

**SB 330 – California Community Colleges: Affordable Housing – Amended on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2021:**

Ed Code is amended to allow construction (and modification of existing buildings) for the purpose of affordable housing for community college students and employees.

**AB 102 – College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) – Introduced on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020:**

Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership with the governing board of a school district or the governing body of a charter school with the goal of developing seamless pathways from high school to community college for career technical education or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness.

**AB 1432 – The California Online Community College – Introduced on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2021:**

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. The board of governors appoints the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges as the chief executive officer of the segment.

Existing law establishes the California Online Community College, under the administration of the board of governors, for purposes of creating an organized system of accessible, flexible, and high-quality online content, courses, and programs focused on providing industry-valued credentials compatible with the vocational and educational needs of Californians who are not currently accessing higher education.

This bill would make the California Online Community College Act inoperative at the end of 2022–23 academic year.

In 2020, both the Assembly and the Senate recommended defunding and closing the California Online Community College to Governor Gavin Newsom. Only the recommendation to defund and reallocate some of the California Online Community College's budget was implemented.

The California Online Community College received one-time funds of \$77,000,000, and ongoing support of \$15,000,000 per year, yet it has only enrolled a handful of students, is not accredited, and has yet to hire any full-time faculty.

The California Community Colleges remains underfunded, yet it serves over 2,000,000 students, thus making the need and priority for funding overwhelmingly greater for the California Community Colleges' system than for the California Online Community College. The

money allocated to the California Online Community College could be better used for similar classes and services at California's accredited community colleges.

**AB 1269 – Community Colleges: Part-Time Faculty – Introduced on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2021:**

Existing law requires the California Postsecondary Education Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of the part-time faculty, employment, salary, and compensation patterns, as specified, of the California Community Colleges. Existing law requires, as part of the study, an examination of whether part-time faculty salaries vary among community colleges and factors associated with any salary differential. Existing law requires the commission, in conducting the study, to consult various representatives from the education community, including the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, community college faculty groups, and other interested parties.

This bill would instead require the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to conduct a comprehensive study of part-time faculty as specified, to be completed by July 1, 2023. The bill would also require, as part of the study, the chancellor's office to collect and report part-time faculty parity data from each community college district and report the data as specified, and identify specific policy and fiscal recommendations that would enable the California Community Colleges to achieve a compensation schedule that achieves pay equity for part-time faculty by January 1, 2027. The bill would also require the chancellor's office, in conducting the study, convene a working group including representatives of community college faculty unions, and consult various representatives of the education community as specified, for the purposes of identifying a statewide definition of part-time faculty parity that could be applied locally. The bill would also delete an obsolete reporting requirement.

**AB 417 – Rising Scholars Network: Justice-Involved Students – Introduced on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2021:**

This bill would authorize the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to establish a program, named the Rising Scholars Network, to enter into agreements with up to 50 community colleges to provide additional funds for services in support of postsecondary education for justice-involved students, as defined. The bill would require a community college district that wishes to participate in the Rising Scholars Network to apply to the board of governors for funding pursuant to these provisions, as provided, and would require the board of governors to adopt regulations for the Rising Scholars Network that fulfill certain goals and guidance. The bill would require the board of governors, on or before December 31, 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, to submit a report, as specified, describing its efforts to serve justice-involved students, and including recommendations on whether and how the Rising Scholars Network can be expanded to all community college districts and campuses. The bill's provisions would be operative in a fiscal year only if funds have been appropriated for

those purposes for that fiscal year by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

**AB 1040 – Community Colleges: Ethnic Studies – Introduced 18<sup>th</sup> February 2021:**

This bill would, commencing with the 2022–23 academic year, require each community college district to offer courses in ethnic studies at each of its campuses. The bill would require that the units earned by students for successful completion of these courses would be eligible for transfer and, if applicable, would meet ethnic studies graduation requirements at the California State University. The bill would also, commencing with the 2024–25 academic year, require each community college district to require the completion of at least one course in ethnic studies of at least 3 units as a requirement for a student to obtain an associate degree for transfer. The bill would require the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop and adopt appropriate regulations for the implementation of these provisions, and to develop and implement a plan to streamline the course and curriculum approval process, including an expedited state approval process and a process that enables ethnic studies courses to be portable among community college districts.