2024 California State Legislative Cycle Through a CCC Lens

ASCCC Executive Committee Legislative Report Addendum – January 2024

2023 marked the first of a two-year legislative cycle, which concluded on September 15, 2023. The Legislature sent 1,046 Assembly Bills and Senate Bills to Governor Newsom and 890 of those bills were signed into law with the balance being vetoed. A total of 81 bills pertaining to California Community Colleges were signed. The Legislature reconvened on January 3, 2024 and action has already been taken on a few bills (bills with recent action are listed in green).

## California Legislative Bills to track for the 2024 Cycle

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 247: Transitional Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024. | Passed the first house;  Held in fiscal committee in second house | No position |
| Would set forth the Transitional Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024 as a state general obligation bond act that would provide $14,000,000,000 to construct and modernize education facilities, as specified. This bond act would become operative only if approved by the voters at an unspecified 2024 statewide election. The bill would also provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at that election. (Based on 07/13/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 252: The College Athlete Protection Act | Passed the first house  Held in committee in second house | No position |
| Would establish the College Athlete Protection (CAP) Act for purposes of providing various rights, benefits, and protections to college athletes. The bill instead would require certain institutions of higher education to establish a degree completion fund for its college athletes, as provided. The bill instead would require an institution of higher education to distribute to each college athlete a notice containing college athlete rights and would require the institution to post this notice in a conspicuous location frequented by college athletes, as specified. The bill instead would prohibit an institution of higher education, and its employees, coaches, and affiliated medical personnel, as defined, from retaliating against a college athlete for filing a complaint or reporting a violation of a college athlete’s rights under the CAP Act. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/19/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 260: Community Colleges Part-Time Employees | Held in Appropriations in the first house | No position |
| Current law requires community college districts, as a condition of receiving funding allocated for the Student Success and Support Program, to negotiate in good faith with the exclusive representatives for part-time, temporary faculty, the terms of reemployment preference for part-time, temporary faculty assignments based on minimum standards up to the range of 60% to 67% of a full-time equivalent load and a regular evaluation process for part-time, temporary faculty, as specified. Current law establishes procedures for community college districts to demonstrate compliance with these requirements. This bill would require persons who are employed to teach adult or community college classes part time, as provided, to receive compensation in at least an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount provided to full-time employees as the time actually served by those part-time employees bears to the time actually served by full-time employees with comparable duties. The bill would impose this pay requirement upon the expiration or renewal of existing collective bargaining agreements, as provided. (Based on 01/19/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 274: CalWORKs: CalFresh: eligibility: income exclusions. | Held in Inactive file | No Position |
| Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds to eligible states through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program. Existing state law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Under existing law, certain types of payments received by recipients of aid under the CalWORKs program, including, among others, an award or scholarship provided by a public or private entity to, or on behalf of, a dependent child are exempt from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility and aid amount. This bill would exempt any grant, award, scholarship, loan, or fellowship benefit provided to any assistance unit member for educational purposes from consideration as income or resources for purposes of determining CalWORKs eligibility or grant amounts, as specified. The bill would also require, to the extent permitted by federal law, regulation, or guidance, or a waiver thereof, the State Department of Social Services to exercise a federal option to exclude, for purposes of calculating a household’s income under CalFresh, any type of income that the department excludes when determining eligibility or benefits for CalWORKs. This bill would require the department to implement these provisions through an all-county letter or similar instruction until regulations are adopted. By expanding the scope of eligibility for CalWORKs and CalFresh, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 9/8/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 290: Career technical education: California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program: Strong Workforce Program. | Held in Ed Committee in the first house | No position |
| Existing law establishes the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program, administered by the State Department of Education, with the purpose of encouraging, maintaining, and strengthening the delivery of high-quality career technical education programs. Existing law provides, for the 2021–22 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, that $300,000,000 shall be available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the program. Existing law requires an applicant to demonstrate a proportional dollar-for-dollar match and sets that amount for the 2021–22 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, at $2 for every $1 received from the program. Existing law prohibits an applicant from being awarded an amount higher than the amount that the allocation formula determines them to be eligible to receive under the program. This bill instead would provide, for the 2024–25 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, that $450,000,000 shall be made available to the department upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the program. The bill would reduce the proportional match for the 2023–24 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, to $1 for regional occupational centers or programs operated by a joint powers authority or those operated by a county office of education, and to $1.50 for local educational agencies. The bill would delete the prohibition against an applicant being awarded more than the amount determined by the allocation formula. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 1/25/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 311: California Food Assistance Program: eligibility and benefits. | Held in Human Services Committee | No position |
| Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a food assistance program, known as the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP), to provide assistance to a noncitizen of the United States if the person’s immigration status meets the eligibility criteria of SNAP in effect on August 21, 1996, but the person is not eligible for SNAP benefits solely due to their immigration status, as specified. Existing law also makes eligible for the program an applicant who is otherwise eligible for the program, but who entered the United States on or after August 22, 1996, if the applicant is sponsored and the applicant meets one of a list of criteria, including that the applicant, after entry into the United States, is a victim of the sponsor or the spouse of the sponsor if the spouse is living with the sponsor. Existing law, to become operative on the date that the department notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System (SAWS) has been updated to perform the necessary automation, and subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, makes an individual 55 years of age or older eligible for the program if the individual’s immigration status is the sole basis for their ineligibility for CalFresh benefits. This bill would remove that age limitation and make any individual eligible for the program if the individual’s immigration status is the sole basis for their ineligibility for CalFresh benefits. By extending eligibility for CFAP, which is administered by the counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 1/26/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB320: Student Aid Commission. | Held in Education committee | No position |
| Existing law establishes the Student Aid Commission as the primary state agency for the administration of state-authorized student financial aid programs available to students attending all segments of postsecondary education. Existing law requires the commission to include 2 members, appointed by the Governor, who are students enrolled in a California postsecondary educational institution. This bill would instead require the commission to include 4 student members, one from each of the following: the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, and a California private postsecondary educational institution. (Based on text date 1/26/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB359: Pupil instruction: dual enrollment: College and Career Access Pathways partnerships. | Rereferred to Education committee | No position |
| Existing law 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, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education, as provided. This bill would instead authorize the governing board of a community college district to enter into a CCAP partnership with the governing board of a school district, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for all pupils, and would require that enrollment in, and pupil outreach for, CCAP partnerships be prioritized for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 1/3/2024) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB366: County human services agencies: workforce development. | Held in Inactive file | No position |
| Existing law generally provides for various human services programs, including, but not limited to, child welfare services. Existing law requires the state, through the department and county welfare departments, to establish and support a public system of statewide child welfare services to be available in each county of the state, and requires all counties to establish and maintain specialized organizational entities within the county welfare department, which have sole responsibility for the operation of the child welfare services program. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to establish a stipend program, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of providing grants in the form of educational stipends to community college students who have an interest in public child welfare work. The bill would require the department to administer the program through existing mechanisms applicable to other postsecondary education stipend programs administered by the department for which the state receives matching funds pursuant to specified federal law. The bill would require the program to provide stipends to students who either reside in, or are enrolled in a community college in, counties with a population of 500,000 or less, and who are in a relevant program of coursework, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 9/1/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 395: Community College Guided Pathways Grant Program | Held in Appropriations Suspense file in the first house. | No position |
| Would, on or before August 1, 2024, and on or before August 1 of every even-numbered year thereafter, require each community college to develop an educational plan, as provided, to provide a detailed sequence of courses for each degree, certificate, diploma, or license, or any other form of transfer to a postsecondary educational institution, offered by the community college and ensure that the community college offers the courses required for a degree, certificate, diploma, or license, or any other pathway of transfer to a postsecondary educational institution, in a consistent manner to ensure students can plan their academic futures. The bill, on or before June 1, 2025, and on or before June 1 of every even-numbered year thereafter, would require the chancellor’s office to submit a report to the Director of Finance and the Legislature, based on the educational plans received from community colleges, as specified, that includes a summary of the educational plans and related information, as provided. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 03/09/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 456: Mental Health Hotlines | Held in Appropriations in the first house | No position |
| Would require each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges without a campus mental health hotline, and would request the University of California, to establish a campus mental health hotline for students to access mental health services remotely that operates during working hours, as provided. The bill would authorize a campus to utilize text hotlines or online messaging platforms offered by the campus if a verbal hotline cannot be established. The bill would require a campus mental health hotline to direct a student to specified persons, including, among others, to a licensed mental health therapist. The bill would, outside of working hours, authorize a campus mental health hotline to direct a caller to specified services and phone numbers, including, among others, to 911. (Based on 02/06/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 506: Ethnic Studies | Passed the first house  Held in Appropriations in the second house | No position |
| Would require the California State University to collaborate with the Academic Senate of the California State University, the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, the California Community Colleges Ethnic Studies Faculty Council, and the California State University Council on Ethnic Studies to ensure the development of a process, on or before December 31, 2024, for eligible community college ethnic studies courses to meet the requirements of a California State University ethnic studies course provided pursuant to these provisions for students who transfer to the California State University from California Community Colleges. The bill would require the California State University Council on Ethnic Studies to make the final decision on whether a community college course satisfies the California State University requirements for ethnic studies. The bill would provide that a community college course that has been approved for the California State University ethnic studies requirements as of December 1, 2023, no longer satisfies those requirements on and after August 1, 2025, unless the course is approved under the process developed pursuant to this bill, except that the bill, notwithstanding that provision, would prohibit requiring students who have successfully completed an approved community college ethnic studies course before August 1, 2025, from taking another course to meet the California State University requirements for ethnic studies. (Based on 07/13/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 644: Public postsecondary education: campus safety: hate crime: surveys. | Held in Higher Ed committee | No position |
| Existing law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in the state. The Donahoe Higher Education Act applies to the University of California only to the extent that the regents, by appropriate resolution, make it applicable. This bill, the Justice for Josiah Lawson Act, would require the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and the Chancellor of the California State University, and request the President of the University of California, to (A) develop survey questions on campus climate, as defined, related to hate crimes to be submitted to the United States Secretary of Education for review and approval to be incorporated into a specified online survey tool for campus safety, and (B) require campuses that already have formulated and implemented a campus climate survey before January 1, 2024, to meet on or before December 31, 2024, and at least once every 5 years thereafter, to review and update the survey with student participation and include hate crime-specific questions in the survey with student participation in the development of survey questions. The bill would require the California Community Colleges and the California State University, and request the University of California, to submit a report on the results of the surveys to the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and the Senate Committee on Education beginning one year after the date on which the online survey is made available by the United States Secretary of Education and every 2 years thereafter. The bill would require the California Community Colleges’s and the California State University’s reports to be posted on the internet website of each campus of the California Community Colleges and the California State University and on the internet website maintained by the California College Guidance Initiative and the California State University’s internet website, as provided, and would request the University of California’s report to be posted on the internet website of each campus of the University of California and on the University of California’s internet website. 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 3/29/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 654: University of California: ethnic studies. | Meeting scheduled for January 9th canceled at the request of author | No position |
| The California Constitution provides that the University of California constitutes a public trust and requires the university to be administered by the Regents of the University of California, a corporation in the form of a board, with full powers of organization and government, subject to legislative control only for specified purposes. These provisions grant the regents all the powers necessary or convenient for the effective administration of its trust. This bill would request the University of California to establish an ethnic studies undergraduate graduation requirement at the university. (Based on text date 4/3/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 680: Nonresident Tuition Exemption | Held in Appropriations in the first house | No position |
| Current law exempts a student, other than a person excluded from the term “immigrant,” as defined, from paying nonresident tuition at the California State University and the California Community Colleges if, among other conditions, the student has a total of 3 or more years of full-time attendance in certain California schools or attainment of equivalent credits earned while in those schools, as specified, or the student completes 3 or more years of full-time high school coursework in California and a total of 3 or more years of attendance in California elementary schools and California secondary schools. This bill would authorize, as an alternative to the above-referenced 3 or more years exemption conditions, either (1) completion of 60 semester units of credit or 90 quarter units of credit at a campus or campuses of the California Community Colleges, or (2) attainment of an associate degree for transfer. (Based on 02/13/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 689: Enrollment and Registration: Incumbent Health Care Workers | Passed the first house  Held in Appropriations in the second house | No position |
| Would require a community college with a limited enrollment course or program, as defined, to ensure that at least 15 percent of the admitted students, but no less than 3 students per incoming cohort, in the course or program are incumbent health care workers, as provided. The bill would require a community college that administers a priority enrollment system to grant priority in that system to students who are incumbent health care workers, as specified. The bill would define “incumbent health care worker” and “health care facility” for purposes of these provisions. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2034. (Based on 07/11/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 769: Personal Income Tax Law: exclusions: student loan debt. | Re-referred to Committee on Revenue and Tax January 4th, 2024 | No position |
| The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, including an exclusion for the amount of student loan indebtedness repaid or canceled pursuant to a specified federal law. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, would exclude qualified discharge of indebtedness income from gross income. The bill would define “qualified discharge of indebtedness income” for this purpose to mean income that would otherwise be realized from the discharge of student loan debt, as defined, or medical debt that is discharged by a qualifying nonprofit organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 1/3/2024) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 870: Public social services: benefits for students. | Held in Appropriations Suspense file | No position |
| Under existing law, the State Department of Social Services administers various social services programs, such as the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program and the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, to provide benefits to eligible individuals. Existing law requires counties to administer these programs. Existing law requires a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison, as provided. Existing law requires the staff liaison to serve as a point of contact for academic counselors and other relevant professional staff at a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county and provide information on programs and services offered by the agency that may be available to students attending a campus of an institution of public higher education within the county. This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup that meets quarterly, comprised of relevant stakeholders as needed to share best practices, updates, challenges, or other topics related to programs and services offered by the department that may be available to students attending a campus of an institution of public higher education. The bill would require the department, with input from relevant stakeholders, to, among other things, discuss and examine different approaches or activities that could increase enrollment in programs of eligible students. The bill would require the department, in collaboration with stakeholders, to submit a report, on or before June 30, 2024, and every 3 years thereafter, to the Legislature with findings and recommendations relating to increasing enrollment in programs and services offered by the department that may be available to students, as specified. (Based on text date 2/14/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 942: Postsecondary education: sex equity. | Held in Higher Ed Committee | No position |
| Existing law prohibits a person from being subjected to discrimination on the basis of specified attributes, including, among others, sex, in a program or activity conducted by a postsecondary educational institution that receives, or benefits from, state financial assistance or enrolls students who receive state student financial aid. Existing law provides that sexual harassment of students is a form of sex discrimination prohibited under this prohibition.This bill instead would provide that sexual harassment of students is a form of sex-based harassment and sex-based discrimination prohibited under that prohibition. (Based on text date 2/14/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1040: Community Colleges Mentoring Credit Program | Held in Higher Ed Committee in first house | No position |
| The California Student Opportunity and Access Program authorizes the Student Aid Commission to apportion funds for the support of projects designed to increase accessibility of postsecondary educational opportunities and financial aid for pupils from underserved communities who meet specified criteria, including projects to hire undergraduate or graduate students to serve as college success coaches to actively mentor pupils, as provided. This bill would require the governing board of a community college district to create a one-to-one mentoring program that matches a student over 18 years of age who passes a criminal background check and receives specific training in mentoring to a youth under 18 years of age. The bill would require student mentors to provide mentoring for no less than 2 hours, at least 2 times per month, for a minimum of 2 semesters or 3 quarters. The bill would require the governing board of a community college district to create an attendance accounting method, as provided, and would authorize a district to partner with a community-based one-to-one mentoring program to identify youth in need of mentoring and to assist in matching student mentors with identified youth. The bill would limit academic credit and apportionment for the mentoring to 2 semester units of credit or 3 quarter units of credit, or 96 noncredit hours. (Based on 02/15/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1062: Public postsecondary education: California State University: tuition. | Held in Higher Education Committee | No position |
| Existing law establishes the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. The California State University comprises 23 institutions of higher education located throughout the state. Existing law authorizes the trustees to require the payment of fees, rents, deposits, and charges for services, facilities, or materials provided by the trustees. Existing law establishes the California Promise, which requires at least 20 individual campuses of the California State University to establish a California Promise program through which each campus enters into a pledge with a student who satisfies specified criteria to support the student in earning a baccalaureate degree in limited time. This bill would prohibit the charging of tuition or mandatory systemwide fees for enrollment at a campus of the California State University for any academic year, for up to 2 academic years, to a California Community College resident transfer student who has completed an associate degree for transfer and demonstrates financial need, as provided. The bill would require the Chancellor of the California State University to distribute funding to each California State University campus to offset the costs of waiving tuition and mandatory systemwide fees to transfer students pursuant to the bill, as specified. The bill would be implemented only upon the appropriation of funds for its purposes. (Based on text date 3/9/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1142: The Coordinating Commission for Post-Secondary Education | Re-referred to Appropriation Committee January 9th | No position |
| Would establish the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education in California as the statewide postsecondary education oversight, coordination, and planning entity. The bill would provide that the commission is an independent state agency, and advisory to the Governor, the Legislature, other appropriate government officials, and institutions of postsecondary education. (Based on 01/03/2024 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1160: Protecting Students from Creditor Colleges Act. | Amended and re-referred to Appropriations Committee on January 9th. | No position |
| Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions as the segments of postsecondary education in the state. The Donahoe Higher Education Act requires public higher education entities to adopt regulations to withhold institutional services, including withholding grades and diplomas, upon notice to a student that they are in default on a loan made pursuant to specified federal law. Notwithstanding any other law, the Educational Debt Collection Practices Act prohibits a school, as defined, from refusing to provide a transcript for a current or former student on the grounds that the student owes a debt, conditioning the provision of a transcript on the payment of a debt, charging a higher fee for obtaining a transcript or providing less favorable treatment of a transcript request because a student owes a debt, or using a transcript issuance as a tool for debt collection, as specified. This bill would expand the provisions described above to also prohibit a school from refusing to provide a diploma or certificate, as defined, for a current or former student on the grounds that the student owes a debt, conditioning the provision of a diploma or certificate on the payment of a debt, charging a higher fee for obtaining a diploma or certificate or providing less favorable treatment of a diploma or certificate request because a student owes a debt, or using a diploma or certificate issuance as a tool for debt collection. The bill would prohibit a school from engaging a third-party debt collection agency to collect an existing or future student debt or selling an existing or future student debt to a third party. The bill would make other conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on text date 3/16/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1189: Career technical education: Master Plan for Career Education. | Re-referred to Committee on RLS January 3rd, 2024 | No position |
| Existing law provides funding for career technical education programs, including through, among others, the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program and the Strong Workforce Program and a K–12 component of the Strong Workforce Program, with the purpose of creating, maintaining, supporting, encouraging, strengthening, and expanding the delivery of career technical education programs in the state, as provided. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would implement aspects of Governor Gavin Newsom’s Master Plan for Career Education established pursuant to Executive Order No. N-11-23. (Based on text date 1/3/2024) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1190: Community College Part-Time Faculty Hours | Held in Appropriations in the first house | No position |
| Current law requires community college districts, as a condition of receiving funding allocated for the Student Success and Support Program, to negotiate in good faith with the exclusive representatives for part-time, temporary faculty, the terms of reemployment preference for part-time, temporary faculty assignments based on minimum standards up to the range of 60% to 67% of a full-time equivalent load and a regular evaluation process for part-time, temporary faculty, as specified. This bill would require community college districts, as a condition of receiving funds allocated for the Student Success and Support Program, to commence negotiating the terms of compensation for office hours for part-time employees, as specified, and the terms governing reemployment preferences and evaluation processes, no later than the expiration of any negotiated agreement in effect on January 1, 2024, and for any community college district that does not have a collective bargaining agreement in effect as of January 1, 2024, on January 1, 2024. (Based on 03/28/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1370: CCC Economic and Workforce Development Program | Passed the first house  Held in Appropriations in the second house | No position |
| Would revise and recast several provisions of the California Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development Program. The bill would extend operation of the program indefinitely and would repeal the Job Development Incentive Training Program. The bill would revise and recast the principles governing the Economic and Workforce Development Program, provisions on the duties and membership of the program’s advisory committee, the decision criteria for allocating program funds to colleges, and the definitions that apply to the program’s provisions. (Based on 03/28/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1390: CSU/UC Service Learning Graduation Requirement | Held in Appropriations in the first house | No position |
| Would commencing with the 2024–25 academic year, require each California State University campus, and, if the Regents of the University of California adopt an appropriation resolution, each University of California campus to provide on its internet website information on service learning programs and opportunities for undergraduate students. The bill, commencing with students graduating in the 2032–33 academic year, would require the California State University and, if the Regents of the University of California adopt an appropriate resolution, the University of California to require, as an undergraduate graduation requirement, the completion of service learning, as provided. (Based on 04/27/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1411: Public postsecondary education: systemwide fee or tuition waivers: online posting or notice. | Held in Higher Education Committee | No position |
| Existing law requires the College of the Law, San Francisco, and each campus of the California Community Colleges and the California State University that has an internet website, and, if the Regents of the University of California adopt an appropriate resolution, each campus of the University of California that has an internet website, to provide an online posting or notice of systemwide fee or tuition waivers available to students. This bill, without regard to whether the campus has an internet website, would require the College of the Law, San Francisco, and each campus of the California Community Colleges and the California State University, and if the regents adopt an appropriate resolution, each campus of the University of California to provide the online posting or notice of systemwide fees or tuition waivers. To the extent that the bill would impose 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 2/17/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1524: On-campus access to drug-testing devices | Passed the first house  Placed in Inactive file in the second house | No position |
| Would require the California State University and community college districts to stock an adequate supply of drug testing devices, as defined, available and accessible, free-of-charge, at no fewer than one designated and accessible location on each campus and post a notice on these requirements in a prominent and conspicuous location in all restrooms, as specified. The bill would encourage the University of California, independent institutions of higher education, and private postsecondary educational institutions to implement these provisions. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/01/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1543: Community College student representation fees | Passed the first house  Held in Appropriations in the second house | No Position |
| Current law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to authorize the students of a college to organize a student body association. If a student body association has been established at a community college, current law requires the officials of the community college to collect a $2 student representation fee to be used to provide support for governmental affairs representatives of local or statewide student body organizations. Current law requires $1 of every $2 fee to be expended to establish and support the operations of a statewide community college student organization, as specified. Current law requires a community college to provide a student a means to refuse to pay the $2 student representation fee. This bill, commencing with the 2024–25 academic year, would require the other $1 of the $2 student representation fee to be used to establish and support the operations of local student body organizations. The bill, commencing with the 2024–25 academic year, would also require a community college to provide a student a means to refuse to pay either $1 portion of the $2 student representation fee. (Based on 06/27/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1575: Public postsecondary education: sexual harassment, sexual violence, and discrimination: disciplinary actions: confidential advocates and advisors. | Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations January 9th, 2024 | No Position |
| Existing federal law, known as Title IX, prohibits a person, on the basis of sex, from being excluded from participation in, being denied the benefits of, or being subject to discrimination, which includes sexual harassment, under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. A portion of the Donahoe Higher Education Act, known as the Equity in Higher Education Act, declares, among other things, that it is the policy of the state to afford all persons, regardless of disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other specified basis, including immigration status, equal rights and opportunities in the postsecondary educational institutions of the state. Existing law requires the governing board of a community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Directors of the College of the Law, San Francisco, and the Regents of the University of California to each adopt and implement a written procedure or protocols to ensure that students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault or domestic violence committed at specified locations receive treatment and certain information, as provided. Existing law requires these public postsecondary governing bodies to annually review, and update as necessary, in collaboration with sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and student, faculty, and staff representatives, the written procedure or protocols. Existing law requires sexual assault and domestic violence counselors to be independent of the campus Title IX office, to meet certain education and experience qualifications, to provide services regardless of whether a report is made to the Title IX office or law enforcement, and to obtain specific permission, as defined, from the victim before disclosing the victim’s identity, or any information that could reasonably be expected to reveal the victim’s identity, to the university or any other authority, including law enforcement, unless otherwise required to do so by applicable state or federal law. 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. This bill would require a public postsecondary educational institution, defined as a community college, a campus of the California State University, or a campus of the University of California, in order to comply with the above-described policy of the state, to employ, or to enter into a memorandum of understanding with a local victim advocacy organization to provide, at a minimum, 2 confidential advocates to assist in its response to discrimination. The bill would transfer the above-described requirements relating to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors to the confidential advocates. The bill would require a confidential advocate, among other things, to notify students, staff, and faculty of their rights and the responsibilities of the public postsecondary educational institution regarding specified policies, procedures, and statutory requirements, and to provide confidential services to students, staff, and faculty, whether they are the victim or accused of an alleged act of sexual harassment, sexual violence, or discrimination, including, but not limited to, securing alternative housing assignments and academic assistance alternatives. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on text date 1/3/2024) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1577: General acute care hospitals: clinical placements: nursing. | Held in Committee on Health | No position |
| Existing law establishes the Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI) in the California Health and Human Services Agency to oversee health planning and health policy research, such as the health care workforce research and data center. Existing law requires an organization that operates, conducts, owns, or maintains a health facility, and the officers thereof, to make and file specified reports to HCAI, including, among others, a balance sheet detailing the assets, liabilities, and net worth of the health facility at the end of its fiscal year and a Hospital Discharge Abstract Data Record. Existing law establishes the Board of Registered Nursing within the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing. This bill would require a general acute care hospital meeting certain criteria to meet with representatives from a community college with an approved school of nursing or an approved nursing program, upon request, to discuss the clinical placement needs of the school or program, as specified. The bill would require an approved school of nursing or an approved nursing program within a community college to annually report specified information to HCAI and the board pertaining to clinical placement slots, including, among other things, the number of clinical slots the school or program has been unable to fill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 7/5/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1695: Career technical education: Nursing Pathway Pilot Program. | Held in 2023 (Last location was DESK) | No position |
| Existing law provides funding for career technical education programs, including through, among others, the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program and the Strong Workforce Program and a K–12 component of the Strong Workforce Program, with the purpose of creating, maintaining, supporting, encouraging, strengthening, and expanding the delivery of career technical education programs in the state, as provided. This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to an appropriation of one-time funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act or another statute, to allocate funding for the development of career pathways toward an associate degree in nursing at any of California’s community colleges at schoolsites that serve pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, to be known as the Nursing Pathway Pilot Program. The bill would require the Superintendent to allocate these funds to pilot local educational agencies, as defined to include school districts, county offices of education, state special schools, and charter schools, on the basis of an equal amount per unit of average daily attendance, as those numbers were reported at the time of the first principal apportionment for the 2022–23 fiscal year. The bill would require the Superintendent to select those pilot local educational agencies through a competitive application process by no later than July 1, 2024, based on an applicant’s demonstrated ability with a community college to meet specified requirements. The bill would require the Superintendent to consult with the Board of Registered Nursing in the development of the competitive application process to ensure alignment with the Nursing Practice Act. The bill would require the selected pilot local educational agencies to expend allocated funds for, among other things, instructional materials aligned to the applicable science curriculum framework adopted by the State Board of Education and addressing the nursing profession. The bill would require the Superintendent to submit a report on the pilot program to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on text date 7/5/2023) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1793: Student financial aid: Cal Grants: Middle Class Scholarship Program: eligibility: dependents of members of the armed services stationed outside of California. | Scheduled to be heard in Committee February 4th | No position |
| Existing law, the Cal Grant Program, establishes the Cal Grant A Entitlement Awards, the Cal Grant B Entitlement Awards, the California Community College Expanded Entitlement Awards, the California Community College Transfer Entitlement Awards, the Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards, the Cal Grant C Awards, and the Cal Grant T Awards under the administration of the Student Aid Commission. Existing law establishes the Middle Class Scholarship Program (MCSP) under the administration of the commission. Existing law makes an undergraduate student eligible for a scholarship award under the MCSP if the student is enrolled at the University of California or the California State University, or enrolled in upper division coursework in a community college baccalaureate program, and meets certain eligibility requirements, including, among others, that the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for a Cal Grant. This bill would extend Cal Grant and MCSP eligibility to a student who was not a resident of California at the time of high school graduation or its equivalent but meets all other applicable eligibility requirements and is a natural or adopted child, stepchild, or spouse who is a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed outside of California on active duty but otherwise maintains their residence in California. The bill also would make conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on text date 1/4/2024) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| AB 1749: Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act | Passed the first house  Held in Appropriations in the second house | No position |
| Existing law, the Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act, requires a student who earns an associate degree for transfer to be deemed eligible for transfer into a California State University baccalaureate degree program if they meet certain requirements. The act also requires the California State University to guarantee admission with junior status to a community college student who meets those requirements, and provides that admission to the California State University under these provisions does not guarantee admission for specific majors or campuses. A student admitted to the California State University pursuant to the act is entitled to receive priority over all other community college transfer students, excluding community college students who have entered into a transfer agreement between a community college and the California State University before the fall term of the 2012–13 academic year. This bill would, commencing with the 2025–26 academic year, expand the above provisions of the Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act to additionally require that a student who earns an associate degree for transfer be deemed eligible for transfer into a University of California baccalaureate degree program if they meet certain requirements. The bill would require the University of California to guarantee admission with junior status to a community college student, as specified, and would provide that a student admitted to the University of California pursuant to this act is entitled to receive priority over all other community college transfer students, excluding community college students who have entered into a transfer agreement between a community college and the University of California before the fall term of the 2025–26 academic year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 05/18/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| SB 629: Community College fee waivers | Held in Appropriations in the first house | No position |
| Would authorize the governing board of a community college district to adopt a policy that uses local unrestricted general funds to provide fee waivers to students with the greatest financial need when other fee waivers are not provided to those students if the community college district complies with certain requirements, including that 100% of its students complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid or California Dream Act application, that the community college district has established a fully staffed Basic Needs Center, and that the community college district prepares a fiscal impact statement, including a 3-year projection of the fiscal impact of the fee waiver on the community college district, as specified. The bill would require, on or before October 10, 2024, and annually thereafter, a community college district to certify to the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges that it has complied with all of those requirements, and would require, on or before December 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, the chancellor’s office to verify the information submitted and authorize the governing board of that community college district to adopt a policy that uses local unrestricted general funds to provide fee waivers to students with the greatest financial need. The bill would authorize the governing board of a community college district that receives authorization to use local unrestricted general funds to provide assistance to students for the total cost of attendance, as defined. (Based on 04/17/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| SB 711: Block Chain Industry Report for Community Colleges | Passed the first house  Held in Appropriations in the second house | No position |
| Would require of the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, in consultation with the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, to produce a report, on or before December 31, 2024, relating to the blockchain industry and the California Community Colleges that addresses specified topics, including, among others, recommendations on activities related to pipeline development between career technical education programs offered by local educational agencies and the California Community Colleges. The bill would require the chancellor’s office to leverage its existing workforce programs structure and network to convene the necessary stakeholders in the blockchain industry or similar industries to identify workforce needs within regional economies, to include the contributions of faculty, workforce development, the K–12 sector, and other relevant stakeholders, and to provide a copy of the report to Legislature on or before December 31, 2024, as provided. (Based on 04/26/2023 text) | | |

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| Title | Status | ASCCC Position |
| SB 895: Community colleges: Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program. | Held in the Policy Committee in the first house | No position |
| Would require the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program that authorizes select community college districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. The bill would limit the pilot program to 15 community college districts statewide and would require the chancellor to identify eligible community college districts based on specified criteria. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst’s Office to conduct an evaluation of the pilot program to determine the effectiveness of the program and the need to continue or expand the program. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2031. (Based on 01/03/2024 text) | | |