

The background features a top-down view of various autumn elements scattered on a light-colored surface. These include several maple leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow, several acorns with their caps, and a few star anise pods. The bottom half of the image is dominated by a large, solid orange shape that resembles a stylized leaf or a decorative banner. The text is centered within this orange area.

District Advisory Council

November 14, 2023

DAC Chair Comments

November 14, 2023

Native American Heritage Month

November 2023



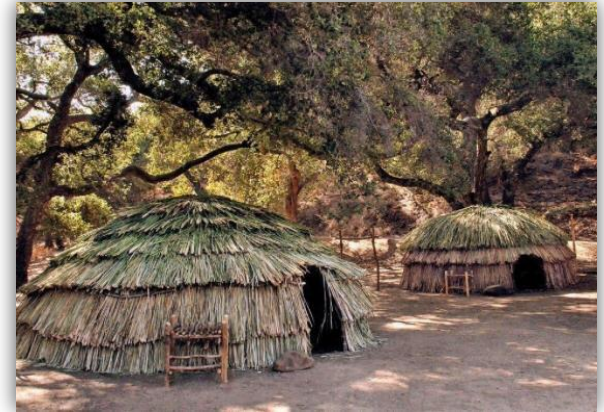
Ventura County
[Resources](#)



Library of Congress &
Smithsonian [Resources](#)



[Chumash Museum](#)



Inclusive Schools Week: Draw Me In!

December 4-8, 2023

Inclusive Schools Network [Resources](#)



SEDAC [Toolkit](#)



The background features a top-down view of various autumn items scattered on a light-colored surface. These include several maple leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow, several acorns with their caps, and a few cinnamon sticks. The bottom half of the image is dominated by a large, solid orange shape that resembles a stylized leaf or a decorative border. This shape contains the text for the council meeting.

District Advisory Council

November 14, 2023

How are laws made in California?

An informal overview

Presented to the CVUSD DAC

November 14, 2023

California students can no longer be suspended for 'willful defiance'. Could nationwide change be next?

Edwin Rios

Sat, October 14, 2023 at 11:00 AM PDT · 5 min read

↑ 144



Photograph: Bsp Sa/Alamy



fir

See 1
Get

Headlines and
online discussion
topics:

“Skittles ban”

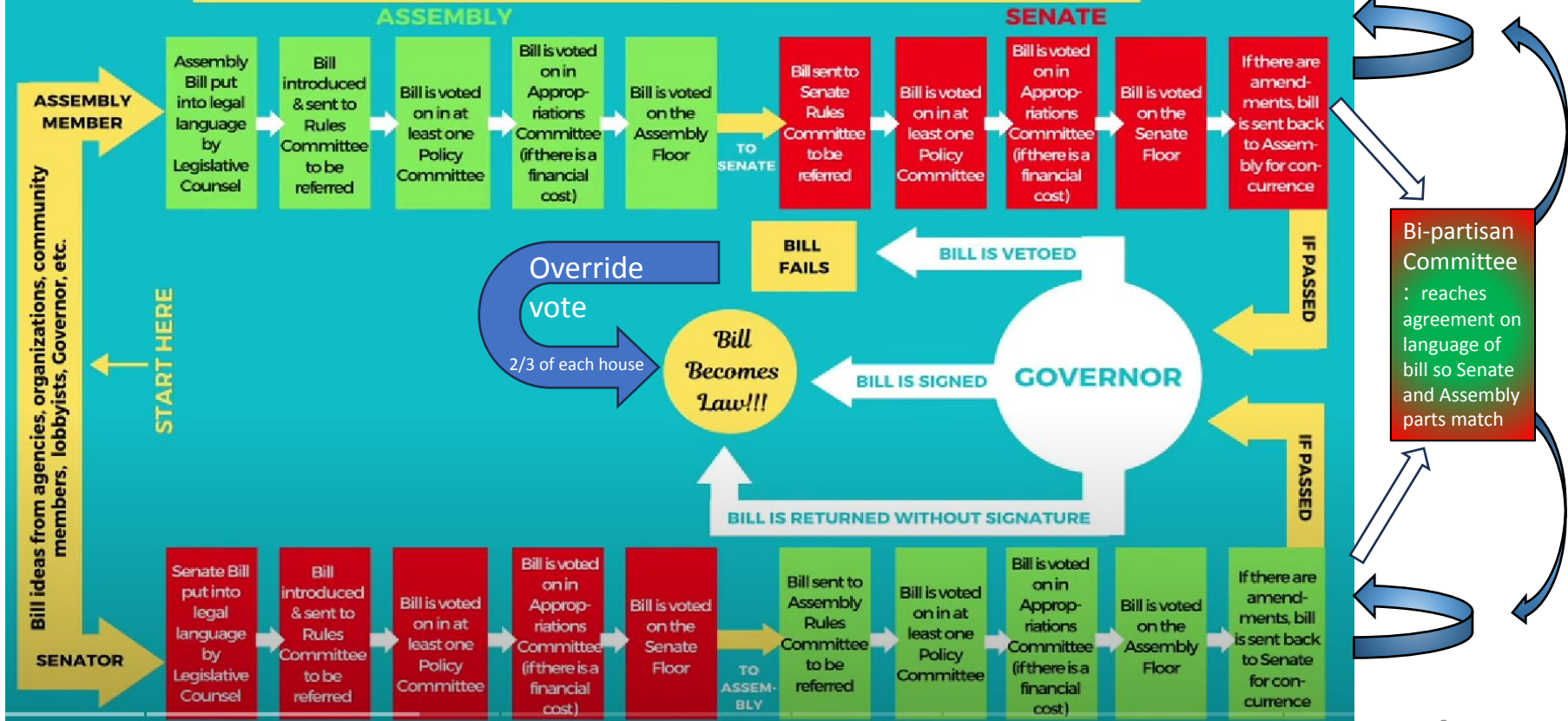
“Overturning Prop 13”

We really don't need to worry
about such, and here's why...

Good, bad, or ugly: How did this get to be law?

CA STATE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



Senate Policy Committees

There are 40 California State Senators

22

Standing Committees

- [Agriculture](#)
- [Appropriations](#)
- [Banking and Financial Institutions](#)
- [Budget and Fiscal Review](#)
- [Business, Professions and Economic Development](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Elections and Constitutional Amendments](#)
- [Energy, Utilities and Communications](#)
- [Environmental Quality](#)
- [Governance and Finance](#)
- [Governmental Organization](#)
- [Health](#)
- [Housing](#)
- [Human Services](#)
- [Insurance](#)
- [Judiciary](#)
- [Labor, Public Employment and Retirement](#)
- [Military and Veterans Affairs](#)
- [Natural Resources and Water](#)
- [Public Safety](#)
- [Rules](#)
- [Transportation](#)

6

Subcommittees of Senate Standing Committees

- Budget and Fiscal Review
- [Subcommittee No. 1 on Education](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection and Energy](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 3 on Health and Human Services](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 4 on State Administration and General Government](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 5 on Corrections, Public Safety, Judiciary, Labor and Transportation](#)
- Transportation
- [Subcommittee on LOSSAN Rail Corridor Resiliency](#)

14

Select Committees

- [Bay Area Public Transit](#)
- [California's Wine Industry](#)
- [California, Armenia and Artsakh Mutual Trade, Art and Cultural Exchange](#)
- [California-Mexico Cooperation and Dialogue](#)
- [Career Technology and the New Economy](#)
- [Hydrogen Energy](#)
- [Infrastructure Streamlining and Workforce Equity](#)
- [Manufactured Home Communities](#)
- [Mental Health and Addiction](#)
- [Nonprofit Sector](#)
- [Ports and Goods Movement](#)
- [School Climate and Student Safety](#)
- [Student Success](#)
- [Transitioning to a Zero-Emission Energy Future](#)

Total of 54 Committees

4

Other

- [Legislative Ethics](#)
- Extraordinary
- First Extraordinary Session
- [Appropriations - First Extraordinary Session](#)
- [Energy, Utilities and Communications - First Extraordinary Session](#)
- [Rules - First Extraordinary Session](#)

Joint Committees (8)

- [Joint Committee on Fairs Allocation and Classification](#)
- [Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture](#)
- [Joint Committee on Rules](#)
- [Joint Committee on the Arts](#)
- [Joint Legislative Audit Committee](#)
- [Joint Legislative Budget Committee](#)
- [Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies](#)
- [Joint Legislative Committee on Emergency Management](#)

Assembly Policy Committees

*There are 80 California State

Select Committees

33 Standing Committees

- [Accountability and Administrative Review](#)
- [Aging and Long-Term Care](#)
- [Agriculture](#)
- [Appropriations](#)
- [Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Tourism](#)
- [Banking and Finance](#)
- [Budget](#)
- [Business and Professions](#)
- [Communications and Conveyance](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Elections](#)
- [Emergency Management](#)
- [Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials](#)
- [Governmental Organization](#)
- [Health](#)
- [Higher Education](#)
- [Housing and Community Development](#)
- [Human Services](#)
- [Insurance](#)
- [Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy](#)
- [Judiciary](#)
- [Labor and Employment](#)
- [Local Government](#)
- [Military and Veterans Affairs](#)
- [Natural Resources](#)
- [Privacy and Consumer Protection](#)
- [Public Employment and Retirement](#)
- [Public Safety](#)
- [Revenue and Taxation](#)
- [Rules](#)
- [Transportation](#)
- [Utilities and Energy](#)
- [Water, Parks, and Wildlife](#)

- [Select Committee on 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#)
- [Select Committee on Aerospace](#)
- [Select Committee on Asia/California Trade and Investment](#)
- [Select Committee on Asian American and Pacific Islanders Equity, Inclusion, and Representation](#)
- [Select Committee on Automation and Workforce Development](#)
- [Select Committee on Biodiversity](#)
- [Select Committee on Biotechnology](#)
- [Select Committee on California's Lithium Economy](#)
- [Select Committee on California's Mental Health Crisis](#)
- [Select Committee on California-Mexico Bi-National Affairs](#)
- [Select Committee on Career Technical Education and Building a 21st Century Workforce](#)
- [Select Committee on Cybersecurity](#)
- [Select Committee on Domestic Violence](#)
- [Select Committee on Electric Vehicles and Charging Infrastructure](#)
- [Select Committee on Fentanyl, Opioid Addiction, and Overdose Prevention](#)
- [Select Committee on Green Innovation and Entrepreneurship](#)
- [Select Committee on Latina Inequities](#)
- [Select Committee on Local Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness](#)
- [Select Committee on Los Angeles County Homelessness](#)
- [Select Committee on Master Plan for Higher Education in California](#)
- [Select Committee on Mental Health Accessibility within Non-English Speaking Communities](#)
- [Select Committee on Mobility in the Golden State](#)
- [Select Committee on Native American Affairs](#)
- [Select Committee on Nonprofit Sector](#)
- [Select Committee on Offshore Wind Energy in California](#)
- [Select Committee on Opportunities and Barriers for People with Disabilities in the Workplace](#)

52

7 Sub Committees

Budget

- [Subcommittee No. 1 on Health and Human Services](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 2 on Education Finance](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 3 on Climate Crisis, Resources, Energy, and Transportation](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 4 on State Administration](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 5 on Public Safety](#)
- [Subcommittee No. 6 on Budget Process, Oversight and Program Evaluation](#)

Joint Legislative Audit Committee

- [Subcommittee on the Selection of the High-Speed Rail Inspector General](#)

Assembly

- [Select Committee on Orange County Homelessness and Mental Health Services](#)
- [Select Committee on Place Based Systems of Coordinated Care for Children and Families](#)
- [Select Committee on Police Reform](#)
- [Select Committee on Ports and Goods Movement](#)
- [Select Committee on Poverty and Economic Inclusion](#)
- [Select Committee on Racism, Hate, and Xenophobia](#)
- [Select Committee on Reconnecting Communities](#)
- [Select Committee on Regional Transportation Solutions](#)
- [Select Committee on Reproductive Justice](#)
- [Select Committee on Restorative Justice](#)
- [Select Committee on Retail Theft](#)
- [Select Committee on Sea Level Rise and the California Economy](#)
- [Select Committee on Serving Students with Disabilities](#)
- [Select Committee on Social Determinants of Health](#)
- [Select Committee on Social Housing](#)
- [Select Committee on State Parks](#)
- [Select Committee on Streamlining Services for Victims of Interpersonal Violence](#)
- [Select Committee on the Digital Frontier and Technological Accounting and Transparency](#)
- [Select Committee on the Future of Work and Workers](#)
- [Select Committee on the Status of Boys and Men of Color](#)
- [Select Committee on Transportation and Emergency Preparedness](#)
- [Select Committee on Wildfire Prevention](#)
- [Select Committee on Wine](#)
- [Select Committee on Workforce Development and Diversity in the Innovation Economy](#)
- [Select Committee on Youth Homelessness in San Bernardino County](#)

Joint Committees (8)

- [Joint Committee on Fairs Allocation and Classification](#)
- [Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture](#)
- [Joint Committee on Rules](#)
- [Joint Committee on the Arts](#)
- [Joint Legislative Audit](#)
- [Joint Legislative Budget](#)
- [Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies](#)
- [Joint Legislative Committee on Emergency Management](#)

Total of 100 Committees

Overview, influence, and monitoring

- At every step of the process, there are people and groups watching and weighing in with our legislators and our government.
- Groups are special interest, partisan and non-partisan, regular citizens, other Assembly and Senate committees, other State and Federal bodies, school districts, etc.
- “Christmas tree bills” and “pork barrel legislation” in California: a quick Google search turned up hits on neither term.
- Pluralpolicy.com and ballotopedia.com are good resources

That's a lot of committees to staff!

- How are Legislators assigned to committees? Each party assigns, by resolution, its own members to committees, and each committee distributes its members among subcommittees. There are limits on the number and types of panels any one legislator may serve on and chair.

2024 Legislative Calendar

Note: This is the second year of a 2-year cycle; Fiscal deadlines have been removed for brevity

- Jan. 1 Statutes take effect
- **Jan. 3 Legislature Reconvenes**
- Jan. 12 Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills introduced in their house in the odd-numbered year
- Jan. 19 Last day for any committee to hear and report to the floor bills introduced in that house in the odd-numbered year; Last day to submit bill requests to the Office of Legislative Counsel.
- Jan. 31 Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house in the odd-numbered year
- Feb. 16 Last day for bills to be introduced
- Mar. 21 Spring Recess begins upon adjournment of this day's session
- Apr. 1 Legislature Reconvenes from Spring Recess
- May 3 Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the floor non-fiscal bills introduced in their house
- May 10 Last day for policy committees to meet prior to May 28
- May 20- 24 Floor Session only. No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose
- May 24 Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house
- May 28 Committee meetings may resume.
- June 27 Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the Nov. 5 General Election ballot
- July 3 Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer Recess begins upon adjournment provided Budget Bill has been passed.
- Aug. 5 Legislature Reconvenes from Summer Recess.
- Aug. 19-31 Floor Session only. No committees, other than conference and Rules committees, may meet for any purpose
- Aug. 23 Last day to amend on the floor.
- **Aug. 31 Last day for each house to pass bills. Recess begins upon adjournment**
- Sept: Governor **signs** or **veto**s bills.

When do laws go into effect?

- “Normal” laws become effective on January 1st of the next calendar year
- “Urgency laws” become effective immediately
- The effective time of any law is completely flexible
 - 2 years is not unusual
 - Long delays happen all the time, e.g. all cars must be electric by 2035

• REVIEW/OVERVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

The process of government by which bills are considered and laws enacted is commonly referred to as the Legislative Process. The California State Legislature is made up of two houses: the Senate and the Assembly. There are 40 Senators and 80 Assembly Members representing the people of the State of California. The Legislature has a legislative calendar containing important dates of activities during its two-year session.

- **Idea:** All legislation begins as an idea or concept. Ideas and concepts can come from a variety of sources. The process begins when a Senator or Assembly Member decides to author a bill.
- **The Author:** A Legislator sends the idea for the bill to the Legislative Counsel where it is drafted into the actual bill. The draft of the bill is returned to the Legislator for introduction. If the author is a Senator, the bill is introduced in the Senate. If the author is an Assembly Member, the bill is introduced in the Assembly.
- **First Reading/Introduction:** A bill is introduced or read the first time when the bill number, the name of the author, and the descriptive title of the bill is read on the floor of the house. The bill is then sent to the Office of State Printing. No bill may be acted upon until 30 days has passed from the date of its introduction.
- **Committee Hearings:** The bill then goes to the Rules Committee of the house of origin where it is assigned to the appropriate policy committee for its first hearing. Bills are assigned to policy committees according to subject area of the bill. For example, a Senate bill dealing with health care facilities would first be assigned to the Senate Health and Human Services Committee for policy review. Bills that require the expenditure of funds must also be heard in the fiscal committees: Senate Appropriations or Assembly Appropriations. Each house has a number of policy committees and a fiscal committee. Each committee is made up of a specified number of Senators or Assembly Members.
- During the committee hearing the author presents the bill to the committee and testimony can be heard in support of or opposition to the bill. The committee then votes by passing the bill, passing the bill as amended, or defeating the bill. Bills can be amended several times. Letters of support or opposition are important and should be mailed to the author and committee members before the bill is scheduled to be heard in committee. It takes a majority vote of the full committee membership for a bill to be passed by the committee.
- Each house maintains a schedule of legislative committee hearings. Prior to a bill's hearing, a bill analysis is prepared that explains current law, what the bill is intended to do, and some background information. Typically the analysis also lists organizations that support or oppose the bill.
- **Second and Third Reading:** Bills passed by committees are read a second time on the floor in the house of origin and then assigned to third reading. Bill analyses are also prepared prior to third reading. When a bill is read the third time it is explained by the author, discussed by the Members and voted on by a roll call vote. Bills that require an appropriation or that take effect immediately, generally require 27 votes in the Senate and 54 votes in the Assembly to be passed. Other bills generally require 21 votes in the Senate and 41 votes in the Assembly. If a bill is defeated, the Member may seek reconsideration and another vote.
- **Repeat Process in other House:** Once the bill has been approved by the house of origin it proceeds to the other house where the procedure is repeated.
- **Resolution of Differences:** If a bill is amended in the second house, it must go back to the house of origin for concurrence, which is agreement on the amendments. If agreement cannot be reached, the bill is referred to a two house conference committee to resolve differences. Three members of the committee are from the Senate and three are from the Assembly. If a compromise is reached, the bill is returned to both houses for a vote.
- **Governor:** If both houses approve a bill, it then goes to the Governor. The Governor has three choices. The Governor can sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without his or her signature, or veto it. A governor's veto can be overridden by a two thirds vote in both houses. Most bills go into effect on the first day of January of the next year. Urgency measures take effect immediately after they are signed or allowed to become law without signature.

Not so far from the truth...



Ballot Initiatives

Home / Open Government / *Ballot Initiatives*

The ballot initiative process gives California citizens a way to propose laws and constitutional amendments without the support of the Governor or the Legislature. A simplified explanation of the initiative process follows.

Steps for an Initiative to become Law

1. Write the text of the proposed law (initiative draft).
2. Submit initiative draft to the Attorney General for official title and summary. *
 - [Active Measures](#) are proposed initiatives.
 - [Inactive Measures](#) are withdrawn or failed proposals.
3. Initiative petitions are circulated to collect enough signatures from registered voters.
4. Signatures are turned into county election officials for verification.
5. Initiative will either be [Qualified for Ballot](#) or be failed by the Secretary of State, after verifications and deadline dates.
6. California voters will approve or deny the qualified Ballot Initiative.

Sources

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ccWdddRFAcM> “How a bill becomes a law.”
- <https://legiscan.com/CA/legislation/2023>
- <https://oag.ca.gov/initiatives>
- senate.ca.gov or assembly.ca.gov

The background features a top-down view of various autumn elements scattered on a light-colored surface. These include several maple leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow, several acorns with their caps, and a few cinnamon sticks. The bottom half of the image is dominated by a large, solid orange shape that resembles a stylized leaf or a decorative border. This shape contains the text for the council meeting.

District Advisory Council

November 14, 2023



LCAP/Budget Committee Feedback



LCAP/Budget Committee Feedback

LCAP Goal #1: Implement targeted actions and services that support positive student outcomes. (Student focused).

Should we keep LCAP Goal #1 as written? Yes or No



LCAP/Budget Committee Feedback

LCAP Goal #2: Ensure highly qualified and effective staff are provided with targeted professional development, and have an understanding that all job responsibilities are structured to support positive student outcomes. (Internal focused)

Should we keep LCAP Goal #2 as written? Yes or No



LCAP/Budget Committee Feedback

LCAP Goal #3: Provide communication and targeted outreach that informs the community of programs & opportunities that support positive student outcomes. (Community focused)

Should we keep LCAP Goal #3 as written? Yes or No



LCAP/Budget Committee Feedback

LCAP Goal #4: Enhance the social, emotional and physical well-being for all students through targeted actions that support positive student outcomes.
(Student and school focused)

Should we keep LCAP Goal #4 as written? Yes or No

The slide features a light beige background with several stylized autumn leaves in shades of orange, brown, and dark red scattered in the corners. A large, central orange leaf shape contains the main text.

School Site Council

Any additional SSC members, please join us!



Overview

01

Background

Composition, requirements, responsibilities, SPSA

02

Pre-Survey

Sharing current practices

03

Panel

Describing best practices and areas of growth

04

Discussion

You can describe the topic of the section here

School Site Council Composition

The members of the SSC represent the composition of school's student population and notwithstanding the size of the school. The composition of the SSC must have an equal number of members between the school staff members and parent/community/student members with a minimum of 10 members; five school members and five parent/community/student members. Additionally, for the school staff members, the classroom teachers must be in the majority. (EC Section 65000[a]).



School Site Council Composition (Elementary 1 of 2)

The SSC in an elementary school must be composed of the both of the following two groups: School staff and parent and/or community members (EC Section 65000[c][1]):

School Group Members (Elementary Schools):

- The principal of the school or their designee;
- School personnel employed at the school who are not teachers, selected by school personnel employed at the school who are not teachers; and
- Classroom teachers employed at the school, selected by classroom teachers employed at the school; The classroom teachers selected shall constitute a majority of the school members selected (EC Section 65000[c][1][A]); and



School Site Council Composition (Elementary 2 of 2)

Parent and/or Community Group Members (Elementary Schools):

- Parents of students attending the school, or other members of the school community, selected by parents of students attending the school. The number of parent and/or community members selected must equal the number of the school staff members selected (EC Section 65000[c][1][B]).

In other words, the minimum number of SSC members at an elementary school is a total of 10 (e.g. one principal or their designee, one other school personnel, three classroom teachers, and five parent/community members).



School Site Council Composition (Secondary 1 of 2)

The SSC in a secondary school shall be composed of the following two groups (EC Section 65000[c][2]): School Group Members, and Parent and/or Community and Pupil Group Members.

School Group Members (Secondary Schools):

- The principal of the school or their designee;
- School personnel employed at the school who are not teachers, selected by school personnel employed at the school who are not teachers; and
- Classroom teachers employed at the school, selected by classroom teachers employed at the school. The classroom teachers selected must make up a majority of the school members selected (EC Section 65000[c][2][A]); and

School Site Council Composition (Secondary 2 of 2)

Parent and/or Community and Pupil Group Members (Secondary Schools):

- Parents of students attending the school, or other members of the school community, selected by parents of students attending the school; and **students** attending the school, selected by students who are attending the school. The number of parent and/or community members and **student members** selected shall equal the number of school members selected (EC Section 65000[c][2][B]).

In other words, the minimum number of SSC members at a secondary school is a total of 10 (e.g. one principal or his or her designee, one other school personnel, three classroom teachers, and five parent/community and student members).

School Site Council Composition Modified

A school with a population of fewer than 300 pupils may operate a SSC that has the representation of all of the following:

- One principal
- One teacher, selected by the teachers
- One school staff member representing the other school personnel, selected by the other school personnel
- If the school is an elementary school, three parents or community members selected by parents, or if the school is a secondary school, two parents or community members selected by parents and one student selected by the students (EC Section 65001[d][1])



Schoolsite Council Meeting Requirements (1 of 2)

Any meeting held by the SSC must follow the Greene Act requirements that includes:

- Posting the notice of meeting at the schoolsite, or other appropriate place accessible to the public, at least 72 hours before the time set for the meeting. The notice must specify the date, time, and location of the meeting and contain an agenda describing each item of business to be discussed or acted upon (EC Section 35147[c][1]).
- Being open to the public and allow for any member of the public to address the SSC during the meeting on any item within the subject matter jurisdiction of the SSC. The SSC may not take any action on any item of business unless that item appeared on the posted agenda or unless the SSC members present, by unanimous vote, find that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the SSC subsequent to the posting of the agenda (EC Section 35147[c][1]).

Schoolsite Council Meeting Requirements

Any meeting held by the SSC must follow the Greene Act requirements that includes:

- **Allowing for questions or brief statements** made at a meeting by members of the SSC or public that do not have a significant effect on students or employees in the school or school district, or that can be resolved solely by the provision of information, need not be described on an agenda as items of business. If the SSC violates the procedural meeting requirements of this section, upon demand of any person, the SSC must reconsider the item at its next meeting, after allowing for public input on the item (EC Section 35147[c][2]).
- Providing upon request any meeting materials to any member of the public pursuant to the **California Public Records Act** (EC Section 35147[d]).




The Role of the School Site Council

A school that **operates a categorical program** funded through the consolidated application (ConApp) is required to establish a schoolsite council (SSC) if such program requires a School Plan for Student Achievement (SPSA) (California Education Code [EC] Section 65000[b]).

The SSC is required to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment, including an analysis of verifiable state and local data, provide recommendations related to the school's Title I program, and **participate in the development and approval of the school's SPSA**. The SPSA is a strategic plan that outlines specific and measurable goals at the school site with the intention of increasing student achievement. The SPSA should align with the local educational agency's (LEA's) Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) process as they both help support continuous cycles of action, reflection, and improvement.




7 Recommended Steps for Developing the SPSA

1. Analyze student achievement data, summarize conclusions, and identify needs.
 2. Measure effectiveness of current improvement strategies to determine critical causes of student underachievement.
 3. Identify a limited number of achievement goals, key improvement strategies to achieve goals and fiscal resources.
 4. Attach timelines, personnel responsible, proposed expenditures, and funding sources to implement the plan.
 5. Recommend the SPSA to the local governing board.
 6. Receive local governing board approval and implement the plan.
 7. Monitor and evaluate effectiveness of the implementation.
- 

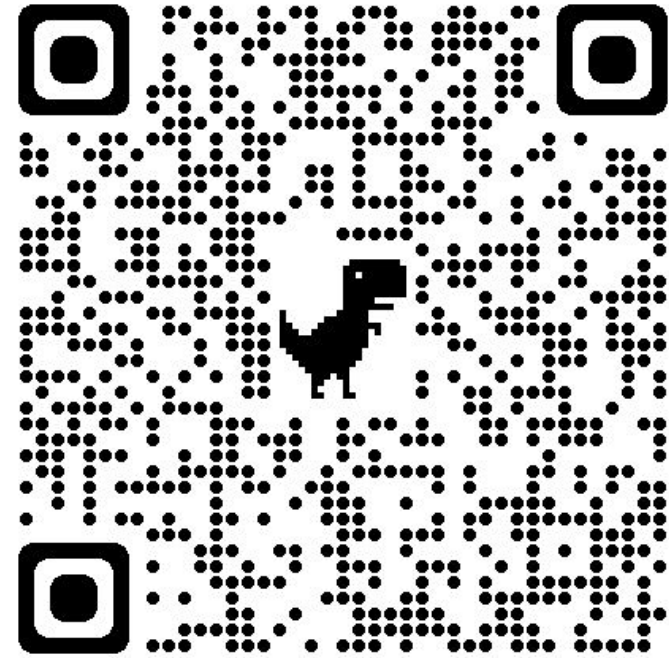


SPSA in CVUSD

“It is the continued expectation of CVUSD district administration, the Board of Education, and the community that the School Plan for Student Achievement (SPSA) transform into a school’s strategic document for continuous improvement to serve all students and to meaningfully engage educational partners. SPSAs are now developed in the Spring of the preceding school year, finalized in August by School Site Council, and sent to the Board of Education in September. This development cycle intends to implement planned and budgeted actions to immediately serve students as we begin each school year.”



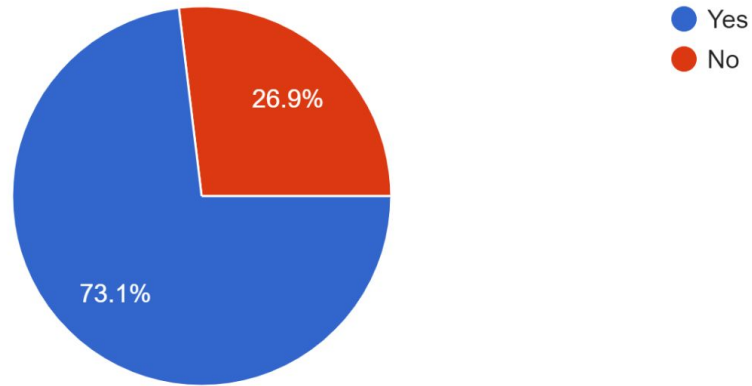
Anonymous Pre-Survey for SSC and DAC members



Results

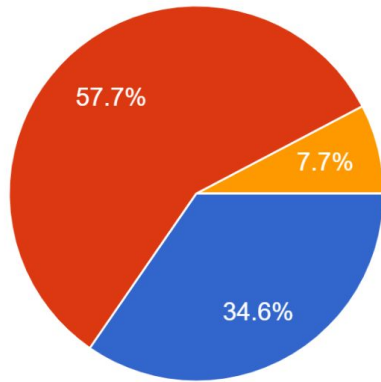
Are you a voting member of your School Site Council (SSC)?

26 responses



Who leads your SSC meetings?

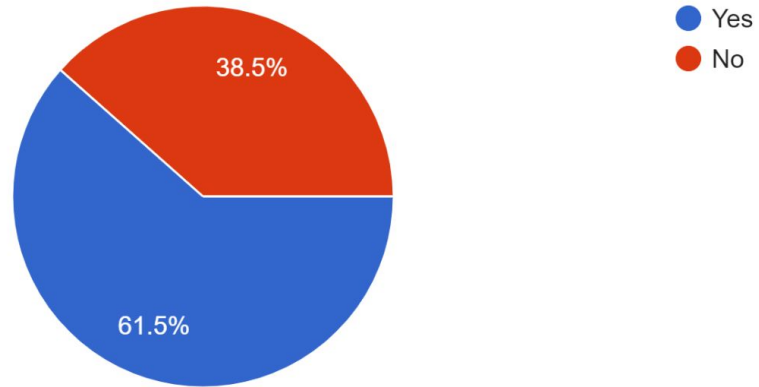
26 responses



- Parent/guardian
- Principal
- Staff member
- Student

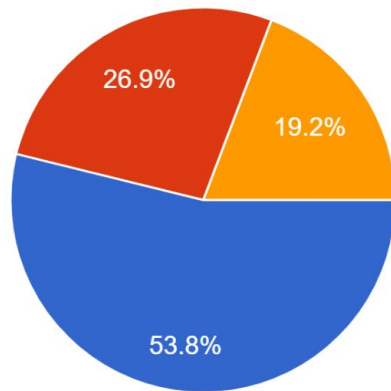
Have you been given a copy of your SSC bylaws?

26 responses



Have your SSC bylaws been reviewed and or updated this school year or last school year?

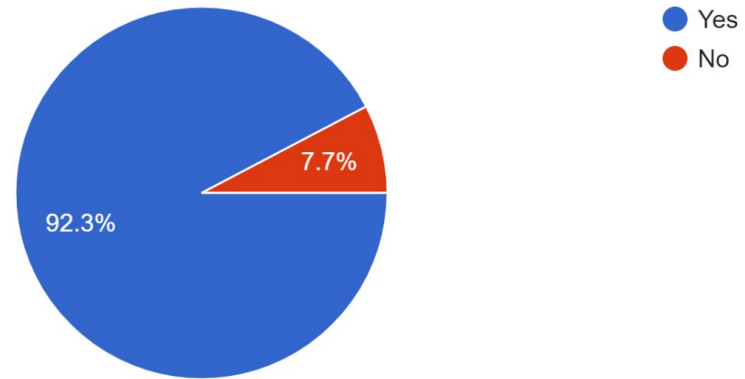
26 responses



- Yes
- No
- I am not sure. I wasn't on SSC last year.

Is information about your SSC posted on the school's website?

26 responses





School Site Council Panel Discussion

Heather Spohr - Aspen Elementary

Patti Reis - Los Cerritos Middle School

Denise Benic - Newbury Park High School





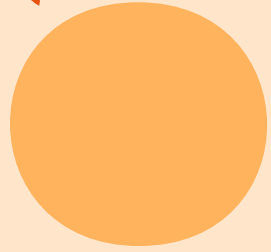
Prompts for Panel Discussion

1. Briefly describe how your SSC is structured. Are there elected officers? Are the officers parents/guardians or staff? Who runs the meeting, parent, staff member or principal?
2. How does your school site council work together to develop your SPSA?
3. What highlights or best practices would you like to share about your SSC and how it operates?
4. Is there anything that you wish were different?



Grade-Span Breakout Prompts

1. How do you share information from DAC meetings with your School Site Council? How is this information shared with the broader school community?
2. How do you learn about school activities, successes and concerns from families to share at DAC meetings?
3. What ideas or best practices can you share to improve communication between DAC, SSCs and school communities?
4. Describe how your school site develops its SPSA. Do you feel that parents/guardians are fully engaged partners in the development of the SPSA?
5. What best practices or ideas did you learn about today that you hope to take back to your school site?



Thank you!

See you December 12, 2023

