

Date of Hearing: April 12, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
Al Muratsuchi, Chair
AB 247 (Muratsuchi) – As Amended April 3, 2023

[Note: This bill is double referred to the Assembly Higher Education Committee and will be heard by that Committee as it relates to issues under its jurisdiction.]

SUBJECT: Education finance: school facilities: Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024

SUMMARY: Places the Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024 on the 2024 statewide ballot, to be operative only if approved by voters at the election. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Establishes the Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024. Authorizes bonds in the total amount of ____ dollars, to be issued and sold. Requires the bonds, when sold, issued, and delivered, to be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and pledges the full faith and credit of the State of California for the punctual payment of the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.
- 2) Requires the proceeds from the sale of bonds issued and sold to be allocated in accordance with the following schedule:
 - a) The amount of ____ dollars for new construction of school facilities of applicant school districts. Of the amount allocated, requires up to 10% to be available to small school districts;
 - b) The amount of ____ dollars for the modernization of school facilities. Of the amount allocated, requires up to 10% to be available to small school districts;
 - c) The amount of ____ dollars for the replacement of facilities that are at least 50 years old;
 - d) The amount of ____ dollars for the remediation of lead in water;
 - e) The amount of ____ dollars for providing school facilities to charter schools;
 - f) The amount of ____ dollars for facilities for career technical education programs; and
 - g) The amount of ____ dollars for projects to address climate change impacts on school facilities.
- 3) Requires this act to take effect upon the adoption by the voters of the Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024.
- 4) Requires this act to be submitted to the voters at the ____ 2024, statewide ____ election.

- 5) Requires the CDE to process all applications received on and after ____ within 90 days of receipt of the application and presented to the State Allocation Board (SAB)within 120 days of receipt of the application.
- 6) Establishes a fund in the State Treasury, to be known as the 2024 State School Facilities Fund. Requires all money in the fund, including any money deposited in the fund from any source whatsoever, to be continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years for expenditure.
- 7) Requires, for projects funded with bonds approved by voters after January 1, 2024, an applicant to submit the following information to the CDE once for each school in the school district:
 - a) The year each building at the school that is currently used for instructional purposes was constructed;
 - b) The square footage of each building that is currently used for instructional purposes;
 - c) The year, if any, each building that is currently used for instructional purposes was last modernized;
 - d) The pupil capacity of the school;
 - e) The age and number of portable buildings at the school; and
 - f) Whether the school has a cafeteria or multipurpose room, a library, or a gymnasium.
- 8) Requires, for purposes of determining the points used to compute the adjustments applied for new construction or modernization grants, the CDE to compute the sum of the following point computations applicable to each school district:
 - a) Requires, for each school district, the CDE to divide the district's gross bonding capacity by the district's total enrollment, as specified.
 - b) Requires, for each school district, the CDE identify each district's unduplicated pupil percentage as determined for purposes of the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF).
 - c) Requires a school district that has a pupil enrollment of 200 pupils or fewer to receive one point.
 - d) Requires the CDE to draft regulations for consideration by the SAB to further clarify the requirements of this section.
- 9) Requires, for a school district with an enrollment of 2,500 or less, an adjustment in enrollment projections to not result in a loss of ongoing eligibility to that school district for a period of five years from the date of the approval of eligibility by the SAB.

- 10) Requires the SAB to adjust a school district's required local contribution and the school district's associated state contribution for a new construction or modernization grant, as specified.
- 11) Authorizes a grant for new construction or modernization to be used for the upgrading of electrical systems or the wiring or cabling of classrooms in order to accommodate educational technology, including schoolsite-based infrastructure necessary to provide access to broadband internet within the schoolsite. Authorizes a grant for new construction to be used for seismic mitigation purposes and for related design, study, and testing costs.
- 12) Authorizes a grant for modernization to be used to remediate any water outlet used for drinking or preparing food with lead levels in excess of 15 parts per billion (ppb), and the control, management, or abatement of lead.
- 13) States that a school district that has a school facility located on a military installation that is the recipient of a federal grant for facilities modernization that requires a local matching share is eligible to receive an apportionment for the modernization of a permanent or portable building that is at least 10 years old, or is at least 10 years old after the date of the previous modernization apportionment under this chapter.
- 14) Authorizes that a school district eligible for a SFP grant receive a supplemental grant for expanding an existing gymnasium, multipurpose room, library, or school kitchen, if the facility is 60% or less than the CDE's recommended size needed to serve the enrollment of the school, or constructing a new gymnasium, multipurpose room, library, or school kitchen if the site is lacking one or more of the specified facilities.
- 15) Requires a school district to be eligible to receive a modernization apportionment to demolish and construct a building or buildings on an existing schoolsite if the building or buildings to be replaced are at least 50 years old, and the school district provides a cost-benefit analysis that indicates the total cost to modernize the building or buildings is at least 50% of the current replacement cost.
- 16) Requires, for health and safety projects for school facilities that are determined by the CDE to pose an unacceptable risk of injury to occupants in the event of a seismic event, a school district to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the SBE that, due to unusual circumstances that are beyond the control of the school district, excessive costs needed to be incurred in the construction of school facilities, and that the facilities are needed to ensure the health and safety of pupils if the health and safety of pupils is at risk.
- 17) Requires the SAB, when adopting regulations to specify a method for determining required levels of local efforts to obtain matching funds for financial hardship applications, to include whether the total bonding capacity, as defined, is \$15 million or less, in which case, the school district shall be deemed eligible for financial hardship.
- 18) Authorizes the SAB to provide assistance for purposes of procuring interim housing, including, but not limited to, the leasing or acquisition of portable classrooms and any work associated with placing them on a site, to school districts and COEs impacted by a natural disaster for which the Governor has declared a state of emergency. Requires the allocated funds to supplement funding from insurance or any other local, state, or federal government

disaster assistance. Further authorizes the SAB to provide any other assistance to a school district or COE determined by the SAB to be impacted by a natural disaster.

- 19) Requires, with funds made available for this purpose, the SAB to provide a grant to test for lead in water outlets used for drinking or preparing food on schoolsites serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, that were constructed before January 1, 2010, and for the remediation of any water outlets with lead levels in excess of 15 ppb. Requires a school district that applies for funding to test lead levels in water outlets used for drinking or preparing food to be required to test all outlets on the schoolsite, except outlets that have been tested or replaced since January 1, 2010. Authorizes a school district to request a grant for the replacement of a water outlet used for drinking or preparing food if the test results indicate lead levels for that water outlet exceed 15 ppb.
- 20) Requires the SAB to accept a preliminary application from, and make a preliminary apportionment to, a small school district for new construction or modernization grants, as specified. Authorizes, if requested, the SAB to provide a preliminary apportionment of a project and construction management grant equal to 5% of the state share of the preliminary apportionment. Defines a “small school district” to mean a school district with an enrollment of fewer than 2,501 pupils.
- 21) Establishes the 2024 Charter School Facilities Account within the 2024 State School Facilities Fund. Requires the proceeds of bonds, as specified and if approved by the voters at the ____ 2024, statewide ____ election, to be deposited into the 2024 Charter School Facilities Account for purposes of this article.
- 22) Requires the State School Building Finance Committee, composed of the Governor, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), or their designated representatives, to serve thereon without compensation, and a majority of whom to constitute a quorum, to continue in existence to act as the committee, as defined, for purposes of this chapter. Requires the Treasurer to serve as chairperson of the committee. Requires two Members of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and two Members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, to meet with and provide advice to the committee to the extent that the advisory participation is not incompatible with their respective positions as Members of the Legislature. Requires, for purposes of this chapter, the Members of the Legislature to constitute an interim investigating committee on the subject of this chapter and, as that committee, to have the powers granted to, and duties imposed upon, those committees by the Joint Rules of the Senate and the Assembly. Requires the Director of Finance to provide assistance to the committee as it may require. Requires the Attorney General to be the legal adviser of the committee.
- 23) Establishes the 2024 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund in the State Treasury for deposit of funds from the proceeds of bonds issued and sold for the purposes of this chapter.
- 24) Requires, from the proceeds of bonds issued and sold the sum of ____ dollars to be deposited in the 2024 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund for purposes of this chapter.

- 25) Authorizes proceeds from the sale of bonds issued and sold to be used to fund construction on existing campuses, including the construction of buildings and the acquisition of related fixtures; construction of intersegmental facilities; the renovation and reconstruction of facilities; site acquisition; the equipping of new, renovated, or reconstructed facilities. Requires the equipment to have an average useful life of 10 years; and to provide funds for the payment of preconstruction costs, including, but not limited to, preliminary plans and working drawings for facilities of the California Community Colleges.
- 26) States that the provisions of this act are severable. Requires if any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity to not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires, under the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, the SAB to allocate to applicant school districts prescribed per-unhoused-pupil state funding for construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding, and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition.
- 2) Provides that a school district's ongoing eligibility for new construction funding is determined by making calculations related to certain factors, including, but not limited to, enrollment projections by utilizing a cohort survival enrollment projection system, the number of students that may be adequately housed in the existing school building capacity of the district, and increases or decreases in enrollment resulting from receipt of funding from the Year-Round School Grant Program.
- 3) Provides that a school district is eligible to receive an apportionment for the modernization of a permanent school building that is more than 25 years old or a portable classroom that is at least 20 years old. A school district is eligible to receive an additional apportionment for modernization of a permanent school building every 25 years after the date of the previous apportionment or a portable classroom every 20 years after the previous apportionment.
- 4) Establishes specified per pupil grants for new construction and modernization and requires an annual inflation adjustment based on a construction cost index.
- 5) Establishes fees for residential development projects to enable school districts to build schools to house new students in the district.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown**COMMENTS:**

Need for the bill. According to the author, “As a former school board member, and a parent of a child in public schools, I appreciate how integral a school’s physical environment is to a student’s achievement and motivation. AB 247 will provide much needed funds to repair and upgrade our schools. The School Facility Program is a partnership between the state, school districts and developers. Voters have historically supported bonds as the state’s commitment for our children’s schools. I believe that they will again with this proposal.”

Impact of school facilities on student learning. Studies have found a positive relationship between the condition of school facilities and student achievement. A 2017 report by the California Policy Lab analyzing the impact of newly constructed schools on student achievement in the Los Angeles Unified School District found significant student improvements in standardized test scores, attendance rates, and student effort following attendance at a new school facility.

According to the CDE, facility condition, design and utilization affect student and staff attendance, retention of teachers, student disruptions, time teachers and students spend on instruction/learning activities, curriculum offerings, teacher and student time in school (school calendar), participation by staff and students in extra-curricular activities, parent visits, and extent of local school program innovations.

Background on the School Facilities Program (SFP). The construction and rehabilitation of public K-12 facilities are funded by a combination of state and local general obligation (GO) bonds, developer's fees and local assessments such as Mello-Roos community facilities districts.

State bond funds are allocated pursuant to the SFP and administered by the Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) under the direction of the SAB, a ten member body comprised of the Department of Finance, the Director of the DGS, the SPI, three Senators, three Assemblymembers, and a Governor’s appointee. Under the SFP, the New Construction program requires a 50% match from local educational agencies (LEAs), unless the LEA qualifies for financial hardship, which pays up to 100% of project costs. Modernization funds are awarded at 60% with a 40% match. Since the inception of the SFP in 1998, voters have approved \$54 billion in state GO bonds for K-12 schools.

Ballot	Measure	Amount	% Support
November 1998	Proposition 1A	\$ 9.2 billion (\$6.7 billion K-12 + \$2.5 billion Higher Ed)	62.5
November 2002	Proposition 47	\$13.05 billion (\$11.4 billion K-12 + \$1.65 billion Higher Ed)	59.1
March 2004	Proposition 55	\$12.3 billion (\$10 billion K-12 + \$2.3 billion Higher Ed)	50.9
November 2006	Proposition 1D	\$10.416 billion (\$7.329 K-12 + \$3.087 billion Higher Ed)	56.9
November 2016	Proposition 51	\$9 billion (\$7 billion K-12 + \$2 billion California Community Colleges (CCC))	55.2
March 2020	Proposition 13	\$15 billion (\$9 billion K-12 + \$6 billion Higher Ed)	47.0

The last bond passed by voters, Proposition 51 on the November 2016 statewide ballot, provided \$9 billion for K-12 and CCC facilities through the following allocations:

- 1) \$7 billion for K-12 facilities allocated as follows:
 - a) \$3 billion for new construction projects;

- b) \$3 billion for modernization projects;
 - c) \$500 million for career technical education (CTE) facilities; and
 - d) \$500 million for charter school facilities.
- 2) \$2 billion for CCC facilities.

Facilities need. The CDE estimates that approximately 30% of the state's K-12 classrooms are at least 50 years old and 10% are 70 years old. In addition to health and safety and normal wear and tear, schools need to be updated to meet 21st century educational needs and environmental efficiencies.

Researchers from the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) estimate that California public schools have over \$100 billion in K-12 new construction and modernization facilities needs while the Community Colleges Chancellor's Office projects a \$41.4 billion capital facilities need over five years. While the full amount of bonds authorized by Proposition 51 has still not been sold, K-12 allocations for new construction funds have been depleted since September 2018 while modernization funds were fully allocated in February 2019. According to the OPSC, as of January 31, 2021, \$916 million in new construction applications and \$1.245 billion in modernization applications have been submitted beyond Proposition 51 funding availability. Bond funds for CCC are administered through the budget process and are now exhausted.

In addition to funds for new construction, modernization, CTE, and charter facilities, this bill establishes several new programs; modifies the state/local match and financial hardship eligibility; and expands the costs that can be covered by state bond funds.

Small school districts assistance. Small school districts, defined as those with an enrollment of less than 2,501 pupils, face additional challenges in navigating the school construction and facility funding processes. Small school districts may not have facility staff. In many districts, facilities may be handled by the district superintendent, who may also be the principal of a school. Over the last several years, the SAB has seen a number of school districts appealing denial of funds due to various errors and challenges. This bill proposes to assist small school districts by providing advance funding for design and providing small school districts with an opportunity to reserve eligible funds and extra time (up to five years) to develop the project, including receiving necessary approvals from various agencies. This is similar to the extended time given to charter schools. Small school districts may request a construction management grant equal to 5% of the state share of the estimated (preliminary) apportionment that can be used for technical assistance provided by another LEA with expertise on school construction or a state agency. In addition, of the amount to be allocated to new construction and modernization, up to 10% would be set aside for small school districts.

Financial hardship. Many small school districts and districts located in lower wealth areas are eligible for financial hardship assistance, which provides up to 100% of funding to school districts that are unable to provide their local match. Eligibility is based on a number of factors, including if the school district's debt level is at 60% of bonding capacity or the district's total bonding capacity is less than \$5 million. These factors have not been adjusted for 20 years. This bill increases total bonding capacity from \$5 million to \$15 million and provides an annual

inflation adjustment, which will expand the number of LEAs eligible for financial hardship assistance.

Replacement of 50 year old facilities. Under the SFP, districts are eligible for modernization funds if a permanent building is 25 years old and a portable building is 20 years old. A district receiving funds due to a health and safety problem (facility hardship) can receive the higher new construction dollar levels for a modernization project if it is determined that the cost to mitigate the health and safety threat is greater than 50% of the cost of replacement. This bill establishes a program to allow buildings at least 50 years old to receive the higher new construction funds to enable a district to demolish and replace the building rather than rehabilitate a building that may have excessive repairs and does not meet 21st century educational needs.

Testing and remediation of lead levels of water at schoolsites. Research shows that long-term exposure to high levels of lead can cause irreversible damage to the brain, red blood cells, and kidneys. Exposure at low levels of lead can cause low IQ, hearing impairment, reduced attention span, and poor classroom performance. The most prevalent sources of lead in drinking water are from pipes, fixtures, and associated hardware from which the lead can leach.

AB 746 (Gonzalez), Chapter 746, Statutes of 2017, requires a community water system that serves a schoolsite with a building constructed before January 2010 to test for lead in up to five drinking water sources of the schoolsite by July 1, 2019. According to the State Water Resources Control Board, 8,027 schools were tested with approximately 1.1% of schoolsites sampled found with lead levels that exceed the federal United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) recommended level of 15 parts per billion.

This bill provides an unspecified amount of funding for testing and replacement of water fountains and faucets. The bill requires a school district that receives funds to test all sources of water for drinking and cooking at a schoolsite and replace any fountain or faucet with lead levels in excess of the recommended level by the US EPA. The bill requires retesting following replacement of drinking fountains or faucets to ensure lead levels are below 15 parts per billion. The SAB is authorized to develop regulations to allocate funds to replace pipes or fixtures if funds remain after the established funding cycles have been completed. According to the author, this program is necessary because AB 746 did not test all 10,000 public schools in California and testing was only done on a handful (up to five) of drinking water sources at each schoolsite.

Disaster assistance. The state has experienced the most devastating wildfires in state history over the last few years. According to the CDE, the main and most immediate need following a disaster is finding temporary locations for schools. Insurance and federal funds will cover repair and replacement of buildings. This bill authorizes the SAB to provide interim housing in the form of portables in districts affected by a disaster, upon a declaration of emergency by the Governor. This includes a district where the disaster occurred and a district that may temporarily house students from a neighboring district, such as those that occurred in the 2018 Camp Fire in Paradise, California, and the 2023 flooding in Planada, California.

Climate change. AB 247 includes an unspecified set aside amount for projects to address climate change impacts on school facilities. Given the increases to natural disasters and their direct impact on school facilities, as well as growing concerns related to student safety related to extreme heat events and other consequences of climate change there is a greater motivation to focus on the relationship between school facilities and climate change.

Supplemental grant. The SFP provides funding based on classroom need. Schools also need other essential facilities such as gymnasiums, libraries, and school kitchens. This bill authorizes a school district to request a supplemental grant to expand or construct a gymnasium, multipurpose room, library, or school kitchen if the existing facility is 60% or less than the CDE’s recommended size needed to serve the enrollment of the school.

Local match for schoolsites on military bases. The federal Department of Defense provides grants to school districts for the repair and construction of schools located on military bases. With a required local match of 20%, some school districts have been at risk of not being able to accept the funds. This bill authorizes a school facility located on a military installation to receive modernization funds to meet the local match requirement.

Changes to the state/local match requirements. In an effort to provide more support to low wealth districts and those that serve a greater number of low income, foster care, and English learner students, the bill modifies the current 50% and 60% state match for new construction and modernization projects, respectively, to provide a greater state share to those districts. Under the proposal, a district’s match would be based on four factors: the wealth of the district (assessed valuation (AV)), bonding capacity, enrollment and the percentage of low income, foster care and English learner students as measured by the district’s unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP) (used to determine a district’s percentage of unduplicated low income, foster care and English learner students under the Local Control Funding Formula).

Points would be awarded based on a formula using the aforementioned factors. A district’s state matching share would range from 50% to 55% for new construction and 60% to 65% for modernization based on the total score of gross bonding capacity plus UPP, and if applicable, an extra point for a district with an enrollment of fewer than 200 students.

Formula: Gross Bonding Capacity (AV x bonding capacity)/enrollment + UPP

Gross Bonding Capacity (AV x bonding capacity)	
\$0-\$9,999	4 points
\$10,000 - \$19,999	3 points
\$20,000 - \$54,999	2 points
\$55,000+	1 point

Unduplicated Pupil Percentage	
75% – 100%	8 points
50% – 74.99%	6 points
25% – 49.99%	4 points

Under 24.99%	2 points
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Districts with an enrollment of under 200 are awarded an extra point. The total score of gross bonding capacity and UPP determines a district’s match as follows:

Total Score	New Construction State Match	Modernization State Match
11-13	55%	65%
9-10	53%	63%
8	52%	62%
6-7	51%	61%
Under 6	50%	60%

Authorized uses of state bond funds. Current law authorizes state bond funds to be used for a number of facility-related purposes, including design; purchasing a site, furniture and equipment; construction; and construction-related costs. AB 247 allows funds to additionally be used for technology, including schoolsite-based infrastructure necessary to provide access to broadband internet; and to support the construction or modernization of a school kitchen, TK classroom, facility to support a LEA-supported preschool program located on a schoolsite, or a facility to support school nurses and counselors.

Difference between AB 247 and Proposition 13. The last bond on the state ballot was Proposition 13, which received 47% of the votes on the March 3, 2020, ballot. This was the first time since 1994 that voters rejected a state school facilities bond. There are likely a number of reasons the bond failed, including the number 13, which caused confusion with Proposition 13 from 1978, which changed the assessment of property taxes, and fear of the potential impact of COVID-19 on the economy. The Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association argued that passage of the bond would raise property taxes. Proposition 13 would have increased the bonding capacity of school districts, but only if voters approved the increase through a local bond initiative.

AB 247 is similar, but not identical to Proposition 13. AB 247 is a facilities GO bond for K-12 and CCC, while Proposition 13 included the University of California and California State University. AB 247 is more similar to the proposals that were in earlier versions of AB 48 (O’Donnell) from the 2019-20 Session, as well as AB 75 (O’Donnell) from the 2021-22 Session.

Arguments in support. The Coalition for Adequate School Housing (CASH) states, “Existing state bond funds and recent general fund appropriations for school facilities are already fully committed, and there is no funding available to provide the state match for new construction and modernization project applications submitted today. School districts—and most importantly, students—are being forced to wait several years for the state funding for which their shovel-ready projects qualify. The list of Applications Received Beyond Bond Authority as of January 31, 2023, published by the Office of Public School Construction (OPSC), contains \$3.3 billion,

and the agency receives on average \$1.5 billion worth in applications per year for new construction and modernization projects alone.

AB 247 would provide critical resources for renovation and upgrades of aging classrooms, construction of new classrooms to accommodate the growth occurring throughout the state, and help local education agencies implement new mandates such as universal school meals, universal transitional kindergarten, and extended learning opportunities.”

Related legislation. AB 249 (Holden) of the 2023-24 Session would require a community water system that serves a schoolsite to test for lead in each of the schoolsite’s potable water system outlets on or before January 1, 2027, and if the lead level exceeds five parts per billion, requires the LEA or school to take immediate steps to make inoperable and shut down from use all fountains and faucets where the excess lead levels may exist, and ensure that a potable source of drinking water is provided for pupils.

SB 28 (Glazer) of the 2023-24 Session would place the Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act on the ballot for the March 2024 statewide primary election.

AB 75 (O’Donnell) of the 2021-22 Session would have placed the Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2022 on the 2022 statewide ballot, to be operative only if approved by voters at the election. This bill was held in the Senate Education Committee.

SB 22 (Glazer) of the 2021-22 Session would have placed the \$15 billion Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022 on an unspecified statewide election in 2022. This bill was held in the Assembly Education Committee.

AB 48 (O’Donnell and Glazer), Chapter 530, Statutes of 2019, placed the \$15 billion Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2020 on the March 2020 statewide ballot.

AB 13 (Eggman) of the 2019-20 Session would have placed the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 2020 on the November 3, 2020 statewide general election. The bill was held in the Assembly Higher Education Committee.

SB 14 (Glazer) of the 2019-20 Session would have placed the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 2020 on the March 3, 2020 statewide primary election. The bill was held in the Senate Rules Committee.

AB 746 (Gonzalez Fletcher) Chapter 746, Statutes of 2017, requires a community water system that serves a schoolsite with a building constructed before January 2010, to test for lead in the potable water system of the schoolsite by July 1, 2019.

AB 1088 (O’Donnell) of the 2015-16 Session would have placed the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act on an unspecified ballot. This bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 148 (Holden) of the 2015-16 Session would have placed the K–14 School Investment Bond Act of 2016 on the November 8, 2016 statewide ballot. The bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1433 (Gray) of the 2015-16 Session would have placed the Recommitment to Higher Education Bond Act of 2016 on the November 8, 2016 statewide general election. The bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 114 (Liu) of the 2015-16 Session would have placed the Kindergarten Through Grade 12 Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2016 on the November 8, 2016 ballot. The bill was held on the Senate Floor.

AB 2235 (Buchanan) of the 2013-14 Session would have placed the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2014 on the November 4, 2014, statewide general election. The bill was held on the Senate Floor.

AB 41 (Buchanan) of the 2013-14 Session expressed the Legislature's intent to place a Kindergarten-University facilities bond on the 2014 ballot. The bill was held in the Assembly Education Committee.

SB 45 (Corbett) of the 2013-14 Session expressed the Legislature's intent to place a Kindergarten-University facilities bond on a statewide general election. The bill was held in the Senate Rules Committee.

SB 301 (Liu) of the 2013-14 Session expressed the Legislature's intent to place a Kindergarten-University facilities bond on the 2014 ballot. The bill was held in the Senate Rules Committee.

AB 331 (Brownley) of the 2011-12 Session expressed the Legislature's intent to place a Kindergarten-University facilities bond on the 2012 ballot. The bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 822 (Block) of the 2011-12 Session would have placed a higher education facilities bond on the November 2012 ballot. The bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 220 (Brownley) of the 2009-10 Session would have placed a Kindergarten-University facilities bond on the November 2010 ballot. The bill was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 271 (Ducheny) of the 2009-10 Session would have placed a higher education facilities bond on the November 2010 ballot. The bill was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Associated Builders and Contractors of California
Association of California Construction Managers
Association of California School Administrators
Beaumont Unified School District

California Association of School Business Officials (CASBO)
California Association of Suburban School Districts
California Building Industry Association (CBIA)
California County Superintendents
California School Boards Association
California School Employees Association
Capistrano Unified School District
Castro Valley Unified School District
Central Valley Education Coalition
Citrus College
Coalition for Adequate School Housing (CASH)
Community College Facility Coalition
Corona-Norco Unified School District
County School Facilities Consortium
Dreiling Terrones Architecture
Fallbrook Union High School District
Huntington Beach City School District
Jurupa Unified School District
Los Angeles Unified School District
Mt. San Antonio College
New Haven USD
North Orange Community College District
Office of The Riverside County Superintendent of Schools
Orange County Department of Education
Placer Union High School District
Riverside County Public K-12 School District Superintendents
Riverside Unified School District
San Benito High School District
San Diego Unified School District
State Building and Construction Trades Council of California
Temecula Valley Unified School District
Torrance Unified School District
Trinity County Office of Education
Windsor Unified School District
Winters Joint Unified School District

Opposition

None on file

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