

**California Private Schools CAPSO Legislative Round Up  
Primary Legislation Watch List  
Monday, October 31, 2022**

<p><a href="#"><u>AB 22</u></a></p>	<p><b>(<a href="#"><u>McCarty</u></a> D) Preschool data: data collection.</b></p> <p><b>Introduced:</b> 12/7/2020 <b>Last Amend:</b> 8/2/2022</p> <p><b>Status:</b> New Law Goes into Effect January 1, 2023</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Current law authorizes a school district or charter school to maintain a transitional kindergarten program, defined as the first year of a 2-year kindergarten program that uses a modified kindergarten curriculum that is age and developmentally appropriate. Current law requires a school district or charter school, as a condition of receipt of apportionment for pupils in a transitional kindergarten program, to admit children who meet certain age requirements, as provided. Current law establishes the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, which is maintained by the State Department of Education and consists of pupil data from elementary and secondary schools, as specified, relating to demographics, program participation, enrollment, and statewide assessments, among other things. Current law requires the system to be used to accomplish specified goals, including to provide an efficient, flexible, and secure means of maintaining statewide pupil level data, as provided. This bill would require the department, by July 1, 2024, to collect pupil data for each pupil enrolled in a California state preschool program operated by a local educational agency, including all applicable data elements that are collected for pupils in transitional kindergarten, as provided. The bill would also require the department, by July 1, 2024, to collect the same data for educators in a California state preschool program operated by a local educational agency that is collected for educators in the K-12 classroom setting, as provided.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1664</u></a></p>	<p><b>(<a href="#"><u>Gabriel</u></a> D) California State Nonprofit Security Grant Program.</b></p> <p><b>Introduced:</b> 1/19/2022 <b>Last Amend:</b> 8/18/2022</p> <p><b>Status:</b> Extended Law (with changes) Goes into Effect January 1, 2023</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Current law, until January 1, 2025, establishes the California State Nonprofit Security Grant Program under the administration of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services to improve the physical security of nonprofit</p>

	<p>organizations that are at high risk of violent attacks or hate crimes due to ideology, beliefs, or mission, and repeals these provisions on that date. Current law authorizes award recipients to use grant funds for various security enhancements, as specified. Under existing law, the California State Nonprofit Security Grant Program limits the amount of any award to \$200,000. This bill would additionally include as eligible security training. The bill would increase the amount an award recipient may be awarded from \$200,000 to \$500,000 and would authorize an award recipient to use up to 5% of grant funds towards management and administration, as described. The bill would limit the amount an award recipient may use on construction and renovation to \$100,000 of the funds awarded.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1949</u></a></p>	<p><b>(Low D) Employees: bereavement leave.</b></p> <p><b>Introduced:</b> 2/10/2022  <b>Last Amend:</b> 8/16/2022</p> <p><b>Status:</b> New Law Goes into Effect January 1, 2023</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> 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 bereavement leave upon the death of a family member, as defined. The bill would require that leave be completed within 3 months of the date of death. The bill would require that leave be taken pursuant to any existing bereavement leave policy of the employer. Under the bill, in the absence of an existing policy, the bereavement 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.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2232</u></a></p>	<p><b>(McCarty D) School facilities: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.</b></p> <p><b>Introduced:</b> 2/15/2022  <b>Last Amend:</b> 6/28/2022  <b>Status:</b> New Law Goes into Effect January 1, 2023</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 provides for the adoption of rules, regulations, and procedures, under the administration of the Director of General Services, for the allocation of state funds by the State Allocation Board for the construction and modernization of public school facilities. This bill would require a covered school, defined as a school district, a county office of education, a charter school, a private school, the California Community Colleges, or the California State University, and would request the University of California, to ensure</p>

	<p>that facilities have heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems that meet specified minimum ventilation rate requirements, unless the existing HVAC system is not capable of safely and efficiently providing the minimum ventilation rate, in which case the bill would require a covered school, and request the University of California, to ensure that its HVAC system meets the minimum ventilation rates in effect at the time the building permit for installation of that HVAC system was issued. The bill would also require a covered school, and request the University of California, to install filtration that achieves specified minimum efficiency reporting values (MERV) levels, determined by the school to be feasible with the existing HVAC system, as provided.</p>
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### **CALIFORNIA BILLS THAT WERE KILLED BY ADVOCACY EFFORTS**

**SB 871** would have required pupils at any public, charter, or private school, childcare center, or nursery school to be fully immunized against COVID-19.

**AB 762** Would have required all schools, including private schools, to get clearance of the State of California before purchasing a school site or constructing a new elementary or secondary campus.

**AB 1993** Would have required an employer to require every employee or independent contractor to show proof of COVID-19 vaccination.

**AB 2214** Would have added charter and private schools to the existing law requiring state planning commission approval and Phase I environmental assessments before title to a school site could be obtained or for any addition on an existing school site.

**SB 70** Governor Newsom vetoed this bill which would have changed the grade of compulsory education in California from 1<sup>st</sup> grade to Kindergarten.

**SB 866** would have allowed a minor child 15 years of age or older to consent to vaccines without parental consent.