



To: Charter Schools

With Love From: The Governor and the Legislature

Your 2018 (and prior year reminders) To-Do List

Bill Number Bill Subject	To-Do
AB 1747 Charter petitions and school safety plans.	New charter petitions and existing charter petitions undergoing renewal should add verbiage referencing the safety plan requirement and subject schools should develop a safety plan containing the required elements.
AB 1871 Mandates that all charter schools offer meals that meet complex federal nutrition requirements to eligible low-income students.	Charter schools not currently providing a meal for their needy students must provide <i>either</i> breakfast or lunch each school day. For new charter schools that become operational after July 1, 2019, the bill allows until July 1 of the following year to implement the meal mandate and requires written notification to parents and guardians at time of enrollment. Non-classroom based schools must provide a meal to pupils on any day the pupil is scheduled for on-site instruction for two or more hours. All currently-operational schools must begin serving lunch in the beginning of the school year 2019-2020. The bill doesn't necessarily require operating full-blown federally-subsidized meal program, but meals must meet very particular federal standards
AB 2009 Emergency written action plans and Automated External Defibrillators (AED) available at the charter school.	All charter schools offering an interscholastic athletic program must ensure there is a written emergency action plan in place and acquire at least one AED for the school.

<p>AB 2015 Instruction in filling out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and the California Dream Act Application.</p>	<p>By the 2020-21 school year, the governing body of each charter school must ensure that each student receives information on how to complete and submit the FAFSA and the CA Dream Act Application at least once before the student enters 12th grade.</p>
<p>AB 2022 Notification to students and parents or guardians of pupils, at least twice per school year of how to initiate access to available student mental health services on campus or in the community.</p>	<p>The bill outlines a variety of ways for schools to communicate this information with students, parents and guardians. Charter schools may apply for a grant from the County for these notices, and the measure goes into effect on January 1, 2018.</p>
<p>AB 2121 Extends to migrant students and students enrolled in newcomer programs certain rights currently afforded to other groups of highly mobile students.</p>	<p>Adds students who are migratory children and students participating in a newcomer program to the list of students, which currently includes students in foster care, students who are homeless children or youth, former juvenile court school students, and students who are children of military families, who are eligible for an exemption from local graduation requirements and acceptance of partial credit, thus extending those rights to students who are migratory children and to students participating in a newcomer program.</p>
<p>AB 2291 Adoption of procedures for preventing acts of bullying and cyberbullying.</p>	<p>This bill requires that a charter school adopt procedures for preventing acts of bullying and that charter schools annually make available the online training module developed by the CDE to specified employees.</p>
<p>AB 2601 Mandates charter school to provide students grades 7-12 with comprehensive sexual health education and HIV prevention education.</p>	<p>Commencing with the 2019-2020 school year, charter schools must provide specified comprehensive sexual health education and HIV prevention programs for their 7th to 12th grade pupils, including instruction once in the middle grades and once in high school. Parents may opt students out of instruction.</p>
<p>AB 2639 Requires schools that serve students in grades 7 through 12 to review and, if necessary, update their policies on pupil suicide prevention at least every 5 years.</p>	<p>This is an additional required review and update of an already required policy on suicide prevention. Beginning in the 2017-18 school year, the governing board must have adopted a policy on suicide prevention for grades 7-12. The policy must have been created in conjunction with a variety of stakeholders and must address the needs of specifically listed high-risk groups.</p>
<p>AB 2735 Prohibits, commencing in the 2019-20 school year, an English learner (EL) student enrolled in middle or high school from being denied enrollment in core curriculum courses and courses</p>	<p>Commencing in the 2019-20 school year, prohibits a middle or high school student who is classified as an English learner and scores at any proficiency level on the assessment of English language development from being denied participation in the standard instructional program of a school</p>

required for high school graduation, except for English learners who are newcomers to the United States, as defined.	
AB 2949 Expanded residency for students who are the children of a military family.	This bill requires that a student who is the child of a military family be allowed to remain in his or her school of origin for the duration of the school year regardless of any change of residence of the military family or the end of military service of the pupil's parent.
SB 972 Student ID cards with a number for a suicide hotline.	Requires, beginning July 1, 2019, a public school or private school that serves students in any of grades 7-12 that issues student identification cards to have printed on either side of the cards the telephone number for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 1-800-273-8255.
SB 1104 Information on human trafficking prevention resources.	Requires governing boards of schools grades 6-12 to identify the most appropriate methods to inform parents/guardians regarding human trafficking prevention resources and implementation method by January 1, 2020. Charter schools could meet the requirements of this measure in a number of ways, by providing an evening course for parents about human trafficking, or by providing parents with pamphlets, for instance. The method is not prescribed, but the work must begin no later than January 1, 2020.

2017 TO-DO LIST

Bill Number Bill Subject	TO-DO
AB 10 (2017) Requires availability of feminine hygiene products for 6 th to 12 th graders.	AB 10 requires a public school maintaining any combination of classes from grade 6 to 12 that meets the 40-percent pupil poverty threshold to stock at least 50 percent of the school's restrooms with feminine hygiene products, including tampons and sanitary napkins.
AB 81 (2017) Requires notice of assessment of a pupil's English proficiency.	This change in law requires the notice of assessment of a pupil's English proficiency to include specified additional information, including whether a child is a long-term English learner or is an English learner at risk of becoming a long-term English learner.
AB 667 (2017) Requires school officials to provide an informal conference to a student facing suspension.	This change in law requires school officials to provide an informal conference to a student facing suspension where the pupil is informed of the reason for the disciplinary action and the evidence against him or her and given the opportunity to present his or her version and evidence in his or her defense. This change in law requires the pupil, at the conference, to be informed of the other means of correction that were attempted before the suspension.

<p>AB 681 (2017) Annual reports to the State Department of Education the number of visa applications for potential employees, and the number of those visa applications that are granted.</p>	<p>Charter schools must report annually to the California Department of Education, the number of visa applications for nonimmigrant aliens that the charter school applies for on behalf of potential employees, and the number of those visa applications that are granted.</p>
<p>AB 699 (2017) Educational equity as it relates to the citizenship or immigration status of pupils and their family members.</p>	<p>This change in law expressly includes immigration status as a characteristic that educational institutions may not discriminate against. Additionally, it prohibits charter school officials and staff from collecting information or documents regarding the immigration status of pupils or their family members and requires (among other things) the adoption of policies related to the provisions outline in this bill by April 1, 2018. Charter schools presumably should amend their charter petition language to align upon drafting of new charters of renewals of existing ones.</p>
<p>AB 841 (2017) Advertisement of food or beverages during the school day.</p>	<p>This bill prohibits a charter school operating a federal school breakfast or lunch program from advertising food or beverages during the school day and from participating in a corporate incentive program that rewards pupils with free or discounted foods or beverages that do not comply with those specified nutritional standards when the pupils reach certain academic goals. The Legislature intends for the governing body of a charter school annually review compliance with these provisions.</p>
<p>AB 1360 (2017) Requires the charter petition to contain a comprehensive description of procedures by which a pupil can be suspended, expelled or otherwise involuntarily removed from the charter school.</p>	<p>This amendment to existing law not only requires the charter petition to contain a comprehensive description of procedures by which a pupil can be suspended, expelled or otherwise involuntarily removed from the charter school, but makes other specified changes as well. Notable among the changes are requirements related to the school district provision of information to a charter school if a pupil was expelled or left the district and specified provisions related to charter school admissions preferences and parental involvement.</p>
<p>AB 2308 (2017) Health care coverage options and enrollment assistance; notice to parents and guardians during select school years; standardized template.</p>	<p>Commencing with the 2015-16 school year, and each school year thereafter, all charter schools must add an informational item to their enrollment forms or amend an existing enrollment form in order to provide the parent or legal guardian information about health care coverage options and enrollment assistance.</p> <p>School may include a factsheet with its enrollment forms explaining basic information about affordable health care coverage options for children and families.</p>
<p>SB 63 (2017) New Parental Leave Act</p>	<p>This Act applies to employers with 20+ employees and essentially extends the California Family Rights Act leave relating to baby</p>

	<p>bonding to those employees. This leave provides up to 12 weeks of job-protected unpaid parental leave.</p>
<p>SB 138 (2017) Federal Universal Meal Service</p>	<p>Requires charter schools that participate in the federal National School Lunch Program or the federal School Breakfast Program, or both, and that enrolls very high proportions of low-income pupils to apply to operate a federal universal meal service provision to provide all students with free meals. These schools must begin providing a universal meal service to all pupils at the school upon state approval to operate a universal meal service. The governing board of a charter school may adopt a resolution stating that it is unable to comply with, and demonstrating the reasons why it is unable to comply with, the requirements of the statute due to fiscal hardship and must review any such findings every two years in public meetings.</p>
<p>SB 285 (2017) Union Organizing</p>	<p>This change in law expressly prohibits a public employer from deterring or discouraging public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization.</p>
<p>SB 396 (2017) Sexual Harassment Training</p>	<p>Adds harassment based on gender identity, gender expression and sexual orientation to the anti-harassment training required for supervisors when the employer employs 50 or more employees. This change in law also requires all employers to post a poster developed by the DFEH regarding transgender rights in a prominent and accessible location in the workplace.</p>
<p>SB 557 (2017) Food Recovery Program</p>	<p>This change in law allows a charter school to provide sharing tables where food service staff, pupils and faculty may return appropriate food items and make those food items available to pupils during the course of a regular school meal time and may allow the food placed on the sharing table that is not taken to be donated to a food bank or any other nonprofit charitable organization.</p>
<p>SB 1072 (2017) Notice of disciplinary action or finding of gross negligence.</p>	<p>Charter schools that provide transportation to or from a school or school activity shall notify the Department of Motor Vehicles, in a form and manner that the Department of Motor Vehicles specifies, within five calendar days after the charter school, in situations where the transportation services are contracted out, the driver's employer, has done both of the following: make a finding that the driver's actions constituted gross negligence, or ordered and upheld disciplinary action against the driver of a school bus.</p>
<p>2016 TO-DO LIST</p>	
<p>Bill Number Bill Subject</p>	<p>TO-DO</p>
<p>SB 1567 (2016)</p>	<p>This change in law requires notice to parents and caregivers of homeless and foster youth regarding priority enrollment in ASES.</p>

<p>Beginning July 1, 2017, AB 1567 would give first priority enrollment in After School Education and Safety (ASES) programs to homeless youth and pupils who are identified as being in foster care, second priority enrollment, for programs serving middle and junior high pupils, to pupils who attend the program daily.</p>	<p>This change in law would also prohibit a program that charges fees from charging a family for a homeless or foster child if the program knows about the child's status.</p>
<p>AB 1593 (2016) Expands a student's excused absence to include a pupil's naturalization ceremony to become a US citizen.</p>	<p>This change in law would require that charter schools include a pupil's naturalization ceremony to become a US citizen as an excused absence.</p>
<p>AB 1719 (2016) Require the governing body of a charter school that requires a course in health education for graduation from high school to include instruction in performing compression-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation.</p>	<p>In addition to the requirement that the charter school include instruction on CPR, the new language also encourages charter schools to provide information on the use and importance of an automated external defibrillator. It also provides a shield of liability for such training programs.</p>
<p>AB 1732 (2016) Requires any business establishment, place of public accommodation, or state or local government agency to identify all single-user toilet facilities as all-gender toilet facilities.</p>	<p>This change in law applies to charter schools and requires that as of March 1, 2017, each school identifies a single-user toilet facility as an all-gender toilet facility.</p>
<p>AB 1787 (2016) Provides that if a local legislative body under the Brown Act limits the time for public comment, it will provide at least twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes a translator to ensure that non-English speakers receive the same opportunity to directly address the body, unless simultaneous translation equipment is used.</p>	<p>Charter schools that follow the Brown Act must provide at least twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes a translator to ensure that non-English speakers receive the same opportunity to directly address their governing board during an open meeting.</p>
<p>AB 2097 (2016) Prohibits charter schools from collecting or soliciting Social Security numbers or the last 4</p>	<p>All charter schools should review their forms and other required paperwork to ensure that they are not in violation of this new law prohibiting the collection of Social Security numbers unless required to do so by state or federal law.</p>

<p>digits of Social Security numbers from pupils or their parents/guardians unless required to do so by state or federal law.</p>	
<p>AB 2257 (2016) Amends Brown Act to require that after January 1, 2019, the agenda for a meeting for a legislative body that has an Internet Web site to be posted on the agency's primary Internet Web site homepage accessible through a prominent, direct link. The agenda must be posted in an open format that meets specified requirements, including that the agenda is platform independent and machine readable. If the agency has an integrated agenda management platform that meets certain requirements, this requirement does not apply.</p>	<p>In 2019, all charter schools that follow the Brown Act are required to post their governing board meeting agendas on their website homepage – accessible through a direct link.</p>
<p>AB 2853 (2016) Authorizes a public agency that posts a public record in its website to refer a member of the public who requests to inspect the public record to the public agency's website where the public record is posted. If a member of the public requests a copy of the public record due to an inability to access or reproduce the public record from the website, the public agency shall provide a copy of the requested record.</p>	<p>Applies to charter schools that follow the Public Records Act. While this is a little less of a "to-do," it's an important reminder for office staff and can be an important update for a charter school's website. If a member of the public asks to view a public record, this can now be done on the charter's website as long as the material is posted there and as long as the member of the public has no issues with access.</p>
<p>AB 2908 (2016) Specifies that the grade point averages for grade 12 pupils are to be submitted by October 1 of each academic year. This change in law also requires that pupils be notified by January 1 of their grade 11 academic year so that they can opt out of Cal Grant application if they wish.</p>	<p>A Cal Grant applicant shall submit a complete official financial aid application pursuant to <u>Section 69433</u> and applicable regulations adopted by the commission. Each pupil enrolled in grade 12 in a California public school, including a charter school, other than pupils who opt out shall be deemed to be a Cal Grant applicant. The charter school shall, no later than January 1 of a pupil's grade 11 academic year, notify, in writing, each grade 11 pupil and, for a pupil under 18 years of age, his or her parent or guardian that the pupil will be deemed a Cal Grant applicant unless the pupil opts out.</p>

SB 1375 (2016) Requires, on or before July 1, 2017, all public schools that receive federal funds and are subject to Title IX to post in a prominent and conspicuous location on their	Charter schools that receive federal funds are subject to Title IX and must post information related to Title IX, including name and contact information for the Title IX coordinator, and other Title IX-related information in a “prominent and conspicuous” location and on their website.
<i>2015 TO-DO LIST</i>	
<i>Bill Number</i> <i>Bill Subject</i>	<i>TO-DO</i>
AB 302 (AB 2015) Lactation Accommodations for lactating pupils.	Charters must provide reasonable accommodations to a lactating pupil on campus to express breast milk, breast feed an infant or address other needs related to breast feeding. The accommodations include, but are not limited to, access to a private and secure room, other than a restroom, permission to bring onto campus any equipment used to express breast milk, access to a power source for that equipment and access to a place to safely store expressed breast milk.
AB 1058 (2015) Training for employees to prevent abuse of children on school grounds.	The SBE is required to establish best practices for school personnel to prevent abuse of children on school grounds and would encourage LEAs, including charter schools to participate in training and encourage them to provide school employees with training at least once every 3 years.
AB 1452 (2015) Expunging employee files.	This law prohibits charter schools from directly expunging from an employee’s personnel file credible complaints of, substantiated investigations into, or discipline for, egregious misconduct, unless documents containing allegations that have been the subject of a hearing before an arbitrator, school board or other body in which the employee prevailed, the allegations were determined to be false, not credible or unsubstantiated, or a determination was made that the discipline was not warranted.
SB 579 (2015) Protected leave and sick leave a it pertains to child care and “kin care.”	This law expands protections to employees from discrimination for taking leave to address a child care provider or school emergency, and for finding, enrolling or reenrolling a child in a school or child care provider. Parent is further expanded to include parent, guardian, stepparent, foster parent, grandparent and person who stands in loco parentis to a child. In addition, this law also revises “kin care” law to be consistent with the paid sick leave requirements in order to clarify that “family member” for kin care is the same as “family member” identified in paid sick leave laws.