

From the Community College Association website  
(<https://cca4us.org/issuesandaction/legislationpoliticalaction/>):

**AB 75 O'Donnell (D-70) Education finance: school facilities: Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2022 – Hearing postponed by committee.**

Establishes the Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2022, a state general obligation bond act authorizing funds to construct and modernize K-14 education facilities; specifies this bond act will become usable only if approved by voters at an election in 2022. Provides additional non-Proposition 98 funding for school facilities. (Based on text date 5/24/2021)

**AB 245 Chiu (D-17) Educational equity: student records: name and gender changes – Presented to Governor on 2<sup>nd</sup> September.**

Requires a campus of the University of California, California State University, or California Community Colleges to update a former student's records to include the student's updated legal name or gender if the institution receives government-issued documentation from the student demonstrating that the former student's legal name or gender has been changed. Additionally, the institution would be required to reissue specified documents conferred upon, or issued to, the former student with the former student's updated legal name or gender, if requested by the former student. This bill would also require an institution to provide an option for a graduating student to request that the diploma to be conferred by the institution list the student's chosen name, starting the 2023-24 graduating class. CTA believes all persons, regardless of actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity and expression, should be afforded equal opportunity within the public education system. CTA also believes that all students have the right to have documents conferred to them under their legal identity. (Based on text date 8/31/2021)

**AB 275 Medina (D-61) Classified community college employees – Presented to Governor on 30<sup>th</sup> August.**

Shortens the maximum length of a prescribed period of probation for classified employees to six months or 130 days of paid service, whichever is longer. This change would apply to a conflicting collective bargaining agreement entered into before January 1, 2022, until the expiration or renewal of that collective bargaining agreement. Frequent turnover of classified staff is not only unfair to qualified and dedicated ESP unit members, it also results in unnecessary expense due to the cost of professional development and training for new hires. This is a CSEA-sponsored bill and CSEA and CFT have taken support positions on this bill. (Based on text date 8/23/2021)

**AB 337 Medina (D-61) Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges – Approved by Governor on 28<sup>th</sup> June.**

Eliminates the prohibition against a student member voting during the student member's first year on the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. CTA and CCA believe student voice in education is important, particularly at the higher education level. Students bring a unique, classroom-based perspective to governance decisions and usually provide another voice for improved funding of higher education programs, reduction of class size and expanded programs. This bill would guarantee two student votes on the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. (Based on text date 6/28/2021)

**AB 367 Garcia, Cristina (D-58) Menstrual products – Senate amendments, as of 9<sup>th</sup> September.**

Requires all public schools serving students in grades 6 to 12, the California State University, and each community college district to stock their restrooms with menstrual products. By providing menstrual products in schools, California helps ensure its students have equal access to education and are empowered to reach their full potential, irrespective of their gender or economic status. (Based on text date 9/13/2021)

**AB 417 McCarty (D-7) Rising Scholars Network: justice-involved students – Presented to Governor on 10<sup>th</sup> September.**

Authorizes the Chancellor's Office to establish the Rising Scholars Network and 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. Would also require a community college district that wishes to participate in the Rising Scholars Network to apply to the board of governors for funding and for the board of governors to adopt regulations for the Rising Scholars Network that fulfill certain goals and guidance. Would also require the board of governors to submit a report every two years. CTA believes communities and schools must assume responsibility for providing coordinated services with appropriate funding to meet the needs of high-risk students. Successful intervention programs need to be supported and showcased. Alternative intervention programs such as the Rising Scholars Network should be available for justice involved youth. (Based on text date 9/8/2021)

**AB 543 Davies (R-73) Public postsecondary education: student orientation: CalFresh – Presented to Governor on 8<sup>th</sup> September**

Requires the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the Trustees of the California State University, and requests the Regents of the University of California, to provide educational information about CalFresh, and the student eligibility requirements for CalFresh, to all incoming students for all campuses of their respective segments as a part of their student orientation. CTA believes that having access to state supported programs is an effective means of helping students overcome food insecurity. (Based on text date 9/3/2021)

**AB 1269 Garcia, Cristina (D-58) Community colleges: part-time faculty – Failed deadline – May be taken up in January 2022.**

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 would require that data to be reported on the public internet website for each community college district and the public internet website for the chancellor's office by July 1, 2022. The bill would require the study to 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, to convene a working group including representatives of community college faculty unions, and consult various representatives of the education community as specified, for the purpose of identifying a statewide definition of part-time faculty parity that could be applied locally. The bill would also delete an obsolete reporting requirement. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 4/13/2021)

**SB 205 Leyva (D-20) School and community college employees: absences due to illness or accident – Failed deadline – May be taken up in January 2022.**

Requires a certificated or classified school employee, and an academic or classified community college employee, who exhausts all available sick leave and continues to be absent from duties on account of illness or accident for an additional period of up to five school months receive the employee's full pay, rather than differential pay. Paid leave benefits have been shown to help increase worker retention and reduce turnover. (Based on text date 1/11/2021)

**SB 228 Leyva (D-20) Public postsecondary education: support services for foster youth: Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support Program – Failed deadline – May be taken up in January 2022.**

Extends the requirement and request for enrollment priority for certain foster youth or former foster youth to those whose dependency was established or continued by the court on or after the youth's 13th birthday. This bill modifies eligibility requirements for priority enrollment programs to grant priority to foster youth or former foster youth whose dependency was established or continued after the youth's 13th birthday rather than the 16th birthday. It is the mission of California community colleges to allow open enrollment and accommodate the educational needs of all students regardless of age. This change in the law would allow students eligible for community college enrollment, including those participating in CTE or dual enrollment programs to qualify for the same additional services provided to foster or former foster youth who are older and qualify under current law. (Based on text date 5/20/2021)

**SB 436 Dahle (R-1) Community colleges: nonresident tuition – Presented to Governor on 9<sup>th</sup> September.**

Extends the operation of the exemption of nonresident tuition fee for qualifying students of Lake Tahoe Community College. Given that Lake Tahoe Community College is situated on the border of California and Nevada, CTA believes that extending the exemption will promote student access to higher education. (Based on text date 9/8/2021)

From the California Legislative Information website (<https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>):

**SB 330, Durazo. Los Angeles Community College District Affordable Housing Pilot Program.**

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. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction at the campuses they operate.

This bill would require the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to develop and implement a pilot program to provide affordable housing to students or employees of the Los Angeles Community College District, and to provide a report to the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2032, with findings and recommendations on the success of the program. The bill would require priority to be given to low-income students experiencing homelessness for the affordable units of the affordable housing for students or employees. By imposing new duties on a community college district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

**AB 949, as amended, Mullin. Community colleges: biological sciences incubators.**

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. Under existing law, the board of governors selects the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to serve as the chief executive officer of the segment. Existing law establishes various establishing courses of study at campuses of the California Colleges.

This bill would require the Chancellor’s Office of the California Community Colleges to establish a grant program to provide funding to interested community colleges that, through a public-private partnership, establish a biological sciences incubator, as defined, on their campuses for the participation and benefit of their students. The bill would require the chancellor’s office to establish specific requirements for community colleges to be eligible for the grant moneys, and to work collaboratively with the community colleges that are interested in the program. The bill would also require the chancellor’s office to convene a group of stakeholders to obtain and provide the information that will be necessary to enable interested community colleges to implement the program.

As used in this article, “biological sciences incubator” means a laboratory space where biotechnology research is conducted and where students may obtain academic knowledge and practical experience with participating biotechnology businesses.

**AB 103, as introduced, Holden. Pupil instruction: College and Career Access Pathways partnerships: county offices of education.**

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.

This bill would specify that “high school,” as used in the bill, includes a community school, continuation high school, or juvenile court school. The bill would also authorize county offices of education to enter into CCAP partnerships with the governing boards of community college districts in accordance with these provisions. The bill would make conforming changes.

**AB 1216, as amended, Salas. California Community Colleges: governing board membership: student members.**

Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law requires the governing board of each community college district to order the inclusion within the membership of the governing

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board of one or more nonvoting students, who are enrolled in a community college of the district, and chosen by students enrolled in the community colleges of the district, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the governing board.

This bill would give each student member of the governing board of a community college district an advisory vote, as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes.

This bill would require the of the California Community Colleges convene, on or before June 1, 2022, a workgroup including specified representatives, to examine the active and equitable participation of student members serving on governing boards of community college districts. The bill would require the workgroup, on or before June 1, 2023, to submit a report to the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and the Legislature that includes the workgroup's findings and policy recommendations in connection with its review, as specified.

### **AB 928, Berman. Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act of 2021: Associate Degree for Transfer Intersegmental Implementation Committee.**

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 postsecondary education in this state. The California Community Colleges system provides instruction to students at 116 campuses operated by community college districts throughout the state and, among other things, provides its students with a transfer pathway, facilitated by mechanisms such as the associate degree for transfer, allowing students to apply academic credit earned at a community college toward receipt of a bachelor's degree at a 4-year postsecondary educational institution.

The Donahoe Higher Education Act requires a student who earns an associate degree for transfer (ADT) to be deemed eligible for transfer into a California State University baccalaureate program when the student meets certain requirements. Provisions of the Donahoe Higher Education Act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California act, by resolution, to make them applicable.

Existing law establishes the California Community College Guided Pathways Grant Program under the administration of the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and requires the chancellor's office to distribute grants, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to community colleges that meet certain requirements, to integrate existing student-success programs and develop clearly structured, coherent guided pathways programs.

This bill would express findings and declarations of the Legislature related to the process of transfer from community colleges to 4-year postsecondary educational institutions. The bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation related to a student-centered transfer process.

This bill would establish, until July 1, 2025, the Associate Degree for Transfer Intersegmental Implementation Committee to serve as the primary entity charged with the oversight of the

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ADT. The bill would specify the committee’s membership. The bill would assign numerous duties to the committee, including the duty to establish timelines and reporting deadlines relating to reviews of transfer model curricula, and the duty to develop a comprehensive communications plan and guidance to inform students about the ADT pathway. The bill would also require the committee, on or before December 31, 2023, to provide the Legislature with recommendations on certain issues impeding the scaling of the ADT and streamlining transfer across segments for students.

The bill would require the Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senates of the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, on or before May 31, 2023, to establish a singular lower division general education pathway that meets the academic requirements necessary for transfer admission to the California State University and the University of California, and would require, if the committee is unable to come to agreement on or before May 31, 2023, the respective administrative bodies of those segments to establish a singular lower division general education pathway that meets the academic requirements necessary for transfer admission to the California State University and the University of California by December 31, 2023. The bill would require the singular lower division general education pathway, commencing with the fall term of the 2025–26 academic year, to be the only lower division general education pathway used to determine eligibility and sufficient academic preparation for transfer into both segments, and to not lengthen the time-to-degree or include more units than those required under the Intersegmental General Education Transfer Curriculum on July 1, 2021. These requirements pertaining to the singular lower division general education pathway would apply to the University of California only if the regents adopt an appropriate resolution, as required by existing law.

Where ADTs for major pathways exist, the bill would require the California Community Colleges, on or before August 1, 2024, to place students who declare a goal of transfer on their mandatory education plans on the ADT pathway if the student has not opted out, as specified, and if such a pathway exists for their intended major. To the extent that this provision would impose new duties on community college districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program.

This bill would authorize community colleges to use funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2021 or subsequent budget acts to support the continued implementation of the California Community College Guided Pathways Grant Program to implement the bill.