school bus is not feasible due to both terrain and route constraints and if certain conditions are met. The bill also authorizes extensions for frontier school districts through January 1, 2045, if certain conditions are met. Signing this bill demonstrates our state's commitment to maintaining a healthy environment for our children through improved air quality. California is steadfast in supporting a smooth and successful transition to zero emissions vehicles, including school buses. Working with the Legislature, we have already invested \$800 million in zero-emission school buses*

and have committed an additional \$1 billion for this purpose. Technology for electric vehicles is advancing rapidly, leading to zero-emission school buses capable of accommodating longer routes. As the bill's January 1, 2035 implementation date approaches, I strongly encourage future legislatures and administrations to monitor zero-emission school bus technology improvements to ensure these vehicles meet the range needs of school districts and are affordably priced.

SB 55 (Umbert D) Vehicles: catalytic converters.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law requires a core recycler that accepts, ships, or sells used catalytic converters to maintain specified information regarding the purchase and sale of the catalytic converters. Current law prohibits a core recycler from providing payment for a catalytic converter unless, among other requirements, the payment is made by check, as specified. This bill, in addition to payment by check, would allow for payment by credit card or any other form of traceable payment other than cash.

SB 88 (Skinner D) Pupil transportation: driver qualifications.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Neutral

Mandate

Summary: Would place various requirements upon a driver who provides certain transportation services for pupils, including, among others, by requiring these drivers to submit and clear tuberculosis risk assessments, as provided. The bill would require any vehicle used to provide pupil transportation for compensation by a local educational agency, as defined, to be inspected, as specified, and to be equipped with a first aid kit and a fire extinguisher.

SB 775 (Padilla D) Vehicles: zero-emission schoolbuses: signage.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law authorizes state funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be distributed to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for distribution to certain local educational agencies for the purchase of low- or zero-emission schoolbuses that replace, or increase the number of, schoolbuses in the existing schoolbus fleet or for retrofitting existing schoolbuses to achieve reductions in emissions, as specified. This bill would authorize a school district, county office of education, or charter school using a zero-emission schoolbus to transport pupils at or below the 12th-grade level to place signage on the rear of the zero-emission schoolbus that identifies the schoolbus as a clean air zero-emission bus. The bill would also authorize the Department of the California Highway Patrol to issue guidelines governing the size and placement of that signage.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

AB 87 (Quirk-Silva D) Pupils: Section 504 plans: meetings and team meetings.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 21, 2023.

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law requires a special education local plan area submitting a local plan to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to ensure that it has in effect policies, procedures, and programs that are consistent with state laws, regulations, and policies governing, among other things, compliance assurances, including general compliance with Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Current law requires local educational agencies to identify, locate, and assess individuals with exceptional needs and to provide those pupils with a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, with special education and related services as reflected in an individualized education program. Existing law authorizes the parent, guardian, or local educational agency of those pupils to audio record the proceedings of individualized education program team meetings. This bill would similarly authorize a parent, guardian, or local educational agency to audio record meetings and any team meetings for pupils held pursuant to Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as provided.

AB 248 (Mathis R) Individuals with disabilities: The Dignity for All Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law includes the terms “mentally retarded persons,” “mentally retarded children,” “retardation,” and “handicap.” This bill, The Dignity for All Act, would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions to eliminate this obsolete terminology. The bill would repeal obsolete provisions of law.

AB 447 (Arambula D) Public postsecondary education: students with disabilities: inclusive college programs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would, subject to an appropriation for its purposes, expressly authorize the California State University, and request the University of California, to establish and maintain inclusive college programs for students with intellectual and developmental disabilities at 4-year public postsecondary educational institutions, as provided. The bill would request inclusive college programs operated by the California State University, and inclusive college programs operated by the University of California, to do certain things, including, among other things, provide students with a person-centered planning process and the opportunity to pursue an educational credential, including, but not limited to, a degree, certificate, or nondegree credential issued by the institution.

[AB 611 \(Weber D\)](#) Special education: nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies: change in certification status: parental notification.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 13, 2023

Position: Concern

Mandate

Summary: Current law authorizes the Superintendent to revoke or suspend the certification of a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency for specified reasons and requires the Superintendent to notify contracting local educational agencies and the special education local plan area in which the nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency is located of the determination to suspend or revoke state certification. This bill would require a contracting local educational agency and charter school, within 14 days of becoming aware of any change to the certification status of a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency, as provided, to notify parents, as defined, of pupils of the local educational agency or charter school who attend the nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency of the change in certification status, as specified, and to include in that notice, a copy of certain procedural safeguards. The bill would require those notices to be maintained and made available for inspection upon request of the State Department of Education.

[AB 723 \(Quirk-Silva D\)](#) Pupil placement: special education: foster children: nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies: school of origin.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Concern

Key Dates: Commencing with the **2024-25 school year**

Summary: Current law sets forth a method for providing special education and related services to pupils who are individuals with exceptional needs, as defined. Current law permits, under certain circumstances, contracts to be entered into for the provision of those services by nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies, as defined. Current 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. Current law sets forth the certification process and procedures for the nonpublic, nonsectarian schools or agencies that seek certification from the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bill would, for a foster child who is an individual with exceptional needs, define “school of origin” as also including a placement in a certified nonpublic, nonsectarian school, as provided. The bill would require, commencing with the 2024–25 school year, a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency seeking certification or already certified to agree in writing, for any foster child it serves, to be designated as the school of origin of the foster child and to allow the foster child to continue their education in the school, as specified.

[AB 1340 \(Garcia D\)](#) School accountability: pupils with exceptional needs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **January 1, 2025**

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Education to report annually, on its internet website, enrollment data by disability, as specified. This bill would, contingent upon an appropriation for these purposes, require the department to, on or before January 1, 2025, include a report on its internet website that allows the public to view statewide-level four- and five-year cohort graduation rates for pupils who are individuals with exceptional needs, disaggregated by certain identified disabilities, as provided.

SB 323 (Portantino D) Comprehensive school safety plans: individualized safety plans.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Neutral

Mandate

Summary: Current law provides that school districts and county offices of education are responsible for the overall development of a comprehensive school safety plan for each of its schools operating a kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive. Current law requires the schoolsite council or school safety planning committee, before adopting the plan, to hold a public meeting at the schoolsite in order to allow members of the public the opportunity to express an opinion about the plan. Current law requires the plan to include specified components, including, among other components, disaster procedures, routine and emergency, including adaptations for pupils with disabilities in accordance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. This bill would require those disaster procedures to also include adaptations for pupils with disabilities in accordance with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and would require the annual evaluation of the comprehensive school safety plan and the annual review of a charter school's school safety plan to also include ensuring that the plan includes appropriate adaptations for pupils with disabilities, as specified. The bill would expressly authorize a school employee, a pupil's parent, guardian, or educational rights holder, or a pupil, after the first evaluation or review for those purposes is conducted, to bring concerns about an individual pupil's ability to access disaster safety procedures described in the comprehensive school safety plan or the school safety plan to the school principal, and would require the school principal, if they determine there is merit to a concern, to direct the schoolsite council, school safety planning committee, or charter school, as applicable, to appropriately modify the comprehensive school safety plan or school safety plan, as applicable, as specified.

STATE BUDGET (SCHOOL FINANCE, LCFF, PROP. 98)

AB 110 (Committee on Budget) Early childcare and education.

Status: Chaptered, Signed May 15, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Provides temporary rate increases for child care and state preschool program providers and makes amendments to family fees.

[AB 111](#) (Committee on Budget) Personal Income Tax Law: exclusion: student loan debt: discharge of fees: higher education emergency grants.

Status: Chaptered, Signed May 15, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Makes changes to the computation of “gross income” for personal income tax purposes, by excluding certain discharged fees, discharged student loans and emergency grants .

[AB 116](#) (Committee on Budget) Early childcare and education.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Makes changes to early learning and care family fees, reimbursement rates, and the requirement to serve a specific percentage of children with disabilities in the California State Preschool Program.

[AB 120](#) (Committee on Budget) Human services.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Among other things, authorizes the State Department of Social Services to share data with the State Department of Education in order to maximize participation in the Summer EBT benefit program.

[AB 134](#) (Committee on Budget) Public safety trailer bill.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: The California Public Records Act authorizes the inspection and copying of any public record except where specifically prohibited by law. Current law, with specified exemptions, makes confidential and exempts from disclosure the personnel records of peace officers and custodial

records and certain other records maintained by their employing agencies. Current law provides that this exemption from disclosure does not apply to investigations of these officers or their employing agencies and related proceedings conducted by a grand jury, a district attorney's office, or the Attorney General's office. Current law establishes the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to, among other functions, certify the eligibility of those persons appointed as peace officers throughout the state. Current law establishes the Peace Officer Standards Accountability Division within POST to review investigations conducted by law enforcement agencies and to conduct additional investigations into serious misconduct that may provide grounds for suspension or revocation of a peace officer's certification. This bill would exempt from the aforementioned confidentiality provisions, investigations of peace officers and custodial officers or their employing agencies and related proceedings conducted by POST.

[AB 908](#) (Committee on Education) Education finance: National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Incentive Program: local control funding formula.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Current law includes average daily attendance as a component of the calculation under the local control funding formula. For each school district that operates a school where one or more state-operated migrant housing projects are located within the attendance area of the school, and at least 1/3 of the maximum number of pupils enrolled in the school in the relevant fiscal year are migratory children, current law requires the school district's fiscal year average daily attendance to be increased, as specified. This bill would repeal the latter provision.

[SB 114](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Mandate

Summary: Makes numerous changes impacting LEAs. Significant changes include:

- Implementing \$300 million for new "equity multiplier" school funding
- Creates guidelines for enrolling summer birthday (early enrollment) students in TK
- Makes changes to the LCAP

[SB 115](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Arts and Music in Schools—Funding Guarantee and Accountability Act: local control and accountability plan electronic template.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Mandate

Summary: Clarifies the implementation of the Proposition 28 – Arts and Music in Schools funding

[SB 117](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Higher education trailer bill.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Establishes a pilot program for Los Angeles Unified to receive information regarding registration in the CalKIDS program to help increase program utilization.

[SB 135](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Public safety.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: This bill includes various changes to comply with federal requirements related to background check information and includes the necessary authority to implement previously appropriated funding for latent print scans.

The bill provides the CalDOJ with the authority to adjust the ammunition purchase fee through the regulatory process, not to exceed the fee needed to cover reasonable regulatory and enforcement costs for operating the Ammunition Authorization Program.

[SB 140](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Early childcare and education.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Establishes timeline and requirements for the development of a single child care rate structure

[SB 141](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary:

- Reestablishes the 5% inclusion requirement in California State Preschool Programs until June 30, 2025, and make any agency that does not meet that requirement eligible to be placed on a conditional contract as of July 1, 2026. For any agency that does not meet the 7.5% or 10% requirements, the bill would delay their eligibility to be placed on a conditional contract to July 1, 2027, and July 1, 2028, respectively.
- Extends the encumbrance period for the California Prekindergarten Planning and Implementation Grant
- Revises how the 10-to-1 adult-to-pupil ratio in a transitional kindergarten class is calculated and revise the definition of early enrollment child
- Revises the definition of long-term English Learner
- Allows substitute teachers to serve in a single assignment for up to 60 days until July 1, 2024

[SB 142](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Higher education trailer bill.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Makes changes to the Higher Education Student Housing Grant program. States the intent of the Legislature that no later than the Budget Act of 2024, a statewide lease revenue bond or other statewide financing or fiscal approach be developed and included to support the community college affordable student housing projects that have been approved pursuant to the Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program

Requires the California Kids Investment and Development Savings (KIDS) Program, under the administration of the Scholarshare Investment Board, to partner with the Los Angeles Unified School District and the Riverside County Office of Education for the 2023–24 and 2024–25 fiscal years, to explore ways to increase participation in the KIDS Program.

[SB 143](#) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) State government.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. This bill, until December 31, 2023, would reinstate the above-described authorization for a state body to hold public meetings through teleconferencing.

Would specify that preapprenticeship programs are eligible for resources provided by the Women in Construction Priority Unit, established by the Department of Industrial Relations.

Existing law establishes the California Dream for All Fund and continuously appropriates the moneys in the fund for the purposes of the program, as specified, and requires all loan repayments to be deposited into the fund for ongoing use in the program. This bill would require the California Housing Finance Agency, in consultation with the Treasurer, the Legislature, and other relevant stakeholders, to evaluate options, including the issuance of revenue bonds, general obligation bonds, or other debt instruments, to finance the California Dream for All Program, as specified.

STUDENT HEALTH WELLNESS, MEDI-CAL, AND MENTAL HEALTH

AB 33 (Bains D) Fentanyl Misuse and Overdose Prevention Task Force.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Urgency Bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: Would, subject to an appropriation, establish the Fentanyl Misuse and Overdose Prevention Task Force to undertake various duties relating to fentanyl misuse, including, among others, collecting and organizing data on the nature and extent of fentanyl misuse in California and evaluating approaches to increase public awareness of fentanyl misuse. The bill would require the task force to be cochaired by the Attorney General and the State Public Health Officer, or their designees, and would specify the membership of the task force.

AB 232 (Aguiar-Curry D) Temporary practice allowances.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Neutral

Key Dates: Sunsets **January 1, 2026**

Summary: Existing law, the Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist Act, the Clinical Social Worker Practice Act, and the Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor Act, generally govern the provision of marriage and family therapy services, clinical social work services, and professional clinical counseling services, respectively, in the state and prohibit a person from practicing those healing arts without a license granted pursuant to the respective provisions of each act. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would, under all of the acts described above, authorize a person who holds a license in another jurisdiction of the United States as a marriage and family therapist, clinical social worker, or professional clinical counselor to provide services in the state for a period not to exceed 30 consecutive days in any calendar year if certain conditions are met, including the license from another jurisdiction is at the highest level for independent clinical practice in the jurisdiction in which the license was granted, the client is located in California during the time the person seeks to provide care in California, and the client is a current client of the person and had an established, ongoing client-provider relationship with the person at the time the client became located in California. The bill would require a person who intends to provide services pursuant to those

provisions to provide the Board of Behavioral Sciences with certain information before providing services, including the jurisdiction in which the person is licensed, the type of license held, and the license number. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive and conforming changes.

[AB 289 \(Holden D\)](#) Mental health services: representation.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: The Bronzan-McCorquodale Act may be amended by the Legislature only by a 2/3 vote of both houses and only so long as the amendment is consistent with and furthers the intent of the act. The Legislature may clarify procedures and terms of the act by majority vote. Current law establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission and requires counties to prepare and submit a 3-year program and expenditure plan, and annual updates, as specified, to the commission and the State Department of Health Care Services. Current law requires the plan to be developed with specified local stakeholders, along with other important interests. This bill would require stakeholders to include sufficient participation of individuals representing diverse viewpoints, including representatives from youth from historically marginalized communities, representatives from organizations specializing in working with underserved racially and ethnically diverse communities, and representatives from LGBTQ+ communities.

[AB 425 \(Alvarez D\)](#) Medi-Cal: pharmacogenomic testing.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Neutral

Key Dates: Effective **July 1, 2024**

Summary: Would, commencing on July 1, 2024, add pharmacogenomic testing as a covered benefit under Medi-Cal, as specified. The bill would define pharmacogenomic testing as laboratory genetic testing that includes, but is not limited to, a panel test, to identify how a person's genetics may impact the efficacy, toxicity, and safety of medications.

[AB 461 \(Ramos D\)](#) Student safety: fentanyl test strips.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require the governing board of each community college district and the Trustees of the California State University to provide information about the use and location of fentanyl test strips as part of established campus orientations and to notify students of the presence and location of fentanyl test strips. The bill would require the governing board of each community college district and the Trustees of the California State University to require that each campus health center stock and distribute fentanyl test strips, as specified. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program. The bill would request that the Regents of the University of California comply with these requirements.

AB 531 (Irwin D) The Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2023.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 12, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires assistance for projects under the program to be provided in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for eligible costs of specified types of development, as provided. Existing law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses. This bill would provide that projects funded by the Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act of 2024 that provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases and are disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program, or projects that are disbursed in accordance with the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program, are a use by right and subject to the streamlined, ministerial review process. The bill would define use by right for these purposes to mean that the local government's review of the project does not require a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit, or other discretionary local government review or approval that would constitute a project subject to the approval process in CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 659 (Aguiar-Curry D) Cancer Prevention Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Current law prohibits the governing authority of a school or other institution from unconditionally admitting any person as a pupil of any private or public elementary or secondary school, childcare center, day nursery, nursery school, family daycare home, or development center, unless prior to their admission to that institution they have been fully immunized. Current law requires the documentation of immunizations for certain diseases, including, among others, measles, mumps, pertussis, and any other disease deemed appropriate by the State Department of Public Health, as specified. Current law authorizes certain exemptions from these provisions subject to specified conditions. This bill, the Cancer Prevention Act, would declare that pupils in the state are advised to adhere to current immunization guidelines, as recommended by specified health entities, regarding full human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization before admission or advancement to the 8th grade level of any private or public elementary or secondary school.

AB 665 (Carrillo, Wendy D) Minors: consent to mental health services.

Status: Chaptered, Signed on October 7, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law, for some purposes, authorizes a minor who is 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health treatment or counseling on an outpatient basis, or to residential shelter services, if the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently in the outpatient services or residential shelter services, as specified, and either the minor would present a danger of serious physical or mental harm to themselves or to others or if the minor is the alleged victim of incest or child abuse. For other purposes, current law authorizes a minor who is 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health treatment or counseling services if the minor is mature enough to participate intelligently in the outpatient services or counseling services. This bill would align the existing laws by removing the additional requirement that, in order to consent to mental health treatment or counseling on an outpatient basis, or to residential shelter services, the minor must present a danger of serious physical or mental harm to themselves or to others, or be the alleged victim of incest or child abuse.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am signing Assembly Bill 665, which will allow youth 12 years of age or older to consent to mental health care services, whether covered by Medi-Cal or private health plans. Youth ages 12 and older with private health insurance already have the right to consent to their own mental health services, but youth with Medi-Cal coverage do not. This bill extends that right so that minors in Medi-Cal may also consent to their mental health care services. This bill eliminates an eligibility disparity which places lower-income youth who do not have private health insurance at a disadvantage, improving access to lifesaving care for young people.*

[AB 816 \(Haney D\)](#) Minors: consent to medical care.

Status: Chaptered, Signed on October 8, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Would authorize a minor who is 16 years of age or older to consent to replacement narcotic abuse treatment that uses buprenorphine at a physician's office, clinic, or health facility, by a licensed physician and surgeon or other health care provider, as specified, whether or not the minor also has the consent of their parent or guardian. The bill would authorize a minor 16 years of age or older to consent to any other medications for opioid use disorder from a licensed narcotic treatment program as replacement narcotic therapy without the consent of the minor's parent or guardian only if, and to the extent, expressly permitted by federal law.

[AB 889 \(Patterson, Joe R\)](#) Pupil safety: parental notification: synthetic drugs.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 27, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Existing law requires the governing board of a school district, at the beginning of the first semester or quarter of each school year, to notify parents or guardians of minor pupils of specified rights and responsibilities of the parent or guardian and of specified school district

policies and procedures. This bill would require a school district, county office of education, and charter school to annually inform parents or guardians of the dangers associated with using synthetic drugs, as provided, at the beginning of the first semester or quarter of the regular school term. The bill would require a local educational agency and each of their schools to post this information on their respective internet websites, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1166](#) (Bains D) Liability for opioid antagonist administration.

Status: Chaptered, Signed July 21, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Would provide that a person who, in good faith and not for compensation, renders emergency treatment at the scene of an opioid overdose or suspected opioid overdose by administering an opioid antagonist, as defined, is not liable for civil damages resulting from an act or omission, except as specified. The bill would also provide that a person who furnishes an opioid antagonist for use at the scene of an opioid overdose or suspected opioid overdose is not liable for civil damages resulting from an act or omission, except as specified.

[AB 1241](#) (Weber D) Medi-Cal: telehealth.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 8, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Under current law, in-person, face-to-face contact is not required when covered health care services by the Medi-Cal Program are provided by video synchronous interaction, audio-only synchronous interaction, remote patient monitoring, or other permissible virtual communication modalities, when those services and settings meet certain criteria. Current law requires a provider furnishing services through video synchronous interaction or audio-only synchronous interaction, by a date set by the State Department of Health Care Services, no sooner than January 1, 2024, to also either offer those services via in-person contact or arrange for a referral to, and a facilitation of, in-person care, as specified. This bill would instead require, under the above-described circumstance, a provider to maintain and follow protocols to either offer those services via in-person contact or arrange for a referral to, and a facilitation of, in-person care. The bill would specify that the referral and facilitation arrangement would not require a provider to schedule an appointment with a different provider on behalf of a patient.

[AB 1283](#) (Chen R) Pupil health: emergency stock albuterol inhalers.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would authorize a school district, county office of education, or charter school to provide emergency stock albuterol inhalers, including, if necessary, single-use disposable holding chambers, as specified, to school nurses or trained personnel who have volunteered, and would authorize school nurses or trained personnel to use an emergency stock albuterol inhaler to

provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from respiratory distress, as provided. The bill would prohibit a local educational agency that elects to utilize stock albuterol inhalers for emergency aid from being liable for civil damages for this administration, except as provided, and would require those local educational agencies to provide defense and indemnity to an employee who volunteers under these provisions for any and all civil liability, as provided. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish, and post on the State Department of Education's internet website, minimum standards of training for the administration of stock albuterol inhalers, as provided, and every 5 years or sooner, as provided, review those standards. The bill would define the terms, including, among others, "stock albuterol inhaler" and "respiratory distress" for purposes of these provisions.

AB 1651 (Sanchez R) Pupil health: emergency medical care: epinephrine auto-injectors.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Mandate

Summary: Current law requires school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide emergency epinephrine auto-injectors to school nurses or trained volunteer personnel, and authorizes school nurses and trained personnel to use epinephrine auto-injectors to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an anaphylactic reaction, as provided. Current law defines "volunteer" and "trained personnel" for these purposes to mean an employee who has volunteered to administer epinephrine auto-injectors, as provided. This bill would require school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to, among other things, store those emergency epinephrine auto-injectors in an accessible location upon need for emergency use and include that location in specified annual notices. This bill would extend the definition of "volunteer" and "trained personnel" to include the holder of an Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate, as specified, who has volunteered to administer epinephrine auto-injectors, as provided.

SB 10 (Cortese D) Pupil health: opioid overdose prevention and treatment: Melanie's Law.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would state the Legislature's encouragement of county offices of education to establish a County Working Group on Fentanyl Education in Schools, as provided, for the purposes of outreach, building awareness, and collaborating with local health agencies regarding fentanyl overdoses. The bill would require the department to curate and maintain on its internet website, among other things, informational materials containing awareness and safety advice, for school staff, pupils, and parents or guardians of pupils, on how to prevent an opioid overdose.

SB 19 (Seyarto R) Fentanyl Misuse and Overdose Prevention Task Force.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 13, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Task force to convene by **June 1, 2024** and submit recommendations by **July 1, 2025**

Summary: Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, establish the Fentanyl Misuse and Overdose Prevention Task Force to undertake various duties relating to fentanyl misuse including, among others, collecting and organizing data on the nature and extent of fentanyl misuse in California and evaluating approaches to increase public awareness of fentanyl misuse. The bill would require the task force to be co-chaired by the Attorney General and the State Public Health Officer or their designees, and would specify the membership of the task force. The bill would require the first meeting of the task force to take place no later than June 1, 2024, and would require the task force to meet at least once every 2 months. The bill would require the task force to submit an interim report on its findings and recommendations to the Attorney General, the Governor, and the Legislature by July 1, 2025, and submit a final report by December 1, 2025.

SB 60 (Umberg D) Social media platforms: controlled substances: order to remove.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law requires a social media platform with 1,000,000 or more discrete monthly users to clearly and conspicuously state whether it has a mechanism for reporting violent posts, as defined, that is available to users and nonusers of the platform. Current law authorizes a person who is the target of a violent post, or reasonably believes the person is the target of a violent post, to seek an order requiring the social media platform to remove the violent post and any related violent post the court determines shall be removed in the interests of justice, as prescribed. This bill would authorize a person to seek an order requiring a social media platform to remove content that includes an offer to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away a controlled substance in violation of specified law, as prescribed.

SB 234 (Portantino D) Opioid antagonists: stadiums, concert venues, and amusement parks.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Neutral

Summary: Would require each stadium, concert venue, and amusement park to maintain unexpired doses of naloxone hydrochloride or any other opioid antagonist on its premises at all times, and to ensure that at least 2 employees are aware of the location of the naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonist. The bill would exempt from civil or criminal liability a person who, in good faith, administers naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist by nasal spray or auto-injector on the premises of a stadium, concert venue, or amusement park, other than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct, except as specified. The bill would exempt from civil or criminal liability a stadium, concert venue, or amusement park, or its employees, or an entity that owns, occupies, or operates a stadium, concert venue, or amusement park, or its employees, for the administration of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist, or the failure to administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist, on the premises of the stadium, concert venue, or amusement park, as provided.

SB 326 (Eggman D) The Behavioral Health Services Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 12, 2023

Position: Seek Amendments
OGR's amendments were adopted

Key Dates: Urgency bill, **Effective Immediately**

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services. Existing law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with and further the intent of the MHSA. Existing law authorizes the Legislature to add provisions to clarify procedures and terms of the MHSA by majority vote. This bill would require a county, for behavioral health services eligible for reimbursement pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, to submit the claims for reimbursement to the State Department of Health Care Services (the department) under specific circumstances. The bill would require counties to pursue reimbursement through various channels and would authorize the counties to report issues with managed care plans and insurers to the Department of Managed Health Care or the Department of Insurance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 457 (Menjivar D) Vision care: consent by a minor.

Status: Chaptered, Signed September 1, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Would authorize minors to consent to their own vision care, and would authorize an optometrist to advise a minor's parent or guardian of the care given or needed, under the same conditions applicable to the provision of medical care and dental care. The bill would define "vision care" as the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, and management of disorders, diseases, and dysfunctions of the visual system and the provision of habilitative or rehabilitative optometric services by a licensed optometrist, as specified.

SB 502 (Allen D) Medi-Cal: children: mobile optometric office.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 8, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: Pursuant to current state law, the State Department of Health Care Services established a 3-year pilot program, from 2015 through 2017, in the County of Los Angeles that enabled school districts to allow students enrolled in Medi-Cal managed care plans to receive vision care services at the schoolsite through the use of a mobile vision service provider, limited to vision examinations and providing eyeglasses. Current law authorizes an applicant or provider that meets the requirements to qualify as a mobile optometric office to be enrolled in the Medi-Cal program as either a mobile optometric office or within any other provider category for which the applicant or provider qualifies. Current law defines "mobile optometric office" as a trailer, van, or other means of transportation in which the practice of optometry is performed and which is not affiliated with

an approved optometry school in the state. Under current law, the ownership and operation of a mobile optometric office is limited to a nonprofit or charitable organization, as specified, with the owner and operator registering with the State Board of Optometry. This bill would require the department to file all necessary state plan amendments to exercise the HSI option made available under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provisions to cover vision services provided to low-income children statewide through a mobile optometric office, as specified.

[ACR 29 \(Quirk-Silva D\)](#) Student Mental Health Awareness Week in California.

Status: Chaptered, Chapter Number 77, Signed on May 26, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Would recognize May 8, 2023, to May 12, 2023, inclusive, as Student Mental Health Awareness Week in California.

TECHNOLOGY/DIGITAL DIVIDE

[AB 286 \(Wood D\)](#) Broadband infrastructure: mapping.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission, in collaboration with relevant state agencies and stakeholders, to maintain and update a statewide, publicly accessible, and interactive map showing the accessibility of broadband service in the state. Existing law authorizes the commission to collect information from providers of broadband services at the address level and prohibits the commission from disclosing certain protected residential subscriber information. This bill would require that the map identify, for each address in the state, each provider of broadband services that offers service at the address and the maximum speed of broadband services offered by each provider of broadband services at the address. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 414 \(Reyes D\)](#) Communications: Digital Equity Bill of Rights.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 7, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: The California Internet Consumer Protection and Net Neutrality Act of 2018 prohibits fixed and mobile internet service providers, as defined, that provide broadband internet access service, as defined, from engaging in specified actions concerning the treatment of internet traffic. The act also prohibits fixed and mobile internet service providers from offering or providing services other than broadband internet access service that are delivered over the same last-mile connection as the broadband internet access service, if those services have the purpose or effect of evading the above-described prohibitions or negatively affect the performance of broadband

internet access service. This bill, the Digital Equity Bill of Rights, would state that it is the principle of the state, to ensure digital equity for all residents of the state, that residents shall have access to broadband that meets specific requirements, and that it is the policy of the state that, to the extent technically feasible, broadband internet subscribers benefit from equal access to broadband internet service within the service area of a broadband provider, as those terms are defined.

[AB 965](#) ([Carrillo, Juan D](#)) Local government: broadband permit applications.

Status: Chaptered, Signed by the Governor October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act governs the approval process that a city or county is required to follow when approving, among other things, a permit for construction or reconstruction for a development project for a wireless telecommunications facility and a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility. This bill, except as specified, would require a local agency to undertake batch broadband permit processing, as defined, upon receiving 2 or more broadband permit applications for substantially similar broadband project sites submitted at the same time by the same applicant, within a presumptively reasonable time, as defined. The bill would define “local agency” for these purposes to mean a city, county, city and county, charter city, special district, or publicly owned utility, other than certain publicly owned electric utilities. If a local agency does not approve those broadband permit applications for substantially similar broadband project sites and issue permits, or reject the applications and notify the applicants, within the presumptively reasonable time or longer period permitted under applicable law, the bill would require that all of those permits be deemed approved.

[AB 1023](#) ([Papan D](#)) California Cybersecurity Integration Center: school cybersecurity.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: Current law requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish and lead the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC), to be composed of representatives from the specified organizations, with a primary mission to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California’s economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in our state. This bill would require Cal-CSIC to include representatives from the State Department of Education.

[AB 1637](#) ([Irwin D](#)) Local government: internet websites and email addresses.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 9, 2023

Position: Watch

Key Dates: Effective **January 1, 2029**

Summary: Would, no later than January 1, 2029, require a local agency, as defined, that maintains an internet website for use by the public to ensure that the internet website utilizes a “.gov” top-level domain or a “.ca.gov” second-level domain and would require a local agency that maintains an internet website that is noncompliant with that requirement to redirect that internet website to a domain name that does utilize a “.gov” or “.ca.gov” domain. This bill, no later than January 1, 2029, would also require a local agency that maintains public email addresses to ensure that each email address provided to its employees utilizes a “.gov” domain name or a “.ca.gov” domain name. By adding to the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 244 (Eggman D) Right to Repair Act.

Status: Chaptered, Signed October 10, 2023

Position: Support

Summary: The Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act provides a comprehensive set of procedures for the enforcement of express and implied warranties on consumer goods, as defined. Under current law, every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, including televisions, radios, audio or video recording equipment, major home appliances, antennas, and rotators, with a wholesale price to the retailer of not less than \$50 nor more than \$99.99 is required to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 3 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 3-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. Current law also requires every manufacturer making an express warranty with respect to an electronic or appliance product, as described above, with a wholesale price to the retailer of \$100 or more, to make available to service and repair facilities sufficient service literature and functional parts to effect the repair of the product for at least 7 years after the date a product model or type was manufactured, regardless of whether the 7-year period exceeds the warranty period for the product. This bill would enact the Right to Repair Act. The bill would require, except as specified and regardless of whether any express warranty is made, the manufacturer of an above-described electronic or appliance product, in the above-described circumstances, and in those same circumstances but sold to others outside of direct retail sales, to make available, on fair and reasonable terms, to product owners, service and repair facilities, and service dealers, the means, as described, to effect the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of the product, as provided.

SCR 17 (Dodd D) Artificial intelligence.

Status: Chaptered, Chapter Number 135

Position: Watch

Summary: Would affirm the California Legislature’s commitment to President Biden’s vision for a safe AI and the principles outlined in the “Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights” and would express the Legislature’s commitment to examining and implementing those principles in its legislation and policies related to the use and deployment of automated systems.

VETOED BILLS

CAMPUS SAFETY/SCHOOL CLIMATE

AB 299 (Holden D) Hazing: educational institutions: civil liability: resources.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law makes it unlawful to engage in hazing, which is defined as a method of initiation or preinitiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, that is likely to cause serious bodily injury to a former, current, or prospective student of a school, community college, college, university, or other educational institution in the state. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2025, additionally establish civil liability for an educational institution, which the bill would define as a public or private institution of higher education in the state, if the institution has direct involvement in the hazing practices of the organization, or knew or in the exercise of ordinary care reasonably should have known of the hazing practices of the organization to which the student is seeking membership and unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the hazing practices, and the organization involved in the hazing is affiliated with the educational institution at the time of the alleged hazing incident. For purposes of determining whether an educational institution unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the hazing practices, the bill would require consideration of the extent to which the institution had specific antihazing measures in place at the time of the alleged hazing incident.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 299 without my signature. Beginning January 1, 2025, this bill authorizes a civil action against a public or private institution of higher education by a person harmed by hazing involving an organization affiliated with the educational institution when the institution had direct involvement in, knew of, or "in the exercise of ordinary care reasonably should have known" of the hazing and unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the hazing. Hazing has no place in public or private institutions of higher education (IHE). I agree that IHEs that knowingly support hazing or fail to take reasonable steps to prevent hazing should be accountable. However, as drafted, this bill goes much further than that, creating expansive financial exposure even for IHEs that are taking appropriate steps to protect their students from hazing. I encourage the author to more clearly define when liability arises when IHEs have taken statutorily defined reasonable steps to prevent hazing. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.*

CHARTER SCHOOLS

AB 1604 (Bonta D) Charter schools: school facilities: Charter School Facility Grant Program: conduit financing.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: Existing law requires the California School Finance Authority to administer the Charter School Facility Grant Program, and provides that the grant program is intended to provide assistance with facilities rent and lease costs for pupils in charter schools. Existing law requires the authority to, among other things, determine eligibility, as specified, including a requirement that the charter schoolsite either gives a preference in admission to pupils who are currently enrolled in a public elementary school in which 55% or more of the pupil enrollment is eligible for free or reduced-price meals and to pupils who reside in the elementary school attendance area where the charter schoolsite is located or 55% or more of the pupil enrollment at the charter schoolsite is eligible for free or reduced-price meals. This bill would clarify the above preference in admissions, including for when the charter school is a dual immersion program, and require that changes to the preference in admissions be incorporated into a charter school's charter petition during the next charter renewal cycle, as specified. The bill would also require the authority to update its regulations before opening the 2025–26 funding round to include specified requirements. The bill would require charter schools to identify their school type, confirm they are a classroom-based charter school, and include documentation confirming their status as nonprofit organizations in their applications. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1604 without my signature. This bill would make changes to the Charter School Facility Grant program (CSFGP) administered by the California School Finance Authority (CSFA) with regard to required admissions preferences, requirements for related parties, declaring nonprofit status, and how charter school properties are sold and leased. The California State Auditor's report from earlier this year showed that the CSFGP program was being administered in a manner consistent with the law. It also showed that charter schools that receive the CSFGP grant funds closed less often and were located in areas that needed additional classroom space. Unfortunately, provisions of this bill could have unintended consequences, including increasing facility costs or limiting financing options for charter schools. Furthermore, the potential benefits of the bill are limited and do not outweigh the potential risks to charter school facilities. Finally, while the report did find areas for improved transparency, those areas can and should be addressed administratively by the CSFA through the regulatory process rather than by legislation. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.*

COMMISSION ON TEACHER CREDENTIALING

SB 354 (Ochoa Bogh R) Special education: inclusive education: universal design for learning: inclusive practices.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: Would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, on or before June 30, 2025, to revise its administrative services credential standards and performance expectations to include and strengthen preparation for inclusion, with a focus on, among other things, universal design for learning (UDL), as defined. The bill would require administrator preparation programs to ensure faculty are prepared in, among other things, UDL and inclusive practices, as defined.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 354 without my signature. This bill requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) to revise its*

administrative services credential standards and performance expectations with a focus on inclusive learning environments. It also, subject to separate appropriations, requires the California Department of Education, in consultation with the CTC, to develop and disseminate guidance on the ways in which inclusive classrooms may be staffed, and develop and distribute a report on recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes necessary to eliminate barriers to the staffing of inclusive practices. Serving students with disabilities in inclusive settings is an essential strategy for improving the academic achievement of these and all students, and one that my Administration, like the author, is committed to advancing. However, this bill is substantially similar to SB 1113 of 2022, which I vetoed, and several of the same concerns remain. In particular, portions of this bill are subject to an appropriation and should be considered as part of the annual budget process. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

DISTRICT REORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES

AB 1248 (Bryan D) Local redistricting: independent redistricting commissions.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require a county, general law city, charter city, or charter city and county that contains over 300,000 residents, and a school district or community college district that contains over 500,000 residents, to establish an independent redistricting commission to adopt district boundaries after each federal decennial census. The bill would require a county, general law city, charter city, or charter city or county with over 300,000 residents, and a school district or community college district with over 500,000 residents, that does not enact an ordinance, resolution, or charter amendment establishing an independent redistricting commission by January 1, 2030, and January 1 of every subsequent year ending in 0, to establish a 14-member independent redistricting commission according to specified procedures, including procedures for the random selection of the members of the commission from among applicants meeting certain qualifications. By requiring certain local jurisdictions to establish independent redistricting commissions to adopt district boundaries, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1248 without my signature. This bill requires a city or county with more than 300,000 residents, or a school district or community college district with more than 500,000 residents, to establish an independent redistricting commission. While I share the author's goal of ensuring community control over the redistricting process, this bill creates a state-reimbursable mandate in the tens of millions and should therefore be considered in the annual budget process. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that*

avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure.

HIGHER EDUCATION

AB 811 (Fong, Mike D) Seymour-Campbell Student Success Act of 2012: repeating credit courses.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require the governing board of each community college district to establish policies for the repetition of credit courses offered by the community colleges in the district. The bill would require these policies to include, but not be limited to, authorization for a student to repeat, up to, but not exceeding, 2 times, a credit course in arts, humanities, kinesiology, foreign languages, and English as a second language, for which the student previously received a satisfactory grade and which the student is retaking for enrichment or skill-building purposes, and a requirement that the community college inform a student whether the decision to repeat those credit courses will impact the student's federal financial aid qualifications, as provided. The bill would also require the policies to provide priority registration for credit courses to students who require the course for their intended major and to students who have not taken the course.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 811 without my signature. This bill authorizes a student to repeat, up to two times, a credit course at a California Community College in arts, humanities, kinesiology, foreign languages, and English as a second language, if the student previously received a satisfactory grade and is taking the course for enrichment or skill-building purposes. In recent years, the California Community Colleges (CCC) have been intently focused on improving student success, reducing excess course units and improving transfer rates. While one of the main goals of this bill is help increase enrollment at the CCC, it also creates a fiscal incentive for community colleges to encourage repeating certain credit courses contrary to the Vision for Success, the Roadmap for the California Community Colleges and key legislative efforts, such as AB 705 (Irwin, 2017). My Administration continues to be committed to working with the Legislature, the CCC and stakeholders to find other ways to increase enrollment at the CCC. But this bill moves us away from our shared, stated goals. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*

HOMELESS AND FOSTER YOUTH

AB 1506 (Quirk-Silva D) Foster youth.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law grants specified rights to all minors and nonminors in foster care, including, among others, the right to receive medical, dental, vision, and mental health services, the right to be informed of these rights in an age and developmentally appropriate manner, and the right to receive a copy of these rights at specified intervals. This bill would expand these rights to include the opportunity for a child to return to their school to collect their belongings when a move or change in placement requires the child to change schools.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1506 without my signature. This bill adds to the Foster Youth Bill of Rights the requirement that foster youth experiencing a change in their school be provided with the opportunity to return to their prior school during school hours, in a trauma-informed manner, to connect with teachers and classmates. While I appreciate the author's intent to support foster youth who change schools midyear, AB 1506 creates a new right without setting forth the policies needed to effectuate it. Specifically, this bill does not identify who will be responsible for implementing this new right or set a manner to hold them accountable for failing to meet the requirement. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.*

HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYEES

AB 299 (Holden D) Hazing: educational institutions: civil liability: resources.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law makes it unlawful to engage in hazing, which is defined as a method of initiation or preinitiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, that is likely to cause serious bodily injury to a former, current, or prospective student of a school, community college, college, university, or other educational institution in the state. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2025, additionally establish civil liability for an educational institution, which the bill would define as a public or private institution of higher education in the state, if the institution has direct involvement in the hazing practices of the organization, or knew or in the exercise of ordinary care reasonably should have known of the hazing practices of the organization to which the student is seeking membership and unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the hazing practices, and the organization involved in the hazing is affiliated with the educational institution at the time of the alleged hazing incident. For purposes of determining whether an educational institution unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the hazing practices, the bill would require consideration of the extent to which the institution had specific antihazing measures in place at the time of the alleged hazing incident.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 299 without my signature. Beginning January 1, 2025, this bill authorizes a civil action against a public or private institution of higher education by a person harmed by hazing involving an organization affiliated with the educational institution when the institution had direct involvement in, knew of, or "in the exercise of ordinary care reasonably should have known" of the hazing and unreasonably failed to prevent, discover, or stop the hazing. Hazing has no place in public or private institutions of higher education (IHE). I agree that IHEs that knowingly support hazing or fail to take reasonable steps to prevent hazing should be accountable. However, as drafted, this bill goes much*

further than that, creating expansive financial exposure even for IHEs that are taking appropriate steps to protect their students from hazing . I encourage the author to more clearly define when liability arises when IHEs have taken statutorily defined reasonable steps to prevent hazing. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

AB 504 (Reyes D) State and local public employees: labor relations: strikes.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Concern

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act and the Ralph C. Dills Act regulate the labor relations of employees and employers of local public agencies and the state, respectively. Those acts grant specified employees, including, among others, certain employees of fire departments, of local public agencies and the state the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their choosing and require public agency employers, among other things, to meet and confer with representatives of recognized employee organizations and exclusive representatives on terms and conditions of employment. The acts grant the Public Employment Relations Board the power to hear specified disputes in relation to these provisions and to make determinations regarding them. This bill would provide, except as specified, that it is not unlawful or a cause for discipline or other adverse action against a public employee for that public employee to refuse to enter property that is the site of a primary strike, perform work for a public employer involved in a primary strike, or go through or work behind a primary strike line. The bill would prohibit a public employer from directing a public employee to take those actions. The bill would authorize a recognized employee organization to inform employees of these rights and encourage them to exercise those rights.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 504 without my signature. This bill would make it unlawful for public employers to take adverse action against public employees for refusing to enter the property of, or perform work for, a public employer involved in a primary strike and would void any policy or collective bargaining agreement prohibiting sympathy strikes. Unfortunately, this bill is overly broad in scope and impact. The bill has the potential to seriously disrupt or even halt the delivery of critical public services, particularly in places where public services are co-located. This could have significant, negative impacts on a variety of government functions including academic operations for students, provision of services in rural communities where co-location of government agencies is common, and accessibility of a variety of safety net programs for millions of Californians.*

AB 524 (Wicks D) Discrimination: family caregiver status.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, among other things, to refuse to hire or employ a person because of various personal characteristics, conditions, or traits. This bill would prohibit employment discrimination on account of family caregiver status, as defined, and would recognize the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of family

caregiver status as a civil right, as specified. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 12926 of the Government Code proposed by SB 403 to be operative only if this bill and SB 403 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 524 without my signature. This bill would add "family caregiver status" as a characteristic protected under the Fair Employment and Housing Act 's employment provisions. During my tenure as Governor I have consistently advanced policies to help parents and families, including expanding paid family leave and increasing the state's investment in childcare. While I appreciate the intent of this bill, I am concerned about the large burden it will place on employers, particularly small businesses, especially given the ambiguous nature of the language. Although the bill does not require employers to provide "special accommodations" based on "family caregiver status," it is not clear what types of acts would constitute unlawful discrimination and what types of acts would be lawful denials of "special accommodations." Given this ambiguity, this bill would be difficult to implement and lead to costly litigation for employers in California. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*

AB 575 (Papan D) Paid family leave.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law authorizes the Employment Development Department to administer the disability insurance compensation program, which includes family temporary disability insurance benefits or paid family leave. Current law requires the department to develop a certification form for an employee taking leave to bond with a minor child within the first year of the child's birth or placement in connection with foster care or adoption. Commencing February 1, 2025, this bill would instead require the department to develop a certification form for an employee taking leave to bond with a minor child within one year of the child's birth, placement of the child in connection with foster care or adoption, or an individual's assumption of responsibilities for the child in loco parentis.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 575 without my signature. This bill would expand eligibility for Paid Family Leave (PFL) benefits to include workers who take time off from work to bond with a child for whom they are acting in loco parentis. The bill also removes the restriction that only one family member at a time is allowed to access PFL benefits and also removes the provision that allows an employer to require an employee to use up to two weeks of vacation time before they can access PFL benefits. I am a strong advocate for and believe in supporting individuals to care for family members or bond with a new child and have worked to expand access to the Disability Insurance (DI) and PFL programs. In 2019, I signed SB 83 which extended the maximum duration of PFL benefits from six to eight weeks. And in 2022, I signed SB 951, which, beginning in 2025, will permanently increase the wage replacement rate for these programs to 70-90 percent based on the individual's wages. This is significant progress, and I am proud of the advancements we have made in collaboration with the Legislature. This bill, however, would create pressure on the DI Trust Fund's solvency and adequacy resulting in higher disability contributions paid by employees. In addition, it contains implementation costs not accounted for in the annual budget process. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a*

shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined in considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 1356 (Haney D) Relocations, terminations, and mass layoffs.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: The California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act governs relocations, terminations, and mass layoffs. Current law prohibits an employer from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 60 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives prescribed written notice of the order to specified entities, including the local workforce investment board and the chief elected official of each city and county government within which the termination, relocation, or mass layoff occurs. Current law exempts certain types of employment from the act, including seasonal employment where the employees were hired with the understanding that their employment was seasonal and temporary (seasonal employment exemption). Current law makes an employer who fails to give notice as required liable to each employee entitled to notice who lost their employment for prescribed compensation, calculated for the period of the employer's violation, up to a maximum of 60 days, or 1/2 the number of days that the employee was employed by the employer, whichever period is smaller. Current law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to enforce specified provisions of existing law, as prescribed. Existing law defines terms for its purposes, including definitions for the terms "employer" and "employee." Current law defines "mass layoff" for purposes of the act to mean a layoff during any 30-day period of 50 or more employees at a covered establishment, and defines "covered establishment" as an industrial or commercial facility that employs, or has employed within the preceding 12 months, 75 or more persons. This bill would require the prescribed notice 75 days before the order takes effect, and would make a conforming change to the calculation of employer liability. The bill would modify the requirement for notice to the local workforce investment board and the chief elected official of each city and county government within which the termination, relocation, or mass layoff occurs to apply only to a termination, relocation, or mass layoff that impacts 50 or more employees at a single location.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1356 without my signature. This bill would amend the California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act (Cal/WARN) to, among other things, increase the amount of notice that an employer must provide before a mass layoff, termination, or relocation from 60 days to 75 days; expand the law's coverage to include contract workers among the employees that an employer must notify; and significantly revise the definition of "covered establishment" to include a single location or a group of locations, including any facilities located in California. The inclusion of employees of labor contractors, while laudable in its intent, risks imposing liability on client employers who cannot reasonably be expected to know whether their actions will cause job loss for employees of their subcontractors and may not have the information necessary to provide the required notice. In addition, the bill expands the definition of*

"covered establishment" to include a group of locations anywhere in the state and subjects chain businesses, such as restaurants, to the law's requirements even where layoffs are unrelated and occur in geographically disparate regions of the state. It is not clear that this change is consistent with the purpose of Cal/WARN to protect local communities and enable a rapid response to a potential shock to a local economy and workforce. I urge the author to work with my Administration to develop solutions that may better address the problem, while fulfilling the objectives of Cal/WARN . Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

AB 1699 (McCarty D) K-14 classified employees: part-time or full-time vacancies: public postings.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Concern

Summary: Current law requires county offices of education and the governing boards of school districts and community college districts, except those incorporating the merit system, to employ persons for positions not requiring certification qualifications or that are not academic, as applicable, and to classify those employees and positions, and requires that they be known as the classified service, as provided. This bill would require these governing boards and county offices, including those incorporating the merit system and including certain joint powers authorities formed by them, to offer vacancies for part-time or full-time positions, as a right of first refusal for 10 business days, with specified priorities, to current regular nonprobationary classified employees who meet the minimum job qualifications of the position or who could meet the minimum job qualifications before their start date, unless otherwise negotiated by the education employer and the exclusive representatives of the applicable employees. The bill would require these employers, referred to in the bill as education employers, to adhere to specified requirements, including, among others, that they provide all of their classified employees and their exclusive representatives notice of, and instructions for applying for, any new classified position, and that they not offer the position to any applicant until after the position has been noticed for 10 business days. The bill would authorize an employee who accepts a new assignment to elect to either add the hours for the new assignment to their current assignment, if feasible, or, if the new assignment is more hours than their current assignment, would authorize the employee to replace their current assignment with the new assignment, and would require the education employer to provide reasonable modifications to the assignment schedules to allow the employee to work both assignments, as provided. The bill would require an education employer to accept a current part-time employee's number of years of service with the education employer, regardless of the capacity in which they were earned, when that part-time employee applies for an additional part-time assignment that requires a certain number of years of service.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1699 without my signature. This bill provides current non-probationary classified TK-12 and community college classified staff the right of first refusal for certain new classified positions at their education employer. The bill requires an educational employer to provide its classified employees and their union at least 10 business days' notice of a job vacancy before the general public is authorized to apply for the position. This bill only authorizes the employer to offer the new position to an external applicant if no qualified, internal candidate applies for or accepts the new position within the employer notice period. While I support the author's goal of seeking to provide opportunities for*

current classified staff to apply for other open positions, this bill may have unintended consequences that are not in the best interest of students. Educational employers and classified staff already have the ability to bargain this issue, and many already have agreements that meet the goals of this bill. Unfortunately, this bill also prohibits future bargaining agreements from implementing their own locally determined process. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

SB 403 (Wahab D) Discrimination on the basis of ancestry.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever. This bill would define "ancestry" for purposes of the act to include, among other things, caste, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 403 without my signature. This bill would define "ancestry" for purposes of the Fair Employment and Housing Act, the Unruh Act, and the Education Code to include "caste" and other dimensions of ancestry. In California, we believe everyone deserves to be treated with dignity and respect, no matter who they are, where they come from, who they love, or where they live. That is why California already prohibits discrimination based on sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, and other characteristics, and state law specifies that these civil rights protections shall be liberally construed. Because discrimination based on caste is already prohibited under these existing categories, this bill is unnecessary.*

SB 433 (Cortese D) Classified school and community college employees: disciplinary hearings: appeals: impartial third-party hearing officers.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law requires the governing board of a school district or community college district to prescribe written rules and regulations governing the personnel management of the classified service whereby classified employees are designated as permanent employees after serving a prescribed period of probation. Current law subjects a permanent classified employee to disciplinary action only for cause, as prescribed by rule or regulation of the governing board of the school district or community college district. Current law requires the governing board of a school district to adopt rules of procedure for disciplinary proceedings that contain a provision for informing the employee by written notice of the specific charges against the employee, a statement of the employee's right to a hearing on those charges, and the time within which the hearing may be requested that shall not be less than 5 days after service of notice to the employee, as provided. This bill would instead require the governing board of a school district to adopt rules of procedure

authorizing the employee to request a hearing within 30 days after service of notice of the specific charges to the employee, as provided.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 433 without my signature. This bill requires an impartial third-party hearing officer to hear disciplinary appeals of permanent classified personnel at school or community college nonmerit districts. This bill also requires the district to pay for the third-party hearing officer, and for the third-party hearing officer to be jointly selected by the district and the classified employee from a list of arbitrators, unless the parties agree otherwise. Under the status quo for certificated employees, the district absorbs the full cost of appeals hearings if the employee prevails. If it is determined that the certificated employee should be dismissed or suspended, the cost is shared equally with the State and the district. This bill for classified employees requires districts to bear the full costs of a disciplinary hearing before an arbitrator, no matter the outcome. This could increase the number of appeals and would create significant costs for the State and must be considered in the annual budget in the context of all state funding priorities. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$1 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure.*

SB 596 (Portantino D) School employees: protection.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law provides that any parent, guardian, or other person whose conduct in a place where a school employee is required to be in the course of the employee's duties materially disrupts classwork or extracurricular activities or involves substantial disorder is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both imprisonment and the fine. Current law provides for certain minimum periods of imprisonment in a county jail for 2nd and subsequent convictions for the above-described offenses, and prohibits release on any basis until those minimum periods are served, as specified. This bill would apply these misdemeanors to any adult instead of a parent, guardian, or other person and would eliminate the prohibition on release prior to the minimum period of incarceration applicable to a 2nd conviction, as provided.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 596 without my signature. This bill would make it a misdemeanor to cause substantial disorder at any meeting of the governing board of a school district, the governing body of a charter school, a county board of education, or the State Board of Education. This bill also specifies that a person who subjects a school employee to threats or harassment while the employee is away from a school site or after school hours for reasons related to the employee's course of duties would be guilty of a misdemeanor. Credible threats of violence and acts of harassment - whether directed against school officials, elected officials, or members of the general public - can already be prosecuted as crimes. As such, creating a*

new crime is unnecessary. The tenor of our country's political conversations is alarming, leading to caustic atmospheres at local school board meetings and politicization of our kids' education in an effort to score political points. Nevertheless, we need to be cautious about exacerbating tensions by implementing additional laws that can be perceived as stifling parents' voices in the decision-making process. We don't need more gas on this fire -we need more grace, more respectful conversations, and more protection of constitutional rights for all people, especially for those with whom we disagree. No school official should be subject to threats or harassment for doing their job, period. I encourage school officials to work closely with local law enforcement to use the laws already on the books to ensure the safety and security of our community's educators and governing board members, both while carrying out their school duties on school premises and while away from school sites. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 731 (Ashby D) Employment discrimination: unlawful practices: work from home: disability.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) makes it an unlawful practice for an employer or other entity to fail to make reasonable accommodation for the known physical or mental disability of an applicant or employee. FEHA further makes it an unlawful practice for an employer or other entity to fail to engage in a timely, good faith, interactive process with the employee or applicant to determine effective reasonable accommodations, if any, in response to a request for reasonable accommodation by an employee or applicant with a known physical or mental disability or known medical condition. This bill would make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to fail to provide to an employee who is working from home at least 30 calendar days' advance notice before requiring the employee to return to work in person. The bill would prohibit an employee from being required to return to work in person until the employer provides notice in accordance with the bill. The bill would require that notice be written and sent by mail or email and include, at a minimum, prescribed text with information about the rights of an employee to reasonable accommodation for a disability.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 731 without my signature. This bill would require employers, before requiring an employee who is working from home to return to in-person work, to provide 30 calendar days' advance written notice. The bill would also require the notice to include specified text informing employees of their right to request continuing to work remotely as a reasonable accommodation for a disability. My administration supports reasonable advance notice by employers, where feasible, to employees of return to work requirements, in order to allow for employees to prepare for the change. My administration also strongly supports the existing legal requirement that employers must reasonably accommodate employees with disabilities, which includes the possibility that working from home could be a reasonable accommodation in appropriate circumstances, and encourages that information to be included in employer communications with employees about return to work. However, SB 731 would impose an inflexible 30-day advance notice requirement to return-to-work that would not take into account the needs of any particular employer. Businesses, especially small businesses, may have limited employees to staff in-person positions and the 30-day advance notice*

requirement of return-to-work could be impractical, especially in times of critical need or emergencies. For these reasons I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 799 (Portantino D) Unemployment insurance: trade disputes: eligibility for benefits.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Current law provides for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and extended benefits to eligible individuals who meet specified requirements. Under current law, unemployment benefits are paid from the Unemployment Fund, which is continuously appropriated for these purposes. Current law makes an employee ineligible for benefits if the employee left work because of a trade dispute and specifies that the employee remains ineligible for the duration of the trade dispute. Current case law holds that employees who left work due to a lockout by the employer, even if it was in anticipation of a trade dispute, are eligible for benefits. This bill would restore eligibility after the first 2 weeks for an employee who left work because of a trade dispute. The bill would codify specified case law that holds that employees who left work due to a lockout by the employer, even if it was in anticipation of a trade dispute, are eligible for benefits. The bill would specify that the bill's provisions do not diminish eligibility for benefits of individuals deprived of work due to an employer lockout or similar action, as specified.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 799 without my signature. This bill allows individuals who left work due to a trade dispute to become eligible for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. The bill also codifies case law that employees who left work due to a lockout by their employer, even if it was in anticipation of a trade dispute, are eligible for UI benefits. California employers fund UI benefits through contributions to the state's UI Trust Fund on behalf of each employee. The UI financing structure has not been updated since 1984, which has made the UI Trust Fund vulnerable to insolvency. Any expansion of eligibility for UI benefits could increase California's outstanding federal UI debt projected to be nearly \$20 billion by the end of the year and could jeopardize California's Benefit Cost Ratio add-on waiver application, significantly increasing taxes on employers. Furthermore, the state is responsible for the interest payments on the federal UI loan and to date has paid \$362.7 million in interest with another \$302 million due this month. Now is not the time to increase costs or incur this sizable debt. I have deep appreciation and respect for workers who fight for their rights and come together in collective action. I look forward to building on the progress we have made over the past five years to improve conditions for all workers in California. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*

MISCELLANEOUS

AB 1207 (Irwin D) Cannabis: labeling and advertising.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election,

authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. This bill would implement provisions of AUMA by prohibiting the sale, distribution, or manufacture of cannabis, cannabis products, packaging, or labeling that are attractive to children, as defined. The bill would require the adoption of emergency regulations to implement these provisions.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1207 without my signature. This bill defines the term "attractive to children" under the Medicinal and Adult- Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (Proposition 64), and expressly prohibits the manufacture, distribution, and sale of cannabis or cannabis-related products that are attractive to children . When the voters passed Proposition 64, they enacted robust protections shielding youth from exposure to cannabis and cannabis-related products. Among other things, voters prohibited cannabis licensees from using packaging , labeling, marketing, and advertising that is attractive to children. To further this intent, the Department of Cannabis Control promulgated regulations establishing extensive labeling and advertising requirements to ensure commercial cannabis products are not marketed to children. While I deeply appreciate and agree with the author's intent, I am concerned that the definition of "attractive to children" used in this bill is overly broad. By prohibiting entire categories of images, this bill would sweep in commonplace designs, and I am not convinced that these additional limits will meaningfully protect children beyond what is required under existing law. California must continue to refine and advance its regulation of cannabis to protect the health and safety of children. As such, I am directing the Department of Cannabis Control to strengthen and expand existing youth- related cannabis protections - including measures to enhance enforcement of those protections.*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS

SB 486 (Hurtado D) Interscholastic athletics: California Interscholastic Federation: state football championships: neutral locations.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: Would require the California Interscholastic Federation to hold all state football championship games at a neutral location, as defined, that is comparable to the location of all other championship games, except as provided.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 486 without my signature. This bill would require the California Interscholastic Federation to hold all state football championship games at a neutral location that is comparable to the location of all other championship games, except under specified circumstances. The California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) has already begun taking steps to hold state football championship games for all divisions at comparable neutral locations as called for in this bill. Once fully implemented later this year, these changes will provide equal opportunities for all participating schools, regardless of their division or financial resources. Therefore, this bill is unnecessary. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.*

SCHOOL FACILITIES

AB 249 (Holden D) Water: schoolsites: lead testing.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Seek Amendments

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act requires the state board to establish a grant program, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to award grants to local educational agencies for the purposes of improving access to, and the quality of, drinking water in public schools serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and preschools and child daycare facilities located on public school property. This bill would require a community water system that serves a schoolsite, as defined, to test for lead in the potable water system outlets of the schoolsite before January 1, 2027, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 249 without my signature. This bill would require community water systems serving schoolsites with buildings constructed before January 1, 2010, to test for lead at each of those schoolsites' potable water system outlets. It also establishes notification and remediation requirements for local educational agencies if testing results show certain lead levels for any outlet and requires the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to collect, track, and publicly post certain compliance data, and enforce this bill's provisions. Minimizing childhood exposure to lead in drinking water is a critical issue. While I support the author's commitment to ensure safe drinking water in schools, this bill contains several problematic provisions and cannot be implemented as drafted. The bill constitutes an entirely new enforcement role for the State Water Board, requires the creation of a costly database for tracking compliance and enforcement, and contains an infeasible implementation timeline. Although some funding was included in the 2023 budget for testing and remediation, the bill lacks key provisions for efficiently administering the funding and is inadequate to cover the full cost of implementation. Additionally, this bill creates a reimbursable state mandate with ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund costs that could range into the hundreds of millions of dollars. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*

AB 384 (Calderon D) School facilities: recommended interior temperatures: inventory of heating and cooling systems.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Would require the State Department of Education to conduct a research study on recommended indoor air temperature ranges and temperature control standards for public schools and an inventory of heating and cooling systems, and to submit a report on the findings and recommendations of the study to the Legislature by January 1, 2026, as provided.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 384 without my signature. This bill would require the California Department of Education to conduct a research study by January 1, 2026, on recommended indoor air temperature ranges and temperature control standards for public K-12 schools and compile a statewide inventory of heating and cooling systems based on a representative sample. The results of the research study would then be used to develop policy recommendations by January 1, 2027, for safe indoor air temperature standards for public K-12 school facilities. While I appreciate the author's goal of supporting access to indoor temperatures most conducive to student learning, this bill creates significant long-term cost pressures that are not accounted for in the budget. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For these reasons I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*

AB 1423 (Schiavo D) Product safety: PFAS: artificial turf or synthetic surfaces.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Would prohibit, except as provided and commencing January 1, 2026, a public entity, including a charter city, charter county, city, or county, any public or private school serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, a public institution of higher education, other than the University of California, or a private institution of higher education from purchasing or installing a covered surface containing regulated PFAS, as defined.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1423 without my signature. This bill would prohibit, by 2026, a person, public entity, or educational institution from purchasing or installing artificial turf that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at a certain concentration level. This is one of three single-product chemical bans passed by the Legislature this year that attempt to address serious concerns with the presence of PFAS in consumer products. These bills do not identify or require any regulatory agency to determine compliance with, or enforce, the proposed statute. While I strongly support the author's intent and have signed similar legislation in the past, I am concerned that this bill falls short of providing enhanced protection to California consumers due to lack of regulatory oversight. Previously enacted single-product chemical bans, which also lack oversight, are proving challenging to implement, with inconsistent interpretations and confusion among manufacturers about how to comply with the restrictions. In order to instill consumer confidence and effectively address public health and environmental concerns, I am directing the Department of Toxic Substances Control to engage with the author and the Legislature and consider alternative approaches to*

regulating the use of these harmful chemicals in consumer products. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 394 (Gonzalez D) Master Plan for Healthy, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Schools.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Support

Summary: Current law establishes the Clean Energy Job Creation Program for purposes of funding projects for energy efficiency retrofits and clean energy installations, along with related improvements and repairs that contribute to reduced operating costs and improved health and safety conditions, in public schools. Current law requires certain moneys appropriated for purposes of the program to be allocated to local educational agencies, as specified. Current law authorizes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adjust the funding allocation to local educational agencies and requires the commission, in allocating grants to local educational agencies, to give priority to certain local educational agencies, as provided. This bill would require, if an appropriation is made for this purpose, the commission to develop a Master Plan for Healthy, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Schools on or before March 31, 2025, or 15 months after the appropriation is made, whichever is later. The bill would require the commission to consult with specified state agencies and engage with a diverse group of stakeholders and experts regarding the development of the master plan, as provided. The bill would require the master plan to include specified elements, including, but not limited to, assessments of a representative sample of the state's public elementary and secondary school buildings and grounds, as provided, and a set of priorities, benchmarks, and milestones for health, resilience, and decarbonization of public school campuses and support facilities.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 394 without my signature. This bill would require the California Energy Commission, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to convene more than ten state agencies, departments and commissions, as well as numerous stakeholders, to develop a Master Plan for Healthy, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Schools. The Master Plan would be due on or before March 31, 2025, or 15 months after the appropriation is made for this purpose, whichever is later. While I support the author's goal of making our schools more climate friendly and climate prepared, the development of this Master Plan will cost up to \$10 million that was not considered through the annual budget process. Additionally, the Master Plan would create significant long-term cost pressures that are not accounted for in the state budget plan. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature approved bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*

SPECIAL EDUCATION

AB 1517 (Gallagher R) Special education: special education local plan areas: local plans.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: Current law requires the governing board of each school district to adopt a local control and accountability plan, as provided. Current law requires that certain things occur before a governing board of a school district considers the adoption of a local control and accountability plan or an annual update to the plan, including that the superintendent of the school district present the local control and accountability plan or annual update to the local control and accountability plan to the parent advisory committee, the English learner parent advisory committee, and the student advisory committee, as applicable, for review and comment, as provided. This bill would also require, before a governing board of a school district considers the plan described above, the superintendent of each school district to consult with its special education local plan area administrator or administrators to determine which specific actions are needed to support outcomes on the California School Dashboard when the school district is determined to be in need of differentiated assistance for performance of pupils with disabilities.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1517 without my signature. This bill creates a more specific role for special education local plan areas (SELPA) to determine school district fiscal and instructional actions for students with disabilities in the Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP), participate in all technical assistance for districts identified as needing assistance based on the performance of their students with disabilities student group, and adds requirements to the SELPA Local Plan related to technical assistance work. I have championed many efforts to improve outcomes for students with disabilities and have worked with the Legislature to allocate increased special education funding and establish Special Education Resource Leads. This bill does not account for the important changes to California's school support and accountability system that my Administration worked in partnership with the Legislature to include in the 2023 State Budget requiring districts to specifically address low performance of any student group, including special education students, at the school and district levels in their LCAP. These improvements also provide for related targeted support and assistance from county offices of education and applicable lead agencies in the Statewide System of Support. Therefore, this bill is unnecessary.*

STUDENT HEALTH, WELLNESS, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL HEALTH

AB 912 (Jones-Sawyer D) Strategic Anti-Violence Funding Efforts Act.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Support

Summary: Current law establishes the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program within the Board of State and Community Corrections to grant funds, upon appropriation, to local jurisdictions and Indian tribes for the purpose of implementing trauma-informed diversion programs for minors, as

specified. This bill would repeal these provisions. The bill would reestablish the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program, to be administered by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, for the purpose of implementing a mixed-delivery system of trauma-informed health and development diversion programs for youth, as specified. The bill would create the Youth Reinvestment Fund to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the office for the purposes of the program.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 912 without my signature. This bill would, subject to an appropriation, establish the Violence Reduction Grant Program to be administered by the Department of Justice, re-establish the Youth Reinvestment Grant Program to be administered by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration, and create additional grant programs designed to improve the health and well-being of youths in the State. While I appreciate the author's commitment to early interdiction and violence reduction efforts, this bill creates new additional cost pressures and must be considered in the annual budget in the context of all state funding priorities. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure.*

AB 1060 (Ortega D) Health care coverage: naloxone hydrochloride.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Support

Summary: Would make legislative findings relating to the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approving a certain naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray for nonprescription use. Under the bill, prescription or nonprescription naloxone hydrochloride or another drug approved by the FDA for the complete or partial reversal of an opioid overdose would be a covered benefit under the Medi-Cal program. The bill would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy that provides coverage for prescription drugs and that is issued, amended, delivered, or renewed on or after January 1, 2025, to cover prescription and nonprescription naloxone hydrochloride and all other drugs or products approved by the FDA for the complete or partial reversal of an opioid overdose. The bill would prohibit a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy that provides coverage for prescription drugs from imposing any cost-sharing requirements for that coverage exceeding \$10 per package of medication, as specified, would require point-of-sale coverage for over-the-counter, FDA-approved naloxone hydrochloride at in-network pharmacies, and would prohibit a high deductible health plan from imposing cost sharing, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1060 without my signature. This bill would require health plans to cover prescription and over the counter naloxone and all other U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved drugs for opioid overdose reversal, with a maximum of \$10 cost sharing. Combating the opioid crisis is one of my top*

priorities. I appreciate the author's shared commitment to this critical public health and public safety imperative. Together with the Legislature, we have invested more than \$1 billion to combat overdoses, support those with opioid use disorder, raise awareness, and crack down on trafficking. Further, the 2023 Budget Act included \$30 million for the CalRx Naloxone Access Initiative, to support partners in developing, manufacturing, procuring, and distributing a low-cost naloxone nasal product. While I support providing access to opioid antagonists to individuals with opioid use disorder or other risk factors, this bill would exceed the state's set of essential health benefits, which are established by the state's benchmark plan under the provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA). As such, this bill's mandate would require the state to defray the costs of coverage in Covered California. This would not only increase ongoing state General Fund costs, but it would set a new precedent by adding requirements that exceed the benchmark plan. A pattern of new coverage mandate bills like this could open the state to millions to billions of dollars in new costs to cover services relating to other health conditions. This creates uncertainty for our healthcare system's affordability. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill.

AB 1479 (Garcia D) Pupil health: social-emotional, behavioral, and mental health supports.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: Would establish the Pupil Social-Emotional, Behavioral, and Mental Health Program, to be administered by the State Department of Education, to provide eligible local educational agencies with an allocation of moneys to provide Model Tier 1 Support, as defined, accessible to pupils and families. The bill would require all schools within a school district or county office of education, and charter schools that meet certain criteria and have a plan approved by the department to provide evidence-based, Tier 1 social-emotional, behavioral, and mental health support accessible to pupils and families, to be eligible for an apportionment of state funds under the program for those purposes, as provided. The bill would condition the implementation of these provisions upon an appropriation by the Legislature.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 1479 without my signature. The bill, contingent upon an appropriation, establishes the Pupil Social Emotional, Behavioral, and Mental Health Program to be administered by the Department of Education. The Program seeks to provide grants to eligible local educational agencies to deliver evidence-based social-emotional, behavioral, and mental health supports to students and families. Unfortunately, this specific proposal creates additional significant ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund cost pressures up to tens of millions of dollars that are not accounted for in the state budget plan and may be duplicative of other investments made in prior budgets. The 2021 Budget Act provided \$50 million to support the Scale Up Multi-Tiered System of Support (MTSS) Statewide Initiative, which provides grants to support schools in implementing services or practices aligned to the MTSS framework. Additionally, the Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative is a \$4.7 billion investment towards ensuring that every Californian aged 0-25 has increased access to behavioral health supports. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11*

billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

SB 509 (Portantino D) School employee and pupil training: youth mental and behavioral health: mental health education.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Concern

Summary: Current law, subject to an appropriation, requires the State Department of Education to recommend best practices and identify training programs for use by local educational agencies that serve pupils in any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to address youth behavioral health, on or before January 1, 2023, as provided. Current law requires the department to ensure that each identified training program, among other requirements, provides instruction on recognizing the signs and symptoms of youth behavioral health disorders, including common psychiatric conditions and substance use disorders. This bill would delete the term “common” and replace “use” with “abuse” for purposes of that instruction requirement. The bill would, subject to an appropriation, require the department to, on or before January 1, 2025, recommend best practices and identify training programs for use by local educational agencies serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 6, inclusive, to address youth behavioral health for those pupils, as provided. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2027, local educational agencies serving pupils in any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to certify to the department that 40% of its classified employees and 100% of its certificated employees, who serve and have direct contact with pupils in any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, at school, have received the above-described youth behavioral health training, as specified.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 509 without my signature. This bill would require local educational agencies to certify to the California Department of Education by July 1, 2027, that 100 percent of its certificated staff and at least 40 percent of its classified staff who have direct contact with students in grades 7-12 have received youth behavioral health training as specified. I share the author's goal of ensuring that school staff are equipped with the tools to recognize and offer appropriate support to students experiencing mental health challenges. However, I have concerns with some aspects of the bill as written, including the appropriate scope of the required, one-time training and the lack of an appropriate mechanism to fund the bill via the Gun Violence Prevention and School Safety Fund (AB 28, Chapter 231, Statutes of 2023). To address these issues, and to ensure alignment with other state investments in this area, I am directing the Department of Finance to propose language for the Legislature's consideration as part of next January's state budget proposal.*

SB 541 (Menjivar D) Sexual health: contraceptives.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: Would, in order to prevent and reduce unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, on or before the start of the 2024–25 school year, require each public

school, including schools operated by a school district or county office of education, charter schools, and state special schools, to make internal and external condoms available to all pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, free of charge, as provided. The bill would require these public schools to, at the beginning of each school year, inform pupils through existing school communication channels that free condoms are available and where the condoms can be obtained on school grounds. The bill would require a public school to post at least one notice regarding these requirements, as specified. The bill would require this notice to include certain information, including, among other information, information about how to use condoms properly. The bill would require each public school serving any of grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to allow condoms to be made available during the course of, or in connection with, educational or public health programs and initiatives, as provided. The bill would authorize a state agency, the State Department of Education, or a public school to accept gifts, grants, and donations from any source for the support of a public school carrying out these provisions, including, but not limited to, the acceptance of condoms from a manufacturer or wholesaler. The bill would, in order to comply with these provisions, encourage public schools to explore partnerships, including, but not limited to, partnerships with local health jurisdictions, as defined, community health centers, nonprofit organizations, and the State Department of Public Health.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 541 without my signature. This bill requires all public high schools to make free condoms available to students and would prohibit retailers from refusing to sell condoms to youth. While evidence-based strategies, like increasing access to condoms, are important to supporting improved adolescent sexual health, this bill would create an unfunded mandate to public schools that should be considered in the annual budget process. In partnership with the Legislature, we enacted a budget that closed a shortfall of more than \$30 billion through balanced solutions that avoided deep program cuts and protected education, health care, climate, public safety, and social service programs that are relied on by millions of Californians. This year, however, the Legislature sent me bills outside of this budget process that, if all enacted, would add nearly \$19 billion of unaccounted costs in the budget, of which \$11 billion would be ongoing. With our state facing continuing economic risk and revenue uncertainty, it is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications, such as this measure.*

SB 635 (Menjivar D) Health care coverage: hearing aids.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law sets forth specified coverage requirements for health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies. This bill, the Let California Kids Hear Act, would require a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2025, to include coverage for hearing aids for enrollees and insureds under 21 years of age, if medically necessary. The bill would limit the maximum required coverage amount to \$3,000 per individual hearing aid, as specified. Because a willful violation of the bill's requirements relative to a health care service plan would be a crime,

the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 635 without my signature . This bill would require health plans to cover medically necessary hearing aids for individuals under 21 years of age, up to \$3,000 per individual hearing aid without any cost sharing, beginning January 1, 2025. I am committed to ensuring that hearing impaired children have access to the services and supports they need, including hearing aids. Today, children can receive hearing aids and related services through the California Children's Services (CCS) program or through Medi-Cal. In July 2021 we launched the Hearing Aid Coverage for Children Program (HACCP) within the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) for those who do not qualify for hearing aids through CCS or Medi-Cal. HACCP was created to improve access and coverage for children's hearing aids, a shared goal of this proposed bill. Unlike HACCP, however, SB 635 would exceed the state's set of essential health benefits, which are established by the state's benchmark plan under the provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA). As such, this bill's mandate would require the state to defray the costs of coverage in Covered California. This would not only increase ongoing state General Fund costs, but it would set a new precedent by adding requirements that exceed the benchmark plan. A pattern of new coverage mandate bills like this could open the state to millions to billions of dollars in new costs to cover services relating to other health conditions. This creates uncertainty for our healthcare system's affordability, particularly when we have developed an alternative program that can serve the target population. That said, improving access to hearing aids for children is a priority for my Administration. We can, and we must, do better for these children and their families as we implement HACCP. To this end, I am directing my Administration to explore increases to Medi-Cal provider payments with the goal of incentivizing additional provider participation in HACCP, increasing access for youth in need of hearing aids. In addition, DHCS has developed a comprehensive plan to increase provider participation and program enrollment. These improvements will enable HACCP to reach and serve more children, which is our shared goal. Specifically, in the next six months, DHCS will take a variety of steps to help patients maximize benefits, including: (1) partnering with other state entities to promote participation and awareness of HACCP, (2) completing translations for HACCP related materials into 18 languages, (3) implementing a streamlined annual eligibility renewal process to simplify provider enrollment, (4) conducting outreach to Medi-Cal providers not yet participating in HACCP to support their participation, (5) hosting quarterly webinars with providers and stakeholders, and (6) continuing to identify potential service improvements and strategies to increase program success. Given the structural concerns this bill presents to our healthcare system and the opportunity to improve the existing HACCP to accomplish the same objectives, I cannot sign this bill.*

SB 641 (Roth D) Public health: alcohol and drug programs: naloxone.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Watch

Summary: The Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP) is administratively created by the State Department of Health Care Services to reduce opioid-related overdose deaths. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services within the California Health and Human Services Agency, as part of the NDP, to make all United States Food and Drug Administration-approved formulations and dosage strengths of naloxone or any other opioid antagonist that are

indicated for the emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose available through the NDP, as specified. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 641 without my signature. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to make all U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved formulations and dosage strengths of naloxone, or any other opioid antagonist, available through the Naloxone Distribution Project (NOP). The NOP was created to combat the opioid crisis by providing free naloxone in a dosage strength that is safest for public use. Since October 2018, the NOP has provided more than 2.5 million free naloxone kits to first responders, community and harm reduction organizations, schools, public health agencies, and others. Though well intentioned, this bill could lead to the distribution of formulations and dosage strengths which may not be suited for the general public and may be more costly than other equally effective formulations. If it is determined that there is a need to add new formulations or dosages to the NOP in the future, that can be accomplished administratively.*

TECHNOLOGY/DIGITAL DIVIDE

AB 41 (Holden D) Telecommunications: The Digital Equity in Video Franchising Act of 2023.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor

Position: Neutral

Summary: The Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006 establishes a procedure for the Public Utilities Commission to issue state franchises for the provision of video service, defined as video programming services, cable service, or open-video system service, except any video programming provided by a commercial mobile service provider, as defined in federal law, or video programming provided as part of, and via, a service that enables users to access content, information, email, or other services offered over the public internet. This bill would revise and recast the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006 to, among other things, rename the act as the Digital Equity in Video Franchising Act of 2023, require the commission to conduct any hearings and issue a state franchise or a reject each application for a state franchise not more than 120 days after the commission has deemed the application complete, and extend deadlines related to the commission's review of applications for state franchises.

Governor's Message: *To the Members of the California State Assembly: I am returning Assembly Bill 41 without my signature. This bill makes minor changes to the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act (DIVCA). Two years ago, I signed SB 28 (2021), which made minor changes to DIVCA. In signing that bill I encouraged the Legislature to go further on DIVCA reform. Unfortunately, this bill does not go far enough. While I greatly value and appreciate the efforts made by the author, the changes this bill makes will not meaningfully increase digital equity in California. I am deeply committed to providing access to broadband services to ALL Californians. So much so that in 2021, I worked with the Legislature to pass an historic \$6 billion broadband infrastructure investment to bridge the Digital Divide. If we are going to close the Digital Divide once and for all, we must build on these efforts and consider strategic reforms to the policy tools at our disposal. To that end, I look forward to partnering with the Legislature to further our broadband access and affordability efforts. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom*