

Wrap-up of education bills from 2009 that are now law of the land

By Tom Chorneau

Managing Editor *The Cabinet Report*

School Innovations and Advocacy

With the start of a new year and a new legislative session, although state coffers are nearly empty, lawmakers are nonetheless busy at work developing new governmental proposals for 2011.

Before action gets underway, however, on a new set of laws coming out of Sacramento – here's a look back at the major pieces of legislation of interest to the education community from 2009 that are now the law of the land in California.

ABX4 2 (Evans) Education.

Chaptered: 7/28/2009

Summary: Existing law requires the county superintendent of schools of each county, among other specified duties, to make annual visits to each school in his or her county to observe its operation and to learn of its problems. Existing law requires that the priority objective of those visits be the determination of whether each school has sufficient textbooks, as defined. Existing law states for the 2008-09 and 2009-10 fiscal years the intent of the Legislature that each pupil be provided with the same state-adopted standards-aligned textbook or instructional material as is provided to every other pupil enrolled in the same grade and same course offered by the local educational agency. This bill would extend the definition of "sufficient textbooks" to the 2012-13 fiscal year and would modify the statement of legislative intent. The bill would clarify that a local educational agency is not required to purchase all of the instructional materials included in an adoption if the materials that are purchased are made available to all the pupils for whom they are intended in all of the schools within the local educational agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 487 (Brownley) Instructional materials: sale of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Board of Education and school districts to dispose of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials that are usable for educational purposes, to specified entities, including by sale to any organization that agrees to use the materials solely for educational purposes and to make no charge of any kind to the persons to whom the organization gives or lends the materials. This bill would also authorize county offices of education to dispose of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials under these provisions. The bill would delete the provision requiring the organization to agree to use the materials for educational purposes. The bill would require that all of the proceeds of any sale of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials made under these provisions be available for school districts and county offices of education to acquire basic instructional materials, supplemental instructional materials, or technology-based materials. The bill would also delete a provision requiring the organization to certify that it agrees to use the materials for educational purposes and make no charge to the persons to whom the organization gives or lends the materials.

AB 1025 (Conway) School Volunteers: Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law permits qualified credential holders to coach in a competitive sport upon authorization by action of the local governing board, as specified. This bill would require a noncertificated candidate, commencing on July 1, 2010, prior to assuming a paid or volunteer position to supervise, direct, or coach a pupil activity program sponsored by, or affiliated with, a school district, to obtain from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing an Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate issued by the commission upon verification of the candidate's personal identification and verification that he or she meets specified requirements. The bill would require that each certificate be issued initially for a period of 5 years and provide that it may be renewed. The bill would require the commission to submit specified information relating to applicants to the Department of Justice to obtain state and federal criminal history information prior to the issuance of a certificate, as specified, and require the commission to make that information available to the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, upon request. The bill would also authorize the commission to establish a fee for the certificate.

AB 1398 (Blumenfield) Technology-based materials.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law defines specified terms used in provisions of law related to instructional materials, including technology-based materials. Existing law defines technology-based materials as basic or supplemental instructional materials that are designed as learning resources and that require the availability of electronic equipment in order to be used. However, the technology-based materials do not include the electronic equipment required to make use of those materials. This bill would revise the definition of technology-based materials to specify that they may include the electronic equipment required in order to use them if that equipment is to be used by pupils and teachers as a learning resource. This bill would provide that its provisions not be construed to relieve a school district of the obligation to provide pupils with sufficient textbooks or instructional materials, as specified. The bill would prohibit a school district from procuring this electronic equipment pursuant to the bill if a county office of education determines that the district is out of compliance with this obligation.

SB 247 (Alquist) Instructional materials.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law, the Instructional Materials Funding Realignment Program, provides for funds to be apportioned to school districts based upon enrollment to ensure that each pupil is provided with a standards-aligned textbook or basic instructional materials, as adopted by the State Board of Education subsequent to the adoption of content standards, or as adopted by the local governing board, for grades 9 to 12, inclusive. This bill would provide that a local governing board may use funding received pursuant to these provisions to purchase state-adopted instructional materials for kindergarten and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, and state standards-aligned materials for grades 9 to 12, inclusive, in an electronic or hardbound format if it can ensure that each pupil will be provided with a copy of the instructional materials to use at school and at home.

However, providing access to the materials at school and at home would not require the local educational agency to purchase 2 sets of materials.

AB 66 (Anderson) Pupil work permits.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law authorizes the superintendent of a school district in which a minor resides, the chief executive officer of a charter school, or specified school employees authorized by the superintendent or chief executive officer in writing, to issue a work permit to a pupil upon receipt of a written request from a parent, guardian, foster parent, or other specified person. A superintendent of a school district also is authorized to designate the principal or another person having charge of a private school to issue work permits. Existing law imposes limits on the number of hours per schoolday and per week that a pupil with a work permit may work. This bill, in addition, would authorize the principal of a public or private school, subject to specified requirements and conditions, to issue, or designate another administrator in the school to issue, work permits to pupils who attend the school. The bill would require that the hour limitations that apply to a work permit issued by any of the officials or employees authorized to issue work permits be based on the school calendar of the school the pupil attends.

AB 81 (Strickland, Audra): Interscholastic athletics: pupils in foster care.

Chaptered: 8/6/2009

Summary: Existing law recognizes that the California Interscholastic Federation is a voluntary organization that consists of school and school-related personnel with responsibility for administering interscholastic athletic activities in secondary schools. This bill would require that a foster child who changes residences pursuant to a court order or decision of a child welfare worker be immediately deemed to meet all residency requirements for participation in interscholastic sports or other extracurricular activities. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 167 (Adams) High school graduation: local requirements: foster children.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law prescribes the course of study a pupil is required to complete while in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, in order to receive a diploma of graduation. Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to adopt rules specifying additional coursework requirements. This bill would require a school district to exempt a pupil in foster care from all coursework and other requirements adopted by the governing board of the district that are in addition to the statewide coursework requirements if the pupil, while he or she is in grade 11 or 12, transfers to the district from another school district or between high schools within the district, unless the district makes a finding that the pupil is reasonably able to complete the additional requirements in time to graduate from high school while he or she remains eligible for foster care benefits pursuant to state law. The bill would require a school district to notify a pupil in foster care who is granted an exemption, and, as appropriate, the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil, if any of the requirements that are waived will affect the pupil's ability to

gain admission to a postsecondary educational institution, and to provide information about transfer opportunities available through the California Community Colleges. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 172 (Smyth) Alcohol beverages: places of consumption.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law generally prohibits the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages at a public schoolhouse or any grounds thereof. Existing law provides that this prohibition does not apply if the alcoholic beverage is acquired, possessed, or used during events at a college-owned or college-operated stadium or other facility, but specifies that the exemption does not apply to any public education facility in which any grade from kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, is schooled. This bill would provide that the prohibition against the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages on the grounds of a public schoolhouse does not apply if the alcoholic beverages are acquired, possessed, or used during events at a community college-owned facility in which any grade from kindergarten to grade 12, inclusive, is schooled, if the event is held at a time when students are not present at the facility. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 487 (Brownley) Instructional materials: sale of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Board of Education and school districts to dispose of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials that are usable for educational purposes, to specified entities, including by sale to any organization that agrees to use the materials solely for educational purposes and to make no charge of any kind to the persons to whom the organization gives or lends the materials. This bill would also authorize county offices of education to dispose of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials under these provisions. The bill would delete the provision requiring the organization to agree to use the materials for educational purposes. The bill would require that all of the proceeds of any sale of surplus or undistributed obsolete instructional materials made under these provisions be available for school districts and county offices of education to acquire basic instructional materials, supplemental instructional materials, or technology-based materials. The bill would also delete a provision requiring the organization to certify that it agrees to use the materials for educational purposes and make no charge to the persons to whom the organization gives or lends the materials.

AB 870 (Huber) School Crime school: prohibited weapons.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or a felony for a person, subject to exceptions, to bring or possess any of specified weapons, including dirks, daggers, ice picks, certain knives, razors with unguarded blades, tasers, stun guns, instruments expelling metallic projectiles, and spot marker guns, upon the grounds of, or within, any public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive. This bill would, in addition, make it a misdemeanor to bring or possess a razor blade or box cutter upon those school grounds, except as provided. Because this bill creates new crimes, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1025 (Conway) School Volunteers: Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law permits qualified credential holders to coach in a competitive sport upon authorization by action of the local governing board, as specified. This bill would require a noncertificated candidate, commencing on July 1, 2010, prior to assuming a paid or volunteer position to supervise, direct, or coach a pupil activity program sponsored by, or affiliated with, a school district, to obtain from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing an Activity Supervisor Clearance Certificate issued by the commission upon verification of the candidate's personal identification and verification that he or she meets specified requirements. The bill would require that each certificate be issued initially for a period of 5 years and provide that it may be renewed. The bill would require the commission to submit specified information relating to applicants to the Department of Justice to obtain state and federal criminal history information prior to the issuance of a certificate, as specified, and require the commission to make that information available to the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, upon request. The bill would also authorize the commission to establish a fee for the certificate.

AB 1080 (Skinner) School districts: leases and agreements.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law authorizes a school district to enter into leases and agreements relating to real property and buildings to be used jointly by the district and any private person, firm, or corporation, pursuant to specified provisions. This bill would additionally authorize a school district to enter into leases and agreements relating to real property and buildings to be used jointly by the district and a local governmental agency, as defined.

AB 1388 (Hernandez) Local agencies: general obligation bonds.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law requires, subject to a specific exception, the annual payments of principal and interest on bonds issued by a local agency, as defined, to be structured to amortize so that the maximum annual debt service payment on the bonds does not exceed the minimum annual debt service payment by more than 10%. This bill would repeal this provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1390 (Blumenfield) School safety: school security and police departments.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law requires the principal of a school or the principal's designee to notify the appropriate law enforcement agencies of the county or city in which the school is situated of

certain unlawful acts committed by a pupil that may result in suspension, expulsion, or criminal liability of the pupil, as specified. This bill would require a school principal or the principal's designee to report any act involving either the possession, sale, or furnishment of a firearm, as specified, or the possession of an explosive, as specified, committed by a pupil or nonpupil on a schoolsite to the city police or county sheriff with jurisdiction over the school and the school security department or the school police department, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1398 (Blumenfield) Technology-based materials.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law defines specified terms used in provisions of law related to instructional materials, including technology-based materials. Existing law defines technology-based materials as basic or supplemental instructional materials that are designed as learning resources and that require the availability of electronic equipment in order to be used. However, the technology-based materials do not include the electronic equipment required to make use of those materials. This bill would revise the definition of technology-based materials to specify that they may include the electronic equipment required in order to use them if that equipment is to be used by pupils and teachers as a learning resource. This bill would provide that its provisions not be construed to relieve a school district of the obligation to provide pupils with sufficient textbooks or instructional materials, as specified. The bill would prohibit a school district from procuring this electronic equipment pursuant to the bill if a county office of education determines that the district is out of compliance with this obligation.

AB 1494 (Eng) Public meetings: definition.

Chaptered: 8/6/2009

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. The act defines "meeting" for the purposes of the act and, with the exception of teleconferencing, prohibits any use of direct communication, personal intermediaries, or technological devices employed by a majority of the members of the state body to develop a collective concurrence as to action to be taken on an item by the members of the state body. Existing law specifies the contacts, conferences, and other types of gatherings that are excluded from this prohibition. This bill would repeal that prohibition regarding the use of those communications or devices to develop a collective concurrence. The bill would instead prohibit a majority of the members of a state body from using a series of communications of any kind, directly or through intermediaries, to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter of the state body. The bill would additionally exclude from that prohibition an employee or official of a state agency engaging in a separate conversation or communication with a member of a legislative body for the propose of answering questions or providing information, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

ACR 54 (Brownley) Education finance.

Chaptered: 9/16/2009

Summary: This measure would state the intent of the Legislature that the State of California generates sufficient funds for, and allocate sufficient funds to, education, so as to bring per-pupil spending up to or beyond the national average, and to a level that accounts for the actual cost of educating California's diverse pupil population.

ABX4 2 (Evans) Education.

Chaptered: 7/28/2009

Summary: Existing law requires the county superintendent of schools of each county, among other specified duties, to make annual visits to each school in his or her county to observe its operation and to learn of its problems. Existing law requires that the priority objective of those visits be the determination of whether each school has sufficient textbooks, as defined. Existing law states for the 2008-09 and 2009-10 fiscal years the intent of the Legislature that each pupil be provided with the same state-adopted standards-aligned textbook or instructional material as is provided to every other pupil enrolled in the same grade and same course offered by the local educational agency. This bill would extend the definition of "sufficient textbooks" to the 2012-13 fiscal year and would modify the statement of legislative intent. The bill would clarify that a local educational agency is not required to purchase all of the instructional materials included in an adoption if the materials that are purchased are made available to all the pupils for whom they are intended in all of the schools within the local educational agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 40 (Correa) Personal information: social security numbers.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law requires any person, entity, or government agency that is presenting a document for recording or filing with a county recorder to only list the last 4 digits of a social security number. Existing law also requires a county recorder to use due diligence to truncate social security numbers in the public record version of official records. This bill would provide that a document containing more than the last 4 digits of a social security number is not entitled for recording. This bill would also provide that a recorder shall be deemed to be in compliance if he or she uses due diligence to truncate social security numbers in documents recorded, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 93 (Kehoe) Redevelopment: payment for land or buildings.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: The Community Redevelopment Law authorizes a redevelopment agency, with the consent of the legislative body, to pay all or a part of the value of the land for, and the cost of the installation and construction of, any building, facility, structure, or other improvement that is publicly owned either within or without the project area if the legislative body makes specified determinations. These determinations by the agency and the local legislative body are final and conclusive. Existing law requires the agency, with respect to the financing, acquisition, or construction of a transportation, collection, and distribution system and related peripheral parking facilities, in a county with a population of 4 million persons or more, to enter into an agreement with the rapid transit district that includes the county, or a portion thereof, under which the rapid transit district is required to be given specified responsibilities. This bill would instead authorize a redevelopment agency, with the consent of the legislative body, to pay all or a part of the value of the land for, and the cost of the installation and construction of, any building, facility, structure, or

other improvement that is publicly owned and is located inside or contiguous to, as defined, the project area if the legislative body makes specified determinations. The bill would delete the requirement that the agency, with respect to the financing, acquisition, or construction of a transportation, collection, and distribution system and related peripheral parking facilities, in a county with a population of 4 million persons or more, enter into an agreement with the rapid transit district that includes the county, or a portion thereof, under which the rapid transit district is required to be given specified responsibilities. The bill would authorize an agency to pay for all or part of the value of the land for, and the cost of the installation and construction of, any building, facility, structure, or other improvement that is publicly owned and is partially located in the project area, but extends beyond the project area's boundaries, if the legislative body makes specified determinations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 99 (Committee on Local Government) Joint exercise of powers: reporting and disclosures.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Under the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985, a joint exercise of powers authority may issue or purchase bonds to assist local agencies in financing public capital improvements, working capital, liability, or other insurance needs, or projects whenever there are significant public benefits for taking that action. Under the Ralph M. Brown Act, all meetings of the legislative body of a local agency must, subject to designated exceptions, be open and public. That act requires the legislative body to hold regular meetings, and permits the legislative body to hold special and emergency meetings, requiring certain notices and agendas. This bill would require additional reporting and public disclosures by specified public entities that issue certain revenue bonds, including conduit revenue bonds, as defined. This bill would require entities formed under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, and related officers, that fail or refuse to make required reports to forfeit specified amounts to the state, and would authorize, under certain conditions, the Attorney General to prosecute an action for these forfeitures. This bill would require that a resolution issued pursuant to the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985 relating to bonds, as specified, be adopted by the local agency during a regular meeting.

SB 124 (Oropeza) Air pollution: schoolbus idling and idling at schools.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with coordinating efforts to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards. Existing law also designates the state board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law requires the state board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state, and requires the state board to establish toxic control measures for toxic air contaminants. Existing regulations adopted by the state board establish toxic control measures to limit schoolbus idling and idling at schools. Those existing regulations require drivers of schoolbuses, transit buses, school pupil activity buses, youth buses, general public paratransit vehicles, as those terms are defined in the regulations, and specified transit buses and commercial motor vehicles to, among other things, turn off the bus or vehicle engine upon stopping at or within 100 feet of a school, prohibits those drivers from turning the bus or vehicle engine on more than 30 seconds before beginning to depart from a school or within 100 feet of a school, and prohibits those drivers from causing the bus or vehicle to idle for more than 5 consecutive minutes or 5 aggregate minutes in any one hour at any location greater than 100 feet

from a school. Those existing regulations provide that any violation of those requirements subjects the driver or the motor carrier to a minimum civil penalty of \$100 and to criminal penalties. Those existing regulations authorize the state board, peace officers and the authorized representatives of their law enforcement agencies, and air quality management districts and air pollution control districts, to enforce those provisions. This bill would increase the minimum civil penalty for a violation to \$300 and authorize additional civil penalties.

SB 191 (Wright) Charter schools: funding.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction annually to compute a general-purpose entitlement for each charter school, as specified. Existing law prescribes calculations to modify that general-purpose entitlement with regard to specified pupils who attend a charter school that is established through the conversion of an existing public school within a unified school district on or after July 1, 2005. This bill would provide that those modified calculations do not apply to charter schools that convert to charter schools on or after January 1, 2010. The bill instead would provide for such charter schools to receive general-purpose funding, as specified. The bill would declare that these provisions do not preclude a charter school or unified school district from agreeing to an alternative funding formula.

SB 247 (Alquist) Instructional materials.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law, the Instructional Materials Funding Realignment Program, provides for funds to be apportioned to school districts based upon enrollment to ensure that each pupil is provided with a standards-aligned textbook or basic instructional materials, as adopted by the State Board of Education subsequent to the adoption of content standards, or as adopted by the local governing board, for grades 9 to 12, inclusive. This bill would provide that a local governing board may use funding received pursuant to these provisions to purchase state-adopted instructional materials for kindergarten and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, and state standards-aligned materials for grades 9 to 12, inclusive, in an electronic or hardbound format if it can ensure that each pupil will be provided with a copy of the instructional materials to use at school and at home. However, providing access to the materials at school and at home would not require the local educational agency to purchase 2 sets of materials.

SB 312 (Romero) Public meetings and hearings.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Board of Education for the purpose of, among other things, studying the educational conditions and needs of the state and making plans for the improvement of the administration and efficiency of the public schools of the state. Existing law requires that the State Board of Education adhere to specified requirements relating to meetings and hearings. Existing law establishes the State Allocation Board, consisting of specified members and charged with specified duties, including, but not limited to, determining how bond

funds are allocated for public school construction and modernization projects. Existing law requires the State Allocation Board to adhere to specified requirements relating to meetings and hearings. This bill would require the State Board of Education and the State Allocation Board to provide for live video and audio transmission of all meetings and hearings that are open to the public through a technology that is accessible to as large a segment of the public as possible. The technologies to be used would include, but not be limited to, cable, satellite, over-the-air, or any other type of transmission that can be accessed through a television, and Web cast. The State Board of Education and the State Allocation Board would be required to ensure that any Web cast transmission implemented pursuant to these provisions be transmitted over and accessed through the K-12 High-Speed Network. The State Board of Education and the State Allocation Board also would be required to consult with the State Chief Information Officer for the purposes of implementing the provisions of the bill.

SB 592 (Romero) Charter Schools Facilities Program.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law establishes the Charter Schools Facilities Program to provide funding to qualifying entities for the purpose of establishing school facilities for charter school pupils. Existing law requires the California School Finance Authority, in consultation with the State Allocation Board, to adopt regulations establishing uniform terms and conditions that would apply equally to funding for charter school facilities projects, including security provisions that include the requirement that title to project facilities be held by the school district in which the facility is to be physically located, in trust, for the benefit of the state public school system. This bill, in addition, would authorize a local governmental entity, as specified, or a charter school to hold title to charter school project facilities. The bill would require applicants, prior to the release of funds for site acquisition or new construction final apportionments, to provide documentary evidence that the school district in which the facility is to be physically located, a local governmental entity, as specified, or the charter school holds title to the project facilities, subject to specified conditions. The bill would authorize a charter school to request a school district to transfer title to project facilities to an entity authorized by the bill, as specified, if the district entered into an agreement, prior to January 1, 2010, to hold title to the project facilities. The bill would authorize a school district that receives such a request to transfer the title to the entity designated in the request pursuant to terms and conditions mutually agreed upon by the district and the charter school. The bill also would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 651 (Romero) Pupil retention.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law requires the governing board of each school district and each county superintendent of schools to adopt policies regarding pupil promotion and retention. Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, the state board, and the department to provide to the State Chief Information Officer the individual nonpersonally identifiable or aggregate data related to adequate yearly progress, graduation rates, pupils who drop out of school, and demographics of pupils and teachers. This bill would require the Superintendent, on or before August 1, 2011, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Governor, the Legislature, and the state board, a report called the Annual Report on Dropouts in California. The bill would require, among other things, that the report contain specified information on dropout rates, graduation rates, pupil promotion rates, course enrollment patterns, and behavioral data. The bill

would require that the report include data from the most recent year and, at a minimum, the two prior years. The bill would also require the Superintendent to make an oral presentation of the contents of the report to the state board and to make the contents of the report available on the department's Internet Web site. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the report be usable by specified groups for analyzing the high rate of dropouts in California. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 680 (Romero) School attendance: interdistrict transfers.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: Existing law requires each person between the ages of 6 and 18 years, who is not otherwise exempt, to attend the public full-time day school in the school district in which his or her parent or guardian is a resident. Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to accept interdistrict transfers by adopting a resolution to become a school district of choice, as defined, and authorizes the governing board to ensure, by resolution, that pupils accepted for transfer are selected through a random, unbiased process that prohibits an evaluation of whether or not the pupil should be enrolled based upon his or her academic or athletic performance. This bill would require any communication made by a participating school district to parents or guardians to be factually accurate and not target individual parents or guardians or residential neighborhoods on the basis of specified personal characteristics of pupils. The bill would require a school district of choice, at its expense, to ensure that the auditor who conducts the annual financial audit of the district, as specified, reviews compliance with the requirements for a random, unbiased selection process and appropriate communications at the same time that he or she is conducting the annual audit, and would require the district to notify the auditor regarding this compliance review prior to the commencement of the annual audit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 739 (Strickland) Political Reform Act of 1974: fundraising.

Chaptered: 10/11/2009

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including restricting the circumstances under which a candidate for elective office or an elected officer may receive campaign contributions and proscribing the commingling of campaign funds and personal funds. This bill would prohibit the spouse or domestic partner of an elected officer or a candidate for elective office from receiving compensation from campaign funds held by a controlled committee of the officer or candidate for services rendered in connection with fundraising for the benefit of the officer or candidate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

###

