

Policy 6177: Summer Learning Programs

Status: ADOPTED

Original Adopted Date: 04/01/2013 | **Last Revised Date:** 03/06/01/2023~~2023~~2024 | **Last Reviewed Date:** 03/06/01/2023~~2023~~2024

CSBA NOTE: The following optional policy may be revised to reflect district practice. Education Code 46120, as amended by AB 181 (Ch. 52, Statutes of 2022) and AB 185 (Ch. 571, Statutes of 2022), provides for the Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELO) Program, which includes expanded learning opportunities beyond the regular school day, including summer, vacation, and/or intersessional programs for students in grades transitional kindergarten (TK)-6.

Pursuant to Education Code 46120, on non-school days, intersessional programs of specified lengths of time must include in-person before or after school programs as described in BP/AR 5148.2 - Before/After School Programs.

A district may not opt out of .

Districts are required to provide an ELO program; however to specified students. However, student participation in an ELO program is optional. For additional For more information regarding ELO program requirements about ELO programs, see BP/AR 5148.2 - Before/After School Programs.

The following optional policy may

Pursuant to Education Code 46120, as amended by SB 141 (Ch. 194, Statutes of 2023), a district that is temporarily prevented from operating its ELO program because of a school site closure due to emergency conditions specified in Education Code 41422 or Education Code 8482.8(d), will not be revised to reflect district practice subject to penalties as a result of the emergency if the Governing Board adopts a resolution and provides documentation substantiating the need for closure.

The Governing Board recognizes that an extended break from the instructional program may result in significant learning loss, especially among disadvantaged and low-achieving students, and desires to provide opportunities during the summer for students to practice essential skills, make academic progress, and develop focus on developing social, emotional, and physical needs and interests through hands-on engaging learning experiences.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 52060-52077, as added by AB 97 (Ch. 47, Statutes of 2013), require districts to develop a local control and accountability plan (LCAP) which includes goals aligned with state and local priorities, specific actions aligned to meet those goals, and a budget aligned to fund those specific actions; see BP/AR 0460 - Local Control and Accountability Plan. The purposes and content of the district's summer programs should be aligned with the priorities and goals as outlined in the LCAP and other applicable district and school plans.

Summer programs offered by the district shall be aligned with the district's local control and accountability plan (LCAP), other applicable district and school plans, and the educational program provided during the school year. When feasible, summer programs shall blend high-quality academic

instruction in core curricular and/or elective subjects with recreation, nutrition programs, social and emotional development, and support services that encourage attendance, student engagement in learning, and student wellness.

Summer School

CSBA NOTE: Summer school programs may be funded through a variety of sources that include, but are not limited to, Title I funding (20 USC 6311-6322), After School Education and Safety Program supplemental funds (Education Code 8482-8484.6), 21st Century Community Learning Center supplemental funds (Education Code 8484.7-8484.9; 20 USC 7171-7176), and ELO programs (Education Code 46120); [for more information on funding for these programs](#) see BP/AR 5148.2 - Before/After School Programs.

Pursuant to Education Code 46120, as amended by AB 181 and AB 185, ELO programs must include at least nine hours of in-person expanded learning opportunities per day for at least 30 non-school days, inclusive of extended school year days provided pursuant Education Code 56345.

In addition, Education Code 54444.3 requires agencies receiving Title I Migrant Education funding to conduct summer school for eligible migrant students in grades K-12; see BP/AR 6175 - Migrant Education Program.

Option 1 is for districts that are not required to offer summer school. Option 2 is for districts that are required to offer ELO programs on at least 30 non-school days pursuant to Education Code 46120.

OPTION 1 (District is not required to offer summer school)

The Superintendent or designee, with Board approval, may establish summer school day and/or evening classes.

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

OPTION 2 (District is required to offer summer school pursuant to Education Code 46120)

The Superintendent or designee shall establish summer school classes pursuant to Education Code 46120.

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

The district's summer school program may be used to provide supplemental instruction to students needing remediation and/or enrichment in core academic subjects.

[CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. Pursuant to Education Code 43522, until June 30, 2025, districts that receive ELO grant funding are required to implement a learning recovery program that provides supplemental instruction, support for social-emotional well-being, and to the maximum extent permissible as specified in U.S. Department of Agriculture guidelines, meals and snacks, to students who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, English learners, foster youth, students experiencing homelessness, students with disabilities, students at risk of abuse, neglect, or](#)

exploitation, disengaged students, and students who are below grade level, including, but not limited to, those who did not enroll in kindergarten in the 2020-21 school year, credit-deficient students, high school students at risk of not graduating, and other students identified by certificated staff. Pursuant to Education Code 43522, districts may utilize ELO grant funding to provide students with extended instructional learning time based on student learning needs through summer school.

The district shall provide students with supplemental instruction and support in a tiered framework that bases universal, targeted, and intensive supports on students' needs for academic, social-emotional, and other integrated student supports through a program of engaging learning experiences in a positive school climate.

CSBA NOTE: The following optional list establishes enrollment priorities for the provision of summer school instruction and may be revised to reflect district practice. Item #1 should be deleted by districts that do not maintain high schools.

As appropriate, priority for enrollment in summer school programs shall be given to district students who:

1. Need course credits in order to graduate from high school before the beginning of the next school year
2. Have been retained or are at risk of being retained at their grade level
3. Demonstrate academic deficiencies in core curriculum areas

CSBA NOTE: Optional Item #4 establishes priority for summer school enrollment to at-risk student groups identified in the district's LCAP. Pursuant to Education Code 52060, the LCAP must include annual goals to be achieved for all students and for each numerically significant subgroup as defined in Education Code 52052., as amended by SB 114 (Ch. 48, Statutes of 2023), to include "long-term English learners." Pursuant to Education Code 52052, numerically significant subgroups include ethnic subgroups, socioeconomically disadvantaged students, English learners, students with disabilities, foster youth, and students experiencing homelessness if there are at least 30 students in the subgroup (or at least 15 foster youth or students experiencing homelessness) in the school or district as amended by SB 141 (Ch. 194, Statutes of 2023), a "long-term English learner" is defined as a student who has not attained English language proficiency within seven years of initial classification as an English learner. For schools or districts with 11-99 students, numerically significant student subgroups are defined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction with approval by the State Board of Education.

4. Are in ~~targeted~~ student groups identified in the district's LCAP as needing increased or improved services to succeed in the educational program

CSBA NOTE: A district that operates an intersession program, including summer school, is required to grant priority access to a foster youth pursuant to Education Code 48853.5, as amended by AB 723 (Ch. 812, Statutes of 2023), and to a student experiencing homelessness, pursuant to Education Code 48850, as amended by AB 373 (Ch. 327,

Statutes of 2023). If any such student will be moving during an intersession period, the student's educational rights holder, or in the case of an American Indian student, Indian custodian, is authorized to determine which school the student attends for the intersession period.

5. Are foster youth and/or are students experiencing homelessness

If during an intersession period the student will be moving, the student's educational rights holder or, in the case of an American Indian child, Indian custodian, shall determine which school the student attends for the intersession period, if applicable. (Education Code 48850, 48853.5)

CSBA NOTE: For the 2022-23 school year, districts receiving ELO funds are required to offer access to ELO programs to all unduplicated students in grades TK-6 and to provide access to such programs to at least 50 percent of enrolled unduplicated students.

Commencing with the 2023-24 school year, districts **CSBA NOTE: Districts** with a prior fiscal year local control funding formula (LCFF) unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP) of at least 75 percent are required to offer access to ELO programs to all classroom-based students in grades TK-6 inclusive, and to ensure that access is provided to any student whose parent/guardian requests placement in an ELO program. Districts with a prior fiscal year LCFF UPP of less than 75 percent are required to offer access to ELO programs to all unduplicated students in grades TK-6, inclusive, and ensure that access is provided to any unduplicated student whose parent/guardian requests placement in an ELO program.

6. Are in grades transitional kindergarten (TK) or kindergarten children, or in any of grades 1-6 and are required to be offered or provided access to Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELO) Programs pursuant to Education Code 46120 and BP/AR 5184.2 - Before/After School Programs

CSBA NOTE: Option 1 below is for districts that permit remaining students to enroll in summer school on a first-come first-served basis. Option 2 is for districts that utilize a lottery to select remaining students to enroll in summer school.

OPTION 1: (First-come first-served)

The remaining openings shall be offered to other district students on a first-come first-served basis.

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

OPTION 2: (Lottery)

The remaining openings shall be offered to other district students on a lottery basis.

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph should be modified to reflect district practice.

Because summer courses cover extensive instructional content in a relatively short time period, students who have more than three excused absences or one unexcused absence may not receive

credit for summer session class(es) unless they make-up missed work in accordance with law, Board policy, and administrative regulation.

CSBA NOTE: State funding is not available for transportation to summer school. To accommodate students and parents/guardians who need to provide their own transportation, some districts rotate the sites at which summer sessions are offered, as provided in the following optional paragraph.

Sites for summer school programs may be rotated in an effort to make summer school programs more accessible to all students, regardless of residence or regular attendance area, and to accommodate the maintenance needs of district schools.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 46120, any student who attends a school that is not operating an ELO program must be provided transportation to attend at a location that is providing an ELO program, and to return to the original location or another location that is established by the district.

The district shall provide any student who attends a school that is not operating an ELO program transportation to attend at a location that is providing an ELO program and to return to the original location or another location that is established by the district. (Education Code 46120)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph should be revised to reflect indicators for program evaluation that have been agreed upon by the Board and Superintendent, as well as a timeline for reports to the Board.

The Superintendent or designee shall annually report to the Board on summer school enrollment in the current year and previous year for the program as a whole and disaggregated by grade level, school that the students attend during the regular school year, and student population. In addition, the Superintendent or designee may report on the extent to which students successfully achieved the outcomes established for the program.

Additional Summer Learning Opportunities

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section may be revised to reflect district practice and may be adapted for use during ~~intercessions~~intersessions other than summer break. For further information about summer learning opportunities, see BP/AR 5148.2 - Before/After School Programs and CSBA's Summer Learning and Wellness Resource Guide.

Districts are prohibited from charging a fee for summer school programs. However, it is permissible for third parties that offer a summer school program to charge a fee for such program. CDE's, "Fiscal Management Advisory 22-01, Summer School, Third Parties, and Tuition Fees," provides that if a third party that is affiliated with a district charges tuition for a summer program, the district should make an individualized inquiry as to the relationship between the district and the third party to determine whether the educational activities are being offered by the district. In making this determination, districts may consider factors listed in "Fiscal Management Advisory 22-01." Districts with questions as to whether a fee may be charged for summer school should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel. See also BP/AR 3260 - Fees and Charges.

The Superintendent or designee may collaborate with parents/guardians, city and county agencies, community organizations, child care providers, and/or other interested persons to develop,

implement, and build awareness of organized activities that support summer learning.

Strategies to support summer learning may include, but are not limited to:

1. Providing information to students and parents/guardians about summer reading programs scheduled to be conducted by public libraries or community organizations
2. Collaborating with the local parks and recreation agency and/or community organizations to provide day camps, sports programs, or other opportunities for physical education and activity
3. Collaborating with workforce development agencies, businesses, and community organizations to provide summer job training opportunities that include an academic component
4. Encouraging reading in the home, such as providing lists of recommended reading to students and parents/guardians, establishing a target number of books or pages, and providing prizes for achievement of reading goals
5. Assigning summer vacation homework in core curricular subject(s) for extra credit
6. Conducting occasional, interactive "fun days" during the summer to provide activities related to art, music, science, technology, mathematics, environmental science, multicultural education, debate, or other subject
7. Arranging opportunities for community service

Policy Reference UPDATE Service

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Policy Reference Disclaimer:

These references are not intended to be part of the policy itself, nor do they indicate the basis or authority for the board to enact this policy. Instead, they are provided as additional resources for those interested in the subject matter of the policy.

State

5 CCR 11470-11472

5 CCR 3043

Ed. Code 37252-37254.1

Ed. Code 39837

[Ed. Code 41422](#)

Description

Summer school

Extended school year; special education students

Supplemental instruction

Transportation to summer employment program

[Conditions Disqualifying School Districts from Apportionments](#)

Ed. Code 41505-41508	Pupil Retention Block Grant
Ed. Code 41976.5	Summer school programs; substantially disabled persons or graduating high school seniors
Ed. Code 42238.01-42238.07	Local control funding formula
Ed. Code 43520-43525	In-Person Instruction and Expanded Learning Opportunities Grants
Ed. Code 46120	Expanded Learning Opportunities Program
Ed. Code 48070-48070.5	Promotion and retention
Ed. Code 48850 - 48859	students in foster care and students experiencing homelessness
Ed. Code 51210	Course of study for grades 1-6
Ed. Code 51220	Course of study for grades 7-12
Ed. Code 51730-51732	Powers of governing boards (authorization for elementary summer school classes); admissions of adults and minors
Ed. Code 52052	Accountability; numerically significant student subgroups
Ed. Code 52060-52077	Local control and accountability plan
Ed. Code 54444.3	Summer program for migrant students
Ed. Code 56345	Individualized education program contents
Ed. Code 58700-58702	Credit towards summer school apportionments for tutoring and homework assistance
Ed. Code 58806	Summer school apportionments
Ed. Code 8482-8484.6	After School Education and Safety Program
Ed. Code 8484.7-8484.9	21st Century Community Learning Centers
Federal	Description
20 USC 6311-6322	Improving basic programs for disadvantaged students
20 USC 7171-7176	21st Century Community Learning Centers
Management Resources	Description
CSBA Publication	Putting STEAM into Your District's Summer: A Planning Guide for School District Governance Teams, January 2018 (https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/EducationIssues/StudentAchievement/201801_SummerLearningHowToGuide.ashx?la=en&rev=9e2165e0deac4567b1ca5ecede0ee65b)
CSBA Publication	Putting STEAM into Your District's Summer: A Guide to Regional Partners and Resources in California, February 2018 (https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/EducationIssues/Stu)

	dentAchievement/201802RegionalResourceGuide.ashx?la=en&rev=668657c4c25646b68c5aabba39ad81c1
CSBA Publication	Summer Learning: As Easy as 1, 2, 3, January 2016 (https://www.csba.org/~/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/EducationIssues/StudentAchievement/012016SummerLearningBooklet.ashx?la=en&rev=56de074d0ff44eceedf7725520f1cb74)
CSBA Publication	Summer and STEAM Make an Ideal Match, Governance Brief, November 2016 (https://www.csba.org/~/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201611GBSummerAndSTEAM.ashx?la=en&rev=75a780dce7d94e17b7887fc3789e8881)
CSBA Publication	Supporting the Summer Learning Strategy to Boost Student Achievement, Fact Sheet, December 2015 (https://www.csba.org/~/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/EducationIssues/StudentAchievement/151218_SummerLearningFactSheet.ashx?la=en&rev=4f2b449c746d4367b3d3b28c35b35d59)
CSBA Publication	School's Out, Now What? How Summer Programs Are Improving Student Learning and Wellness, Policy Brief, April 2013 https://www.csba.org/ProductsAndServices/AllServices/~/media/8A0A7729B18C4BF88FCF0DE623FF629D.ashx
CSBA Publication	Summer Learning and Wellness Resource Guide
National Summer Learning Association Publication	New Vision for Summer School, 2010 Every Summer Counts: A Longitudinal Analysis of Outcomes from the National Summer Learning Project, December 2020 (https://www.summerlearning.org/knowledge-center/every-summer-counts-a-longitudinal-analysis-of-outcomes-from-the-national-summer-learning-project/)
Partnership for Children & Youth and National Summer Learning Association Publication	Healthy Summers for Kids: Turning Risk into Opportunity, May 2012 2021 California Summer Learning Guide: Investing in Resilience and Relationships, March 2021 (https://www.summerlearning.org/knowledge-center/2021-california-summer-learning-guide/)
Partnership for Children & Youth Publication	Summer 2022: How California schools are making the most of new increased state investments, January 2023 (https://www.partnerforchildren.org/resources/2023/1/13/summer-2022)
Rand Corporation Publication	Making Summer Count: How Summer Programs Can Boost Children's Learning, 2011 https://www.csba.org/ProductsAndServices/AllServices/~/media/8A0A7729B18C4BF88FCF0DE623FF629D.ashx

Website	CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services
Website	National Summer Learning Association
Website	RAND Corporation
Website	Summer Matters
Website	Partnership for Children and Youth
Website	California Department of Education
Website	CSBA

Cross References

Code	Description
0200	Goals For The School District
0460	Local Control And Accountability Plan
0460	Local Control And Accountability Plan
1330.1	Joint Use Agreements
1400	Relations Between Other Governmental Agencies And The Schools
1700	Relations Between Private Industry And The Schools
3260	Fees And Charges
3260	Fees And Charges
3552	Summer Meal Program
3552	Summer Meal Program
3553	Free And Reduced Price Meals
3553	Free And Reduced Price Meals
5030	Student Wellness
5113	Absences And Excuses
5113	Absences And Excuses
5113.2	Work Permits
5113.2	Work Permits
5123	Promotion/Acceleration/Retention
5123	Promotion/Acceleration/Retention
5141.6	School Health Services

5141.6	School Health Services
5147	Dropout Prevention
5148.2	Before/After School Programs
5148.2	Before/After School Programs
6000	Concepts And Roles
6011	Academic Standards
6020	Parent Involvement
6020	Parent Involvement
6111	School Calendar
6142.4	Service Learning/Community Service Classes
6142.7	Physical Education And Activity
6142.7	Physical Education And Activity
6142.91	Reading/Language Arts Instruction
6143	Courses Of Study
6143	Courses Of Study
6146.1	High School Graduation Requirements
6154	Homework/Makeup Work
6159	Individualized Education Program
6159	Individualized Education Program
6164.5	Student Success Teams
6164.5	Student Success Teams
6171	Title I Programs
6171	Title I Programs
6173	Education For Homeless Children
6173	Education For Homeless Children
6173-E(1)	Education For Homeless Children
6173-E(2)	Education For Homeless Children
6173.1	Education For Foster Youth
6173.1	Education For Foster Youth
6173.4	Education For American Indian Students
6175	Migrant Education Program

6175	Migrant Education Program
6176	Weekend/Saturday Classes
6178.1	Work-Based Learning
6178.1	Work-Based Learning
6179	Supplemental Instruction

Policy 7214: General Obligation Bonds

Status: ADOPTED

Original Adopted Date: 11/01/2012 | Last Revised Date: 05/06/01/2017/2024 | Last Reviewed Date: 05/06/01/2017/2024

CSBA NOTE: ~~Article 16, Section 18 of~~ The following optional policy may be revised to reflect district practice. Pursuant to the California Constitution ~~permits, Article 16, Section 18, a school districts to~~ district may issue bonds for the construction of school facilities with either a 66.67 percent or 55 percent approval by local voters. To qualify for the lower 55 percent ~~(threshold pursuant to Proposition 39)~~ threshold, districts ~~must use the bond funds for certain purposes and fulfill~~ are required to comply with additional accountability requirements; as required by law and as specified in this Board policy and accompanying administrative regulation.

Education Code 15100 sets forth conditions under which the Governing Board may call for a bond election. Pursuant to Education Code 15266, these conditions must be satisfied if the Board is seeking either the 66.67 percent or 55 percent approval threshold.

In 88 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 46 (2005), the Attorney General opined that a school district may use district funds to hire a consultant to assess the feasibility of developing a bond measure and to assess the public's level of support ~~and opposition~~, but not to develop and implement a strategy to build a coalition to support the bond because such activities would be an impermissible use of public funds for campaign purposes in violation of Education Code 7054. However, in 99 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 18 (2016), the Attorney General, while reaffirming the 2005 opinion, clarified that costs incurred from hiring consultants for pre-election services could not be paid from bond proceeds. For further discussion regarding use of district funds for political purposes, see BP 1160 - Political Processes. Districts with questions about use of bond proceeds should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

Additional information about debt financing for districts may be found in the California Debt and Investment Advisory's (CDIAC) publication, "California Debt Financing Guide."

The Governing Board recognizes that school facilities are an essential component of the educational program and that the Board has a responsibility to ensure that the district's facilities needs are met in the most cost-effective manner possible. The Board may direct the Superintendent to explore the possibility of a bond measure, which may include, but is not limited to, conducting community focus groups, surveys, and Board presentations. When the Board determines that it is in the best interest of district students, it may order an election on the question of whether bonds shall be issued to pay for school facilities.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 8855, ~~as amended by SB 1029 (Ch. 307, Statutes of 2016)~~, the Board is required to adopt a debt management policy prior to issuing any debt, including a general obligation bond. For sample policy language fulfilling this mandate, see BP 3470 - Debt Issuance and Management.

For bonds requiring a 55 percent majority, Education Code 15268 and 15270 set limits as to the maximum amount of the bond and the tax rate that may be levied as a result of the bond. Limitations for bonds requiring a 66.67 percent majority are detailed in Education Code 15102-15109.

The Board's decision to order a bond election, as well as its determinations regarding the appropriate amount, timing, and structure of the bond issuance, shall be consistent with law and the district's debt management policy.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 15100, as amended by AB 2116 (Ch. 129, Statutes of 2016), the following requirement applies to bond elections ordered by the Board regardless of whether the Board is seeking the 66.67 percent or 55 percent approval threshold.

Before ordering a bond election, the Board shall obtain reasonable and informed projections of assessed valuations that take into consideration projections of assessed property valuations made by the county assessor. (Education Code 15100)

When any project to be funded by bonds will require state matching funds for any phase of the project, the ballot materials for the bond measure shall include a statement as specified in Education Code 15122.5, advising voters that, because the project is subject to approval of state matching funds, passage of the bond measure is not a guarantee that the project will be completed. (Education Code 15122.5)

Bonds Requiring 55 Percent Approval by Local Voters

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 15266, upon adoption of the resolution specified below, the district must comply with the accountability provisions required for the 55 percent threshold, even if the bond ultimately passes by a 66.67 percent majority of the voters.

The Board may decide to pursue the authorization and issuance of bonds, by approval of 55 percent majority of the voters pursuant to Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3) and Article 16, Section 18(b) of the California Constitution. If a two-thirds of the Board agrees to such an election, the Board shall vote to and subject to Education Code 15100, may adopt a resolution to incur bonded indebtedness if approved by a 55 percent majority of the voters and order an election. Pursuant to the California Constitution, Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3) and Article 16, Section 18(b), a bond election authorized pursuant to Education Code 15266 requires the approval of at least a 55 percent majority of the voters voting in the election. (Education Code 15266)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 15266 requires bond elections to be held only during a regularly scheduled local election at which all of the electors (voters) in the district are entitled to vote. Therefore, those school districts whose boundaries encompass more than one city or county or whose board members are elected by trustee area must ensure that the bond election is on a ballot in which all of the electors in the district are entitled to vote, such as a statewide primary, general, or special election.

The bond election may only be ordered at a primary or general election, a statewide special election, or a regularly scheduled local election at which all of the electors of the district are entitled to vote. (Education Code 15266)

Bonded indebtedness incurred by the district pursuant to Education Code 15266 shall be used only for the following purposes: (California Constitution Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3) and 1(b)(3)(A))

1. The construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of school facilities, including the furnishing and equipping of school facilities
2. The acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities

3. The refunding of any outstanding debt issuance used for the purposes specified in ~~items~~Items #1-2 above

The proposition approved by the voters shall include the following accountability requirements: (California Constitution Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3))

1. Certification that proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used only for the purposes specified in ~~items~~Items #1-2 above, and not for any other purposes including teacher and administrative salaries and other school operating expenses

CSBA NOTE: In *Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School District*, the court held that new stadium lighting was not specifically authorized by the school bond when the bond language did not include construction of stadium lighting even though the full text of the measure authorized projects to “renovate/replace stadium bleachers” and to “upgrade fields, track, and courts for accessibility compliance” including “other costs incidental to and necessary for completion of the listed projects including ... field lighting.” Since bond proceeds may only be spent on school facilities projects listed in the bond project list, aspects of a project other than those that are incidental to and necessary for its completion should be explicitly authorized. Districts with questions about project list language should consult CSBA’s District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

2. A list of specific school facilities projects to be funded and certification that the Board has evaluated safety, class size reduction, and information technology needs in developing that list

CSBA NOTE: The question of whether ~~or not~~ bond proceeds may be used to pay the costs of the audits required pursuant to ~~items~~Items #3-4 below should be referred to the district’s CSBA’s District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel. However, ~~an~~the Attorney General ~~opinion (opined in 87 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 157 (2004)) supports) that~~ the use of bond proceeds may be used to pay the salaries of district employees to the extent they perform administrative oversight work on bond projects. According to the opinion, because these audits are expressly required by Proposition 39 and are directly related to the bond projects rather than routine school operations, these project administration costs may be considered as within the purposes specified in California Constitution Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3)(A) and therefore are an appropriate expenditure of bond proceeds.

The performance audit described in ~~item~~Item #3 may include an evaluation of the planning, financing, and implementation of the overall facilities program.

3. A requirement that the Board conduct an annual, independent performance audit to ensure that the funds have been expended only on the specific projects listed
4. A requirement that the Board conduct an annual, independent financial audit of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds until all of those proceeds have been expended for the school facilities projects

CSBA NOTE: If the district has a general obligation bond approved according to the 55 percent threshold provisions, Education Code 15278 requires that the Board appoint a citizens' oversight committee. See the accompanying administrative regulation for requirements related to the composition and duties of the committee.

If a district general obligation bond requiring a 55 percent majority is approved by the voters, the Board shall appoint an independent citizens' oversight committee to inform the public concerning the expenditure of bond revenues as specified in Education Code 15278 and the accompanying administrative regulation. This committee shall be appointed within 60 days of the date that the Board enters the election results in its minutes pursuant to Education Code 15274. (Education Code 15278)

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the annual, independent performance and financial audits required pursuant to ~~items~~Items #3-4 above are issued in accordance with the U.S. Comptroller General's Government Auditing Standards and submitted to the citizens' oversight committee at the same time they are submitted to ~~him/her~~the Superintendent or designee and no later than March 31 of each year. (Education Code 15286)

The Board shall provide the citizens' oversight committee with responses to all findings, recommendations, and concerns addressed in the performance and financial audits within three months of receiving the audits. (Education Code 15280)

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice.

The Board may disband the citizens' oversight committee when the committee has completed its review of the final performance and financial audits.

Bonds Requiring 66.67 Percent Approval by Local Voters

The Board may decide to pursue the authorization and issuance of bonds by approval of 66.67 percent majority of the voters pursuant to Education Code 15100 and California Constitution, Article 13A, Section 1(b)(2) ~~of the California Constitution~~. If a majority of the Board agrees to such an election, or upon a petition of the majority of the qualified electors residing in the district, the Board shall adopt a resolution ordering an election on the question of whether to incur bonded indebtedness if approved by a 66.67 percent majority of the voters. (Education Code 15100)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 15101, an election for a bond measure that requires 66.67 percent approval may be held only on specified days. Districts using this option should coordinate efforts with their local elections officials to ensure compliance with law.

The bond election may be ordered to occur on any Tuesday, except a Tuesday that is a state holiday or the day before or after a state holiday, is within 45 days before or after a statewide election unless conducted at the same time as the statewide election, or is an established election date pursuant to Elections Code 1000 or 1500. (Education Code 15101)

CSBA NOTE: Items #1-10 below reflect the purposes for which funds generated from a general obligation bond authorized with 66.67 percent voter approval may be used, pursuant to Education Code 15100. Some of these purposes may be inconsistent with Article 13A, Section 1 of the California Constitution, which permits a district to raise funds in this manner only for the acquisition or improvement of real property. Districts should consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel when determining whether to order a bond election for any of the purposes specified in Education Code 15100. ~~The district may revise the following list to reflect the specific purposes authorized by the Board.~~

Subject to limits specified in Article 13A, Section 1 of the California Constitution, bonds shall be sold to raise money for any of the following purposes: (Education Code 15100)

1. Purchasing school lots

2. Building or purchasing school buildings
3. Making alterations or additions to school building(s) other than as may be necessary for current maintenance, operation, or repairs
4. Repairing, restoring, or rebuilding any school building damaged, injured, or destroyed by fire or other public calamity
5. Supplying school buildings and grounds with furniture, equipment, or necessary apparatus of a permanent nature
6. Permanently improving school grounds
7. Refunding any outstanding valid indebtedness of the district, evidenced by bonds or state school building aid loans
8. Carrying out sewer or drain projects or purposes authorized in Education Code 17577
9. Purchasing school buses with a useful life of at least 20 years
10. Demolishing or razing any school building with the intent to replace it with another school building, whether in the same location or in any other location

Except for refunding any outstanding indebtedness, any of the purposes listed above may be united and voted upon as a single proposition by an order of the Board entered into the minutes. (Education Code 15100)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. Although Education Code 15278 requires that the Board appoint a citizens' oversight committee if the district has a general obligation bond approved according to the ~~55 percent~~ **55 percent** threshold provisions, districts that have had approval of a bond with 66.67 percent majority vote are not required by law to appoint a citizens' oversight committee. However, such districts may, at their discretion, form an oversight committee under requirements and guidelines adopted by the Board.

The Board may appoint a citizens' oversight committee to review and report to the Board and the public as to whether the expenditure of bond revenues complies with the intended purposes of the bond.

Certificate of Results

CSBA NOTE: The following section applies to bond elections requiring either a 55 percent or 66.67 percent approval by local voters. Pursuant to Elections Code 15372, following a bond election, the county elections official must submit a certificate of the election results to the Board, which then must provide certification to the County Board of Supervisors, as specified below.

If the certificate of election results received by the Board shows that the appropriate majority of the voters is in favor of issuing the bonds, the Board shall record that fact in its minutes. The Board

shall then certify to the County Board of Supervisors all proceedings it had in connection with the election results. (Education Code 15124, 15274)

Resolutions Regarding Sale of Bonds

CSBA NOTE: The following section applies to bond elections requiring either a 55 percent or 66.67 percent approval by local voters. Pursuant to Education Code 15140, bonds may be offered for sale by either the County Board of Supervisors or the County Superintendent of Schools. However, the County Board of Supervisors may adopt a resolution authorizing a district to sell bonds on its own behalf when the district has not received a qualified or negative certification in its most recent interim financial report; see BP/AR 3460 - Financial Reports and Accountability.

In addition to districts' authority to issue bonds pursuant to Education Code 15100-15254, Government Code 53506-53509.5 provide an alternative method. However, any district that intends to issue bonds using this alternative method is subject to stricter requirements pursuant to Government Code 53508.5.

Pursuant to Education Code 15100.3 and 15267, two or more small school districts with average daily attendance of 2,500 or less that have voter-approved authority to issue bonds, may form a joint powers authority, in accordance with Government Code 6500 - 6539.9, for the purpose of issuing or selling bonds for raising money for the purposes authorized.

Districts using ~~the~~these alternative ~~method~~methods may need to further modify this policy and accompanying administrative regulation and should consult with CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel as necessary.

Regardless of the method used to issue bonds, pursuant to Education Code 15144.1 and 15144.2, the district's total debt service to principal ratio must not exceed four to one and, if the bond allows for the compounding of interest, such as a capital appreciation bond (CAB), and matures more than 10 years after its issuance date, the bond must be redeemable by the district no later than 10 years from issuance. Pursuant to Government Code 53508.6, a current interest bond (CIB) may have a maturity of up to 40 years provided that the district complies with the disclosure requirements specified in Education Code 15146 and makes a finding that the useful life of the facility to be financed with the bonds is at least equal to the maturity date of the bonds.

Following passage of the bond measure by the appropriate majority of voters, the Board shall pass a resolution directing the issuance and sale of bonds. In accordance with law, the resolution shall prescribe the total amount of bonds to be sold and may also prescribe the maximum acceptable interest rate, not to exceed eight percent, and the time(s) when the whole or any part of the principal of the bonds shall be payable. (Education Code 15140; Government Code 53508.6)

CSBA NOTE: To ensure prudence in the expenditure of district resources, the Board should carefully consider all available funding instruments, such as CIBs, CABs, and convertible capital appreciation bonds, the manner in which the bonds will be sold, and other related issues as specified in Education Code 15146. Districts considering the method of bond sale and kinds of bonds to sell are encouraged to review CSBA's Governance Brief , "Bond Sales - Questions and Considerations for Districts," and establish a bond financing team including a municipal advisor and bond counsel.

In passing the resolution, the Board shall consider each available funding instrument, including, but not limited to, the costs associated with each and their relative suitability for the project to be financed.

Prior to the sale of bonds, the Board shall place an agenda item at a public meeting and adopt as part of the bond issuance resolution, or in a separate resolution, disclosures of the available funding instruments, the costs and sustainability of each, and all of the following information: (Education Code 15146; ~~Government Code 53508.9~~)

1. Express approval of the method of sale (~~i.e.,~~ such as competitive; or negotiated; ~~or hybrid~~) sales
2. Statement of the reasons for the method of sale selected
3. Disclosure of the identity of the bond counsel, and the identities of the bond underwriter and the financial adviser if either or both are utilized for the sale, unless these individuals have not been selected at the time the resolution is adopted, in which case the Board shall disclose their identities at the public meeting occurring after they have been selected
4. Estimates of the costs associated with the bond issuance, including, but not limited to, bond counsel and financial advisor fees, printing costs, rating agency fees, underwriting fees, and other miscellaneous costs and expenses of issuing the bonds

When the sale involves bonds that allow for the compounding of interest, such as a capital appreciation bond (CAB), the resolution to be adopted by the Board shall include ~~items~~Items #1-4 above as well as the financing term and time of maturity, repayment ratio, and the estimated change in the assessed value of taxable property within the district over the term of the bonds. The resolution shall be publicly noticed on at least two consecutive meeting agendas, first as an information item and second as an action item. The agendas shall identify that bonds that allow for the compounding of interest are proposed. (Education Code 15146)

Prior to adopting a resolution for the sale of bonds that allow for the compounding of interest, the Board shall be presented with the following: (Education Code 15146)

1. An analysis containing the total overall cost of the bonds that allow for the compounding of interest
2. A comparison to the overall cost of current interest bonds
3. The reason bonds that allow for the compounding of interest are being recommended
4. A copy of the disclosure made by the underwriter in compliance with Rule G-17 adopted by the federal Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district report any proposed issuance of debt to ~~the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC)~~ at least 30 days prior to the sale of the debt issue. Typically, bond counsel will file the report on behalf of the district. ~~As amended by SB 1029 (Ch. 307, Statutes of 2016);~~ Government Code 8855 requires that the report include a certification that the district has adopted a debt management policy and that the issuance is consistent with that policy. Pursuant to Government Code 8855, the district must also

annually submit, on or before January 31, a report to the CDIAC regarding all outstanding debt and the use of the proceeds of the issued debt. See BP 3470 - Debt Issuance and Management.

At least 30 days prior to the sale of any debt issue, the Superintendent or designee shall submit a report of the proposed issuance to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC). (Government Code 8855)

After the sale, the Board shall be presented with the actual issuance cost information and shall disclose that information at the Board's next scheduled meeting. The Board shall ensure that an itemized summary of the costs of the bond sale and all necessary information and reports regarding the sale are submitted to the CDAIC. (Education Code 15146; Government Code 53509.5)

Bond Anticipation Notes

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 15150, the district is authorized to issue a bond anticipation note when the Board determines by resolution that it is in the best interest of the district to finance a facilities project on an interim basis in anticipation of the sale of bonds that has been approved by voters. The note may only be issued in accordance with law and subject to terms and conditions prescribed by the Board.

Whenever the Board determines that it is in the best interest of the district, it may, by resolution, issue a bond anticipation note, on a negotiated or competitive-bid basis, to raise funds that shall be used only for a purpose authorized by a bond that has been approved by the voters of the district in accordance with law. (Education Code 15150)

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 15150 clarifies that interest on a bond anticipation note may be paid at maturity from the proceeds of the sale of the bond in anticipation of which it was issued or paid periodically from a property tax levied for that purpose if certain conditions are satisfied.

Payment of principal and interest on any bond anticipation note shall be made at note maturity, not to exceed five years, from the proceeds derived from the sale of the bond in anticipation of which that note was originally issued or from any other source lawfully available for that purpose, including state grants. Interest payments may also be made from such sources. However, interest payments may be made periodically and prior to note maturity from an increased property tax if the following conditions are met: (Education Code 15150)

1. A resolution of the Board authorizes the property tax for that purpose:
2. The principal amount of the bond anticipation note does not exceed the remaining principal amount of the authorized but unissued bonds:

A bond anticipation note may be issued only if the tax rate levied to pay interest on the note would not cause the district to exceed the tax rate limitation set forth in Education Code 15268 or 15270, as applicable.

Deposit of Bond Proceeds

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 15146, the proceeds of the sale of bonds, exclusive of any premium received, must be deposited in the county treasury to the credit of the building fund of the district. As amended by AB 2738 (Ch. 472, Statutes of 2016), Education Code 15146 prohibits districts from withdrawing proceeds from the sale of bonds at any time for purposes of making investments outside the county treasury.

With regard to general obligation bonds, the district shall invest new money bond proceeds in the county treasury pool as required by law. (Education Code 15146)

Policy Reference UPDATE Service

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Policy Reference Disclaimer:

These references are not intended to be part of the policy itself, nor do they indicate the basis or authority for the board to enact this policy. Instead, they are provided as additional resources for those interested in the subject matter of the policy.

State	Description
CA Constitution Article 13A, Section 1	Tax limitation
CA Constitution Article 16, Section 18	Debt limit
Ed. Code 15100-15254	Bonds for school districts and community college districts
Ed. Code 15264-15288	<u>Strict Accountability in local school construction</u> <u>Local School Construction Bonds Act of 2000</u>
Ed. Code 17577	Sewers and drains
Ed. Code 47614	Charter school facilities
<u>Ed. Code 5322</u>	<u>Resolution calling election</u>
Ed. Code 7054	Use of district property; campaign purposes
Elec. Code 1090-1099	Prohibitions applicable to specified officers
Elec. Code 1125-1129	Incompatible activities
<u>Elec. Code 13119</u>	<u>Forms of Ballots; ballot order</u>
Elec. Code 15372	Elections official certificate
Elec. Code 324	General election
Elec. Code 328	Local election
Elec. Code 341	Primary election
Elec. Code 348	Regular election
Elec. Code 356	Special election
Elec. Code 357	Statewide election
Elec. Code 53506-53509.5	General obligation bonds
Elec. Code 53580-53595.5	Bonds
Elec. Code 54952	Definition of legislative body; Brown Act
<u>Elec. Code 9160-9170</u>	<u>Ballot label; support and opposition listings</u>
<u>Elec. Code 9400-9405</u>	<u>Bond issues</u>
<u>Gov. Code 6500-6539.9</u>	<u>Joint powers agreements</u>
Gov. Code 8855	California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission

Federal	Description
17 CFR 240.10b-5	Prohibition against fraud or deceit
17 CFR 240.15c2-12	Municipal securities disclosure
Management Resources	Description
Attorney General Opinion	87 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 157 (2004)
Attorney General Opinion	88 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 46 (2005)
Attorney General Opinion	99 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 18 (2016)
<u>Court Decision</u>	<u>Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School District (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 1013</u>
Court Decision	San Lorenzo Valley Community Advocates for Responsible Education v. San Lorenzo Valley Unified School District (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 1356
CSBA Publication	California's Challenge: Adequately Funding Education in the 21st Century, December 2015 <u>https://www.csba.org/Advocacy/EducationLegalAlliance/~media/CSBA/Files/Advocacy/ELA/2015_CaliforniasChallenge-FundingAdequacyReport</u>
CSBA Publication	Legal Guidelines: Use of Public Resources for Ballot Measures and Candidates, Fact Sheet, February 2011 <u>https://edsources.org/wp-content/uploads/old/CSBA-guidelines-on-public-resources-for-ballot-measuresv1.pdf</u>
CSBA Publication	Bond Sales - Questions and Considerations for Districts, Governance Brief, December 2012 (<u>https://www.csba.org/~media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201212GGBondSales.aspx?la=en&rev=35d34dfd33344def803206b31eb17af7</u>)
<u>California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission Publication</u>	<u>California Debt Financing Guide, rev. March 2022</u> <u>https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac/debtsubs/financing-guide.pdf</u>
<u>Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication</u>	<u>Selecting and Managing the Method of Sale of Bonds, Best Practice, March 2021</u> <u>https://www.gfoa.org/materials/selecting-and-managing-the-method-of-sale-of-bonds</u>
Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication	Debt Management Policy, Best Practice, October 2012 <u>March 2020</u> (<u>https://www.gfoa.org/materials/debt-management-policy</u>)
Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication	Investment <u>and Management</u> of Bond Proceeds, Best Practice, September 2014 <u>March 2022</u> <u>https://www.gfoa.org/materials/investment-and-management-of-bond-proceeds</u>
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Types of Legal Counsel, Best Practice, September 2018
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Understanding Your Continuing Disclosure Responsibilities,
Best Practice, ~~September 2015~~ March 2020
(<https://www.gfoa.org/materials/understanding-your-continuing-disclosure-responsibilities>)

~~Analyzing and Issuing Refunding~~ Municipal Bonds, Best
Practice, ~~February 2011~~ March 2019
(<https://www.gfoa.org/materials/refunding-municipal-bonds>)

An Elected Official's Guide to Debt Issuance, ~~2nd~~ 3rd Ed.,
~~2016~~ 2008 (<https://www.gfoa.org/materials/elected-officials-guide-debt-issuance>)

CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services

Government Finance Officers Association

Municipal Security Rulemaking Board, Electronic Municipal
Market Access (EMMA)

California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission

Department of General Services, Office of Public School
Construction

California Department of Education

CSBA

Cross References

Code	Description
0420	School Plans/Site Councils
0420	School Plans/Site Councils
0440	District Technology Plan
0440	District Technology Plan
0450	Comprehensive Safety Plan
0450	Comprehensive Safety Plan
1113	District And School Websites
1113	District And School Websites
1113-E(1)	District And School Websites
1160	Political Processes
1220	Citizen Advisory Committees
1220	Citizen Advisory Committees
1230	School-Connected Organizations

1230	School-Connected Organizations
1330.1	Joint Use Agreements
1340	Access To District Records
1340	Access To District Records
3460	Financial Reports And Accountability
3460	Financial Reports And Accountability
3470	Debt Issuance And Management
3580	District Records
3580	District Records
6151	Class Size
7110	Facilities Master Plan
7210	Facilities Financing
7213	School Facilities Improvement Districts
9270	Conflict Of Interest
9270-E(1)	Conflict Of Interest
9320	Meetings And Notices
9323.2	Actions By The Board
9323.2-E(1)	Actions By The Board
<u>9323.2-E(2)</u>	<u>Actions By The Board</u>
9324	Minutes And Recordings

Regulation 7214: General Obligation Bonds

Status: ADOPTED

Original Adopted Date: 03/01/2012 | **Last Revised Date:** 12/06/01/2013/2024 | **Last Reviewed Date:** 12/06/01/2013/2024

Election Notice

CSBA NOTE: Notice and ballot requirements for bond elections are specified in Education Code 15120-15126. Additional requirements for bond measures with a 55 percent (Proposition 39) threshold are contained in Education Code 15272. Due to the complexity of bond elections, districts are advised to consult with CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

Whenever the Governing Board orders an election on the question of whether general obligation bonds shall be issued to pay for school facilities, the Superintendent or designee shall ensure that election notice and ballot requirements comply with Education Code 15120-15126 and 15272, as applicable, and the section “Ballot Materials” below.

CSBA NOTE: Since certain election officials may require delivery of the bond measure more than 88 days prior to the date of the election, districts should check with their county election officials for when the documents specified below should be delivered to the officer conducting the election.

At least 88 days prior to the date of the election, the Superintendent or designee shall deliver to the officer conducting the election the resolution calling the election, including the date and purpose of the election, the authority for ordering the election and the specification of the election order, the signature of the officer or the clerk of the Board authorized to make such designations, and all other applicable ballot materials. (Education Code 5322)

Ballot Materials

The ballot question to appear on the ballot shall not exceed 75 words and shall appear in the form specified in Elections Code 13119. (Education Code 5322)

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the ballot materials comply with applicable laws including a brief statement of the measure setting forth the amount of the bonds to be voted upon, the maximum rate of interest, and the purposes for which the proceeds of the sale of the bonds are to be used. (Education Code 15122)

In addition to the 75 word ballot question, a separate statement shall be included with the sample ballot, which includes the best estimate from official sources of all of the following: (Elections Code 9401)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Elections Code 9401, as amended by SB 798 (Ch. 720, Statutes of 2023), “tax rate” means tax rate per \$100,000 of assessed valuation on all property to be taxed to fund a bond issue.

1. The average annual tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund the bond issue over the entire duration of the bond debt service, based on assessed valuations available at the time of the election or a projection based on experience within the same jurisdiction or other demonstrable factors

The estimate shall also identify the final fiscal year in which the tax is anticipated to be collected.

2. The highest tax rate that would be required to be levied to fund the bond issue, and an estimate of the year in which that rate will apply, based on assessed valuations available at the time of the election or a projection based on experience within the same jurisdiction or other demonstrable factors

3. The total debt service, including the principal and interest, that would be required to be repaid if all the bonds are issued and sold

The estimate may include information about the assumptions used to determine the estimate.

For bond measures requiring 55 percent majority of the voters, the Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the text of the ballot measure includes a statement that the Board will appoint a citizens' oversight committee and that annual independent audits will be conducted to assure that funds are spent only on school and classroom improvements and for no other purposes. (Education Code 15272)

For bond funded projects that require state matching funds, the Superintendent or designee shall ensure the sample ballot contains a statement advising the voters that the project is subject to the approval of state matching funds and, therefore, passage of the bond measure is not a guarantee that the project will be completed. (Education Code 15122.5)

CSBA NOTE: Elections Code 9170 requires the ballot label or similar description of a school district measure on a county ballot to list, either as a supporter or an opponent of the measure, the associations, nonprofit organizations, businesses, or individuals, including current or former elected officials such as board members, who have signed the ballot argument or are listed in the text of the argument for or against the measure, unless the county board of supervisors elects not to list such supporters and opponents. For more information see BP 1160 – Political Processes.

Arguments in support or in opposition of the bond measure shall be submitted in accordance with Elections Code 9160-9170.

Citizens' Oversight Committee

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for use by districts that have appointed an independent citizens' oversight committee, as required by Education Code 15278 for districts that have had a general obligation bond approved under the 55 percent threshold. The section may also be adapted for use by districts that have had approval of a bond with 66.67 percent majority vote that choose to appoint an oversight committee at their discretion; see the accompanying Board policy.

If a bond is approved under the 55 percent majority threshold pursuant to Proposition 39 ~~(to the California Constitution, Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3) and Article 16, Section 18(b) of the California Constitution)~~, then the district's citizens' oversight committee shall consist of at least seven members, including, but not limited to: (Education Code 15282)

1. One member active in a business organization representing the business community located within the district
2. One member active in a senior ~~citizens~~citizens' organization
3. One member active in a bona fide taxpayers' organization
4. One member who is a parent/guardian of a district student
5. One member who is a parent/guardian of a district student and is active in a parent-teacher organization, such as the Parent Teacher Association or school site council

Members of the citizens' oversight committee shall be subject to the conflict of interest prohibitions regarding incompatibility of office pursuant to Government Code 1125-1129 and financial interest in contracts pursuant to Government Code 1090-1099. (Education Code 15282)

No employee, Board member, vendor, contractor, or consultant of the district shall be appointed to the citizens' oversight committee. (Education Code 15282)

Members of the citizens' oversight committee may serve for no more than three consecutive terms of two years each. They shall serve without compensation. (Education Code 15282)

The purpose of the citizens' oversight committee shall be to inform the public concerning the expenditure of bond revenues. The committee shall actively review and report on the proper expenditure of taxpayers' money for school construction and shall convene to provide oversight for, but not limited to, the following: (Education Code 15278)

1. Ensuring that bond revenues are expended only for the purposes described in California Constitution, Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3) ~~of the California Constitution~~, including the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of school facilities, including the furnishing and equipping of school facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities
2. Ensuring that, as prohibited by California Constitution, Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3)(A) ~~of the California Constitution~~, no funds are used for any teacher and administrative salaries or other school operating expenses

In furtherance of its purpose, the committee may engage in any of the following activities: (Education Code 15278)

1. Receiving and reviewing copies of the annual, independent performance and financial audits required by California Constitution, Article 13A, Section 1(b)(3)(C) and (D) ~~of the California Constitution~~
2. Inspecting school facilities and grounds to ensure that bond revenues are expended in compliance with the requirements of California Constitution, Article 13(A), Section 1(b)(3) ~~of the California Constitution~~

3. Receiving and reviewing copies of any deferred maintenance proposals or plans developed by the district
4. Reviewing efforts by the district to maximize bond revenues by implementing cost-saving measures, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Mechanisms designed to reduce the costs of professional fees
 - b. Mechanisms designed to reduce the costs of site preparation
 - c. Recommendations regarding the joint use of core facilities
 - d. Mechanisms designed to reduce costs by incorporating efficiencies in school site design
 - e. Recommendations regarding the use of cost-effective and efficient reusable facility plans

The district shall, without expending bond funds, provide the citizens' oversight committee with any necessary technical assistance and shall provide administrative assistance in furtherance of the committee's purpose and sufficient resources to publicize the committee's conclusions. The district shall also provide the citizens' oversight committee with responses to any and all findings, recommendations, and concerns addressed in the annual independent financial and performance audits within three months of receiving the audits. (Education Code 15280)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 54952, the Brown Act open meeting laws (~~the Brown Act~~) apply to any commission, committee, board, or other body created by formal action of the Governing Board, regardless of whether that body is permanent or temporary, decision-making or advisory.

All citizens' oversight committee proceedings shall be open to the public and noticed in the same manner as proceedings of the Board. Committee meetings shall be subject to the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act. (Education Code 15280; Government Code 54952)

The citizens' oversight committee shall issue regular reports, at least once a year, on the results of its activities. Minutes of the proceedings and all documents received and reports issued shall be a matter of public record and shall be made available on the district's ~~web site~~ website. (Education Code 15280)

Reports

CSBA NOTE: The following section applies to all bond elections.

Within 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, the district shall submit to the County Superintendent of Schools a report concerning any bond election(s) containing the following information: (Education Code 15111)

1. The total amount of the bond issue, bonded indebtedness, or other indebtedness involved

2. The percentage of registered electors who voted at the election

3. The results of the election, with the percentage of votes cast for and against the proposition

By each January 31 following a bond issuance, the district shall submit an annual report to the California Debt Investment and Advisory Commission in accordance with Government Code 8855 and as specified in BP 3470 - Debt Issuance and Management.

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Elec. Code 1125-1129	Incompatible activities
<u>Elec. Code 13119</u>	<u>Forms of Ballots; ballot order</u>
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Elec. Code 324	General election
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Elec. Code 341	Primary election
Elec. Code 348	Regular election
Elec. Code 356	Special election
Elec. Code 357	Statewide election
Elec. Code 53506-53509.5	General obligation bonds
Elec. Code 53580-53595.5	Bonds

Elec. Code 54952	Definition of legislative body; Brown Act
Elec. Code 9160-9170	Ballot label; support and opposition listings
Elec. Code 9400-9405	Bond issues
Gov. Code 6500-6539.9	Joint powers agreements
Gov. Code 8855	California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission
Federal	Description
17 CFR 240.10b-5	Prohibition against fraud or deceit
17 CFR 240.15c2-12	Municipal securities disclosure
Management Resources	Description
Attorney General Opinion	87 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 157 (2004)
Attorney General Opinion	88 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 46 (2005)
Attorney General Opinion	99 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 18 (2016)
Court Decision	Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School District (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 1013
Court Decision	San Lorenzo Valley Community Advocates for Responsible Education v. San Lorenzo Valley Unified School District (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 1356
CSBA Publication	California's Challenge: Adequately Funding Education in the 21st Century, December 2015 https://www.csba.org/Advocacy/EducationLegalAlliance/~media/CSBA/Files/Advocacy/ELA/2015_CaliforniasChallenge-FundingAdequacyReport
CSBA Publication	Legal Guidelines: Use of Public Resources for Ballot Measures and Candidates, Fact Sheet, February 2011 https://edsources.org/wp-content/uploads/old/CSBA-guidelines-on-public-resources-for-ballot-measuresv1.pdf
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California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission Publication	California Debt Financing Guide, rev. March 2022 https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cdiac/debtpubs/financing-guide.pdf
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Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication	Debt Management Policy, Best Practice, October 2012 March 2020 (https://www.gfoa.org/materials/debt-management-policy)

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<u>Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication</u>	<u>Types of Legal Counsel</u> , Best Practice, <u>September 2018</u> (https://www.gfoa.org/materials/types-of-legal-counsel)
Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication	Understanding Your Continuing Disclosure Responsibilities, Best Practice, September 2015 <u>March 2020</u> (https://www.gfoa.org/materials/understanding-your-continuing-disclosure-responsibilities)
Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication	Analyzing and Issuing Refunding <u>Municipal</u> Bonds, Best Practice, February 2011 <u>March 2019</u> (https://www.gfoa.org/materials/refunding-municipal-bonds)
Gov. Finance Officers Association Publication	An Elected Official's Guide to Debt Issuance, 2nd <u>3rd</u> Ed., 2016 <u>2008</u> (https://www.gfoa.org/materials/elected-officials-guide-debt-issuance)
Website	CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services
Website	Government Finance Officers Association
Website	Municipal Security Rulemaking Board, Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA)
Website	California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission
Website	Department of General Services, Office of Public School Construction
Website	California Department of Education
Website	CSBA

Cross References

Code	Description
0420	School Plans/Site Councils
0420	School Plans/Site Councils
0440	District Technology Plan
0440	District Technology Plan
0450	Comprehensive Safety Plan
0450	Comprehensive Safety Plan
1113	District And School Websites
1113	District And School Websites

1113-E(1)	District And School Websites
1160	Political Processes
1220	Citizen Advisory Committees
1220	Citizen Advisory Committees
1230	School-Connected Organizations
1230	School-Connected Organizations
1330.1	Joint Use Agreements
1340	Access To District Records
1340	Access To District Records
3460	Financial Reports And Accountability
3460	Financial Reports And Accountability
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6151	Class Size
7110	Facilities Master Plan
7210	Facilities Financing
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9270	Conflict Of Interest
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9320	Meetings And Notices
9323.2	Actions By The Board
9323.2-E(1)	Actions By The Board
<u>9323.2-E(2)</u>	<u>Actions By The Board</u>
9324	Minutes And Recordings

Bylaw 9220: Governing Board Elections

Status: ADOPTED

Original Adopted Date: 06/01/2006 | Last Revised Date: ~~12~~06/01/2022~~2024~~ | Last Reviewed Date: ~~12~~06/01/2022~~2024~~

CSBA NOTE: The following bylaw is optional. CSBA NOTE: The following bylaw is optional and should be revised to reflect district practice. While many district elections are governed by state law, some district elections are governed by the applicable city or county charter, or both. This bylaw is written based on state law but should be modified to the extent a city or county charter applies.

The filling of elective offices involves serious issues of constitutional and statutory concerns. Any district with questions related to local elections should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

Board Member Qualifications

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35107 and Elections Code 20 detail details eligibility for Governing Board membership as specified below. In 81 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 98 (1998), including the Attorney General opined that the residency requirement in Education Code 35107 is a continuing requirement for holding the office during the entire term of the Board member.

~~A person who is not~~ to be registered to vote is ineligible to hold public office. Elections Code 2201 lists the causes for cancelling an individual's voter registration and making that person ineligible to hold public office, including, but not limited to, legally established mental incompetency, proof that the person is presently imprisoned or on parole for conviction of a felony, or official notification that the voter is registered to vote in another country or state.

Additionally, pursuant to certain provisions of the California Constitution and various state laws, the conviction of certain offenses makes a person ineligible to be a Board member, except when the person has been granted a pardon in accordance with law. For example, Article VII, Section 8 of the California Constitution prohibits anyone from holding public office if convicted of giving or offering a bribe to procure personal election or appointment. See the accompanying exhibit for a non-exhaustive list of such offenses.

Any person is eligible to be a member of the Governing Board, without further qualifications, if the person is: 18 years of age or older; a citizen of California; a resident of the school district or, if applicable, the trustee area; a registered voter; and not legally disqualified from holding civil office. Any (Education Code 35107)

A person who has is not eligible to be a member of the Board if they have been convicted of a felony involving the giving, accepting, or offering of a bribe, embezzlement or theft of public funds, extortion, perjury, or conspiracy to commit any such crime, under California an offense(s) as

specified in law or and the law of another state, the United States of America, or another country, is not eligible to be a candidate for office or elected as a Board member accompanying Exhibit, except when the person has been granted a pardon in accordance with law. (Education Code 35107; Elections) A district employee duly elected to the Board shall resign from district employment, or shall otherwise cease being a district employee, before being sworn in. If a district employee duly elected to the Board is sworn in and remains a district employee, then the employment shall automatically terminate upon being sworn into office. (Education Code 2035107)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 35107, a district employee elected to serve on the district Board must resign from the employment before being sworn into office as a Board member.

Pursuant to Education Code 1006, employees of a school district are eligible to run for the county board of education seat as long as their school district employer is not within the jurisdiction of the county board. CSBA NOTE: See CSBA's website for information about governing board services that may be shared with candidates.

A district employee elected to the Board shall resign from district employment before being sworn in or shall have the employment automatically terminated upon being sworn into office. (Education Code 35107)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. See CSBA's web site for information about school board service that may be shared with candidates.

The Board encourages all candidates to become knowledgeable about the role of board members. The Superintendent or designee shall provide all candidates a Board candidate, upon request by the candidate, with information that will enable them to understand the responsibilities and expectations of being a Board member, including information regarding available workshops, seminars, and/or training. The Additionally, the Superintendent or designee shall provide all candidates with a Board candidate, upon request by the candidate, the county election official's contact information and general information about school programs, district operations, and Board responsibilities.

Recalling a Board Member

CSBA NOTE: The following section is optional. Government Code 1770 lists events that may create a vacancy in an elective office, including removal from office, while Elections Code 11000 provides for recall as the means for effecting such removal of a Board member. Pursuant to Elections Code 11006, recall proceedings may be initiated by the service, filing, and publication or posting of a notice of intention to circulate a recall petition by proponents who must be registered voters of the board member's electoral jurisdiction. Elections Code 11020, as amended by AB 2584 (Ch. 792, Statutes of 2022), specifies the number of proponents that must be listed on the notice, depending on the number of registered voters in the electoral jurisdiction involved.

A Board member may be recalled as permitted by Elections Code 11000. Proponents of a recall are required to -11386. To commence a recall of a Board member, proponents shall serve, file, and publish or post a notice of intention to circulate the recall petition as specified by law and to comply

with other any applicable law and formalities and county elections official directives. The Additionally, the recall petition, pursuant to Elections Code 11041, is required to shall be in the format provided by the Secretary of State and to include, among other things, an estimate of the cost of conducting the special election, as determined by the county elections official, in consultation with the district.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Elections Code 11242, as amended by AB 2584 (Ch. 792, Statutes of 2022), 11240, within 14 days after the regular Board orders an election, meeting at which the Board received a certificate of sufficiency to recall a Board member, the Board is required to order a recall election and set a date for the recall election must be held within the period specified in the following paragraph, unless an extension beyond accordance with law. Pursuant to Elections Code 11241, if the specified period is necessary in order to consolidate Board fails to do so, the elections official of the county is required to set the date for the recall election with a regularly scheduled election within five days after the expiration of the 14-day window.

Within 14 days after the regular meeting at which the Board receives a certificate of sufficiency of signatures on a recall petition from the county elections official, the Board shall order an election to be held to determine whether the Board member named in the petition shall be recalled. The election shall be held not less than 88, nor more than 125, days after the date that the Board orders the election. However, the election may be conducted within 180 days after the issuance of the Board's order to consolidate the election with a regularly scheduled election. (Elections Code 11240-11242)

Recall elections A recall election of a Board member shall be conducted in accordance with Elections Code 11381-11386.

If a recall of a Board member is successful, that Board member's seat becomes vacant and shall be filled in accordance with Education Code 5090-95 and Board Bylaw 9223 - Filling Vacancies.

Consolidation of Elections

CSBA NOTE: The following optional section is for districts that currently hold their Board elections at a time that is not concurrent with municipal or statewide elections.

In general, Education Code 5000 and Elections Code 1302 require the regular election of Board members to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each odd-numbered year. However, in accordance with Elections Code 1302 and 10404.5, districts are authorized to request consolidation of their Board elections with the local municipal or state primary or general election by adopting a Board resolution and submitting it to the County Board of Supervisors for approval. Within 30 days following approval by the County Board of Supervisors, the elections official will notify all registered voters in the district of the change of election date. Most districts choose to consolidate their Board elections with the local municipal or state primary or general election.

Pursuant to Elections Code 14051-14052, districts are required to hold elections concurrent with

statewide elections if holding nonconcurrent elections has previously resulted in a "significant decrease" in voter turnout, as defined. Districts consolidating their elections due to low voter turnout should follow the procedures specified in Elections Code 1302, including the adoption of a Board resolution. For further analysis, see CSBA's, "Legal Alert on the Impact of Senate Bill No. 415 on School Board Elections."

To reduce costs associated with conducting elections, the The Board may consolidate Board elections with the local municipal or statewide primary or general election in accordance with Elections Code 1302.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Elections Code 14051-14052, districts are required to hold elections concurrent with statewide elections if holding nonconcurrent elections has previously resulted in a "significant decrease" in voter turnout. Pursuant to Elections Code 14051, a significant decrease has occurred when voter turnout for a regularly scheduled election held on a nonconcurrent date is at least 25 percent less than the average local turnout for the previous four statewide general elections. For further analysis, see CSBA's, "Legal Alert on the Impact of Senate Bill No. 415 on School Board Elections."

Districts consolidating their elections due to low voter turnout should follow the procedures specified in Elections Code 1302, including the adoption of a Board resolution.

In addition Additionally, if a regularly scheduled Board election held other than on a statewide election date results in a decrease in local voter turnout of 25 percent or more compared to the average local turnout for the previous four statewide general elections, the Board shall take action to consolidate Board elections with statewide elections: { in accordance with Elections Code 14051, -14052}.

In order to consolidate elections based on either circumstance described above, the Board shall adopt a resolution and submit it to the County Board of Supervisors for approval not later than 240 days prior to the date of the currently scheduled district election. (Elections Code 10404.5)

Whenever a regularly scheduled Board election is changed due to consolidation of elections, the terms of office of incumbent Board members shall be extended to align with the next applicable election. (Elections Code 10404.5)

Elections Process and Procedures

CSBA NOTE: Any district that selects Option 2 or 3 should ensure that its decision is consistent with Elections Code 14025-14032 (the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA)), which prohibits the use of the "at-large" voting method for elections within jurisdictions with a history of "racially polarized voting" (i.e., difference between voters of a protected class and voters in the rest of the jurisdiction in the choice of candidates preferred). CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Election Code 15400, after each election, the Board is required to declare who has been elected to the Board.

For each election, upon certification by the County Board of Supervisors, the Board shall declare who has been elected to the Board in accordance with law. (Election Code 15400)

A Board member whose term has expired shall continue to discharge the duties of the office until a

successor has qualified by taking the oath of office. (Government Code 1302, 1360)

CSBA NOTE: Any district with questions regarding the election process and procedures, particularly the California Voting Rights Act (Elections Code 14025-14032) should consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel.

OPTION 1: (Election by trustee area)

The district is divided into trustee areas and each Each Board member shall reside in the trustee area they represent and shall be represented by a Board member who resides in and is elected by voters residing within that trustee area. Trustee areas shall be balanced by population as required by state and federal law.

Prior to March 1 following the year in which the results of

CSBA NOTE: Elections Code 21100-21180, as added by AB 764 (Ch. 343, Statutes of 2023), create the Fair And Inclusive Redistricting for Municipalities And Political Subdivisions (FAIR MAPS) Act of 2023 which establishes a comprehensive set of rules that local governments must follow during the redistricting process.

Following each decennial federal census are released, the Board shall adjust the boundaries of the district's trustee areas based on population figures as validated by the Population Research Unit of the Department of Finance in accordance with Elections Code 21100-21180. (Education Code 5019.5)

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: Any district that selects Option 2 or 3 should ensure that its decision is consistent with Elections Code 14025-14032 (the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA)) which prohibits the use of the "at-large" voting method for elections within jurisdictions with a history of "racially polarized voting" (i.e., difference between voters of a protected class and voters in the rest of the jurisdiction in the choice of candidates preferred).

OPTION 2: (Election using "at-large" voting method)

Board members may reside anywhere within the ~~district's~~ district's boundaries and shall be elected by all voters in the district.

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: In addition to the methods described in Option 1 and Option 2, a district may use a "hybrid" method, which requires each Board member to reside within the trustee area that the Board member represents but be elected by all voters in the district. The extent, if any, to which a district using the ~~from trustee area/~~ this "hybrid" method (Option 3) is required to balance its trustee areas by population is unclear; see Dusch v. Davis.

OPTION 3: (Election from trustee area/using hybrid method)

Each Board member shall reside within the trustee area that the Board member represents but shall be elected by all voters in the district. Trustee areas shall be balanced by population as required by state and federal law.

CSBA NOTE: Elections Code 21100-21180, as added by AB 764, create the FAIR MAPS Act of 2023 which establishes a comprehensive set of rules that local governments must follow during the redistricting process.

Following each decennial federal census the Board shall adjust the boundaries of the district's trustee areas in accordance with Elections Code 21100-21180. (Education Code 5019.5)

OPTIONS 3 ENDS HERE OPTIONS 3 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for districts using Option 2 or 3 and may be revised to reflect district practice. Such districts should periodically monitor the demographics within their geographical boundaries to ensure that no violation of the CVRA occurs. Any district found in violation of the CVRA could be held liable for attorneys' fees and legal costs. Elections Code 10010 requires that a prospective plaintiff send written notice to the district prior to filing a complaint alleging that the method of election violates the CVRA so that the district will have the chance to cure any potential violations before the commencement of litigation. Even if the district cures the alleged violations, it may be required to pay reasonable costs incurred in supporting the written notice.

To ensure ongoing compliance with the California Voting Rights Acts, the Board may review the district's Board election method to determine whether any modification is necessary due to changes in the district's population or any of its racial, color, or language minority group composition. The review shall be based on the Superintendent or designee's report to the Board after the release of each decennial federal census.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph may be revised to reflect district practice. Districts using Option 2 or 3 should periodically monitor the demographics within their geographical boundaries to ensure that no violation of the CVRA occurs. Any district found in violation of the CVRA could be held liable for attorneys' fees and legal costs. Elections Code 10010 requires that a prospective plaintiff send written notice to the district prior to filing a complaint alleging that the method of election violates the CVRA so that the district will have the chance to cure any potential violations before the commencement of litigation. Even if the district cures the alleged violations, it may be required to pay reasonable costs incurred in supporting the written notice. CSBA NOTE: Converting from an "at-large" (Option 2) to a "by trustee area" (Option 1) voting method involves complex issues of law regarding matters such as the redrawing of maps, required approvals, and transition dates. Elections Code 10010 requires the Board to hold hearings before and after drawing maps of the proposed district boundaries to allow for public input. If Board members will be elected at different times for staggered terms of office, hearings held after publishing the draft map(s) are required to include an opportunity for public input regarding the proposed sequence of elections.

~~When~~The Board may review the ~~district's~~district's Board election method to determine whether any modification is ~~to be changed~~necessary.

CSBA NOTE: Converting from an "at-large" (Option 2) to a "by trustee area" (Option 1) voting method involves complex issues of law regarding matters such as the redrawing of maps, required approvals, and transition dates. Elections Code 10010 and 21100-21150 require the Board to follow procedural requirements and hold hearings before and after drawing maps of the proposed district boundaries to allow for public input. If Board members will be elected at different times for staggered terms of office, hearings held after publishing the draft map(s) are required to include an opportunity for public input regarding the proposed sequence of elections.

If the district seeks to change its election method, the Board shall follow procedural requirements and hold public hearings in accordance with Elections Code ~~10100~~10010 and 21100-21150 before adopting a resolution at an open meeting specifying the change(s), ~~and shall, in accordance with Education Code 5019,~~ and obtain approval from the county committee on school district organization having jurisdiction over the district in accordance with Education Code 5019.

CSBA NOTE: The remainder of this section is for all districts. The Attorney General opined in 105 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 182 (2022) that when the boundaries of a ~~district's~~district's trustee areas are adjusted or the district changes from "at-large elections" to "by-trustee area elections," and a vacancy then arises in a seat held by a Board member whose term of office began prior to the change in boundaries or election method, the vacancy should be filled using the boundaries or election method by which the incumbent Board member was elected. Any district that has already adopted a "by-trustee" election method should revise the following paragraph accordingly.

The election method or trustee-area boundaries in effect at the beginning of a Board ~~member's~~member's term shall be used when any vacancy that occurs during that term is to be filled, even if, during the term, the district has adopted "by-trustee area" election method or trustee area boundaries have been adjusted.

Campaign Conduct

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5091, as amended by SB 1061 (Ch. 831, Statutes of 2022), any petition for a special election must contain the county elections official's estimate of the cost of conducting the special election, expressed on a per-student basis.CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35177 authorizes boards, by resolution, to limit campaign expenditures and/or contributions for candidates in board elections. Based on the First Amendment, however, courts have imposed constraints on limitations on campaign expenditures and/or contribution limits. It is strongly recommended that, before adopting any campaign expenditures and/or contribution limits, the Board consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel, in order to ensure that the district's limits satisfy legal restrictions.

Any petition for a special election ordered pursuant to Education Code 5091 shall contain the county election official's estimate of the cost of conducting the special election, expressed on a per-student basis. (Education Code 5091)

Campaign Conduct

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 35177 has long authorized boards, by resolution, to limit campaign expenditures and/or contributions for candidates in board elections. However, in June 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court held in *Randall v. Sorrell* that limits on campaign expenditures are unconstitutional and violate a candidate's right to free speech. The court did hold that limits on contributions to candidates could be constitutional if such limits are not overly restrictive, allow candidates to compete in the race, and do not operate to protect incumbents. However, because Education Code 35177 provides no mechanism for the district to enforce any contribution limits set by the Board, such limits would be completely voluntary, and other candidates and/or the Board would have no recourse in the event of noncompliance by a candidate. It is strongly recommended that, before adopting voluntary contribution limits under the authority granted in Education Code 35177, the Board consult CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel, in order to ensure that the district's limits satisfy legal restrictions.

All candidates, including current Board members running as incumbents, shall abide by local, county, state, and federal requirements regarding campaign ~~donations~~contributions, funding, and expenditures.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional. Government Code 85300 generally prohibits the expenditure of public funds for the purpose of seeking elective office. However, Government Code 85300 permits a candidate to expend or accept public funds for the purpose of seeking elective office if the Board establishes a dedicated fund for that purpose, provided that both (1) the public funds are available to all qualified, voluntarily participating candidates for the same office without regard to incumbency or political party preference, and (2) the Board has established criteria for determining a candidate's candidate's qualifications. For school board elections, candidate qualifications are specified in state law (see section "Board Member Qualifications" above), and districts should not establish additional qualification requirements.

A Board member shall not expend, and a candidate shall not accept, any public money for the purpose of seeking elective office. However, the district may establish a dedicated fund for those seeking election to the Board, provided that the funds are available to all candidates who are qualified pursuant to Education Code 35107 without regard to incumbency or political preference. (Government Code 85300)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Elections Code 20440, county election officials are required to present each candidate running for public office with a voluntary Code of Fair Campaign Practices for the candidate to sign. The pledge states the candidate's intent to conduct the campaign openly and fairly and provides that the candidate may not use or permit negative prejudice based on another candidate's race, religion, physical or mental disability, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, or any other prohibited category of discrimination listed in Government Code 12940. Although However, neither the district nor opposing candidates have authority to enforce the pledge if it is violated; a candidate's signature is a matter of public record. The following optional paragraph expresses the Board's Board's desire that candidates for Board membership sign and abide by the terms of the pledge.

In order to help protect the public's public's trust in the electoral process as well as the public's public's confidence in the Board and district, the Board encourages all candidates to sign and adhere to the principles in the Code of Fair Campaign Practices pursuant to Elections Code 20440.

Statement of Qualifications

On the 125th day prior to the day fixed for the general district election, the Board secretary or designee shall deliver a notice, bearing the ~~secretary's~~secretary's signature and district seal, to the county elections official describing both of the following: (Elections Code 10509)

1. The elective offices of the district to be filled at the general election and which offices, if any, are for the balance of an unexpired term
2. Whether the district or the candidate is to pay for the publication of a statement of qualifications pursuant to Elections Code 13307

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Elections Code 13307, the candidate statement is limited to 200 words (Option 1 below), unless the Board ~~has authorized an increase~~chooses to authorize a 400-word maximum (Option 2 below).

OPTION 1: (200 Words Limit)

Candidates for the Board may submit a candidate statement to the elections official for inclusion in the ~~voter's~~voter's pamphlet. Candidate statements shall be limited to no more than 200 words. (Elections Code 13307)

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

OPTION 2: (400 Words Limit)

Candidates for the Board may submit a candidate statement to the elections official for inclusion in the voter's pamphlet. Candidate statements shall be limited to no more than 400 words. (Elections Code 13307)

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph is for use by any district that authorizes electronic distribution of candidate statements in addition to or instead of the mailed voter's pamphlet. CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Elections Code 13307, a voter may receive by mail a voter's pamphlet that contains candidate statements or, when authorized by the elections official, may opt to obtain the voter's pamphlet and related materials electronically (i.e., from the elections official's web site or via email). If a candidate chooses to submit a statement for electronic distribution only, it will not appear in the mailed voter's pamphlet.

When electronic distribution is authorized by the elections official, districts may choose, pursuant to Elections Code 13307, whether to permit Board candidates to prepare a statement for electronic distribution. If a candidate chooses to submit a statement for electronic distribution only, it will not appear in the mailed voter's pamphlet.

The following paragraph, which may be revised to reflect district practice, is for use by any district that authorizes electronic distribution of candidate statements in addition to or instead of the mailed voter's pamphlet.

When the elections official allows for the electronic distribution of candidate statements, a candidate for the Board may, in addition to or instead of submitting a candidate statement for inclusion in the mailed voter's pamphlet, prepare and submit a candidate statement for electronic distribution.

CSBA NOTE: Prior to the beginning of the nominating period, Elections Code 13307 requires the Board to determine whether to have the district assume the costs of producing candidate statements or to charge candidates for the costs, regardless of whether the statements are for hard copy or electronic distribution. In 85 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 49 (2002), the Attorney General opined that Elections Code 13307, which authorizes the district to pay for the distribution of candidate statements for nonpartisan elective offices, does not conflict with Education Code 7054, which prohibits the use of district resources for campaign purposes. ~~According to the Attorney General, distributing campaign statements cannot be considered campaigning for any particular candidate in a partisan manner so as to conflict with the Education Code prohibition.~~

Option 1 below is for districts that assume the costs associated with producing candidate statements, and Option 2 is for districts that charge candidates for the costs. The following options may be revised to reflect the method of distribution (i.e., electronic and/or hard copy) used by the district.

OPTION 1: (Candidate Statement Paid by District)

The district shall pay the cost of printing, handling, translating, mailing, and/or electronically distributing candidate statements filed pursuant to Elections Code 13307.

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

OPTION 2: (Candidate Statement Paid by Candidate)

The district shall assume no part of the cost of printing, handling, translating, mailing, or electronically distributing candidate statements filed pursuant to Elections Code 13307. As a condition of having candidate statements included in the ~~hard copy and/or electronic~~ voter's pamphlet, the district may require candidates to pay their estimated pro rata share of these costs to the district in advance pursuant to Elections Code 13307.

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

Tie Votes in Board Member Elections

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 5016 requires the Board to decide, before conducting any election, whether a potential tie will be resolved by lot or by a runoff election. Option 1 provides for the use of lots to determine the winner in case of a tie in every election; and Option 2 provides for a runoff election in every election; ~~and Option 3 is for use by districts that will make this determination prior to each election.~~

Education Code 5016 requires the County Superintendent of Schools to provide certification of a tie vote in an election to the district Board.

OPTION 1: (Tie Decided by Lot)

Whenever a tie makes it ~~impossible to determine which of two or more candidates has been elected to the Board, the Board shall immediately notify the candidates who received the tie votes of the time and place where the candidates or their representatives should appear before the Board. The Board at that time~~ the County Superintendent of Schools certifies to the Board that there is a tie vote such that it is impossible to determine which of two or more candidates has been elected to the Board, the Board shall immediately notify the candidates who received the tie votes of the time and place where the candidates or their representatives should appear before the Board. The Board at that time and place shall determine the winner by lot. (Education Code 5016)

OPTION 1 ENDS HERE

OPTION 2: (Tie Decided by Runoff Election)

Whenever a tie makes it ~~impossible to determine which of two or more candidates has been elected to the Board, the Board shall schedule a runoff election in accordance with law.~~ the County Superintendent certifies to the Board that there is a tie vote such that it is impossible to determine which of two or more candidates has been elected to the Board, the Board shall schedule a runoff election in accordance with law. (Education Code 5016)

OPTION 2 ENDS HERE

OPTION 3: (Tie Decided Based on Board Determination Prior to Each Election)

~~Before each election, the Board shall decide whether to resolve a potential tie by lot or by a runoff election. If the Board has decided to resolve a tie by lot, the Board shall, immediately after the election, notify the candidates who received the tie votes of the time and place where the candidates or their representatives should appear before the Board. The Board at that time shall determine the winner by lot. If the Board has decided to resolve a tie with a runoff election, the Board shall schedule the runoff election in accordance with law.~~ (Education Code 5016)

OPTION 3 ENDS HERE

Policy Reference UPDATE Service

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Policy Reference Disclaimer:

These references are not intended to be part of the policy itself, nor do they indicate the basis or authority for the board to enact this policy. Instead, they are provided as additional resources for those interested in the subject matter of the policy.

State	Description
CA Constitution Article 2, Section 2	Voters; qualifications
CA Constitution Article 7, Section 7	Conflicting offices
CA Constitution Article 7, Section 8	Disqualification from office
Ed. Code 1006	Prohibition against school district employees serving on county board of education

Ed. Code 35107	School district employees
Ed. Code 35177	Campaign expenditures or contributions
Ed. Code 35239	Compensation of governing board member of districts with less than 70 ADA
Ed. Code 5000-5033	Election of school district board members
Ed. Code 5091	Vacancies; petition for special election
Ed. Code 5220-5231	Elections
Ed. Code 5300-5304	General provisions; conduct of elections
Ed. Code 5320-5329	Order and call of elections
Ed. Code 5340-5345	Consolidation of elections
Ed. Code 5360-5363	Election notice
Ed. Code 5380	Compensation; election officer
Ed. Code 5390	Qualifications of voters
Ed. Code 5420-5426	Cost of elections
Ed. Code 5440-5442	Miscellaneous provisions
Ed. Code 7054	Use of district property; campaign purposes
Elec. Code 10010	District boundaries
Elec. Code 10400-10418	Consolidation of elections
Elec. Code 10509	Notice of election by secretary
Elec. Code 10600-10604	School district elections
Elec. Code 11000	Recall of officers
Elec. Code 1302	Local elections; school district election
Elec. Code 13307	Candidate's statement
Elec. Code 13308	Candidate's statement contents
Elec. Code 13309	Candidate's statement; indigence
Elec. Code 14025-14032	California Voting Rights Act
Elec. Code 14050-14057	California Voter Participation Rights Act
<u>Elec. Code 15400</u>	<u>Announcement of election results</u>
<u>Elec. Code 18501</u>	<u>Election fraud</u>

Elec. Code 20	Public office eligibility
Elec. Code 20440	Code of Fair Campaign Practices
Elec. Code 21100-21180	FAIR MAPS Act
Elec. Code 2201	Grounds for cancellation
Elec. Code 4000-4008	Elections conducted wholly by mail
Gov. Code 1021	Conviction of crime
Gov. Code 1097	Illegal participation in public contract
Gov. Code 12940	Unlawful discriminatory employment practices
Gov. Code 1770	Vacancy of office
Gov. Code 81000-91014	Political Reform Act
Gov. Code 9055	Committing crimes against legislative power
Gov. Code 9412	Refusing to appear
Pen. Code 165	Bribes to members of city council
Pen. Code 2772	Interfering with the work of prisoners
Pen. Code 2790	Interrupting the work of prisoners
Pen. Code 424	Embezzlement and falsification of accounts by public officers
Pen. Code 661	Removal for neglect or violation of official duty
Pen. Code 67	Giving bribes
Pen. Code 68	Bribes Receiving bribes
Pen. Code 74	Acceptance of gratuity
Pen. Code 88	Crimes against legislative power
Pen. Code 98	Crimes against public justice
Federal	Description
52 USC 10301-10508	Voting Rights Act
Management Resources	Description
Attorney General Opinion	105 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 182 (2022)
Attorney General Opinion	69 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 290 (1986)
Attorney General Opinion	81 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 98 (1998)
Attorney General Opinion	83 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 181 (2000)
Attorney General Opinion	85 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 49 (2002)

Court Decision	Dusch v. Davis (1967) 387 U.S. 112
Court Decision	Randall v. Sorrell (2006) 126 S.Ct. 2479
Court Decision	Rey v. Madera Unified School District (2012) 203 Cal. App. 4th 1223
Court Decision	Sanchez v. City of Modesto (2006) 145 Cal. App. 4th 660
CSBA Publication	Legal Alert on the Impact of Senate Bill No. 415 on School Board Elections, January 2017
Website	CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services
Website	Institute for Local Government
Website	Fair Political Practices Commission
Website	California Secretary of State's Office
Website	CSBA

Cross References

Code	Description
0410	Nondiscrimination In District Programs And Activities
9005	Governance Standards
9110	Terms Of Office
9223	Filling Vacancies
9224	Oath Or Affirmation
9230	Orientation
9240	Board Training
9270	Conflict Of Interest
9270-E(1)	Conflict Of Interest
9320	Meetings And Notices

Exhibit 9220-E(1): Governing Board Elections

Status: ADOPTED

Original Adopted Date: 06/01/2024 | Last Revised Date: 06/01/2024 | Last Reviewed Date: 06/01/2024

This exhibit is a non-exhaustive list of offenses the conviction of which disqualifies a person from holding public office, including as a Governing Board member of a school district, in the State of California.

1. California Constitution, Article VII, Section 8: Giving or offering a bribe to procure personal election or appointment
2. California Constitution, Article VII, Section 8: Committing bribery, perjury, forgery, malfeasance in office, or other high crimes
3. Penal Code section 67: Giving or offering a bribe to any executive officer in the state to influence any decision made by that officer in their official capacity
4. Penal Code section 68: While an executive or ministerial officer, employee, or appointee of the state, a county, a city, or another political subdivision of the state, asking for, receiving, or agreeing to receive any bribe to influence any decision made by that person in their official capacity
5. Penal Code section 74: As a public officer, for gratuity or reward, appointing another person to public office, or permitting another person to exercise or discharge the duties of their office
6. Penal Code section 88: While a member of the Legislature or of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, school district, or other special district, committing any of various crimes against the Legislative power, including bribery and logrolling
7. Penal Code section 98: While an officer, committing any of various bribery and corruption crimes against the public justice as specified in Penal Code 92-100, including bribing or threatening judges or jurors
8. Penal Code section 165: Giving or offering a bribe to a member of a city council or a board of supervisors to influence any decision made by that member in their official capacity
9. Penal Code section 424: While an officer of the state or of any county, city, town, or district of the state, or while otherwise charged with the receipt, safekeeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, appropriating such moneys for personal use, or refusing to pay any public moneys as required by law
10. Penal Code section 2772: Interfering with the work of prisoners employed at a road camp, or giving or attempting to give such prisoners any controlled substances, intoxicating liquors, firearms, weapons, or explosives of any kind

11. Penal Code section 2790: Interrupting the work of prisoners employed at a public park or camp, or giving or attempting to give such prisoners any controlled substances, intoxicating liquors, firearms, weapons, or explosives of any kind
12. Government Code section 1021: Committing designated crimes as specified in the California Constitution or state law
13. Government Code section 1097: While a public official, being financially interested in a contract made in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which he or she is a member, or aiding or abetting a public official in committing such a violation
14. Government Code section 9055: While a member of the Legislature or of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, school district, or other special district, committing any of various crimes against the Legislative power, including bribery and logrolling
15. Government Code section 9412: While a member of the Legislature, refusing to appear before the Senate, Assembly, or any committee of the Legislature after being summoned to testify, or while appearing before the Senate, Assembly, or any committee, refusing to be sworn or to answer any material and proper question, or refusing to produce, upon reasonable notice, any material and proper books, papers, or documents in their possession and under their control
16. Elections Code section 20: Committing a felony involving accepting or giving, or offering to give, any bribe, the embezzlement of public money, extortion or theft of public money, perjury, or conspiracy to commit any of those crimes
17. Elections Code section 18501: While a public official, aiding the illegal casting of a vote at an election or otherwise facilitating the perpetration of election fraud

Policy Reference UPDATE Service

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Policy Reference Disclaimer:

These references are not intended to be part of the policy itself, nor do they indicate the basis or authority for the board to enact this policy. Instead, they are provided as additional resources for those interested in the subject matter of the policy.

State

CA Constitution Article 2, Section 2
CA Constitution Article 7, Section 7
CA Constitution Article 7, Section 8
Ed. Code 1006

Ed. Code 35107
Ed. Code 35177
Ed. Code 35239

Ed. Code 5000-5033

Description

Voters; qualifications
Conflicting offices
Disqualification from office
Prohibition against school district employees serving on county board of education
School district employees
Campaign expenditures or contributions
Compensation of governing board member of districts with less than 70 ADA
Election of school district board members

Ed. Code 5091	Vacancies; petition for special election
Ed. Code 5220-5231	Elections
Ed. Code 5300-5304	General provisions; conduct of elections
Ed. Code 5320-5329	Order and call of elections
Ed. Code 5340-5345	Consolidation of elections
Ed. Code 5360-5363	Election notice
Ed. Code 5380	Compensation; election officer
Ed. Code 5390	Qualifications of voters
Ed. Code 5420-5426	Cost of elections
Ed. Code 5440-5442	Miscellaneous provisions
Ed. Code 7054	Use of district property; campaign purposes
Elec. Code 10010	District boundaries
Elec. Code 10400-10418	Consolidation of elections
Elec. Code 10509	Notice of election by secretary
Elec. Code 10600-10604	School district elections
Elec. Code 11000	Recall of officers
Elec. Code 1302	Local elections; school district election
Elec. Code 13307	Candidate's statement
Elec. Code 13308	Candidate's statement contents
Elec. Code 13309	Candidate's statement; indigence
Elec. Code 14025-14032	California Voting Rights Act
Elec. Code 14050-14057	California Voter Participation Rights Act
Elec. Code 15400	Announcement of election results
Elec. Code 18501	Election fraud
Elec. Code 20	Public office eligibility
Elec. Code 20440	Code of Fair Campaign Practices
Elec. Code 21100-21180	FAIR MAPS Act
Elec. Code 2201	Grounds for cancellation
Elec. Code 4000-4008	Elections conducted wholly by mail
Gov. Code 1021	Conviction of crime
Gov. Code 1097	Illegal participation in public contract
Gov. Code 12940	Unlawful discriminatory employment practices
Gov. Code 1770	Vacancy of office
Gov. Code 81000-91014	Political Reform Act
Gov. Code 9055	Committing crimes against legislative power
Gov. Code 9412	Refusing to appear
Pen. Code 165	Bribes to members of city council
Pen. Code 2772	Interfering with the work of prisoners
Pen. Code 2790	Interrupting the work of prisoners
Pen. Code 424	Embezzlement and falsification of accounts by public officers
Pen. Code 661	Removal for neglect or violation of official duty
Pen. Code 67	Giving bribes
Pen. Code 68	Bribes Receiving bribes
Pen. Code 74	Acceptance of gratuity
Pen. Code 88	Crimes against legislative power
Pen. Code 98	Crimes against public justice
Federal	Description
52 USC 10301-10508	Voting Rights Act

Management Resources

Attorney General Opinion
 Attorney General Opinion
 Attorney General Opinion
 Attorney General Opinion
 Attorney General Opinion
 Court Decision
 Court Decision
 Court Decision

Court Decision
 CSBA Publication

Website
 Website
 Website
 Website
 Website

Description

105 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 182 (2022)
 69 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 290 (1986)
 81 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 98 (1998)
 83 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 181 (2000)
 85 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 49 (2002)
 Dusch v. Davis (1967) 387 U.S. 112
 Randall v. Sorrell (2006) 126 S.Ct. 2479
 Rey v. Madera Unified School District (2012) 203 Cal. App. 4th 1223
 Sanchez v. City of Modesto (2006) 145 Cal. App. 4th 660
 Legal Alert on the Impact of Senate Bill No. 415 on School Board Elections, January 2017
 CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services
 Institute for Local Government
 Fair Political Practices Commission
 California Secretary of State's Office
 CSBA

Cross References**Code**

0410
 9005
 9110
 9223
 9224
 9230
 9240
 9270
 9270-E(1)
 9320

Description

Nondiscrimination In District Programs And Activities
 Governance Standards
 Terms Of Office
 Filling Vacancies
 Oath Or Affirmation
 Orientation
 Board Training
 Conflict Of Interest
 Conflict Of Interest
 Meetings And Notices

Bylaw 9223: Filling Vacancies

Status: ADOPTED

Original Adopted Date: 09/01/1989 | Last Revised Date: ~~12~~06/01/20222024 |
Last Reviewed Date: ~~12~~06/01/20222024

Events Causing a Vacancy

A vacancy on the Governing Board may arise from any of the following events:

1. The death of an incumbent (Government Code 1770)
2. The adjudication pursuant to a quo warranto proceeding declaring that an incumbent is physically or mentally incapacitated due to disease, illness, or accident and that there is reasonable cause to believe that the incumbent will not be able to perform the duties of the office for the remainder of the term (Government Code 1770)
3. ~~A Board member's resignation (Government Code 1770)~~

A vacancy resulting from resignation occurs when the written resignation is filed with the County Superintendent of Schools having jurisdiction over the district, except where a deferred effective date is specified in the resignation so filed, in which case the resignation shall become operative on that date. A Board member may not defer an effective date of resignation for more than 60 days after the date the resignation is filed with the County Superintendent. Upon being filed with the County Superintendent, a written resignation, whether specifying a deferred effective date or otherwise, shall be irrevocable. (Education Code 5090, 5091)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5090, a vacancy resulting from a resignation occurs when the written resignation is filed with the County Superintendent of Schools having jurisdiction over the district, except where a deferred effective date is specified in the resignation so filed, in which case the resignation shall become operative on that date. Upon being filed with the County Superintendent, a written resignation, whether specifying a deferred effective date or otherwise, shall be irrevocable. Pursuant to Education Code 5091, a Board member may not defer an effective date of resignation for more than 60 days after the date the resignation is filed with the County Superintendent.

3. A Board member's resignation in accordance with Board Bylaw 9222 - Resignation (Government Code 1770)
4. A Board member's removal from office by recall (Elections Code 11000-11386; Government Code 1770)
5. A Board member's ceasing to be a resident of the district (Government Code 1770)

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is for use by districts that have established trustee areas. In 105 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen 182 (2022), the Attorney General has opined that when the boundaries of a district's trustee areas are adjusted or the district changes from "at-large elections" to "by-trustee area elections," and a vacancy then arises in a seat held by a Board member whose term of office began prior to the change in boundaries or election method, the vacancy should be filled using the boundaries or election method by which the incumbent Board member was elected. See BB 9220 - Governing Board Elections.

6. A Board member ceases ~~member's ceasing~~ to inhabit the trustee area represented ~~on~~ by the Board (~~58 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 888 (1975)~~) member (Government Code 1770)
7. A Board member's absence from the state for more than 60 days, except in the following situations: (Government Code 1064, 1770)
 - a. Upon district business with the approval of the Board
 - ~~b.~~ With the consent of the Board for an additional period not to exceed a total absence of 90 days
 - ~~c.~~ ~~in~~ ~~or, in~~ the case of illness or other urgent necessity, and upon a proper showing thereof, the time limited for absence from the state may be extended by the Board more than 90 days
 - ~~d.~~ c. For federal military deployment, not to exceed an absence of a total of six months, as a member of the armed forces of the United States or the California National Guard

If the absence of the Board member for this purpose exceeds six months, the Board may approve an additional six-month absence upon a showing that there is a reasonable expectation that the member will return within the second six-month period, and the Board may appoint an interim member to serve during the absence. If two or more Board members of the ~~Board~~ are absent by reason of these circumstances, and those absences result in the inability to establish a quorum at a regular meeting, the Board may immediately appoint one or more interim members as necessary to enable the Board to conduct business and discharge its responsibilities. The term of an interim member appointed in these circumstances shall not extend beyond the return of the absent Board member or beyond the next regularly scheduled election for that office, whichever occurs first.
8. A Board member's ceasing to discharge the duties of the office for the period of three consecutive months, except when prevented by ~~illness~~ sickness or when absent from the state with the permission required by law (Government Code 1770)

CSBA NOTE: Board members forfeit office and, in some cases, are disqualified from holding public office upon conviction of designated crimes as specified in the Constitution and various other state laws. Examples of crimes that result in forfeiture of office include, but are not limited to, convictions for felonies, offenses that involve a violation of official duties, bribery, selling appointments, intoxication in the discharge of official duties, misuse of public funds, conflict of interest violations, and a false claim of receipt of any military decoration or medal.

9. A Board member's conviction of a felony or any offense involving a violation of official duties or conviction of a designated crime resulting in a forfeiture of office (Government Code 1770, 3000-3003)
10. A Board member's refusal or neglect to file the required oath within the time prescribed (Government Code 1770)
11. The decision of a competent tribunal declaring void a Board member's election or appointment (Government Code 1770)
12. A Board member's commitment to a hospital or sanitarium as a drug addict, dipsomaniac, inebriate, or stimulant addict by a court of competent jurisdiction, in which case the office shall not be deemed vacant until the order of commitment has become final (Government Code 1770)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5090, a vacancy is declared when there has been a "failure to elect," meaning that the County Registrar of Voters has determined that an election will not be held because either no candidate or an insufficient number of candidates have filed to run for a Board seat(s). Education Code 5328 authorizes the Board to make an appointment in such circumstances.

13. A "failure to elect" in which no candidate or an insufficient number of candidates have filed to run for a Board seat(s) (Education Code 5090, 5326, 5328)

Timelines for Filling a Vacancy

When a vacancy occurs, the Board shall take the following action, as appropriate:

1. When a vacancy occurs within four months of the end of a Board member's term, the Board shall take no action. (Education Code 5093)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5091, when a vacancy occurs or when a deferred resignation has been filed four or more months before the end of a Board member's term, the Board shall take action, as specified below. In the event that the Board fails to make a provisional appointment or order an election within 60 days, the County Superintendent of Schools must call an election to fill the vacancy.

2. When a vacancy occurs from between six months ~~to~~ and 130 days before a regularly scheduled Board election at which the vacant position is not scheduled to be filled, the vacancy shall be filled by a special election ~~to fill the position shall be~~ consolidated with the regular election. The person so elected shall take office at the first regularly scheduled Board meeting following the certification of the election and shall serve only until the end of the term of the position which the person was elected to fill. (Education Code 5093)

~~When a vacancy occurs outside of the statutory time windows identified in Items #1 and #2 above, the Board shall, within 60 days of the date of the vacancy or the filing of the member's deferred resignation, either order an election or make a provisional appointment.~~

Eligibility

CSBA NOTE: Persons applying or nominated for a Board position must meet the legal qualifications for Board members as detailed in Education Code 35107. Education Code 35107 also provides that a district employee appointed or elected to the Board must resign from district employment before being sworn in or the employment will be automatically terminated upon being sworn into office. See BB 9220 - Governing Board Elections. CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5091, when a vacancy occurs outside of the statutory time windows identified in Items #1 or #2 above or when a deferred resignation has been filed four or more months before the end of a Board member's term, the Board shall take action, as specified below. In the event that the Board fails to make a provisional appointment or order an election within 60 days, the County Superintendent must call an election to fill the vacancy.

3. When a vacancy occurs any time outside of the statutory time windows identified in Items #1 and #2 above, the Board shall either order an election or make a provisional appointment within 60 days of the date of the vacancy or the filing of the member's deferred resignation, whichever is sooner. (Education Code 5091, 5093)

Eligibility for Appointment

CSBA NOTE: Persons applying or nominated to be appointed to fill a Board vacancy are required to meet the legal qualifications for serving as elected Board members. See BB 9220 - Governing Board Elections.

In order to be appointed or elected to fill a vacancy on the Board, a person must meet the eligibility requirements specified in Education Code 35107, as described in BB law and Board Bylaw 9220 - Governing Board Elections.

Provisional Appointments

CSBA NOTE: The following optional paragraph should be modified to reflect district practice. ~~The~~ While the Board is authorized to make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy pursuant to Item #3 in the section "Timelines for Filling a Vacancy" above. ~~The, the~~ law does not specify procedures for making provisional appointments for vacancies ~~caused by reasons other than a failure to elect~~; however, such procedures must comply with the requirements of the Brown Act. (Government Code 54950-54963). ~~Secret ballots are prohibited by Government Code 54953. In addition, only an individual who meets the eligibility requirements specified in Education Code 35107 may be appointed to fill a vacancy.)~~

See CSBA's publication, "Filling a Board Vacancy"; for additional information about provisional appointments, including sample questions for interviewing and evaluating candidates.

When, as authorized by law, the Board has opted to make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy on the Board, the Board shall advertise, by resolution, may approve the procedures for selecting the person to be provisionally appointed to fill the vacancy. These procedures may, but are not required to, include the following:

1. Advertising in the local media to solicit candidate applications or nominations. A

2. Establishing a committee consisting of less than a quorum of the Board shall ~~to~~ ensure that applicants are eligible for Board membership and announce the names of the eligible candidates. ~~The Board shall interview~~
3. Interviewing the candidates at a public meeting, ~~accept oral or written public input, and select the provisional appointee by majority vote.~~

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5092, once the Board has filled a vacancy by provisional appointment, the Board is required to post a notice. The notice is required to be posted in three public places in the district in addition to other notice requirements. Districts with trustee areas may want to post the notice in three public places within the trustee area of the vacant seat. Boards for districts with trustee areas are advised to consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel regarding the requirement to post in three public places.

Pursuant to Education Code 5092, as amended by AB 1326 (Ch. 68, Statutes of 2023), the notice is also required to be posted on the district's website.

Within 10 days after the Board makes a provisional appointment is ~~made~~ to fill a Board vacancy, the Board Superintendent or designee, on behalf of the Board, shall post ~~notices~~ a notice of the actual vacancy, or the filing of a deferred resignation, and the provisional appointment. The ~~notice~~ Superintendent or designee shall be published ~~in~~ post the local newspaper pursuant to Government Code 6061 and posted in at least three public places within the district. notice as follows:
(Education Code 5092)

The notice shall contain: (Education Code 5092)

1. In three public places in the district or, if applicable, trustee area
2. On the district's website
3. In a newspaper of general circulation published in the district, if such a newspaper exists

The notice shall contain: (Education Code 5092)

1. The fact of the vacancy or resignation
- 1.2. The date of the occurrence of the vacancy or the date of the filing of, and the effective date of, the resignation
- 2.—The full name of the provisional appointee

3. The to the Board and the date of the provisional appointee's appointment
4. A statement notifying the voters that unless a petition calling for a special election pursuant to Education Code 5091 is filed in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools within 30 days of the provisional appointment, ~~it~~the appointment shall become an effective appointment

The person appointed shall hold office until the next regularly scheduled election for district Board members and shall be afforded all the powers and duties of a Board member upon appointment. (Education Code 5091)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5091, the County Superintendent of Schools is required to terminate a provisional appointment and order a special election if, within 30 days of the appointment, a petition requesting a special election to fill the vacancy is submitted by registered voters. Pursuant to Education Code 5091, as amended by SB 1061 (Ch. 831, Statutes of 2022), any such petition for a special election must contain the county elections official's estimate of the cost of conducting the special election, expressed on a per-student basis. Education Code 5091, as amended, also requires such special election to be conducted not less than 88, nor more than 125, days following the County Superintendent's order of the election, unless the election may be consolidated with a regularly scheduled election which is to take place within 180 days after the issuance of the County Superintendent's order. For the conduct of Board elections, See BB 9220 - Governing Board Elections. CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5091, an appointed Board member may only hold office until the next regularly scheduled district Board election. Thus, if a person is appointed to a board with three years remaining in their term, then it is likely that they will only serve through the second year as there typically would be a regularly scheduled district Board election at that point. There would need to be a special election concurrent with the regularly scheduled district Board election and final two years of the vacant term would be filed by the person elected in the special election.

The person appointed shall only hold office until the next regularly scheduled election for district Board members. (Education Code 5091)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 5091, the County Superintendent is required to terminate a provisional appointment and order a special election if, within 30 days of the appointment, a petition requesting a special election to fill the vacancy is submitted by registered voters. Pursuant to Education Code 5091, any such petition for a special election must contain the county elections official's estimate of the cost of conducting the special election, expressed on a per-student basis. Education Code 5091 also requires any such special election to be conducted not less than 88, nor more than 125, days following the County Superintendent's order of the election, unless the election may be consolidated with a regularly scheduled election that is to take place within 180 days after the issuance of the County Superintendent's order. For the conduct of Board elections, See BB 9220 - Governing Board Elections.

If within 30 days of the Board's appointment, registered voters of the district or, where elections are by trustee areas, of the trustee area, submit a petition for special election ~~which~~that the County Superintendent determines to be legally sufficient, the provisional appointment is terminated, and a

special election shall be held in accordance with Education Code 5091 to fill the vacancy.

Appointment Due to Failure to Elect

CSBA NOTE: The following procedure applies requirements apply when an appointment is being made because of a failure to elect pursuant to Education Code 5090, 5326, and 5328 (Item #~~12~~13 in section entitled "Events Causing a Vacancy" above).

When a vacancy occurs because no candidate or an insufficient number of candidates have been nominated (~~i.e., a failure to elect~~) and a district election will not be held, the Board shall appoint a qualified person to the office. This appointment shall be made at a meeting prior to the day fixed for the election and the appointee shall be seated at the organizational meeting as if elected at the district election. (Education Code 5328)

When an appointment is being made because of a failure to elect, the district shall publish a notice once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the district, or if no such newspaper exists, in a newspaper having general circulation within the district. This notice shall state that the Board intends to make an appointment and shall inform persons of the procedure available for applying for the appointment. (Education Code 5328.5)

The procedure for selecting and interviewing candidates shall be When, as authorized by law, the same as Board seeks to make an appointment because of a failure to elect, the Board, by resolution, may approve any additional the procedures for "~~Provisional Appointments,~~" as specified above. selecting the person to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Policy Reference UPDATE Service

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State	Description
Ed. Code 35107	School district employees
Ed. Code 35178	Resignation with deferred effective date
Ed. Code 5000-5033	Election of school district board members
Ed. Code 5090-5095	Vacancies on the board
Ed. Code 5200-5208	Districts governed by boards of education
Ed. Code 5300-5304	General provisions; conduct of elections
Ed. Code 5320-5329	Order and call of elections
Ed. Code 5340-5345	Consolidation of elections

Ed. Code 5360-5363	Election notice
Ed. Code 5420-5426	Cost of elections
Ed. Code 5440-5442	Miscellaneous provisions
Elec. Code 10600-10604	School district elections
Elec. Code 11000-11386	Candidates for recall
Gov. Code 1064	Absence from state
Gov. Code 1770	Vacancy of office
Gov. Code 3000-3003	Forfeiture of office
Gov. Code 3060-3075	Removal other than by impeachment
Gov. Code 54950-54963	The Ralph M. Brown Act
Gov. Code 6061	Manner of notice as prescribed in designated section
Pen. Code 88	Bribery; forfeiture from office
Federal	Description
18 USC 704	Military medals or decorations
Management Resources	Description
Attorney General Opinion	105 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 182 (2022)
Attorney General Opinion	58 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 888 (1975)
CSBA Publication	Filling a Board Vacancy, rev. 2022
Website	CSBA District and County Office of Education Legal Services
Website	California State Attorney General's Office, Quo Warranto Applications
Website	CSBA

Cross References

Code	Description
1113	District and School Websites
1340	Access To District Records
9100	Organization
9110	Terms Of Office
9130	Board Committees
9220	Governing Board Elections

9222	Resignation
9224	Oath Or Affirmation
9230	Orientation
9323.2	Actions By The Board
9323.2-E(1)	Actions By The Board