

CASBO Advocacy Glossary

Average Daily Attendance (ADA): The average number of pupils actually attending classes compared to those who are enrolled for at least the minimum school day. This average is used as the basis for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF).

LCFF Equity Multiplier: The LCFF Equity Multiplier is intended to provide additional ongoing resources to targeted student populations to help close historic disparities in opportunities and student performance. LEAs, excluding nonclassroom-based charter schools, with school sites that have prior-year non-stability rates of greater than 25% and prior-year socioeconomically disadvantaged pupil rates of greater than 70% are eligible. Funding is allocated on a per-student basis using prior-year adjusted cumulative enrollment.

Proposition 98: An initiative adopted in 1988 and then amended by Proposition 111 in 1990. Proposition 98 contains three major provisions: (1) a minimum level of state funding for K-14 school agencies (unless suspended by the Legislature); (2) a formula for allocating any state tax revenues in excess of the state's Gann Limit; and (3) the requirement that a School Accountability Report Card be prepared for every school.

Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP): Under the LCFF, districts, COEs, and charter schools are required to create and update a three-year LCAP, which will describe how annual goals will be met and address state and local priorities identified in EC § 52060(d). The SBE is required to create evaluation standards to assist with analyzing strengths, weaknesses, areas of improvement, technical assistance, and identify intervention needs.

Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF): Enacted in 2013, it is California's primary system for funding K-12 public schools that provides flexibility on how local districts spend funds. It is comprised of the:

- Base Grant: uniform per pupil amount that is adjusted by grade level and calculated using Average Daily Attendance (ADA).
- Supplemental Grant: Additional 20% of the base grant for each student who is low-income, an English language learner, or foster youth. Students are counted unduplicated.
- Concentration Grant: Extra 65% of the base grant if more than 55% of students are identified as unduplicated.

Budget Bill: The spending proposal for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, and ending June 30, by the Department of Finance and submitted to the Legislature by the Governor.

Budget Year: The next, rather than the current fiscal year, beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

COLA: Cost-of-living adjustment. An increase in funding for government programs, including the LCFF entitlement calculation and categorical programs. Current law ties the COLA percentage for most education programs to the annual percentage change in the “Implicit Price Deflator” for state and local governments—a government price index. See EC § 42238.1

Chapter: After a bill has been signed by the Governor, the Secretary of State assigns the bill a “Chapter Number” such as “Chapter 123, Statutes of 1992,” which is subsequently used to refer to the measure rather than the bill number.

Co-Author: Any member of either house, with the agreement of the author of a bill, may add his or her name on that member’s bill as a coauthor, usually indicating support for the proposal.

Codes: Bound volumes of law organized by subject matter. The code to be changed by a bill is referred to in the title of the bill.

Current Fiscal Year: The current fiscal year that began on July 1 and ends next June 30.

Do Pass: Affirmative recommendation made by a committee which moves a bill to the floor or to the next committee.

Do Pass As Amended: Passage recommended by committee providing the language of the bill is changed as specified.

Engrossed Bill: Whenever a bill is amended, the printed form of the bill is proofread to make sure all amendments are inserted properly. After being proofread, the bill is “correctly engrossed” and is therefore in proper form.

Enrolled Bill: Whenever a bill passes both houses of the Legislature, it is ordered enrolled. In enrollment, the bill is again proofread for accuracy and then delivered to the Governor. The “enrolled bill” contains the complete text of the bill with the dates of passage certified by the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Enrollment: When bills are filed with the Governor and resolutions are filed with the Secretary of State once they have been accepted by both houses.

Finance Letter: Revisions to the budget bill and the Governor’s budget for the current year proposed by the Department of Finance and addressed to appropriate committee chairs in the Assembly and Senate.

First Reading: Each bill introduced must be read three times before final passage. The first reading of a bill occurs when the measure is introduced.

Fiscal Bill: Generally, a measure that contains an appropriation of funds or requires a State agency to spend money for any purpose. The Legislative Counsel determines which bills are fiscal bills. The designation appears at the end of the Legislative Counsel's Digest found on the first page of each bill. Fiscal bills must be heard by the Assembly and Senate Appropriations Committees in addition to the policy committees in each house.

Fiscal Committee: The Appropriations Committee in the Assembly and the Appropriations Committee in the Senate to which all fiscal bills are referred if they are approved by policy committees. If the fiscal committee approves a bill, it then moves to the floor.

Fiscal Deadline: The date on the legislative calendar by which all bills with fiscal implications must have been taken up in a policy committee and referred to a fiscal committee. Any fiscal bill missing the deadline is considered "dead" unless it receives a rule waiver allowing further consideration.

Fiscal Year: The twelve month period on which the budget is planned. The State fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. The federal fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 30 of the following year.

Floor: The Assembly or Senate Chambers. Also used to describe the location of a bill or the type of session.

Governor's Budget: The spending plan submitted by the Governor in January.

Hearing: A committee meeting convened for the purpose of gathering information on a specific subject or considering specific legislative measures.

Held In Committee: Refers to when a bill fails to get sufficient votes to pass out of committee.

Inactive File: The portion of the Daily File containing legislation that is ready for floor consideration, but, for a variety of reasons, is dead or dormant. An author may move a bill to the inactive file and subsequently move it off the inactive file at a later date. During the final weeks of the legislative session, measures may be moved there by the leadership as a method of encouraging authors to take up their bills promptly.

Interim: The period of time between the end of the legislative year and the beginning of the next legislative year. The legislative year ends on August 31 in even-numbered years and in mid-September in odd-numbered years.

Legislative Advocate: An individual engaged to present to legislators, the views of a group or organization. They are required by law to register with the Secretary of State. More commonly known as lobbyists.

Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO): Provides fiscal and policy advice to the Legislature. It is known for its fiscal and programmatic expertise and nonpartisan analysis of the state budget. The office serves as the "eyes and ears" for the Legislature to ensure that the executive branch is implementing legislative policy in a cost efficient and effective manner.

Lieutenant Governor: The President of the Senate; designated by the State Constitution allowing him or her to preside over the Senate and cast a vote only in the event of a tie. If the Governor cannot assume his or her duties or is absent from the state, the Lieutenant Governor assumes the office of the Executive Office for the remainder of the term or during the absence.

Line Item Veto: Allows for the Governor to reduce or eliminate expenditures from the budget while approving other portions of the same bill. Any items vetoed by the Governor can be reconsidered separately or overridden. Also referred to as "blue penciling".

Lobbyist: An individual who seeks to influence the outcome of legislation or administrative decisions. The law requires formal registration as a lobbyist if an individual's lobbying activity exceeds 25 contacts with decision makers in a two-month period.

Local Education Agency (LEA): School districts, county offices of education, and most charter schools
Lower House: The Assembly.

Majority Floor Leader: The "number two" issues and political strategist for the Assembly's majority party, second in command to the Assembly Speaker. Elected by the Assembly majority party members.

Majority Leader: The "number two" issues and political strategist for the Senate's majority party, second in command to the Senate President pro Tempore. Elected by the members of the Senate's majority party.

Majority Vote: A vote of more than half of the legislative body considering a measure. The full Assembly requires a majority vote of 41 and the full Senate requires 21, based on their memberships of 80 and 40 respectively.

May Revision: Occurring in early May, the updated estimate of revenues and expenditures that replaces the estimates contained in the Governor's budget submitted in January.

Measure: Any bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment that is acted upon by the Legislature.

Minority Floor Leader: The Senate's highest ranking minority party post; chief policy and political strategist for the Senate's minority party.

Nonfiscal Bill: A measure having no financial impact on the state and, therefore, not required to be heard in an Assembly or Senate fiscal committee as it moves through the legislative process. Nonfiscal bills are subject to somewhat different legislative calendar deadlines than fiscal bills.

On The Floor: The Assembly or Senate Chambers where legislation is considered by the full Assembly or Senate.

President Pro Tempore Of The Senate: The presiding officer of the Senate elected by the membership and is the highest ranking member of the Senate.

Senate: The upper house of the California legislature consisting of 40 members elected from districts apportioned on the basis of population, one-half of whom are elected or re-elected every two years for four-year terms.

Speaker: The presiding officer of the Assembly elected by the membership and is the highest ranking member of the Assembly.

Sponsor: The legislator, private individual, or group who developed a piece of legislation and advocates its passage.

Spot Bill: A bill that amends a code section in such an innocuous way as to be totally nonsubstantive. The bill has been introduced to assure that a germane vehicle will be available at a later date after the deadline has passed to introduce bills. At that future date, the bill can be amended with more substance included.

Statutes: Compilation of all enacted bills, chaptered by the Secretary of State in the order in which they become law.

Third House: Lobbyists (see Lobbyist).

Two-Thirds Vote: In the Assembly, 54; in the Senate 27; irrespective of any vacancies.

Upper House: The Senate.

Urgency Measure: A bill affecting the public peace, health, or safety and requiring a 2/3's vote for passage. An urgency bill becomes effective immediately upon enactment.

Urgency Clause: Language in a bill which states the bill will take effect immediately upon enactment. A vote on the urgency must precede a vote on the bill. A 2/3 vote is required for passage.

Veto: The act of the Governor disapproving a measure. The Governor's veto may be overridden by 2/3's vote. The Governor can also exercise an Item veto, whereby the amount of appropriation is reduced or eliminated, while the rest of the bill is approved. An Item veto may be overridden by 2/3's vote in each house.