



TO: Chief Executive Officers
Chief Business Officers
Chief Instructional Officers
Chief Student Services Officers
Members of Consultation Council
Public Information Officers

FROM: David O'Brien, Vice Chancellor, Government Relations
Linda Vazquez, Assistant Vice Chancellor, State and Federal Relations

RE: 2022 Chaptered Legislation Report

The Chancellor's Office is pleased to provide the attached 2022 Chaptered Legislation Report to inform the system of recently enacted laws related to the California Community Colleges and regulatory actions adopted by the California Community College Board of Governors in 2022. This report serves as a notice to districts of new laws will take effect on January 1, 2023, unless otherwise indicated. The report includes a high-level summary of requirements and recommendations for district action. The Chancellor's Office will support the implementation of various new laws through administrative guidance to colleges and districts. If guidance will be provided, it is documented under the description of a bill.

Context for the 2022 Legislative Cycle

The second year of the 2021-2022 legislative cycle concluded on September 30, 2022. In 2022, the Legislature sent 1,166 Assembly Bills (AB) and Senate Bills (SB) to Governor Newsom and 997 of those bills were signed into law with the balance being vetoed. A total of 102 bills pertaining to California Community Colleges were signed. The 2022 Chaptered Legislation Report provides summaries of relevant bills.

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Please address any questions regarding this document to GovRelations@cccco.edu.

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1. 2022 Chaptered Legislation Report

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California Community Colleges

2022 California Community Colleges Chaptered Legislation Report

Prepared by the Government Relations Division

November 2022

<https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations-Policy-in-Action>

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 2022 Chaptered Legislation Report | 10 |
| Affordability, Financial Aid, and Tuition/Fees | 10 |
| AB 288 (Calderon) California Ban on Scholarship Displacement Act of 2021..... | 10 |
| AB 1232 (McCarty) Community colleges: nonresident tuition fees: English as a second language (ESL) courses..... | 10 |
| AB 1998 (Smith) Community colleges: nonresident tuition fees: Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE)..... | 11 |
| AB 2747 (Nazarian) Public postsecondary education: tuition and fees: Team USA student athletes | 11 |
| AB 2880 (Bonta) Taxation: credits: College Access Tax Credit. | 12 |
| AJR 26 (Medina) Student loan debt repayment..... | 12 |
| SB 893 (Becker) Community colleges: San Mateo County Community College District: California College Promise..... | 13 |
| SB 1141 (Limón) Public postsecondary education: exemption from payment of nonresident tuition..... | 13 |
| SJR 9 (Limón) 20th anniversary of the nonresident tuition exemption: American Families Plan: immigration reform. | 14 |
| Apportionments and Attendance Accounting | 14 |
| AB 1187 (Irwin) Community colleges: tutoring..... | 14 |
| AB 1655 (Jones-Sawyer) State holidays: Juneteenth..... | 14 |
| AB 1801 (Nazarian) State holidays: Genocide Remembrance Day..... | 15 |
| AB 1942 (Muratsuchi) Community colleges: funding: instructional service agreements with public safety agencies. | 15 |
| AB 1958 (Fong, Mike) The Community College Student Access, Retention, and Debt Cancellation Program..... | 15 |
| Basic Needs | 16 |
| AB 2122 (Choi) Public postsecondary education: mental health hotlines: student identification cards..... | 16 |

| | |
|---|----|
| AB 2459 (Cervantes) Postsecondary education: student housing: data collection. | 17 |
| AB 2482 (Calderon) Public postsecondary education: student health: pilot program: wellness vending machines..... | 17 |
| AB 2810 (Arambula) Student nutrition: CalFresh: student eligibility: Federal Application for Student Aid data..... | 18 |
| AB 2881 (Berman) Public postsecondary education: students with dependent children..... | 18 |
| SB 20 (Dodd) Student nutrition: eligibility for CalFresh benefits..... | 19 |
| SB 641 (Skinner) CalFresh for College Students Act..... | 19 |
| SB 768 (Glazer) CalWORKs: postsecondary education..... | 19 |
| Budget | 20 |
| AB 178 (Ting) Budget Act of 2022..... | 20 |
| AB 179 (Ting) Budget Act of 2022..... | 20 |
| AB 181 (Committee on Budget) Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill. | 20 |
| AB 182 (Committee on Budget) COVID-19 emergency response: Learning Recovery Emergency Fund: appropriation. | 21 |
| AB 183 (Committee on Budget) Higher education trailer bill..... | 21 |
| AB 190 (Committee on Budget) Higher education budget trailer bill..... | 21 |
| SB 154 (Skinner) Budget Act of 2022..... | 21 |
| Curriculum, Instruction, and Transfer | 21 |
| AB 1705 (Irwin) Seymour-Campbell Student Success Act of 2012: matriculation: assessment..... | 21 |
| SR 45 (Min) Relative to academic freedom. | 23 |
| Facilities | 23 |
| AB 1719 (Ward) Housing: Community College Faculty and Employee Housing Act of 2022. | 23 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| AB 2232 (McCarty) School facilities: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. | 23 |
| SB 886 (Wiener) California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): exemption: public universities: university housing development projects..... | 24 |
| Labor and Employment | 25 |
| AB 1667 (Cooper) State Teachers' Retirement System: administration..... | 25 |
| AB 1824 (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Public employees' retirement. | 26 |
| AB 1949 (Low) Employees: bereavement leave. | 26 |
| AB 2413 (Carrillo) Classified school and community college employees: disciplinary hearings: compensation..... | 26 |
| AB 2693 (Reyes) COVID-19: exposure. | 27 |
| SB 868 (Cortese) State teachers' retirement: supplemental benefits..... | 27 |
| SB 874 (Cortese) Classified school district and community college employees: probation: promotion. | 28 |
| SB 931 (Leyva) Deterring union membership: violations..... | 28 |
| SB 1168 (Cortese) Public employees' retirement: beneficiary payment. | 29 |
| Law Enforcement | 29 |
| AB 655 (Kalra) California Law Enforcement Accountability Reform Act..... | 29 |
| AB 2147 (Ting) Pedestrians. | 30 |
| AB 2229 (Rivas, Luz) Peace officers: minimum standards: bias evaluation. | 30 |
| AB 2282 (Bauer-Kahan) Hate crimes: nooses, crosses, and swastikas. | 30 |
| AB 2773 (Holden) Stops: notification by peace officers. | 31 |
| SB 960 (Skinner) Public employment: peace officers: citizenship..... | 31 |
| Local Administrative Policies and Procedures..... | 31 |
| AB 1823 (Bryan) Student health insurance. | 31 |
| AB 2085 (Holden) Crimes: mandated reporters. | 32 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| AB 2173 (Petrie-Norris) Public contracts: payment. | 32 |
| AB 2274 (Rubio, Blanca) Mandated reporters: statute of limitations..... | 32 |
| AB 2359 (Gipson) Compton Community College District: personnel commission. | 33 |
| AB 2627 (Bauer-Kahan) Electronically collected personal information: local agencies: the California Community Colleges: memorandum of understanding. 33 | |
| SB 490 (Caballero) The Buy American Food Act: public institutions: purchase of nondomestic agricultural food products..... | 34 |
| Omnibus Higher Education | 34 |
| AB 2973 (Committee on Higher Education) Postsecondary education: omnibus bill. | 34 |
| Open Meetings and Elections | 35 |
| AB 2449 (Rubio, Blanca) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences. | 35 |
| AB 2647 (Levine) Local government: open meetings..... | 35 |
| AB 2815 (Berman) Elections: vote by mail ballot drop-off locations..... | 35 |
| SB 1061 (Laird) School district and community college district elections: special elections: petition requirements: election timing. | 36 |
| SB 1100 (Cortese) Open meetings: orderly conduct..... | 36 |
| State Operations | 37 |
| AB 316 (Cooper) State employees: under-represented groups. | 37 |
| AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials..... | 37 |
| AB 923 (Ramos) Government-to-Government Consultation Act: state-tribal consultation: training. | 38 |
| AB 1604 (Holden) Civil service: the Upward Mobility Act of 2022. | 38 |
| AB 2135 (Irwin) Information security..... | 38 |
| AB 2596 (Low) Lunar New Year holiday..... | 39 |
| SB 1192 (Ochoa Bogh) Public contracts: withheld payments. | 39 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| SB 1203 (Becker) Net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases: state agency operations. | 39 |
| SB 1271 (Wilk) Contracts for the acquisition of goods or services: extension or renewal: legislative oversight. | 40 |
| Student Equity | 40 |
| AB 102 (Holden) Pupil attendance at community colleges: College and Career Access Pathways partnerships: county offices of education. | 40 |
| AB 1736 (Choi) Community colleges: student government. | 40 |
| AB 2315 (Arambula) Community colleges: records: affirmed name and gender identification. | 41 |
| AJR 23 (Boerner Horvath) Title IX: 50th anniversary..... | 41 |
| Student Safety and Protection..... | 41 |
| AB 1467 (Cervantes) Student safety: sexual assault and domestic violence procedures and protocols: sexual assault and domestic violence counselors. ... | 41 |
| AB 1712 (Medina) Public postsecondary education: campus safety: online survey tool..... | 42 |
| AB 2683 (Gabriel) Postsecondary education: sexual violence and harassment: training and resources. | 43 |
| SB 367 (Hurtado) Student safety: opioid overdose reversal medication..... | 43 |
| VETERANS | 44 |
| AB 305 (Maienschein) Veteran services: notice. | 44 |
| AB 1715 (Muratsuchi) Space Force..... | 44 |
| AB 1731 (Davies) Postsecondary education: Title 38 awards: postsecondary educational institutions: application for approval or renewal..... | 44 |
| SB 1402 (Umberg) Public employees' retirement: armed forces: service credit.. | 45 |
| Workforce and Career Education | 45 |
| AB 1491 (McCarty) Adult education: consortia: carryover of allocated funds.... | 45 |
| AB 2684 (Berman) Nursing. | 46 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| NON-COMMUNITY COLLEGE BILLS..... | 46 |
| AB 1633 (Seyarto) Public postsecondary education: veterans' educational benefits: information sharing..... | 47 |
| AB 524 (Rodriguez) Postsecondary education: Campus-Recognized Sorority and Fraternity Transparency Act. | 47 |
| AB 1625 (Medina) Trustees of the California State University: student members. | 48 |
| AB 1796 (Choi) Public postsecondary education: reenrollment..... | 48 |
| AB 1963 (Salas) California State University and University of California: gene synthesis providers..... | 49 |
| AB 1968 (Seyarto) Public postsecondary education: uniform informational guidance for sexual assault survivors..... | 49 |
| AB 1997 (Gipson) California State University: emergency response programs: report. | 49 |
| AB 2004 (Garcia, Cristina) California DREAM Loan Program. | 50 |
| AB 2046 (Medina) University of California, Merced, and University of California, Riverside. | 50 |
| AB 2272 (Low) Postsecondary education: California Educational Facilities Authority..... | 51 |
| AB 2286 (Irwin) Student financial aid: Student Aid Commission: donations and philanthropic funds. | 51 |
| AB 2422 (McCarty) California State University: investments..... | 51 |
| SB 748 (Portantino) Trespass: private universities..... | 52 |
| SB 1433 (Roth) Private postsecondary education: California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009. | 52 |
| 2022 REGULATORY ACTIONS | 52 |
| Annual College District Audit Reports | 53 |
| Chancellor's Office Information and Data Requests..... | 53 |
| Associate Degree: Ethnic Studies Requirement | 53 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Excused Withdrawal and Pass-No Pass Grading Option | 53 |
| Equal Employment Opportunity..... | 54 |
| Unlawful Discrimination Process..... | 54 |
| Distance Education..... | 54 |
| Campus Climate and Public Safety | 54 |
| ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND TOOLS | 55 |

2022 Chaptered Legislation Report

AFFORDABILITY, FINANCIAL AID, AND TUITION/FEES

Several bills in this section establish or expand upon nonresident tuition exemptions for qualified students. The Chancellor's Office College Facilities and Planning Division will update its [Residency for Tuition Purposes General Overview](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Fiscal-Standards-and-Accountability/Attendance-Accounting-and-Residency/Residency-Determination/2022residencyoverviewdocument4112022finala11y.pdf?la=en&hash=E5ED6449B32EED6BBEAE166845B31A99BF454B2A) (<https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Fiscal-Standards-and-Accountability/Attendance-Accounting-and-Residency/Residency-Determination/2022residencyoverviewdocument4112022finala11y.pdf?la=en&hash=E5ED6449B32EED6BBEAE166845B31A99BF454B2A>) to include more information regarding these nonresident tuition exemptions and clarify which categories of students are eligible to resident classification. We encourage you to review this handbook to ensure all students are classified appropriately as a resident or nonresident based on their unique circumstances.

AB 288 (Calderon) California Ban on Scholarship Displacement Act of 2021.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that students receive the full amount of any private scholarships they are awarded.

Existing law defines "institutional financial aid" as all institutional grant aid, including institutional student need-based and merit-based aid. This bill prohibits the practice of "scholarship displacement" for a student who is eligible to receive a federal Pell Grant or financial assistance under the California Dream Act. This practice deducts a private scholarship awarded to a student from the student's institutional financial aid.

In compliance with this bill, districts should update their financial aid procedures and training to prohibit "scholarship displacement." Colleges must cease all practices that restrict students from receiving institutional financial aid even if they are receiving private scholarships unless all the student's gift aid exceeds their annual cost of attendance.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB288) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB288).

AB 1232 (McCarty) Community colleges: nonresident tuition fees: English as a second language (ESL) courses.

The purpose of this bill is to help provide a smooth transition to the United States (U.S.) for recent immigrants, refugees, and asylees by offering a nonresident tuition exemption for enrollment in credit ESL courses.

Existing law requires districts to charge a nonresident tuition fee to nonresidents, except in specified circumstances. This bill would add, to that list of nonresident tuition exemptions, nonresident students who are enrolled in a credit ESL course and are a recent immigrant, refugee, or a person who has been granted asylum by the U.S. This bill specifies that this nonresident tuition exemption shall only apply to individuals who,

upon entering the U.S., settled in California, and resided in the state for less than one year. This nonresident tuition exemption only applies to the tuition fee for credit ESL courses. Under Education Code Section 76380, districts are prohibited from charging nonresident tuition or a fee of any kind for noncredit English classes, among other specified categories of noncredit courses. This bill does not authorize districts to receive state apportionment from eligible students until they meet the criteria to be classified as a California resident. Districts should communicate the availability of this nonresident tuition exemption as part of their financial aid materials, policies, and practices.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1232) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1232).

AB 1998 (Smith) Community colleges: nonresident tuition fees: Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE).

The purpose of this bill is to allow students living in neighboring states that attend a California community college to be exempt from the mandatory nonresident tuition fee requirement.

Existing law authorizes the Board of Governors to enter into an interstate attendance agreement with any statewide public higher education agency of another state that is part of Western Interstate Compact for Higher Education, for the exchange of resident students, on a one-for-one basis. This bill authorizes the Board of Governors to enter into the WUE. This bill also authorizes community college districts with 3,000 or fewer full-time equivalent students (FTES) and that are located within 10 miles of a neighboring state to exempt students from WUE states from the mandatory nonresident tuition fee requirement.

Under existing law, nonresident students enrolled in a community college that have reciprocity agreements with neighboring states must pay a per-unit fee that is three times the amount of the fee established for residents. This bill decreases the per-unit fee for those students to 1 1/2 times the amount of the fee established for residents and includes students from states that participate in the WUE within that provision.

Districts, especially those located near the Nevada, Oregon, and Arizona state border, should determine if an agreement with a community college in a neighboring state under WUE is feasible and consistent with their local workforce needs and goals.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1998) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1998).

AB 2747 (Nazarian) Public postsecondary education: tuition and fees: Team USA student athletes.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure a Team USA athlete who is currently residing in California for purposes of Olympic training will be exempt from the payment of the nonresident tuition fee.

Existing law entitles amateur student athletes training at the U.S. Olympic Training Center in the City of Chula Vista to resident classification for tuition purposes, up to the minimum

time necessary to become a resident. Because the Training Center is no longer operated by the U.S. Olympics and Paralympic Committee, this bill, until July 1, 2032, extends resident classification to any Team USA student athlete, as defined, who trains in California in an elite level program approved by the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee. This bill requires the student athlete to certify their participation in an Olympic or Paralympic elite level training program through supporting documentation from the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee and to submit that documentation to the campus they are attending. While the bill does not define supporting documentation, districts may verify the student's participation by contacting the national governing body of the respective Olympic sport. This bill does not authorize districts to receive state apportionment from eligible students unless they meet the criteria to be classified as a California resident.

In partnership with their Athletics Departments, districts should communicate the availability of this nonresident tuition exemption as part of their financial aid materials.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2747) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2747).

AB 2880 (Bonta) Taxation: credits: College Access Tax Credit.

The purpose of this bill is to continue to provide direct support to students who receive Cal Grants by extending the College Access Tax Credit (CATC) by five years.

Existing law, until January 1, 2023, establishes the CATC, which allows taxpayers to make cash contributions to the California Educational Facilities Authority (CEFA) and receive a tax credit. Existing law also requires these taxpayer donations to fund the Cal Grant B High School Entitlement Program. This bill extends the CATC sunset to January 1, 2028, authorizes CEFA to conduct outreach to inform taxpayers about the CATC, and requires the Franchise Tax Board to report to the Legislature on participation in CATC.

Districts should continue to communicate the availability of Cal Grant B award to ensure low-income students can cover their living expenses, transportation costs, supplies, and books.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2880) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2880).

AJR 26 (Medina) Student loan debt repayment.

The purpose of this resolution is to address the rising challenges of borrowers struggling with student debt.

This resolution urges the U.S. Secretary of Education to establish and submit to the U.S. Congress for approval a monthly student loan payment plan for federal student loans based on the personal savings rate as published by the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AJR26) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AJR26).

SB 893 (Becker) Community colleges: San Mateo County Community College District: California College Promise.

The purpose of this bill is to provide San Mateo Community College District (SMCCD) with flexibility to offer additional fee waivers to eligible students.

Existing law requires districts to charge an enrollment fee of \$46 per semester unit and establishes various fee waivers for certain students. This bill authorizes SMCCD to adopt a policy to use local unrestricted general funds to provide fee waivers for students who have the greatest financial need, are living within the geographical attendance boundary for the district, and do not qualify for any other existing fee waivers provided under state law. This bill also authorizes the use of existing funds, in addition to funds received for the California College Promise Program, for the purpose of assisting students with the total cost of attendance if the student resides within the geographical attendance boundary of the district. This bill requires SMCCD to submit a report to the Chancellor's Office, Department of Finance, and the appropriate legislative committees with specified data regarding implementation. This bill includes a sunset date of July 1, 2028. Because this bill only applies to one district, the Chancellor's Office does not intend to update any guidance, memos, or regulations.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB893) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB893).

SB 1141 (Limón) Public postsecondary education: exemption from payment of nonresident tuition.

The purpose of this bill is to correct unintended consequences that have prevented some students from accessing in-state tuition.

Existing law, often referred to as AB 540 (Firebaugh, 2001), creates a pathway for nonresident students who attend or have attended high school, community college, or adult school to become exempt from the payment of nonresident tuition. This bill removes the two-year cap on full-time community college enrollment in credit courses that can be counted towards achieving this nonresident tuition exemption. This means that any student who has three years of full-time enrollment in credit courses on or after January 1, 2023, is immediately eligible for the AB 540 nonresident tuition exemption.

Implementation Next Steps: The Chancellor's Office will update its existing AB 540 guidance and affidavit to reflect these changes. Additionally, districts can expect to receive guidance regarding SB 1141 by Winter 2022.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1141) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1141).

SJR 9 (Limón) 20th anniversary of the nonresident tuition exemption: American Families Plan: immigration reform.

This resolution recognizes October 12, 2021, as the twentieth anniversary of the passage of AB 540 and calls on Congress to pass the American Families Plan, which would allow undocumented students to qualify for federal financial aid.

The text of this resolution is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SJR9) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SJR9).

APPORTIONMENTS AND ATTENDANCE ACCOUNTING

AB 1187 (Irwin) Community colleges: tutoring.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure districts can claim apportionment funding for supervised tutoring in transfer-level courses, consistent with the equitable placement practices required under AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) and AB 1705 (Irwin, 2022).

Existing law authorizes districts to claim state apportionment for certain noncredit courses, such as basic skills and ESL courses. This bill extends this list of noncredit courses to include supervised tutoring for foundational skills and for degree-applicable and transfer-level courses, as authorized pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board of Governors by July 31, 2023.

Implementation Next Steps: The Board of Governors will consider changes to its supervised tutoring regulations in Spring 2023. Guidance regarding apportionment and reporting may be available by Summer 2023.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1187) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1187).

AB 1655 (Jones-Sawyer) State holidays: Juneteenth.

The purpose of this bill is to recognize June 19 as the official end of slavery in the U.S. and celebrate the significant contributions of African Americans.

Existing law requires community colleges and public schools to close on certain holidays. This bill adds June 19, known as “Juneteenth,” to the list of state holidays, requires public schools and community colleges to close on that day, and authorizes specified state employees to elect to take time off with pay in recognition of Juneteenth. This bill extends all other provisions governing state holidays to Juneteenth. If Juneteenth were to fall on a Sunday, the district shall close on the following Monday. If Juneteenth were to fall on a Saturday, the district shall close on the preceding Friday.

Implementation Next Steps: Because this bill has an implementation date of January 1, 2023, districts are expected to update their 2022-23 academic calendars to have the Juneteenth holiday in place by June 19, 2023.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1655) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1655).

AB 1801 (Nazarian) State holidays: Genocide Remembrance Day.

The purpose of this bill is to recognize Genocide Remembrance Day as a state holiday.

Existing law requires community colleges and public schools to close on certain holidays. This bill adds April 24, known as Genocide Remembrance Day, to the list of state holidays, authorizes, but does not require, community colleges and public schools to close on April 24, and authorizes state employees to elect to take time off with pay.

This bill makes Genocide Remembrance Day as an optional holiday for all districts, instead of only Glendale Community College, as originally authorized under SB 568 (Portantino, 2019). Districts should notify the Chancellor's Office if they intend to implement Genocide Awareness Day as a local holiday and ensure they continue to meet the 175 days of annual instruction as required under Title 5 regulations.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1801).

AB 1942 (Muratsuchi) Community colleges: funding: instructional service agreements with public safety agencies.

The purpose of this bill is to collect data that can inform future funding models for public safety courses taught through instructional service agreements (ISAs).

Existing law establishes the Student-Centered Funding Formula but exempts certain instructional offerings from the formula's calculations. This bill explores the possibility of adding public safety ISA courses to these exemptions. This bill requires the Chancellor's Office to issue a recommendation to the Department of Finance and Legislature by December 31, 2024, on the ISA full-time equivalent students (FTES) apportionment that districts are eligible to claim. In order to do this, the bill authorizes districts that have an ISA with a public safety agency to: 1) annually submit that agreement to the Chancellor's Office for review; and 2) submit data on course offerings, student enrollment and FTES, and course completion for academic years 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23.

Implementation Next Steps: The Chancellor's Office will update its Apportionment Attendance Report (CCFS-320) to include the ISA data elements authorized under this bill. Districts are strongly encouraged to submit comprehensive and accurate public safety ISA course data to ensure the recommendations made by the Chancellor's Office reflect the true needs of our system.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1942).

AB 1958 (Fong, Mike) The Community College Student Access, Retention, and Debt Cancellation Program.

The purpose of this bill is to codify the enrollment and retention program funding included in the 2021 and 2022 State Budget Acts and expand the allowable uses of funds to include discharging student debt.

This bill, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, establishes the Community College Student Access, Retention, and Debt Cancellation Program. This program, if funded, would require the Chancellor's Office to disperse funds to community college districts to support efforts to increase student retention rates and enrollment by engaging with previous, current, or potential community college students who left or are hesitant to enroll due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This program would require districts to allocate funds to community college districts with the largest declines in enrollment due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This program would authorize a district to use funds to provide a fiscal incentive for students to reenroll, or for prospective students to enroll, at the community college, or discharge unpaid fees owed by a student.

The provisions of this bill do not supersede the enrollment and retention program funding included in SB 154. For further guidance on allowable uses of enrollment and retention program funds included in the 2022 State Budget, visit the [Compendium of Allocations and Resources](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Budget-News/2022-23-Compendium-of-Allocations-and-Resources/2022-Compendium-of-Allocations-and-Resources-_August-2022-Final---ADA-Fixes.pdf?la=en&hash=5F87F0F5CD008C31E64270BF38A20DE270E10711) (https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Budget-News/2022-23-Compendium-of-Allocations-and-Resources/2022-Compendium-of-Allocations-and-Resources-_August-2022-Final---ADA-Fixes.pdf?la=en&hash=5F87F0F5CD008C31E64270BF38A20DE270E10711), which is updated monthly.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1958) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1958).

BASIC NEEDS

AB 2122 (Choi) Public postsecondary education: mental health hotlines: student identification cards.

The purpose of this bill is to increase college student awareness of the availability of mental health services.

Existing law requires a public or private institution of higher education to have printed on either side of student identification cards the telephone number to the "National Suicide Prevention Lifeline," among other identification card requirements. This bill further requires each campus of the CCC and California State University (CSU) with a campus mental health hotline to list the hotline number on student identification cards. If the campus does not have a campus mental health hotline, then they must list the nearest city or county mental health hotline number on student identification cards instead. These requirements only apply to a student identification card issued for the first time, and to a student identification card issued to replace a damaged or lost card anytime on or after January 1, 2023. Districts should update their student identification cards with the appropriate information based on this timeframe.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2122) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2122).

AB 2459 (Cervantes) Postsecondary education: student housing: data collection.

The purpose of this bill is to provide students with current information regarding the availability of campus housing.

Existing law requires the CSU and CCCs system offices to collect data on student housing insecurity at each of their respective campuses and submit a report on that data to the Department of Finance and all relevant policy committees on or before March 1, 2023. This bill requires each campus of the CCCs, CSU, and requests each University of California (UC) campus that provides campus-owned or operated student housing to post, on its external and internal internet websites, the number of enrolled students; number of available beds on campus; number of students on the campus housing waiting list; number of students who request student housing; and the number of incoming freshmen, transfer students, and international students requiring student housing. The bill also requires that this information be updated at least twice each academic year and requires the CSU and CCC system offices and requests the UC system office to submit an annual report that compiles this information from each campus.

Implementation Next Steps: Districts with campus housing should begin to collect the required data if they have not already done so. The Chancellor's Office will communicate with districts on the process for transmitting data.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2459) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2459).

AB 2482 (Calderon) Public postsecondary education: student health: pilot program: wellness vending machines.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage colleges to provide wellness vending machines for student use.

Existing law requires each CCC campus to establish a Basic Needs Center and the position of Basic Needs Coordinator and defines "basic needs services" to include, but not limited to, housing, food, clothing, feminine hygiene, diapers, technology, childcare, and mental health services and resources. This bill requires the CSU and the CCC to establish wellness vending machine pilot programs at five campuses of their respective segments. Each campus must have at least one vending machine that dispenses wellness products (such as condoms, dental dams, menstrual cups, lubrication, tampons, menstrual pads, pregnancy tests). Participating colleges are required to allow 24-hour student access to vending machines, promote the use of the vending machine, and report on its use. Participation by community colleges is voluntary. Districts that are interested in participating in this pilot program should contact the Chancellor's Office.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2482) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2482).

AB 2810 (Arambula) Student nutrition: CalFresh: student eligibility: Federal Application for Student Aid data.

The purpose of this bill is to inform more students about CalFresh eligibility and encourage them to apply for benefits.

Existing law requires each campus of the CSU and the CCC and requests each campus of the UC to include a notification of and a link to information on public services and programs, including CalFresh on the website account for enrolled students. This bill additionally requires each campus of the CSU and CCC and encourages the UC to identify and notify students of CalFresh eligibility by using their income information on their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Colleges are required to send an email to the student's campus-based email account informing the student that they may qualify for the CalFresh program if the student can also meet one of the exemptions for the CalFresh student eligibility rules.

Implementation Next Steps: To support colleges with the implementation of this bill, additional guidance from the Chancellor's Office to district leadership is forthcoming.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2810) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2810).

AB 2881 (Berman) Public postsecondary education: students with dependent children.

The purpose of this bill is to remove barriers to academic success and degree attainment for student parents.

Existing law requires each community college district to offer priority registration to students in Extended Opportunities Programs and Services (EOPS), students who are eligible for disabled student programs and services, students receiving CalWORKs, foster youth students, homeless students, students who are military veterans, and students who receive Tribal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). This bill requires each CSU and CCC, and requests each UC campus, starting July 1, 2023, to also grant priority registration to a student who has a child under 18 years of age who will receive more than half of their support from that student. The bill also requires campuses to provide student parents with information on the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC), California Earned Income Tax Credit (CITC), and Young Child Tax Credit (YCTC). Additionally, districts must either host or update a student parent web page by February 1, 2023 that is clearly visible and easily accessible on the internet home page of the campus's website and on the website-based student account associated with a student's attendance at the institution. The student parent web page must include descriptions of all on- and off-campus student parent services and resources available to the student.

Implementation Next Steps: Districts may use information obtained from the FAFSA, Community College Promise Grant (CCPG), California Dream Act Application (CADA), or other forms to identify student parents to determine priority enrollment eligibility. Additional guidance from the Chancellor's Office to district leadership is forthcoming.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2881) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2881).

SB 20 (Dodd) Student nutrition: eligibility for CalFresh benefits.

The purpose of this bill is to inform more students of potential CalFresh eligibility.

Existing law requires California Student Aid Commission (CSAC), to notify Cal Grant recipients, who receive TANF dollars, of their eligibility for CalFresh benefits under the TANF exemption from the federal student eligibility rule. This bill permits CSAC to notify students of their potential eligibility for CalFresh by notifying students of their exemptions to the federal student eligibility rule if CSAC is aware of the exemption and is permitted by federal law to notify the student. The bill also requires CSAC to confer with stakeholders on at least an annual basis to continuously improve the process of securing CalFresh benefits for eligible students. Districts should be aware of CSAC notifying students of CalFresh eligibility as they prepare to issue notifications under AB 2810.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB20) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB20).

SB 641 (Skinner) CalFresh for College Students Act.

The purpose of this bill is to simplify the CalFresh application process for college students so more of them will have access to benefits.

Existing law instructs the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to issue and maintain instructions for county human services agencies to verify exemptions to the CalFresh student eligibility rule. This bill requires CDSS to convene a workgroup to identify the necessary changes to improve access to CalFresh for college students. The workgroup shall be comprised of representatives from UC, CSU, CCC, and CSAC, representatives from student organizations, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, and representatives from CalFresh eligibility workers and CalFresh advocates. The Chancellor's Office will inform districts regarding the workgroup's recommendations and any changes to CalFresh policy that affect students.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB641) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB641).

SB 768 (Glazer) CalWORKs: postsecondary education.

The purpose of this bill is to expand CalWORKs eligibility to students enrolled in private, nonprofit institutions, and clarify that benefits also apply to summer session classes.

Existing law requires that a CalWORKs eligible individual who provides the county evidence that the individual is participating in an educational activity full-time and making satisfactory progress at a public postsecondary institution shall receive a payment of \$500 for each semester or \$350 for each quarter. This bill adds "nonprofit" postsecondary education institutions as entities that a participant can attend to receive the standard payment for books and college supplies. This bill also clarifies that participants do not need to participate in welfare-to-work activities to satisfy

instructional hours during semester or quarter breaks and defines "instructional hour" to mean class time of 50 minutes.

Implementation Next Steps: Districts should ensure that CalWorks staff are aware of these changes and update forms, web pages, and procedures accordingly.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB768) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB768).

BUDGET

For your convenience, this section includes a list of all 2022 Budget Act Bills. For a thorough analysis of the 2022-23 State Budget and its impact on community colleges, visit the College Finance and Facilities Planning [website](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Budget-News/Budget-2022-23/final-22-23-enacted-budget-joint-analysis2-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=44EB03432EC48768AAF7A88EF5451D1CBFC8E8CB): (<https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Budget-News/Budget-2022-23/final-22-23-enacted-budget-joint-analysis2-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=44EB03432EC48768AAF7A88EF5451D1CBFC8E8CB>).

AB 178 (Ting) Budget Act of 2022.

This budget bill amends certain provisions of the Budget Act of 2022 by adding, amending, and repealing specified sections and items to make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB178) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB178).

AB 179 (Ting) Budget Act of 2022.

This budget bill amends certain provisions of the Budget Act of 2022 by adding, amending, and repealing specified sections and items to make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB179) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB179).

AB 181 (Committee on Budget) Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill.

This education budget trailer bill provides implementation language for the allocations included in the Budget Act of 2022 and makes additional budget appropriations. Specifically, this bill allocates \$200 million to the California Department of Education to administer a competitive grant program to, among other things, expand dual enrollment opportunities and College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnerships.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB181) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB181).

AB 182 (Committee on Budget) COVID-19 emergency response: Learning Recovery Emergency Fund: appropriation.

This budget trailer bill provides implementation language for the allocations included in the Budget Act of 2022 and makes additional budget appropriations. Specifically, this bill establishes the Learning Recovery Emergency Fund, a \$650 million one-time block grant to address issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the mitigation of learning loss.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB182) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB182).

AB 183 (Committee on Budget) Higher education trailer bill.

This higher education budget trailer bill provides implementation language for the allocations included in the Budget Act of 2022 and makes additional budget appropriations.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB183) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB183).

AB 190 (Committee on Budget) Higher education budget trailer bill.

This higher education budget trailer bill makes various technical and programmatic changes to allocations included in the Budget Act of 2022, including Part-Time Faculty Health Insurance, Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program, and Classified School Employee Summer Assistance Program.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB190) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB190).

SB 154 (Skinner) Budget Act of 2022.

This budget bill implements the Budget Act of 2022 by adding, amending, and repealing specified sections and items to make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2022–23 fiscal year.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB154) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB154).

CURRICULUM, INSTRUCTION, AND TRANSFER

AB 1705 (Irwin) Seymour-Campbell Student Success Act of 2012: matriculation: assessment.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the placement and enrollment practices for students whose major, degree, or educational goal require, or are best supported by, transfer-level courses.

This bill makes several clarifying changes and amendments relative to the placement and enrollment of students into transfer-level English and math courses, consistent with existing regulations and guidance. Specifically, this bill requires, by July 1, 2023, all U.S.

high school graduates, and those who have received a General Equivalency Diploma, regardless of background or special population status, who plan to pursue a certificate, degree, or transfer program, when beginning coursework in math or English, to be directly placed into and enrolled in transfer-level math and English courses. This bill also clarifies that a community college shall maximize the probability that a student will enter and complete transfer-level math and English within one year of their initial attempt in the discipline.

This bill does not eliminate pre-transfer-level coursework; it authorizes colleges to offer these courses *where appropriate*. Specifically, students in adult education programs who have not completed high school or its equivalent, high school students in dual enrollment programs, and technical certificate or degree programs where there are specific requirements that are not met by an appropriate transfer-level course are exempt from the bill's requirements. Colleges may continue to offer those courses if they can demonstrate that a student's placement in a pretransfer-level course is more likely to increase their completion of a transfer-level course appropriate to their program or major within one year of their enrollment in the discipline. This bill specifies that, for students who need or desire extra academic support when enrolled in transfer-level math or English coursework, colleges shall provide access to tutoring, support-enhanced transfer-level math and English courses, concurrent low-unit credit or similar contact hour noncredit corequisite coursework, or other academic supports. This bill also authorizes a college to require students to enroll in additional concurrent support if it is determined that the support will increase the student's likelihood of completing the transfer-level math or English courses. **Please review the bill text for the full list of requirements.**

Implementation Next Steps: Implementation of this bill will require regulatory action by the Board of Governors, and additional guidance from the Chancellor's Office, including information regarding the \$64 million Equitable Placement and Completion Grant included in the 2022 State Budget, is expected to be released by Winter 2022/2023.

In November 2022, each district received the Chancellor's Office memorandum ESS 22-300-19 titled *Results of Equitable Placement and Completion English and Math Improvement Plans and Next Steps for Implementation*. This is the one of several implementation tools and guidance resources that is or will become available to support district implementation. There are also a number of resources that support continuous improvement and maximize student success in the Equitable Placement and Completion Community on the Vision Resources Center and the MMAP [website](#).
(https://rpgroup.org/RP-Projects/All-Projects/Multiple-Measures/AB705_Resources)

In December 2022, the Chancellor's Office summarized the key provisions of AB 1705 and provided other implementation resources as part of guidance memo ESS 22-400-009 titled *Assembly Bill 1705 Implementation*. The memo includes key action items to support equitable placement and completion outcomes. Additional implementation guides, progress updates, and webinars will be released in early 2023. A copy of this memo can be found on our AB 705 [website](#).

(<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a565796692ebefb3ec5526e/t/63bdd8484b50552f1222040e/1673386057056/ess-22-400-009-ab-1705-implementation-12.23.22-a11y.pdf>).

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1705) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1705).

SR 45 (Min) Relative to academic freedom.

This resolution recognizes the role of academic freedom in allowing college and university professors to articulate or even advocate positions or concepts within their subject matter that may be controversial in nature without fear of retribution or reprisal and resolves that policies protecting academic freedom are a necessary requisite for teaching and learning. Legislative resolutions constitute a declaration of policy or an entreaty to action, but do not have the force of law.

The text of this resolution is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SR45) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SR45).

FACILITIES

AB 1719 (Ward) Housing: Community College Faculty and Employee Housing Act of 2022.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage community college districts to build affordable housing for faculty and staff.

The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 authorizes school districts in receipt of local or state funds or tax credits designated for affordable rental housing to restrict occupancy of those housing units to teachers and school district employees. This bill adds community college districts to the Teacher Housing Act of 2016 so they may establish and implement programs that address the housing needs of faculty and staff who face challenges in securing affordable housing. To the extent feasible, districts may leverage federal, state, and local public, private, and nonprofit fiscal resources available to housing developers. Districts may also promote public and private partnerships and foster innovative financing opportunities.

Districts that are considering housing projects for faculty and staff should be aware that this bill will provide financing opportunities for those projects.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1719) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1719).

AB 2232 (McCarty) School facilities: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure students are protected from the harmful effects of poor air quality.

Existing law authorizes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board (OSHSB) to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards and orders. This bill codifies certain OSHSB regulations into state law. Specifically, this bill requires public

schools (which includes all community colleges) to ensure that facilities, including classrooms for students, have heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems that meet minimum ventilation rate requirements, as specified in the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. If a school's existing HVAC system is not capable of safely and efficiently providing the minimum ventilation rate as required, this bill requires the HVAC system to meet the minimum ventilation rates in effect at the time the building permit for installation of that HVAC system was issued and document the system's inability to meet current ventilation standards. This bill requires a covered school to install filtration that achieves minimum efficiency reporting values levels of 13 or higher where feasible. This bill also requires the California Building Standards Commission and Division of the State Architect to research, develop, and propose for adoption mandatory standards for carbon dioxide monitors in classrooms.

This bill is consistent with the provisions included in the Building Energy Efficiency Standards (also known as Title 24 regulations), which districts are already expected to comply with. Districts must also continue to document any HVAC system that fails to meet current ventilation standards, per Title 8 regulations. Further, upon the next triennial update of the California Building Standards Code, districts may be required to install carbon dioxide monitors in all classrooms.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2232) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2232).

SB 886 (Wiener) California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): exemption: public universities: university housing development projects.

The purpose of this bill is to streamline the process for building student housing projects. Existing law subjects the approval of a housing project on a campus of public higher education to the provisions of CEQA. This bill, until January 1, 2030, provides an exemption to CEQA for faculty, staff, and student housing projects that meet certain requirements. Project elements required to be eligible for exemption include: the project is consistent with the most recent master plan environmental impact report; all buildings in project are certified as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design platinum or better by the U.S. Green Building Council; no more than one-third of the project square footage is used for dining, academic, or student support service spaces; the project is either within one-half mile of a major transit stop or one-half mile of the campus boundary; the project's construction impacts are fully mitigated; and the project does not result in any net additional emission of greenhouse gases. The bill also requires public hearings before construction begins and the use of skilled and trained workforce in the construction of project.

Districts that are planning housing projects should be aware of the housing project elements required to obtain the CEQA exemption and may want to consider amending their projects appropriately.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB886) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB886).

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

AB 1667 (Cooper) State Teachers' Retirement System: administration.

The purpose of this bill is to create a more transparent and accountable audit process for California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) to ensure retirement benefits are managed properly.

Existing law creates the Cash Balance Benefit Program, which is administered by CalSTRS, to provide a retirement plan for the benefit of participating employees who provide creditable service for less than 50% of full time. This bill requires CalSTRS to publish annual guidance on creditable compensation laws and establishes the right of an employer or exclusive representative to submit an advisory letter for determination of any creditable compensation issues by CalSTRS. The bill also prohibits CalSTRS from recovering overpayments made because of errors made by the system and specifies overpayments should be recovered by CalSTRS from the member, employer, or county at fault for the overpayment. Further, the bill also requires CalSTRS to provide written notice before auditing a public agency, send the audit findings to the impacted entity prior to publication, and establishes a process for the agency or impacted members to contest the findings of the audit. Districts should ensure these policy changes are communicated to any employee who is currently receiving CalSTRS benefits and contact the agency regarding any implementation questions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1667) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1667).

AB 1751 (Daly) Workers' compensation: COVID-19: critical workers.

The purpose of this bill is to allow workers impacted by COVID-19 to access the workers' compensation system, receive the care, and support they need without delay.

Existing law allows for a presumption of injury for all employees whose fellow employees at their place of employment experience specified levels of positive COVID-19 testing, and whose employer has five or more employees. This bill extends the sunset of these provisions to January 1, 2024. The bill also clarifies that a community college district chancellor may order a specific place of employment to close due to an occupational outbreak of COVID-19 at the place of employment.

Districts should continue to implement COVID-19 health and safety procedures consistent with local and state health orders to minimize the possibility of outbreaks.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1751) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1751).

AB 1824 (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Public employees' retirement.

The purpose of this bill is to make technical and confirming changes to various sections of the Education and Government Codes administered by CalSTRS and California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS).

Existing law requires a CalPERS employer that reports disallowed compensation to CalPERS that CalPERS then used to erroneously calculate a member's retirement allowance to reimburse CalPERS for any overpayment made to the retired member and to pay a penalty equal to 20 percent of the amount calculated as a lump sum. This bill eliminates that provision. This bill also revises the description of creditable service in connection with CalSTRS' Cash Balance Benefit Program to align it with the definition of duties performed by a member of the governing body of an employer.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1824) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1824).

AB 1949 (Low) Employees: bereavement leave.

The purpose of this bill is to require employers, including the state and its subdivisions, to provide job-protected bereavement leave to employees who have been employed for at least 30 days.

Existing law makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 work weeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave. This bill adds denial of bereavement leave to the list of unlawful employment practices. This bill defines a "family member" as a spouse, child, sibling, grandparent, domestic partner, or parent-in-law, and requires employers to grant up to five days of bereavement leave, following the death of an employee's family member, upon request. If an employer bereavement leave policy is non-existent, this bill instructs that the leave may be unpaid. Additionally, this bill mandates that completion of the leave must be within three months of the family member's death, and it is not necessary for bereavement leave days to be taken consecutively. Further, this bill permits an employee to utilize other existing and available leaves balances, including accrued paid vacation, personal leave, sick leave, or other compensatory time away.

Districts should update their bereavement leave policies in accordance with the provisions of this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1949) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1949).

AB 2413 (Carrillo) Classified school and community college employees: disciplinary hearings: compensation.

The purpose of this bill is to guard against depriving a community college district employee of pay prior to a final determination of a disciplinary matter relating to employment.

Existing law subjects a permanent classified employee to disciplinary action only for cause, as prescribed by rule or regulation of the governing board of the school district or community college district. This bill prohibits the suspension without pay, demotion with a reduction in pay, or dismissal of a permanent employee of a school district or community college district who timely requests a hearing on disciplinary action charges against them before a decision is rendered. However, this bill authorizes the employer to take disciplinary actions if they demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the employee engaged in criminal misconduct, misconduct that presents a risk of harm to pupils or students, staff, or property, or committed habitual violations of the district's policies or regulations.

Districts should cease implementing the adverse actions identified in this bill against classified employees who timely request a hearing unless the district can demonstrate specified forms of misconduct. To the extent practices conflict with existing collective bargaining agreements, this bill does not apply until the expiration or renewal of that agreement.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2413) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2413).

AB 2693 (Reyes) COVID-19: exposure.

The purpose of this bill is to adjust employer notice and reporting requirement related to COVID-19 in the workplace to align better with current pandemic conditions.

Existing law, until January 1, 2023, requires an employer who receives a notice of potential exposure to COVID-19, to take specified actions within one business day of the notice of potential exposure, including providing written notice to all employees on the premises at the same worksite that they may have been exposed to COVID-19.

This bill modifies existing law by extending those COVID-19 notification provisions to January 1, 2024 and allowing an employer to display a notice of COVID -19 exposure at the worksite for 15 days rather than providing a written notice to each employee. This worksite notice shall include the dates on which an employee with a confirmed case of COVID-19 was on the worksite premises within the infectious period and the location of the exposure. Additionally, this bill requires an employer to keep a log of all the dates the notice was posted and requires the employer to provide the Labor Commissioner access to those records.

Districts should continue to implement COVID-19 health and safety procedures consistent with local and state health orders to minimize the possibility of outbreaks.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information website (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2693).

SB 868 (Cortese) State teachers' retirement: supplemental benefits.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that retired instructors receive retirement benefits through CalSTRS that keep pace with rising inflation.

Existing law continuously appropriates funds in the Supplemental Benefit Maintenance Account for expenditure for the purpose of restoring the purchasing power of the allowances of retired members and nonmember spouses, disabled members, and beneficiaries, and prescribes various schedules for augmentation. This bill provides an increase of quarterly supplemental payments made from the Supplemental Benefit Maintenance Account to retired members, disabled members, and beneficiaries by 5%, 10%, or 15% depending on the members' retirement date, disability, or date of death. This bill clarifies that CalSTRS must pay the quarterly increases in addition to any payments received by a retired member or nonmember spouse, disabled member, or beneficiary (including optional beneficiary). The bill specifies that these increases are not part of the base allowance and are payable only to the extent that funds are available from the Supplemental Benefit Maintenance Account.

Districts should ensure these policy changes are communicated to any employee who is currently receiving CalSTRS benefits and contact the agency regarding any implementation questions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB868).

SB 874 (Cortese) Classified school district and community college employees: probation: promotion.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage qualified employees in merit system districts to seek promotions without fear of losing their job.

Under existing law, in a school district or a community college district that has not adopted a merit system for its employees, a permanent employee who accepts a promotion and fails to complete the probationary period for that promotional position is required to be employed in the classification from which the employee was promoted. This bill applies these provisions to districts with a merit system.

Districts with a merit system in place should provide promoted employees the opportunity to be reinstated within their previous classification if the employee fails to complete their probationary period.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB874).

SB 931 (Leyva) Deterring union membership: violations.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that public employees have legal recourse against a public employer if that employer has deterred or discouraged public employees from exercising their collective bargaining rights.

Existing law prohibits a public employer from deterring or discouraging public employees or applicants to be public employees from becoming or remaining members of an employee organization, authorizing representation by an employee organization, or authorizing dues or fee deductions to an employee organization. This bill requires the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) to impose civil penalties on public employers

violating these provisions. PERB must also require public employers to pay the union attorney's fees and costs if the union prevails in a legal action. Districts should continue to inform employees of their rights to unionize through ongoing trainings and other forms of communications.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB931) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB931).

SB 1168 (Cortese) Public employees' retirement: beneficiary payment.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that the CalPERS postretirement death benefit amount for most retired public employees is commensurate with the actual cost of funerals.

Existing law, applicable to agencies that contract with CalPERS to provide benefits to their employees, requires a payment of \$500 to be made to a beneficiary upon the death of a member after retirement. This bill increases compensatory death benefits from \$500 to \$2,000 for a retired member's death that occurs on or after July 1, 2023. Districts should ensure these policy changes are communicated to any retired employee who is currently receiving CalPERS benefits and contact the agency regarding any implementation questions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1168) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1168).

LAW ENFORCEMENT

AB 655 (Kalra) California Law Enforcement Accountability Reform Act.

The purpose of this bill is to increase public trust in law enforcement by eliminating candidates for law enforcement positions who have a history or extremist and violent behavior.

Existing law requires peace officer candidates to be of good moral character and requires public agencies employing peace officers to conduct preemployment background checks and investigate internal complaints. This bill requires public agencies employing peace officers to also investigate, as part of a background check or internal complaint, whether the prospective candidate or current employee has engaged or is engaging in membership in a hate group, participation in any hate group activity, or advocacy of public expressions of hate. This bill requires the hiring agency to deny employment to a candidate for a peace officer position if, during a preemployment background check, it is determined that in the past seven years and since turning 18 years of age, the candidate has engaged in these activities. This bill requires an agency to remove from employment any peace officer against whom a complaint is sustained and make specified records available to the public, subject to specified restrictions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB655) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB655).

AB 2147 (Ting) Pedestrians.

The purpose of this bill is to prevent the peace officers from misusing laws prohibiting “jaywalking.”

Existing law prohibits pedestrians from entering roadways and crosswalks, except under specified circumstances and authorizes peace officers to make arrests for certain violations. This bill prohibits a peace officer from stopping a pedestrian for specified traffic infractions unless a reasonably careful person would realize there is an immediate danger of collision with a moving vehicle or other device moving exclusively by human power. The bill requires the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, in consultation with the Institute of Transportation Studies at the UC, to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2028, regarding statewide pedestrian-related traffic crash data and any associated impacts to traffic safety, including an evaluation of whether and how the changes made by this bill have impacted pedestrian safety.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2147) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2147).

AB 2229 (Rivas, Luz) Peace officers: minimum standards: bias evaluation.

The purpose of this bill is to require that in addition to other physical and mental attributes, sworn peace officers be evaluated to be free from bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer.

Existing law requires that candidates for peace officers to meet minimum requirements, including an evaluation by a physician, surgeon, or psychologist to determine any physical, emotional, or mental conditions that may influence their powers as a peace officer. This bill builds upon this evaluation requirement to include bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation. This bill contains an urgency statute and is effective immediately.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2229) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2229).

AB 2282 (Bauer-Kahan) Hate crimes: nooses, crosses, and swastikas.

The purpose of this bill is to expand the definition of hate crime to include several specified acts.

Existing law establishes various offenses for persons who place or display certain symbols, marks, signs, emblems, and other physical impressions with the intent to terrorize a person. This bill expands those offenses to include the hanging of a noose, displaying a symbol of hate, including a Nazi swastika, and burning or desecrating religious symbols, on specified property, and expands and aligns the places where this conduct is prohibited for each offense.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2282) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2282).

AB 2773 (Holden) Stops: notification by peace officers.

The purpose of this bill is to increase transparency and public confidence in law enforcement by requiring an officer to immediately inform the individual of the reason for the stop. The bill also adds related reporting requirements.

Existing law requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report to the Attorney General data on all stops conducted by the agency's peace officers. This bill expands those reporting requirements and adds a new mandate for peace officers. Specifically, this bill requires, beginning January 1, 2024, a peace officer making a traffic or pedestrian stop, before engaging in questioning related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation, to state the reason for the stop. This requirement does not apply when the officer reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat, including, but not limited to, cases of terrorism or kidnaping. This bill requires state and local agencies to include the stated reasons for the stops in its annual report to the Attorney General.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2773) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2773).

SB 960 (Skinner) Public employment: peace officers: citizenship.

The purpose of this bill is to broaden the pool of potential peace officers that may be hired.

Existing law requires peace officers to meet specified minimum standards, including being at least 18 years of age, being of good moral character, and being either a citizen of the U.S. or a permanent resident who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship. This bill removes provisions of existing law requiring peace officers to be a U.S. citizen and instead provides that an individual must only be legally authorized to work in the U.S. under federal law or regulations in order to be eligible to be a peace officer. The practical effect of the bill is to extend eligibility to serve as a police officer to other qualified individuals with employment authorization under DACA or other visa-types that permit employment.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB960) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB960).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

AB 1823 (Bryan) Student health insurance.

The purpose of this bill is to increase the number of students covered by a college's health insurance plan.

This bill requires, for policy years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, student health insurance coverage to be considered individual health insurance coverage. The bill also requires a blanket disability insurance policy that meets the definition of student health

insurance coverage to include essential health benefits, annual limit on maximum out of pocket expenses, and the prohibition against annual and lifetime limits. Further, the bill exempts student health insurance coverage from requirements otherwise applicable to health insurers and health benefit plans, including the establishment of enrollment periods, guaranteed availability, and renewability, specified coverage level requirements, and single risk pool rating requirements that are applicable to individual health insurance coverage.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1823).

AB 2085 (Holden) Crimes: mandated reporters.

The purpose of this bill is to reduce unfounded allegations of child abuse that disproportionately impact children and families of color.

Existing law defines "general neglect" as the negligent failure of a person having the care or custody of a child to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision where no physical injury to the child has occurred. This bill redefines "general neglect" for purposes of mandated reporting under the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA) by specifying that a person's economic disadvantage is not a factor in determining general neglect. "General neglect" is now defined as "the negligent failure of a person having the care or custody of a child to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision where no physical injury to the child has occurred, but the child is at substantial risk of suffering serious physical harm or illness."

Districts should ensure this new definition is included as part of their CANRA policies and trainings.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2085).

AB 2173 (Petrie-Norris) Public contracts: payment.

The purpose of this bill is to make the five percent retention cap policy related to public works permanent.

Existing law limits the amount of the retention proceeds withheld from any payment to contractors working on a public works project to 5% of the total payment and sunsets this provision on January 1, 2023. This bill removes the sunset date to make the 5% limit permanent.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2173).

AB 2274 (Rubio, Blanca) Mandated reporters: statute of limitations.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that child abuse investigations are conducted in a timely manner.

Under existing law, a case involving the failure to report an incident known or reasonably suspected by the mandated reporter to be sexual assault may be filed at any time within

five years from the date of occurrence of the offense. This bill extends the statute of limitations for the failure of a mandated reporter to report child abuse or severe neglect not involving sexual abuse to within one year of the discovery of the offense, but in no case later than four years after the commission of the offense. Districts should ensure this updated timeline is included as part of their CANRA policies and trainings.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2173).

AB 2359 (Gipson) Compton Community College District: personnel commission.

The purpose of this bill is to allow Compton Community College District to reestablish its Personnel Commission.

Existing law, until July 1, 2029, requires that the Board of Trustees of the Compton Community College District assume the powers and duties of the Compton Community College District Personnel Commission that the board of trustees determines are necessary for the management of the personnel functions of the district. This bill allows Compton Community College District to reestablish its Personnel Commission one calendar year after it has repaid emergency apportionment funding to the state rather than 2029. The bill also permits during the year after the loan is repaid and before the commission is reestablished, for an advisory commission to be established to advise on personnel matters. Because this bill only applies to one district, the Chancellor's Office does not intend to update any guidance, memos, or regulations.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2359).

AB 2627 (Bauer-Kahan) Electronically collected personal information: local agencies: the California Community Colleges: memorandum of understanding.

The purpose of this bill is to inform prospective students of educational opportunities at their local community college.

Existing law generally prohibits agencies from disclosing any personal information in a manner that would link the information disclosed to the individual to whom it pertains. This bill modifies exemptions to this law by authorizing a local agency, as defined and at the request of a community college district, to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with that district. The purpose of this MOU is to share electronically collected personal information, as defined, to facilitate enrollment, outreach, and access to support resources, unless the user has not granted permission for that disclosure. This bill requires a district that enters into a MOU to: 1) comply with several laws, including the U.S. Constitution and California Constitution; 2) protect the user's identity so that the user's membership in the targeted population is not revealed; 3) provide only authorized district employees with user data; 4) limit the MOU to user data received from the local agency to the service area of that district; and 5) notify the individual, upon first contact,

of any educational services available to them and include an opportunity to opt-out of future contact.

The Chancellor's Office encourages districts to leverage partnerships with local agencies to expand enrollment opportunities for all students, especially those who have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and develop a student-centered support ecosystem that provides students with financial stability, support networks, and physical and mental wellbeing. While increasing capacity in enrollment and retention strategies is important, colleges must continue to provide wraparound support services to ensure timely student completion.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2627) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2627).

SB 490 (Caballero) The Buy American Food Act: public institutions: purchase of nondomestic agricultural food products.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure Californians receive high-quality food that also supports the local economy and workforce.

Existing law requires all California state-owned or state-run institutions, except public universities and colleges and school districts, to purchase an agricultural product grown in California when the bid or price of the California-grown agricultural product does not exceed by more than 5% the lowest bid or price for an agricultural product produced outside the state and the quality of the California-grown agricultural product is comparable. This bill enacts the Buy American Food Act to require public institutions that receive federal funding for prepared meals, including public universities, colleges and school districts, to have in their solicitation for bids and contracts that only the purchase of agricultural food products grown, packed, or processed domestically is allowable, unless the bid or price of the nondomestic agricultural food product satisfies any of the following conditions: 1) it is more than 25% lower than the bid or price of the domestic agricultural food product; 2) the quality of the domestic agricultural food product is inferior to the quality of the agricultural food product grown or packed; or 3) the agricultural food product is not produced or manufactured domestically in sufficient and reasonably available quantities of a satisfactory quality to meet the needs of the public institution. Local educational agencies with annual federal meal reimbursement funding of less than \$1 million are exempt from these provisions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB490) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB490).

OMNIBUS HIGHER EDUCATION

AB 2973 (Committee on Higher Education) Postsecondary education: omnibus bill.

The purpose of this bill is to make several noncontroversial, technical, and conforming changes to the Education Code to reflect current practices and services.

Existing law establishes the CCC for the purpose of offering academic and vocational instruction at the lower-division level for both younger and older students, among other functions. This bill updates the CCC mission to include the provision of instruction and additional learning supports to close learning gaps and updates specified references of “remedial” to “pretransfer-level.” It also adds to the mission “the provision of student support services to facilitate academic success and achievement.” This bill also delays, by three months, the date the Chancellor’s Office must provide the Nursing Enrollment Growth and Retention report to the Legislature and Governor.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2973) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2973).

OPEN MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

AB 2449 (Rubio, Blanca) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

The purpose of this bill is to continue remote participation options when individuals are unable to attend a local agency's public meeting in person.

Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without identifying each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting, and without making each teleconference location accessible to the public, if the board member is caring for a dependent, has a contagious illness, needs accommodations for a disability, or is traveling on official business of the legislative body or another state or local agency. This bill extends that authorization to January 1, 2026.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2449) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2449).

AB 2647 (Levine) Local government: open meetings.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure members of the public can quickly access written materials related to meetings of a governing board of a local agency.

Existing law requires any writings or documents that have been distributed to a majority of a local legislative body less than 72 hours before a meeting must also be distributed to the public at the same time. This bill clarifies that such writings can be posted online if physical copies are made available for public inspection at the beginning of the next regular business hours at a public office or designated location. Districts should ensure this requirement is satisfied when conducting open meetings.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2647) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2647).

AB 2815 (Berman) Elections: vote by mail ballot drop-off locations.

The purpose of this bill is to provide additional voting locations that will increase voter turnout for 18- to 24-year-old voters.

Existing law authorizes a county to conduct any election as an all-mail ballot election if certain conditions are met and requires a county elections official conducting an all-mail ballot election to consider locating a vote center on a public or private university or college campus. This bill requires a county election official to designate one location on the main campus of each CSU within the official's jurisdiction as a vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot drop-off location for each statewide primary and statewide general election. This bill also requires an election official, when selecting VBM ballot drop-off locations to give preference to locations to community colleges with an annual enrollment of at least 10,000 students. The bill specifies that VBM drop-off locations apply only to a campus that would be in session on the day of the election. Districts should be aware of this preference and coordinate with local election officials if their campus has been selected as a VBM ballot drop-off location.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2815) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2815).

SB 1061 (Laird) School district and community college district elections: special elections: petition requirements: election timing.

The purpose of this bill is to reduce the election costs for school and community college districts.

Existing law requires a school district or community college district governing board to order an election or to make a provisional appointment whenever a vacancy occurs within 60 days of the vacancy or the filing of the deferred resignation. This bill instead requires a special election to fill a board vacancy to be conducted not less than 88, but not more than 125 days, following the order of the election. This bill authorizes the election to be conducted within 180 days after the issuance of the order if the election can be consolidated with a regularly scheduled election.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1061) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1061).

SB 1100 (Cortese) Open meetings: orderly conduct.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the Brown Act so that it provides clearer standards when removal of a disruptive meeting participant is authorized.

Existing law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly conduct of a meeting. This bill expands on this by authorizing the presiding member of a legislative body conducting a meeting, or their designee, to remove an individual for disrupting the meeting, and defines "disrupting" as engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that disrupts, disturbs, impedes, or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting. Districts should be aware of this option when conducting open meetings.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1100) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1100).

STATE OPERATIONS

AB 316 (Cooper) State employees: under-represented groups.

The purpose of this bill is to improve hiring and retention practices for addressing inequitable employment and pay disparities within historically underserved and diverse communities.

Existing law, the State Civil Services Act, mandates that each state agency establishes an equal opportunity plan, which includes identifying underutilization of marginalized groups within each job category and department. Criteria is based on race, ethnicity, and gender within all state civil service classification agencies, departments, and provided job category levels. Existing law also authorizes the California Department of Human Resources (CalHR) to administer the State of California Personnel Classification Plan and include allocation of every position to appropriate plan designated classes. This bill requires that each state agency, prior to January 1, 2024, and every two years thereafter, establish a plan to recruit, attract, and retain employees within specified, underrepresented groups. This bill authorizes CalHR, by January 1, 2024, to develop and execute a monitoring and compliance program. Further, this bill instructs CalHR to prepare and submit a detailed report to designated legislative policy committees, as provided, on gender and ethnicity pay equity in each classification where there is an underrepresentation of women and minorities.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB316) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB316).

AB 661 (Bennett) Recycling: materials.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that state agencies fully utilize opportunities to purchase recycled products, when available, with contracted vendors.

Existing law, related to public contracting, establishes the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), which instructs that state agencies adhere to specific percentage requirements for reporting recycled category purchases. Existing law also mandates state agencies to submit an annual report to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) regarding their progress at satisfying recycled product purchase standards. This bill instructs CalRecycle to maintain an internet website with updated SABRC products and minimum recycled content requirements and establishes product category and recyclable product regulations, effective January 1, 2023, until updated by CalRecycle. This bill directs that state agencies purchase, as available, recycled products, instead of unrecycled products, at no greater than 10% of total costs. Additionally, this bill mandates CalRecycle to cooperate with DGS, and consult with impacted state agencies, to maintain an updated list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, commencing on January 1, 2026, and every three years thereafter.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB661) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB661).

AB 923 (Ramos) Government-to-Government Consultation Act: state-tribal consultation: training.

The purpose of this bill is to increase government-to-government policymaking consultation between state agencies and tribal governments.

Existing law encourages and authorizes all state agencies to cooperate with federally recognized California tribes on matters of economic development and improvement for the tribes. This bill additionally encourages state agencies to consult with a tribe that has requested consultation on an agency action within 60 days of the request. This bill also requires the director of each state agency and department, chair and the executive officer of each state commission and task force, and chief counsel of any state agency to take a training created by CalHR on government-to-government consultation by January 1, 2025.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB923) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB923).

AB 1604 (Holden) Civil service: the Upward Mobility Act of 2022.

The purpose of this bill is to increase upward mobility opportunities for employees from underrepresented demographics, while working towards the goal of achieving a diverse workforce.

Existing law grants CalHR to design, announce, or administer examinations and establish employee qualifications for each position class. This bill directs CalHR to also determine ideal practices for the design, announcement, and exam administration, in creating a diverse employment applicant pool. This bill mandates that the examination announcement includes defined core competencies, types of exam methods, and a standardized statement of qualifications. Further, this bill requires state agencies to establish upward mobility goals for civil service employees in low-paying occupational groups. This bill adds race, gender, LGBTQ, and disability status, as appropriate recruiting factors, pursuant to state and federal equal protection and antidiscrimination laws. Further, this bill also instructs that each state agency annually submits a report to CalHR that illustrates progress in meeting these goals; beginning July 1, 2024, CalHR is mandated to post them. Additionally, this bill directs CalHR to post each department's upward mobility goals on its website and provide copies to the Legislature.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1604) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1604).

AB 2135 (Irwin) Information security.

The purpose of this bill is to adopt consistent standards regarding cybersecurity for all state agencies.

Existing law requires state agencies to implement the standards, policies, and procedures issued by the Office of Information Security (OIS). This bill requires every state agency to adopt and implement information security and privacy policies, standards, and procedures that adhere to specified federal standards. This bill also requires state agencies to perform a comprehensive independent security assessment every two years,

as specified and certify, by February 1 annually, to the Legislature that the agency is in compliance with all policies, standards, and procedures adopted pursuant to this bill. This certification shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed except in specified circumstances.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2135) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2135).

AB 2596 (Low) Lunar New Year holiday.

The purpose of this bill is to recognize Lunar New Year as a state holiday.

Existing law designates specific days as state holidays. This bill adds Lunar New Year to this list and authorizes eligible state employees to elect to receive eight hours of holiday credit for that date in lieu of receiving eight hours of personal credit. The designation does not apply to community college districts unless made applicable by resolution of a district's governing body.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2596) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2596).

SB 1192 (Ochoa Bogh) Public contracts: withheld payments.

The purpose of this bill is to streamline contract negotiations on public works projects by clarifying the definition of "contractor."

Existing law requires an invitation for bid and any contract documents to include provisions permitting the substitution of securities for any money withheld by a public agency to ensure performance under a contract. This bill clarifies that the term "contractor" includes design professionals.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1192) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1192).

SB 1203 (Becker) Net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases: state agency operations.

The purpose of this bill is to apply greenhouse gas reduction goals to state agencies.

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board (ARB) to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill requires the Department of General Services (DGS), in consultation with the ARB, to publish on its internet website or other publicly available location, an inventory of the greenhouse gas emissions of state agencies for the prior calendar year, develop a plan that describes required actions and investments for achieving emission reduction goals, and update that plan to include a description of state agencies' progress. State agencies are required to incorporate the required actions and investments identified by DGS into their future budget proposals, subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1203) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1203).

SB 1271 (Wilk) Contracts for the acquisition of goods or services: extension or renewal: legislative oversight.

The purpose of this bill is to increase transparency and accountability of no-bid contracts entered by state agencies.

Existing law authorizes state agencies to enter into contracts for the purpose of goods or services acquisition, upon approval by DGS. This bill requires a state agency that excludes competitive bidding for the acquisition of goods or services, in the amount of \$75 million or more, entered on or after January 1, 2023, to submit information regarding the terms and conditions of a proposed extension or the contract's renewal to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1271) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1271).

STUDENT EQUITY

AB 102 (Holden) Pupil attendance at community colleges: College and Career Access Pathways partnerships: county offices of education.

The purpose of this bill is to increase access to and availability of College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP).

Existing law, until January 1, 2027, authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a 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 allows county offices of education to enter into CCAP agreements with community college districts. The bill also removes the sunset date on the CCAP program to make it permanent and removes the statewide limit for full-time equivalent students claimed as special admits.

Implementation Next Steps: Districts should be in contact with their local county office of education to determine if a CCAP agreement is appropriate. The 2022 State Budget included \$200 million for the California Department of Education to establish a competitive grant program for the purpose of enabling local educational agencies to expand dual enrollment opportunities. To support colleges with the implementation of this bill, additional guidance from the Chancellor's Office to district leadership is forthcoming.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB102) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB102).

AB 1736 (Choi) Community colleges: student government.

The purpose of this bill is to expand the eligibility pool of students who may serve as an elected officer in student government at a California community college.

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to authorize students to organize a student body association and requires a student who is elected to serve as an officer in the student government to be enrolled in the community college at the time of election and throughout their term with a minimum of five semester units or equivalent. This bill allows a student who is enrolled in an adult education program and those who have a disability to serve as an elected officer in student government. Districts should ensure that their student government officials are following the new eligibility standards.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1736) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1736).

AB 2315 (Arambula) Community colleges: records: affirmed name and gender identification.

The purpose of this bill is to decrease incidents of "dead naming" on campus.

Existing law requires a community college campus to update a former student's records to include an updated legal name or gender if the institution receives government-issued documentation from a former student demonstrating that the former student's legal name or gender has been changed. This bill expands existing law to require community college districts to implement a process by which current students, staff, and faculty can declare an affirmed name, gender, or both name and gender identification to be used in records where legal names are not required by law such as email addresses, campus identification cards, class rosters, transcripts, and diplomas without a legal name change. Districts should ensure that they have a process to comply with this bill ahead of the 2023-24 academic year.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2315) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2315).

AJR 23 (Boerner Horvath) Title IX: 50th anniversary.

This resolution recognizes June 23, 2022, as the 50th anniversary of the enactment of Title IX, and would urge Californians to continue to work together to achieve the goals set by Title IX.

The text of this resolution is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AJR23) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AJR23).

STUDENT SAFETY AND PROTECTION

AB 1467 (Cervantes) Student safety: sexual assault and domestic violence procedures and protocols: sexual assault and domestic violence counselors.

The purpose of this bill is to require colleges and universities to use survivor centered practices in the support of students who report sexual assault.

Existing law requires the governing board of a community college district, the CSU Trustees, and UC Regents to adopt and implement a written procedure or protocols to ensure that students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault committed at specified locations receive treatment. This bill requires sexual assault counselors at each public postsecondary education institution to be independent of the campus Title IX office and requires counselors to maintain confidentiality of victims and witnesses. The bill also requires the CSU Chancellor to include stakeholders in the development of executive orders relating to discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. Districts should ensure that sexual assault counselors meet the requirements of this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1467) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1467).

AB 1712 (Medina) Public postsecondary education: campus safety: online survey tool.

The purpose of this bill is to develop campus climate surveys that promote both awareness and help develop safety protocols for targeted students in public higher education.

Existing law requires the U.S. Secretary of Education to develop a standardized online survey tool to be used by postsecondary education institutions that receive federal funding to administer campus climate surveys every two years on issues related to dating and domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking. This bill requires the Chancellor's Office to develop questions with trauma-informed language to be submitted to the U.S. Secretary of Education for review and approval to be incorporated into a specified online survey tool for campus safety. The bill also requires each segment to submit a report on the results of the online survey to the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and the Senate Committee on Education beginning one year after the date on which the online survey becomes available and every two years thereafter.

Implementation Next Steps: To support colleges with the implementation of this bill, additional guidance from the Chancellor's Office and the U.S. Secretary of Education to district leadership is forthcoming.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1712) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1712).

AB 2260 (Rodriguez) Trauma kits.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that trauma kits are available in public settings so that bystanders can render emergency care.

Existing law requires certain occupied structures that are not owned or operated by any local government entity and are constructed on or after January 1, 2017, to have an automated external defibrillator on the premises. This bill requires certain public and private buildings constructed on or after January 1, 2023, with an occupancy of 200 or more to have at least six trauma kits on the premises of the building or facility. This bill defines a "trauma kit" as a first aid response kit that contains all of the following: one

tourniquet, one bleeding control bandage, one pair of nonlatex protective gloves and a marker, one pair of scissors and instructional documents produced by specified medical organizations. Districts should ensure the public buildings subject to this bill contain trauma kits.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2260).

AB 2683 (Gabriel) Postsecondary education: sexual violence and harassment: training and resources.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that every student attending a post-secondary institution receives training on sexual violence and harassment.

Existing law requires the governing board of each community college district and the CSU, and requests UC, to provide, as part of established campus orientations, certain educational and preventive information about sexual violence to students and to publish certain information on these topics on the institution's internet website. This bill requires California community colleges to provide annual sexual harassment and sexual violence prevention training to students, starting September 1, 2024. Community college students have until six months after the start of academic year to complete training and may be allowed to self-certify completion of training.

In compliance with this bill, colleges should begin their efforts to improve the integration of sexual assault trainings into student orientation, including a potential search for vendors to create training materials and the use of a self-certification process for students.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2683).

SB 367 (Hurtado) Student safety: opioid overdose reversal medication.

The purpose of this bill is to increase awareness and availability of Naloxone.

Existing law authorizes licensed health care providers to issue a standing order for the distribution or the administration of naloxone to a person at risk of overdose, or family members, friends, or other persons in a position to assist a person at risk of an opioid-related overdose. This bill requires each community college district to provide educational and preventive information about opioid overdose and the use and location of opioid overdose reversal medication on campus as part of each campus' established campus orientations. The bill also requires each district to apply to use the statewide standing order to distribute dosages of opioid overdose reversal medication and apply to participate in the Naloxone Distribution Project administered by California Department of Public Health. Upon approval for use of the statewide standing order and participation in the Naloxone Distribution Project, the bill requires a campus to distribute opioid overdose reversal medication.

Here are the links to use for applying:

- [Statewide Standing Order](https://www.cdpb.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/sapb/Pages/Naloxone-Standing-Order.aspx)
(<https://www.cdpb.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/sapb/Pages/Naloxone-Standing-Order.aspx>)
- [Naloxone Distribution Project](https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/individuals/Pages/Naloxone_Distribution_Project.aspx)
(https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/individuals/Pages/Naloxone_Distribution_Project.aspx)

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB367) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB367).

VETERANS

AB 305 (Maienschein) Veteran services: notice.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure student veterans are made aware of their eligibility to receive public benefits.

Existing law requires every state agency that requests on any written form or written publication, or through its internet website, whether a person is a veteran, and to request that information in a specified manner. This bill requires state agencies, including the Board of Governors to, at their next scheduled update, revise their intake or application forms to include questions to determine if a student has a military affiliation, and requires state agencies to transmit student data of student veterans to the California Department of Veterans Affairs no less than once per year.

Implementation Next Steps: The Chancellor's Office is currently in the process of making the required updates and will provide additional information in the coming weeks.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB305) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB305).

AB 1715 (Muratsuchi) Space Force.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that members of the U.S. Space Force receive the same protections and benefits as other members of the military.

Existing law defines "Armed Forces" as including the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and other entities, and defines "veteran" as including members or veterans of those entities. This bill amends statute to include the U.S. Space Force among the list of Armed Forces entities, entitling members of the U.S. Space Force to state aid, civil service hiring practices, and other benefits.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1715) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1715).

AB 1731 (Davies) Postsecondary education: Title 38 awards: postsecondary educational institutions: application for approval or renewal.

The purpose of this bill is to require more transparency and accountability of educational programs that serve veterans.

Existing law requires an institution headquartered or operating in California desiring to enroll students eligible for federal Title 38 awards to apply for approval of its courses to California State Approving Agency for Veterans Education (CSAAVE) and authorizes CSAAVE to approve the application of the school when the school and its courses satisfy specified criteria and any additional reasonable criteria established by CSAAVE. This bill requires, on or before January 1, 2024, CSAAVE to establish regulations requiring postsecondary educational institutions to provide specified information to CSAAVE as part of an application for approval or renewal. Information includes the institution's most recent cohort default rate as reported to the U.S. Department of Education, accreditation status, and any lawsuit filed against the institution for fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit in the last five years.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1731) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1731).

SB 1402 (Umberg) Public employees' retirement: armed forces: service credit.

The purpose of this bill is to expand eligibility for a member of either CalSTRS or CalPERS to purchase service credit for their time serving in the armed forces prior to their membership.

Existing law includes within the definition of "public service" for purposes of receiving CalPERS service credit, active service (without regard to pre- or post-CalPERS membership) with the Armed Forces or the Merchant Marine of the U.S. and requires the member or retiree to make contributions to CalPERS to pay for the service credit, as specified. This bill expands the ability of a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces to purchase up to four years of service credit in the CalPERS or the CalSTRS for their service prior to becoming a member of these retirement systems. The bill also specifies that this purchase is not available to members whose military service was terminated due to a dishonorable discharge or those members receiving a benefit for the same service in another system, including military retirement or disability retirement pay. Districts should ensure these policy changes are communicated to any veterans who are currently receiving CalPERS or CalSTRS benefits and contact the agency regarding any implementation questions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1402) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1402).

WORKFORCE AND CAREER EDUCATION

AB 1491 (McCarty) Adult education: consortia: carryover of allocated funds.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that funds allocated for adult education are expended in a timely manner to support student needs.

Existing law establishes the Adult Education Program and divides the state into adult education consortia for the purpose of allocating funding to individual members, unless the consortium makes a finding, by majority vote, that a member has been consistently

ineffective in providing services, among other authorized reasons. This bill authorizes an adult education consortium to also reduce a member's allocation if it finds that the member has excessive carryover, as certified on or before September 1 of the current fiscal year, for at least two consecutive fiscal years beginning in 2022-23. This bill also requires a consortium with 20% carryover to submit a written expenditure plan, including future corrective actions to reduce the consortium's carryover to below 20 percent, to the Chancellor's Office and California Department of Education. This bill requires the Chancellor's Office and the California Department of Education to provide that consortium with technical assistance to ensure that adequate adult education services are provided to the region in proportion to the region's available funding.

Implementation Next Steps: The Chancellor's Office Workforce and Economic Development Division is available to support districts in reducing their year-to-year carryovers. As a reminder, the California Adult Education Block Grant Program is intended to support education and workforce services for adults within the seven areas identified in Education Code Section 84913. All expenditures must be reasonable and justifiable in addressing the educational needs of adults. Districts are strongly encouraged to engage in continuous improvement by analyzing student outcomes, evaluating the effectiveness of adult education programs in connecting students to long-term careers, and identifying strategies for success.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1491) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1491).

AB 2684 (Berman) Nursing.

The purpose of this bill is to extend and improve the Board of Registered Nursing (BRN).

Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, establishes the BRN within the Department of Consumer Affairs, until January 1, 2023, for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing. This bill extends the sunset of the BRN to 2027 and makes other changes pertaining to nursing programs such as establishing a new 500 minimum number of clinical experience hours, authorizing the BRN to approve LVN-RN bridge programs, requiring the BRN to establish a uniform method for making program approval decisions, reducing approval requirements and fees for accredited schools, prohibiting nursing schools and programs from paying for clinical placements, extending emergency clinical approval, preceptorship, and simulation flexibilities until the end of 2023-2024 academic year, and requiring the BRN to utilize data from available regional or individual institution databases in collecting information related to the number of clinical placement slots available to nursing students.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2684) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2684).

NON-COMMUNITY COLLEGE BILLS

The following bills do not apply to the CCCs or the Chancellor's Office but are included here for your information regarding legislation that impacts public higher education in

California. If any of these bills are amended in the future to include community colleges, we will include the changes in future Chaptered Legislation Reports.

AB 1633 (Seyarto) Public postsecondary education: veterans' educational benefits: information sharing.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure veterans are aware of and have access to federal veteran benefits.

Existing law authorizes the CSU, and encourages the UC, to report to the Department of Veterans Affairs, on an annual basis, specified information, including the total education benefits obtained by all qualified students assisted by a specified office. This bill requires the CSU, and requests the UC, to electronically transmit specified personal information regarding students whose tuition or fees, or both, are paid, or intended to be paid, using GI Bill educational benefits, as defined, to the Department of Veterans Affairs for each academic year, starting with the 2023–24 academic year. The bill also requires, on or before June 1, 2023, the office of the Chancellor of the CSU and request the office of the President of the UC, to develop a template for informed, written consent to be used by campus financial aid offices that permits a student to opt-in to having the student's personal information shared with the Department of Veterans Affairs. This bill does not apply to community colleges.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1633) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1633).

AB 524 (Rodriguez) Postsecondary education: Campus-Recognized Sorority and Fraternity Transparency Act.

The purpose of this bill is to increase transparency on campus-recognized sororities and fraternities.

Existing law requires any report made by a victim or an employee regarding specified violent crimes, sexual assault, or hate crime which is received by a campus security authority to be disclosed immediately or as soon as practicably possible. This bill requires, beginning October 1, 2023, an institution of higher education to collect and post on its campus website and annually email to all enrolled students a report containing information about its campus-recognized sororities and fraternities. The information must include number of members, average grade point average of members, community service hours performed by members, any campus sanctions against members or chapter, location of all chapter houses, and events sponsored by chapter. Colleges and universities are required to suspend any chapter that fails to report.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB524) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB524).

AB 1625 (Medina) Trustees of the California State University: student members.

The purpose of this bill is to have parity among faculty and student members of the CSU Board of Trustees by allowing student members to serve until the Governor appoints a replacement.

Existing law establishes the CSU Board of Trustees, with specified members, for the purpose of managing, controlling, and administering the CSU system. This bill authorizes a student who was appointed to the CSU Board of Trustees, whose term expires on June 30 of any year, to remain as a member of the Board of Trustees until either January 1 of the following year or until the Governor has appointed a replacement, whichever occurs first.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1625) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1625).

AB 1796 (Choi) Public postsecondary education: reenrollment.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage reenrollment of students, in order to complete their baccalaureate degree programs and graduate, after they withdraw or leave prior studies.

The Donahoe Higher Education Act expresses the intent of the Legislature that specified categories of UC and CSU applicants be prioritized in a specified order for the purpose of enrollment planning and admission priority at the undergraduate resident student level, including applicants who have been previously enrolled at the campus to which they are applying. This bill requires that each UC and CSU campuses permit prior departed students to reenroll into their baccalaureate degree programs, if they left in good academic standing. This bill instructs that UC and CSU may adopt policies requiring a student to submit transcripts and proof of good academic standing, if the student enrolled at another college or university, after leaving the respective campus.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1796) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1796).

AB 1936 (Ramos) University of California: Hastings College of the Law

The purpose of this bill is to include Native American tribes in the renaming of Hastings School of Law.

Existing law establishes the Hastings School of Law as a public law school affiliated with the UC. This bill removes all statutory references to "Hastings College of Law" and replaces it with "College of the Law, San Francisco." The bill also establishes a procedure for UC, in consultation with Native American tribes, to rename it permanently.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1936) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1936).

AB 1963 (Salas) California State University and University of California: gene synthesis providers.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that CSU and UC purchase gene synthesis products (GSP) from responsible entities.

Existing federal law sets forth the requirements for the possession, use, and transfer of select agents and toxins that have the potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety, animal health, and animal products. This bill requires the CSU, and requests the UC, to only purchase GSP from companies that act responsibly and conduct public safety screenings of their customers and orders. This bill also requires the respective systems to develop systemwide guidance for purchasing gene synthesis equipment or gene synthesis products from gene synthesis providers who prevent the misuse of synthetic genes and safeguard the benefits of gene synthesis technology while minimizing risk, and to consider including International Gene Synthesis Consortium criteria in their guidance.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1963) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1963).

AB 1968 (Seyarto) Public postsecondary education: uniform informational guidance for sexual assault survivors.

The purpose of this bill is to require CSU and UC campus websites to have clarity and organization of where crucial informational resources are located.

Existing law requires public higher education segments to establish policies and procedures, information, and education and training programs for students, faculty, and staff regarding sexual assault and rape, sexual violence, and sexual harassment. This bill additionally requires the CSU and requests UC to develop content and presentation standards and a model internet website template regarding the steps a student who is a victim of sexual assault may take immediately following the assault, including receiving counseling, seeking medical attention, and preserving evidence. The standards and model website template should be developed in collaboration with sexual assault survivor advocates and others who work with sexual assault survivors, such as counselors, health care service providers, Title IX offices, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and civil attorneys, in a manner informed by relevant experts.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1968) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1968).

AB 1997 (Gipson) California State University: emergency response programs: report.

The purpose of this bill is to create a diverse stakeholder workgroup within CSU to develop alternatives to campus policing.

Existing law establishes the CSU Board of Trustees, with specified members, for the purpose of managing, controlling, and administering the CSU system. This bill requires

the CSU Chancellor, on or before July 1, 2023, to convene a stakeholder workgroup to evaluate and report on alternative options to current emergency response programs on CSU campuses and alternative dispute resolution options to resolve employee conflicts. The workgroup is required to have faculty, staff, students, health/safety personnel, and bargaining unit representatives.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1997).

AB 2004 (Garcia, Cristina) California DREAM Loan Program.

The purpose of this bill is to provide undocumented college students with information on how to obtain and repay the California DREAM Loan and provide similar protections and relief options as students that borrow from a similar federal loan program.

Existing law establishes the California DREAM Loan Program, which authorizes a student attending a participating campus of the UC or CSU to receive a loan, referred to as a DREAM loan, if the student satisfies certain requirements. This bill limits the amount of money a student can borrow under the DREAM Loan Program to \$4,000 in an academic year and \$40,000 total. The bill also requires a participating institution to establish loan forgiveness with similar standards as the Federal Perkins Loan Program, administrative relief consistent with the Federal Direct Loan Program during periods of national emergency and administrative relief for 90 days if the borrower lives or works where a natural disaster has occurred. Participating institutions are also required to provide loan entry/exit counseling, report data on DREAM Loan Program and post information about the program on its website.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2004).

AB 2046 (Medina) University of California, Merced, and University of California, Riverside.

The purpose of this bill is to address the continuous educational enrollment growth pertaining to undergraduate, graduate, and professional students, community economic development, and research innovation opportunities within the Inland Empire and Central Valley.

Under existing law, the UC system is comprised of 10 institutions, located in the cities of Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Merced, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz.

This bill mandates that the annual Budget Act during 2022-23 to 2024-25 fiscal years directly support one or both of the following at the UC Riverside and UC Merced: 1) campus expansion projects which may include, but are not limited to, related capital projects; or 2) UC climate initiatives, which may include, but are not limited to, related capital projects. For projects that receive funding, the UC shall obtain an enforceable commitment from any contractor performing work in an apprentice occupation in the building and construction trades that the contractor and its subcontractors at every tier

will individually use a skilled and trained workforce, unless otherwise specified. Commencing on July 1, 2023, this bill requires that the UC provide an annual report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance describing how the allocation of funded projects at these campuses were used and their resulting outcomes.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2046) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2046).

AB 2272 (Low) Postsecondary education: California Educational Facilities Authority.

The purpose of this bill is to provide private, nonprofit colleges and universities with access to working capital financing.

Existing law establishes CEFA to provide private institutions of higher education with financing options to expand, enlarge, or establish specified facilities. This bill authorizes CEFA to also finance working capital loans to participating independent (nonpublic) colleges and define "working capital" as maintenance or operation expenses or any other costs that would be treated as an expense item in connection with the ownership or operation of an educational facility, faculty or staff housing, or student housing.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2272) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2272).

AB 2286 (Irwin) Student financial aid: Student Aid Commission: donations and philanthropic funds.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize CSAC to directly receive and utilize philanthropic funds.

Existing law establishes CSAC as the primary state agency for the administration of state-based financial aid programs. This bill authorizes CSAC to receive donations, bequests, grants, and philanthropic funding, subject to the conditions or restrictions that the Executive Director of the Commission may deem advisable, and subject to the approval of the Director of Finance.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2286) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2286).

AB 2422 (McCarty) California State University: investments.

The purpose of this bill is to generate additional revenue for CSU by expanding their authority to invest funds.

Existing law establishes the CSU Special Projects Fund, which consists of grants, revenues, and funds of any nature received by the trustees for research, workshops, conferences, institutes, and special projects from the state, federal government, local government, or private persons, and authorizes the chief fiscal officer of a CSU campus to invest money from the fund in mutual funds subject to certain conditions. This bill authorizes CSU to also invest funds from the CSU Special Projects Fund in publicly traded real estate investment trusts, institutional commingled funds, and exchange-traded

funds. The bill also increases the amount from the CSU Special Projects Fund that can be invested from 30% to 65%.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2422) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2422).

SB 748 (Portantino) Trespass: private universities.

The purpose of this bill is to help create safer college campuses by ensuring there is the ability to enforce trespassing restrictions at independent institutions of higher education.

Existing law prohibits students or employees who have been suspended or dismissed from educational institutions, in addition to other identified persons directed to leave a campus, from regaining access to the facility. Further, existing law designates minimum and maximum county jail incarceration sentences for violations of these regulations, including penal term increases for a second or subsequent offense. This bill requires the elimination of minimum imprisonment terms for violation of entering school campuses and facilities, after suspension, dismissal, or direction to leave the grounds. Additionally, this bill mandates that violation of current campus trespass provisions carries the penalty of either county jail incarceration, for no more than six months, a fine, or both, regardless of prior criminal offenses.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB748) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB748).

SB 1433 (Roth) Private postsecondary education: California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009.

The purpose of this bill is to make technical and conforming changes, statutory improvements, and policy reforms in response to issues raised during the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) sunset review oversight process.

Existing law, until January 1, 2023, establishes the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009, which provides for student protections and regulatory oversight of private postsecondary educational institutions. This bill extends the sunset date for the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) until January 1, 2027, and allows a higher education institution that is operated in another state and that also maintains a physical presence in California to apply for BPPE approval.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1433) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1433).

2022 REGULATORY ACTIONS

California community college districts must comply with regulations promulgated by the Board of Governors. To avoid regulatory non-compliance, community colleges districts must conform their local policies or procedures to a regulation within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the regulation's effective date and incorporate any necessary changes into the district's catalog and class schedules "at the first available opportunity." (5 Cal. Code Regs, § 52010.)

The Board of Governors adopted a number of regulatory actions that took effect in 2022. They are described briefly below. All section references are to title 5, division 6, of the California Code of Regulations. Information about pending and recently adopted Board of Governors regulatory actions is available here: [Pending Regulatory Actions | California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office \(cccco.edu\)](https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/General-Counsel/Pending-Regulatory-Action) (<https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/General-Counsel/Pending-Regulatory-Action>). Regulations governing the California community colleges generally are available at the Office of Administrative Law website, here: [OAL | Office of Administrative Law \(ca.gov\)](https://oal.ca.gov/) (<https://oal.ca.gov/>).

ANNUAL COLLEGE DISTRICT AUDIT REPORTS

This regulatory action amended section 59106 to eliminate the requirement that community college districts provide their annual audit reports to the Department of Finance, and allows the Chancellor's Office flexibility in extending future audit reporting due dates.

The Chancellor's Office will update the Contracted District Audit Manual to reflect this change.

Effective date: November 6, 2022.

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION AND DATA REQUESTS

This regulatory action added section 52012 to clarify that community college districts must comply with information and data requests from the Chancellor's Office when this regulation is invoked. The regulation established a process for responding to such requests, including a requirement for college districts to designate a point of contact to receive and coordinate responses to information and data requests.

The Chancellor's Division of Digital Innovation and Infrastructure will issue guidance regarding implementation.

Effective date: October 20, 2022.

ASSOCIATE DEGREE: ETHNIC STUDIES REQUIREMENT

This regulatory action amended section 55063, subdivision (e), to add ethnic studies as a additional minimum requirement for the community college associate degree.

Effective date: October 20, 2022.

EXCUSED WITHDRAWAL AND PASS-NO PASS GRADING OPTION

This regulatory action revised sections 55000, 55022, 55023, 55024, 55031, 55032, 55033, 58146, 58161, and 58509 to make permanent adjustments to excused withdrawal and pass-no pass grading options that were first made in response to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. These changes harmonize state aid and repeatability rules related to any emergency situation, and provide that withdrawals for extenuating circumstances are treated as excused withdrawals. The regulatory action also extends the time period for students to select the pass-no pass grading option up to the last day of instruction.

Effective: October 20, 2022.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

This regulatory action updates the Chancellor's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program that provides direction to college districts to improve equity in hiring. The regulatory actions amended sections 53000 through 53006, sections 53020 through 53024.2, section 53026, and section 53033. Changes to the EEO program include: the creation of a new EEO plan template; establishment of Chancellor's Office authority to comment on district EEO plans before adoption; a requirement that governing boards adopt EEO plans in public meetings; and incorporation of the Board of Governor's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion objectives in EEO plans and policies.

The Chancellor's Office recently released the [2022 Equal Employment Opportunity \(EEO\) / Diversity Best Practices Handbook](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Reports/cccco-eeoreport-062022-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=9D7F34D11B52A45F4C689F4AB733347067E8BC3D) (<https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Reports/cccco-eeoreport-062022-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=9D7F34D11B52A45F4C689F4AB733347067E8BC3D>) to support implementation of these regulations.

Effective date: October 20, 2022.

UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION PROCESS

This regulatory action revised sections 59311, 59324, 59327, 59328, 59329, 59332, 59333, 59334, 59336, and 59339, governing college district responses to unlawful discrimination complaints, including student appeals to the Chancellor's Office. The regulatory action made the following principal changes: requires unlawful discrimination investigations to be conducted by a "neutral investigator," defined to minimize true or perceived conflicts of interest; revises timelines for completing investigations; requires districts to provide complainants an opportunity to cure defective complaints; and establishes guidelines for including witness testimony.

Effective date: November 4, 2022.

DISTANCE EDUCATION

This regulatory action amends sections 55005, 55200, 55204, 55206, and 55208 to align federal and state distance education regulations, require disclosure of additional online course requirements to students, and clarify requirements for documenting distance education instructions.

Effective date: November 4, 2022.

CAMPUS CLIMATE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

This regulatory action amended the minimum conditions enforcement provisions contained in sections 51028, 51100, and 51102, and promulgated campus climate and public safety regulations in new sections 59700, 59701, 59702, 59703, and 59704. These additions to title 5 establish that community college districts must develop community and evidence-based policing policies and practices, ensure effective faculty, staff and student participation in the governance of public safety services, support the

development of public safety services that adhere to the principles of diversity, equity, and inclusion, and require submission of relevant public safety related data at the direction of the Chancellor's Office.

The Chancellor's Office is in the process of establishing a system-wide working group to aid district implementation of these regulatory requirements.

Effective date: November 24, 2022.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND TOOLS

We encourage you to visit the following websites consistently for updates:

Our Government Relations [website](#) includes updates about legislation, contact information, staff issue areas, and all of the Chancellor's Office tracked legislation.

(<https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/Policy-in-action>)

Our Budget [page](#) includes a wealth information about annual budgets, helpful workshops, and a repository of memos and guidance. You can also find information about apportionment reports and fiscal and policy updates.

(<https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/College-Finance-and-Facilities-Planning/Budget-News>)

Bookmark and frequently visit our Vision for Success [page](#) for details of systemwide goals and our commitment to student success. You will also find details of our commitment and strategic priorities to advance diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility.

(<https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Vision-for-Success>)