Office of Senate Floor Analyses
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THIRD READING

Bill No: AB 2467
Author: Committee on Education
Amended: 8/27/26 in Senate
Vote: 27 - Urgency

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE: 7-0, 6/17/26
AYES: Pérez, Ochoa Bogh, Cabaldon, Choi, Cortese, Gonzalez, Reyes

SENATE MILITARY & VETERANS COMMITTEE: 4-0, 6/22/26
AYES: Archuleta, McNerney, Menjivar, Umberg
NO VOTE RECORDED: Grove

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: Senate Rule 28.8

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 66-0, 5/7/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: Elementary and secondary education: omnibus

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill, an urgency measure, a K-12 omnibus bill, makes numerous non-controversial revisions to a number of provisions related to education throughout statute.

Senate floor amendments of 8/27/26 make several charter school oversight clean-up changes, including correcting terminology, aligning credentialing-related penalty provisions with those applicable to other local educational agencies (LEAs), eliminating a lapse in required review of charter school audits, and requiring chartering authorities to provide written notice of material concerns by July 1 each year. The amendments also revise educator assignment provisions by requiring annual reporting to the Department of Education and removing educational joint powers authorities from the applicable definition of an LEA. Finally, the amendments exempt family daycare homes and certain license-exempt providers from specified contracting requirements and clarify when childcare and expanded learning providers may charge fees to pupils or their families.

Senate floor amendments of 8/21/26 delay the transitional kindergarten multilingual learner screening timeline by one year, including field testing and statewide screening, and extend the availability of the existing $10 million appropriation through June 30, 2029. The amendments also allow a pupil to demonstrate proficiency in Spanish for the State Seal of Biliteracy by achieving Level 3 on the high school California Spanish Assessment.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

1) Defines "children of military families" as a school-aged child or children, enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, in the household of an active duty member. This is the same definition used in current law for purposes of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children (Compact). (Education Code (EC) § 49701)

2) States that a pupil complies with the residency requirements for school attendance in a school district, if the pupil is a pupil whose parent is transferred or is pending transfer to a military installation within the state while on active military duty pursuant to an official military order. Requires that a parent provide proof of residence in the school district within ten days after the published arrival date provided on official documentation, and authorizes parents to use any of the following addresses as proof of residence:

   a) A temporary on-base billeting facility.

   b) A purchased or leased home or apartment.

   c) Federal government or public-private venture off-base military housing. (EC § 48204.3)

3) Ratifies the Compact, which has the purpose of removing barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families due to frequent moves and deployment of their parents and which includes, among other provisions:

   a) Requires a receiving state to make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing Section 504 or Title II Plan, to provide the student with equal access to education, and states that this does not preclude the school in

the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

b) Requires, in the event that official education records cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state to prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational records containing uniform information as determined by the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children to the extent feasible. Requires, upon receipt of the unofficial education records by a school in the receiving state, that the school enroll and appropriately place the student based on the information provided in the unofficial records, pending validation by the official records, as quickly as possible. (EC §§ 49700, 49700.5, and 49701)

4) Prohibits a school district of residence from prohibiting the transfer of a student who is a child of an active duty military parent to a school district of proposed enrollment if the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer. (EC § 46600)

5) Requires, notwithstanding any other law, an LEA to accept full or partial credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed by a pupil who is a child of a military family while attending another public school. (EC § 51225.2)

6) Prohibits an LEA from requiring a pupil who is a child of a military family from being required to retake a course if the student has satisfactorily completed the entire course in another school. (EC § 51225.2)

7) Requires an LEA serving a pupil who is a child of a military family to allow the pupil to remain in their school of origin, regardless of any change of residence of the military family during that school year for the duration of the pupil's status as a child of a military family, and requires for a pupil who is a child of a military family to matriculate with their peers in accordance with the established feeder patterns of school districts. (EC § 48204.6)

8) Requires a candidate for a credential—before admission to any professional preparation program approved by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC), or participation in a field experience program as specified—to obtain a certificate of clearance from the CTC to be issued when the CTC has verified the candidate's personal identification and health status. Requires the fee for the certificate of clearance to not exceed half of the regular fee for a credential and

for the fee for the certificate of clearance be deducted from the fee for the initial credential applied for by the certificate holder. (EC § 44320)

9) Requires chartering authorities to conduct specified oversight of charter schools under their jurisdiction, including reviewing charter school audits and notifying a charter school's governing body of material concerns arising from ongoing oversight and monitoring activities. (EC § 47604.32)

10) Establishes requirements governing teacher credentials and assignments and, commencing July 1, 2027, requires specified teachers employed by LEAs to hold the credential, permit, or other document required for the assignment and to be monitored through the state's annual assignment monitoring process. (EC § 44258.9)

11) Requires, on or before July 1, 2027, specified LEAs to adopt policies governing the evaluation and approval of contractors, including requirements related to business licensure and insurance and prohibiting contractors from charging fees to pupils or their parents or guardians, as specified. (EC § 51827)

This bill:

1) Expands the addresses that a parent on active military duty may use for purposes of establishing residency for their child to attend a school district, and clarifies the types of documentation to be used to provide proof of residence.

2) Requires a candidate—before admission to any professional preparation program approved by the CTC for a multiple subject credential, single subject credential, PK-3 early childhood education specialist instruction credential, or education specialist credential—to provide verification to the professional preparation program that the candidate either a) holds a valid permit or credential previously issued by the CTC or b) has applied for a certificate of clearance from the CTC that would be issued when the CTC has verified the candidate's personal identification and health status.

3) Requires a candidate that does not hold a valid permit or credential previously issued by the CTC to have obtained a certificate of clearance before beginning student teaching, clinic practice, or participation in a field experience program as specified.

4) Requires a professional preparation program approved by the CTC to issue specified credentials to submit, and annually update, candidate profile information to the CTC for each enrolled credential candidate within 30 days of the candidate beginning the program and to indicate to the CTC a candidate's program completion within 30 days of the candidate completing all credential requirements.

5) Requires that the specified candidate profile information include, but not be limited to, the candidate's credential program, type of credential being sought, and preparation pathway, including residency, student teaching, internship, or other preparation pathway, as determined by the CTC.

6) Delay the transitional kindergarten multilingual learner screening timeline by one year, including field testing and statewide screening, and extend the availability of the existing $10 million appropriation through June 30, 2029.

7) Allow a pupil to demonstrate proficiency in Spanish for the State Seal of Biliteracy by achieving Level 3 on the high school California Spanish Assessment.

8) Makes several technical and clarifying changes to charter school oversight requirements by:

   a) Replacing references to a charter school's "pupil-to-teacher ratio" with "average daily attendance to full-time equivalent certificated employee ratio."

   b) Deleting a statutory reference that unintentionally subjects charter schools to a higher standard than other LEAs for purposes of penalties associated with employing teachers who do not hold the required credential.

   c) Eliminating a lapse in the requirement that chartering authorities review charter school audit exceptions.

   d) Requiring a chartering authority, no later than July 1 of each year, to provide written and timely notification to the governing body of a charter school of any material concern arising from oversight and monitoring activities during the preceding 12 months.

9) Revises educator assignment requirements, commencing July 1, 2027, by:

a) Requiring applicable teachers to be reported annually to the Department of Education by the LEA.

b) Removing educational joint powers authorities from the definition of an LEA for purposes of these provisions.

10) Revises LEA contracting requirements by:

a) Exempting family daycare homes and specified license-exempt childcare providers from requirements to hold a business license or business certificate and appropriate insurance.

b) Clarifying that contractors may charge fees to pupils or their parents or guardians when otherwise authorized for specified childcare and expanded learning programs.

Comments

Need for the bill. According to the author, "AB 2467 is a committee bill to address minor and technical issues within the Education Code. The current language relates to two key issues. Firstly, the bill addresses challenges in enrolling children of military families in school, strengthening local implementation of Advance Enrollment by making technical changes to existing law, and removing barriers and clarifying requirements for school districts. It reinforces California's commitment to being a welcoming state for military families and ensures a stable educational environment for their children. Secondly, the bill ensures that candidates seeking a teaching credential obtain a valid background check upon their entry into the program and that the CTC has current information on all candidates seeking a teaching credential to better inform decisions on addressing teacher pipeline issues."

Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children. The state ratified the Compact in 2009, and the purpose of this Compact is to remove barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families because of frequent moves and deployment of their parents. This includes facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education records from the previous school districts or due to variations in entrance and age requirements. All 50 states and the District of Columbia participate in the Compact that provides a

uniform policy platform for resolving the challenges experienced by military children, according to the U.S. Department of War.

AB 343 (Saldana, Chapter 237, Statutes of 2009) ratified the Compact for the state and required the California Department of Education (CDE) to submit a report that examined the operation of the Compact in the state. According to CDE, "The report finds that California's membership in the Compact has substantially aided both school districts and military families by alleviating many of the educational difficulties military children encounter in their frequent moves from a school in one state to a school in another state. [However,] the report also finds discrepancies in implementation of the Compact from school district to school district. The report suggests that California undertake a more comprehensive effort to ensure that school district personnel and military families are maximally familiar with the provisions of the Compact so that Compact provisions are applied consistently. This would provide a more positive educational experience to children of military families when they transition between different schools."

"Advance Enrollment" for military families. SB 1455 (Block, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2016) enacted an "Advance Enrollment" law in 2016, which allows military families to enroll their children as pupils for a school district prior to entering the state, so long as the parent on active military duty is transferred or pending transfer to a military installation. This bill builds upon this provision by expanding the addresses that a parent may use to provide proof of residence in the school district and by clarifying the documentation that may be used by parents to provide proof of residence.

According to the Defense Manpower Data Center, which serves under the Office of the Secretary of Defense, there are nearly 164,000 active duty military personnel assigned for duty in California as of March 2026, which is the most in the country, and as of August 2024, there were 53,607 military-connected students of active duty parents in California. These students are affiliated with 30 different military installations throughout the state, with the largest concentration in San Diego County.

Recent investments in teacher preparation. Recent budget acts have provided one-time funding to address teacher staffing shortages by removing barriers to teaching for qualified teacher candidates and ensuring that current teachers receive the training they need to succeed. Specifically, the 2025 Budget Act provided $300 million in one-time funding to establish the Student Teacher Stipend Program, which will provide $10,000 grants to teacher candidates completing the required

student teaching hours beginning in the 2026-27 school year, and available through the 2028-29 school year.

Certificate of clearance and the California Statewide Educator Identifier (SEID). A certificate of clearance is a document issued by CTC to an individual who has completed the CTC's fingerprint character and identification process, whose moral and professional fitness has been shown to meet the standards as established by law. A certificate of clearance is not the same as a clear teaching or services credential, and it does not authorize the holder to provide any instruction or services in schools. Its sole purpose is to provide verification that the holder has completed a professional fitness review.

Generally, fingerprint clearance through the California Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is required from every applicant prior to the CTC's issuance of any credential, permit, certificate, or waiver. This bill requires teacher candidates to either have a valid permit or credential issued by the CTC or to obtain a certificate of clearance from the CTC before beginning student teaching, clinic practice, or participation in a field experience program.

Candidates who receive a certificate of clearance are issued a SEID by the CTC. The SEID is a unique statewide identification number to be used by education agencies when reporting to CDE, and it is a 10-digit, randomly generated, non-personally identifiable number.

According to CTC, there are multiple benefits from requiring teacher candidates who don't have a valid permit or credential to obtain a certificate of clearance before beginning student teaching, clinic practice, or participation in a field experience program, including:

a) Given recent budget investments for student teacher stipends, requiring candidates to be issued a SEID will help with tracking and evaluating the impact of investments in teacher preparation to help better inform policy decisions. Starting July 1, 2026, CTC will be able to award stipends through the Student Teacher Stipend Program.

b) Requiring candidates to be issued a SEID will help ensure that a candidate receives a student teacher stipend. Unless a student has a SEID, CTC is currently unable to know what program a candidate is enrolled in and if they are receiving a student teacher stipend, and CTC views this change as critical for the implementation of the student teacher stipend program.

c) A candidate obtaining a certificate of clearance must undergo a fingerprint clearance. To the extent that the process reveals something in a candidate's background that could preclude them from teaching, this provides a layer of security for students, and it also lets the candidate know that there may potentially be additional steps for that candidate before moving forward as a teacher.

Charter school oversight clean-up. The charter school provisions of this bill largely make technical and conforming changes following revisions to charter school oversight enacted through the 2026 education budget trailer bill. Among other things, the amendments correct terminology, eliminate an unintended difference between charter schools and other LEAs in the application of credentialing-related penalties, and address timing issues created by the recent statutory changes.

The amendments also provide a clearer annual framework for notifying charter schools of material concerns identified through ongoing oversight. Rather than tying the notification requirement to the completion of particular audit oversight activities and requiring notice within 60 days, this bill requires chartering authorities to provide written notification by July 1 each year of material concerns identified during the preceding 12 months. This would provide a predictable annual point for communicating oversight concerns without altering the chartering authority's broader responsibility to monitor a charter school throughout the year.

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: Yes Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

SUPPORT: (Verified 8/27/26)

American Legion-Department of California
AMVETS-Department of California
California Commission on Teacher Credentialing
California State Commanders Veterans Council
California State PTA
Military Officers Association of America-California Council of Chapters
Military Services in California
Office of the Assistant Secretary of War
San Bernardino County District Advocates for Better Schools
Vietnam Veterans of America-California State Council

OPPOSITION: (Verified 8/27/26)

None received

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 66-0, 5/7/26
AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Ward, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas
NO VOTE RECORDED: Arambula, Bonta, Chen, Flora, Gallagher, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Papan, Petrie-Norris, Celeste Rodriguez, Valencia, Wallis, Wicks

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8/28/26 11:28:42

****** END ******