



2024 REPORT

Chaptered Legislation and Guidance

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office | Sonya Christian, Chancellor

2024 CHAPTERED LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE REPORT

Prepared By

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

INTRODUCTION

2024 Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report

The California Community College Chancellor's Office is pleased to issue the 2024 Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report. The Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report is designed to inform campus leaders of recently enacted laws related to the California Community Colleges, regulatory actions adopted by the California Community Colleges Board of Governors, information on recent federal laws, regulations, and President's Executive Orders.

This document serves as a notice to districts of new laws which will take effect on January 1, 2025, unless otherwise indicated. It is incumbent upon local leadership to ensure compliance with all new laws and regulations. Implementation guidance has been added where relevant and available, and additional guidance may be available in the next few months.

To assist you in navigating these new laws, the Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report provides:

- A description of the bill purpose;
- A review of existing statutory requirements;
- A high-level summary of requirements for colleges or entities;
- Chancellor's Office preliminary guidance recommendations for district action.
- As you review the following bills, please keep in mind that the chaptered version may no longer include provisions that were initially introduced.

We do not recommend solely relying on this document for legislative details. We encourage you to review the full text of bills on [Legislative Counsel's website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/) ([leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](https://leginfo.ca.gov/)).

Context for the 2024 Legislative Cycle

This year marked the second year of the 2023-24 Legislative Session, which concluded on August 31, 2024. In 2024, the Legislature sent 1,206 Assembly Bills (AB) and Senate Bills (SB) to Governor Newsom and 1,017 of those bills were signed into law, with the remainder being vetoed. A total of 118 bills pertaining to California Community Colleges or higher education were signed.

Contact Information

Please address any questions regarding this document to GovRelations@cccco.edu or (916) 322-6888.

Stay Connected

We invite you to stay informed throughout the year on legislative matters. Please subscribe to

the Government Relations listserv by sending an e-mail to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.CCCNEXT.NET and listing SUBSCRIBE ADVOCATES in the body of a BLANK, NON-HTML e-mail. **NO SUBJECT OR SIGNATURES.**

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE RESOURCES

- [Vision 2030: A Roadmap for California Community Colleges](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Vision-2030) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Vision-2030)
- [Joint Analysis of the Enacted 2024-25 State Budget](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2024-joint-analysis-enacted-budget-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=43144455FF416E10D3B68007AA34582948DA51A4) (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2024-joint-analysis-enacted-budget-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=43144455FF416E10D3B68007AA34582948DA51A4)
- [Chancellor's Office Compendium of Allocations & Resources](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/august-2023-24-compendium-of-allocations-resources.pdf?la=en&hash=6488A8B0530CF847998A10A9E56EE31321D190C0) (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/august-2023-24-compendium-of-allocations-resources.pdf?la=en&hash=6488A8B0530CF847998A10A9E56EE31321D190C0)
- [Chancellor's Office Legislative Reports](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Reports) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Reports)

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS RESOURCES

- You can find additional information about legislation and state and federal matters at the following resources:
- [Monthly Consultation Council State Legislation Updates](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations)
- [Monthly Consultation Council Federal Updates](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Federal-Relations) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Federal-Relations)
- [Chancellor's Office Tracked Legislation](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations/Tracked-Legislation) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations/Tracked-Legislation)
- [Chaptered Legislation Reports](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Enacted-Bills) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Enacted-Bills)
- [Government Relations Division Directory](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/Governmental-Relations-Division-Directory) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/Governmental-Relations-Division-Directory)

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TIER 1 STATE LEGISLATION



Tier 1 bills have a **direct effect** on the programs, services, and day-to-day operations of the California community colleges, students, faculty, staff, and/or Chancellor's Office. During the 2024 Legislative Session, a total 55 Tier 1 bills and legislative resolutions were enacted, which are organized into several themes within this report.

ACADEMIC PATHWAYS, INSTRUCTION, AND TRANSFER



The following bills are intended to streamline academic pathways, ensure equitable baccalaureate degree attainment, and close equity gaps for students who have been historically underrepresented in higher education. These bills are most likely to impact Academic Affairs and Chief Instructional Officers, as well as district governing boards.

As districts begin the process of implementing the following bills, we strongly urge collaboration with local school districts and four-year partners to provide students with the necessary information, supports, and resources that enable a successful transition to postsecondary institutions and beyond. Through intersegmental partnerships, community colleges can leverage these new legislative requirements to streamline course articulation and approval processes, thereby facilitating student entry into degree and career pathways.

AB 1796 (ALANIS): PUPIL INSTRUCTION: COURSE OFFERINGS: PARENTAL NOTIFICATION.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 48980 requires school districts to notify parents or guardians regarding the availability of Career Technical Education (CTE) courses offered by the school district. Education Code Section 51229 requires school districts offering any of grades 9-12 to annually notify parents or guardians about CTE courses, including how students may meet with school counselors to enroll.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to notify high school students and their parents about dual enrollment opportunities offered by their high school.

Requirements Under New Law:

The bill requires, at the beginning of the first semester or quarter of the regular school term, school districts to notify parents or guardians of pupils admitted to, or advancing to, grades 7 to 12 of any dual enrollment or International Baccalaureate (IB) courses offered by the local educational agency. “Local educational agency” is defined to include a school district, county office of education, or charter school.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Community college districts should work with local educational agencies to provide parents and guardians with complete and accurate information about dual enrollment course offerings including, but not limited to, eligibility criteria, costs, and availability.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1796) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1796).

AB 2057 (BERMAN): ASSOCIATE DEGREE FOR TRANSFER.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66746 establishes the Associate Degree for Transfer (ADT) to provide a community college student with guaranteed admission to a California State University (CSU) campus with junior standing, contingent upon certain conditions. Education Code Section 66749.8 establishes, until July 1, 2025, the ADT Intersegmental Implementation Committee to strengthen the ADT and ensure it becomes the primary transfer pathway for students.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to implement certain policy recommendations developed by the ADT Intersegmental Implementation Committee regarding the approval of high-unit transfer model curricula (TMC).

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill extends the operation of the ADT Intersegmental Implementation Committee for another two years, add several requirements for the approval of high-unit TMCs, and requires the University of California (UC) and CSU to submit clear evidence and rationale regarding why separate high-unit Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) TMCs are necessary.

Specifically, this bill:

- Extends the sunset date for the ADT Intersegmental Implementation Committee from July 1, 2025, to July 1, 2027.
- Requires, on or before April 30, 2026, the ADT Intersegmental Implementation Committee to provide the Legislature with both of the following:
 - Actions taken and milestones achieved by the committee, and any additional recommendations based on the committee's continued oversight of the ADT and issues impeding streamlining transfer across segments for students.
 - An update on the progress in closing equity gaps by race and ethnicity in transfer outcomes.
- Authorizes, for STEM major pathways identified as high-unit STEM pathways by the ADT Intersegmental Implementation Committee, ADT pathways to be established that contain up to, but no more than, 66 units of lower division coursework, and require the submission of clear evidence and rationale for the one to six additional units of lower division coursework proposed during the TMC approval process. The clear evidence and rationale shall include both of the following:
 - An explanation of which proposed additional units do not fit within the 60-unit lower division maximum requirement for ADT pathways.
- An explanation of the need for one to six additional units to be added to the lower division coursework to earn an ADT that falls within the academic major preparation for the TMC.
- Requires, by January 1, 2025, TMC drafts to be submitted to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office for the high-unit STEM pathways of biology, chemistry, computer science, engineering, environmental science, mathematics, and physics for the purposes of meeting admissions eligibility to both the CSU and UC segments, and other four-year institutions that choose to participate in the ADT.
- Requires within 18 months of the creation of California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office templates for a new TMC, or the approval of revisions to an existing TMC, community colleges shall create an ADT for each TMC adopted in every major and area of emphasis offered by the community college.

- Requires, within 12 months of the approval of an TMC, each CSU campus to determine similarity of the TMC to a baccalaureate degree in a similar major to the TMC. UC campuses are encouraged to identify those TMCs that fulfill major preparation requirements for guaranteed admission with an ADT.
- Requires, where a single TMC to both the UC and CSU is not possible, the submission of clear evidence and rationale explaining why separate TMCs are needed to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, CSU Chancellor's Office, and UC Office of the President.
- Requires the clear evidence and rationale to be posted publicly on the internet website of the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, and shall include, but is not limited to, all the following:
 - The additional courses and units that determine a single TMC is not possible.
 - The programs and campuses of the California State University and the University of California that determine a single TMC is not possible.
 - Data on transfer student enrollment, retention, progression, and success outcomes where available within each system that demonstrate the need for separate TMCs.
 - Requires transparency in the membership and composition of the faculty discipline review groups and other intersegmental curriculum groups, as specified.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

This bill implements certain recommendations made by the ADT Intersegmental Implementation Committee in December 2023. A copy of the report is available [here](https://bit.ly/4dLqOx6) (https://bit.ly/4dLqOx6).

The Chancellor's Office will be reviewing the specified high-unit STEM pathways under development by the Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senate (ICAS) and encourages colleges to implement those ADTs upon approval, in collaboration with our four-year partners. To the extent separate TMCs are needed for UC and CSU transfer pathways, this bill requires additional data and evidence justifying this need, which will be posted on the Chancellor's Office website.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2057) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2057).

AB 2370 (CERVANTES): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: FACULTY: INSTRUCTOR OF RECORD: QUALIFICATIONS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 87356 requires the Board of Governors to adopt regulations to establish and maintain the minimum qualifications for service as a faculty member teaching

credit instruction, a faculty member teaching noncredit instruction, a librarian, a counselor, an educational administrator, among other educator positions.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to require the instructor of record to be a person that meets certain minimum qualifications for instruction of community college courses.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the instructor of record for a course of instruction to be a person who meets the minimum qualifications to serve as a faculty member teaching credit instruction or a faculty member teaching noncredit instruction pursuant to Board of Governors regulations.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The term “person” is already embedded within Title 5 regulations regarding minimum qualifications for faculty and the Minimum Qualifications Handbook. No updates to Title 5 are planned at this time.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2370) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2370).

SB 1244 (NEWMAN): PUPIL INSTRUCTION: DUAL ENROLLMENT: COLLEGE AND CAREER ACCESS PATHWAYS PARTNERSHIPS.**Existing Law:**

Education Code 76004 establishes the College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) program and authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a CCAP partnership with the governing board of a school district or county office of education for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to enable stronger partnerships across school districts and community colleges and ensure students are not denied chances to participate in CCAP.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires a community college district to allow an existing CCAP partnership to be amended, or a new CCAP agreement to be established, with a school district or county office of education and a community college district outside of the primary community college district's service area, if the one of the following conditions are met:

- The primary community college district has declined a request from the school district or county office of education; or

- The primary community college district has failed to act within 60 calendar days of a request by the school district or county office of education, to either amend into the existing CCAP partnership the requested courses, or to approve another community college district to enter a CCAP partnership to offer those courses.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

This bill establishes a process for high school districts to enter a CCAP agreement with another community college outside of their service area. This is not intended to disrupt your current partnership with a local school district, nor should it be construed as an indication that your partnership is ineffective. SB 1244 aims to provide greater course access to students if your district is not able to provide it. We recommend that districts continue working with their school districts within their service area to ensure that high school students have equitable access to dual enrollment opportunities.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1244) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1244).

AFFORDABILITY, FINANCIAL AID, AND TUITION AND FEES



The following bills are intended to expand access to financial aid awards for students and reduce the total cost of attendance. These bills are most likely to impact financial aid offices as well as Admissions and Records.

To successfully implement these bills in service of our students, districts should update policies to clarify the new student populations eligible for financial assistance and broadly communicate these changes to the targeted audience. In addition, districts should also continue to monitor the timelines and implementation of the 2025-26 Free Application for Federal Student Aid, as well as any forthcoming guidance from the California Student Aid Commission.

AB 1885 (ADDIS): STUDENT SUCCESS COMPLETION GRANT PROGRAM. (BOARD OF GOVERNORS SPONSORED LEGISLATION)

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 88931 establishes the Student Success Completion Grant (SSCG) to provide students with financial aid to help offset the total costs of community college and to encourage full-time attendance and successful on-time completion.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to increase access to SSCG funds for students receiving an Academic Accommodation through Disabled Student Services and Programs (DSPS).

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill expands, commencing with the 2025-26 academic year, SSCG eligibility to students who enroll in nine or more units per semester, or the quarterly equivalent number of units, and are considered full time as part of a DSPS Academic Accommodation Plan, as described in Title 5 regulations, and otherwise meet the remaining SSCG requirements to be eligible for a grant amount of \$1,298 per semester, or the quarterly equivalent.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Broad promotion and engagement to DSPS students is highly encouraged. Districts should notify students receiving an Academic Accommodation Plan that they may be eligible for a SSCG award commencing with the 2025-26 academic year. We strongly recommend collaboration between DSPS programs and financial aid offices to ensure students are aware of this resource. Additional guidance from the Chancellor's Office will be forthcoming.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1885) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1885).

AB 1887 (CERVANTES): STUDENT FINANCIAL AID: APPLICATION DEADLINES: EXTENSION.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 69513.2 authorizes the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to approve a financial aid deadline extension when requested from local education agencies and institutions of higher education when extenuating circumstances outside the control of students create adverse effects on students' ability to apply for aid by the statutory deadline.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to address the significant decline in the Free Applications for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) during the 2024-25 cycle by providing additional time for students to fill out the application.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, which went into effect immediately upon the Governor's signature on March 25, 2024, requires CSAC to extend the 2024-25 application deadline for all financial aid programs from April 2, 2024, to May 2, 2024.

Specifically, this bill applied to the following California financial aid programs:

- The Competitive Cal Grant A and B Program;
- The Cal Grant B Entitlement Program;
- The Cal Grant A Entitlement Program;
- The Cal Grant 4 Program;
- The Community College Transfer Cal Grant Entitlement Program; and
- The Middle-Class Scholarship Program.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

This bill was intended to provide temporary flexibility as a result of the delayed rollout of the 2024-25 FAFSA application. While the new deadlines may no longer be relevant, community colleges should continue to monitor the development and release of the 2025-26 FAFSA. Additionally, CSAC possesses additional authority to adjust financial aid application deadlines through AB 2500 (M. Fong).

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1887) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1887).

AB 2458 (BERMAN): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: STUDENT PARENTS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66027.81 requires each community college district to create a website with specified resources for student parents.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to add additional information to the required student parent webpage for colleges and to ensure student parents receive financial aid awards that reflect their true cost of attendance.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires, by the start of the 2026–27 academic year, each community college to implement a policy to estimate cost of attendance information for student parents, identify student parents in the campus's data management information system, and update its net price calculator to include a baseline student parent cost estimate.

Specifically, this bill:

- Makes specified changes to the types of information posted on the web pages for student parents by requiring the inclusion of various federal and state financial resources.
- Requires, by July 31, 2025, the Chancellor’s Office to develop and disseminate a policy to estimate and adjust cost of attendance information for student parents, as specified.
- Requires, by the start of the 2026–27 academic year, each campus of the California Community Colleges to implement the policy developed and disseminated by the Chancellor’s Office.
- Requires, by the start of the 2026-27 academic year, the Chancellor’s Office to establish a data element in the systemwide data management information system to identify student parents.
- Requires, by the 2026-27 academic year, each campus of the California Community Colleges to do all the following:
 - Enter student parent data in the data field or the data element.
 - Report student parent data to the Cradle to Career (C2C) Data System governing board for inclusion in that student parent data in the C2C Data System.
 - Use the established data field or data element for additional purposes, which can include, but not be limited to, granting priority course registration and providing information about available public benefits to student parents.
- Requires, by the 2026–27 academic year, each community college campus to update the campus net price calculator to include a baseline student parent cost estimate, using the methodologies and information described in this bill.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The Chancellor’s Office will develop a cost of attendance policy and toolkit for colleges and will release further instructions in the coming months. Provisions of this bill that require updates to the student parent webpage take effect on January 1, 2025, so colleges should begin that process in Fall 2024.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2458) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2458).

AB 2500 (M. FONG): STUDENT FINANCIAL AID: APPLICATION DEADLINES: POSTPONEMENT.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 69513.2 authorizes the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to approve a financial aid deadline extension when requested from local education agencies and institutions of higher education when extenuating circumstances outside the control of students create adverse effects on students' ability to apply for aid by the statutory deadline.

Bill Purpose:

This bill makes it easier for education officials to request, and for CSAC to grant, financial aid applications extensions necessary for students affected by unforeseen events to get aid.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes CSAC to automatically grant deadline extensions for financial aid programs due to certain qualifying events, including but not limited to a natural disaster, state of emergency, or labor action.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires CSAC to grant up to 30 additional days beyond an application deadline, if CSAC receives and approves a formal request to postpone the application deadline from either the superintendent of a school district or community college district or from the president or chancellor of a California institution of higher education and CSAC finds that a qualifying event has occurred, as defined.
- Authorizes CSAC to grant up to an additional 30 calendar days beyond an application deadline for any financial aid program if CSAC finds that a qualifying event has occurred.
- Allows CSAC on a permanent basis to delegate the authority to grant a deadline postponement to the director of CSAC, in lieu of delegating this authority to CSAC's elected officers.
- Provides an extra five days for a formal request to be submitted to CSAC, from 10 to 15 business days after the qualifying event has occurred or concluded.
- Requires CSAC to annually report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and the chairpersons of the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature on the number of extensions granted, as specified.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

While this bill does not directly impact community colleges, it allows districts to request a financial aid deadline extension because of certain qualifying events.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2500) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2500).

AB 3158 (BERMAN): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: WEST VALLEY-MISSION COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 76302 authorizes San Mateo Community College District 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 boundary of the district, and do not qualify for any other fee waivers provided under state law.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to add Section 76303 to the Education Code to allow West Valley-Mission Community College District (WMVCCD) with flexibility to offer additional fee waivers to eligible students similar to Section 76202.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes West Valley-Mission Community College District (WMVCCD) to adopt a policy that uses unrestricted local funds to provide fee waivers to students with the greatest financial need. The bill will sunset on July 1, 2030.

Specifically, this bill:

- Authorizes WMVCCD to adopt a policy that uses unrestricted local general funds to provide fee waivers to students with the greatest financial need, as determined by the community college district, when other fee waivers are not provided to those students.
- The policy must include a requirement to prepare a fiscal impact statement, including a three-year projection of fiscal impact of the fee waiver, as specified.
- Authorizes WMVCCD to use local unrestricted general funds to provide assistance for the total cost of attendance, as defined, to students who reside within the boundary of the community college district.
- Requires WMVCCD to submit a report, by March 1, 2028, to the Chancellor's Office, Department of Finance, and appropriate committees of the Legislature regarding implementation of this bill, as specified.
- Declares this special statute is necessary due to the unique circumstances of WMVCCD that necessitate greater flexibility in the use of local resources to support students' basic needs and removal of financial barriers for students to access higher education in a high cost-of-living region.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Because this bill only applies to one district, the Chancellor’s Office does not intend to release statewide guidance.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3158) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3158).

AB 3240 (CALDERON): CALIFORNIA BAN ON SCHOLARSHIP DISPLACEMENT ACT OF 2021: CAL GRANT AWARDS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 70048 prohibits higher education institutions from reducing institutional gift aid, beginning with the 2023-24 academic year, for students who are eligible to receive a Pell Grant award or financial assistance under the California Dream Act, because the student is receiving private scholarship awards. This practice is often referred to as scholarship displacement.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that students who have financial need and receive private scholarships to fund their college education are able to make full use of their financial aid.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, commencing July 1, 2025, prohibits higher education institutions from reducing a student’s Cal Grant or Middle Class Scholarship award due to the fact the student is receiving private scholarship awards.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

In compliance with this bill, districts should update their financial aid procedures and training to prohibit “scholarship displacement” for Cal Grant awards. Colleges must cease all practices that restrict students from receiving Cal Grants 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=202320240AB3240) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3240).

BASIC NEEDS



The following bills are intended to streamline student access to basic needs services and programs, most notably CalFresh. These bills are most likely to impact the operations of Basic Needs Centers as well as any other campus locations that provide food products.

Districts should assess these bills to ensure more students are able to apply for and utilize their CalFresh benefits on campus. Additionally, districts should closely review the changes in reporting associated with the campus housing and Basic Needs Centers annual reports.

AB 518 (WICKS): CALFRESH: DATA.

Existing Law:

Welfare and Institutions Code 18904.2 authorizes the State Department of Social Services (CDSS), to administer CalFresh outreach programs and adopt rules and regulations requiring counties to conduct outreach programs to the extent permitted by federal law.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to facilitate federally allowable use of CalFresh data to improve program administration and ensure that eligible individuals are receiving CalFresh benefits.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires CDSS to develop a methodology identifying characteristics of Californians who are eligible for, but not receiving, CalFresh benefits. The bill also authorizes CDSS to identify data-sharing opportunities with other state and local public entities.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires CDSS, on or before July 1, 2025, in consultation with advocate representatives, county human service agencies, and the County Welfare Directors Association of California, to develop a methodology for estimating the CalFresh participation rate and identifying characteristics of Californians who are eligible for, but not receiving, CalFresh benefits.
- Specifies that identified characteristics may include, but are not limited to, race, ethnicity, preferred language, age, and location.
- Requires CDSS to identify any existing public assistance or public benefit data that may be used to identify Californians who are eligible for, but not receiving, CalFresh benefits.
- Requires CDSS to annually publish the CalFresh participation rate.
- Requires CDSS to develop informed and targeted outreach strategies and to maximize federal funding for CalFresh outreach to reach Californians who are eligible for CalFresh benefits.
- Requires CDSS to designate an executive-level employee of the department who shall report to the Director of Social Services on the implementation of the provisions of this bill.
- Authorizes CDSS to identify data-sharing opportunities with other state and local public entities, and any other unit of state government, for the purposes of improving the administration of CalFresh, increasing CalFresh participation, measuring the impact of CalFresh, and increasing access to critical public health and poverty-alleviating services and other services and benefits available to low-income individuals.

- Authorizes public entities within the following service areas, to share data with CDSS to the extent permitted by federal law:
 - Health and human services,
 - Employment and financial well-being,
 - Shelter, utilities, housing, and homelessness
 - Justice-involved individuals
 - Veterans
 - Education and early childhood programs, including, but not limited to, the State Department of Education, UC, CSU, California Community Colleges, CSAC, and First 5 California.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The passage of this bill enables the Chancellor’s Office to enter into an agreement with CDSS to help us identify potentially eligible students for CalFresh, which is a priority for the Board of Governors. The Chancellor’s Office will coordinate with CDSS on how to proceed with any data sharing agreements and will provide relevant information to the field as it becomes available. Please stay tuned for future updates at Consultation Council and the Board of Governors.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB518) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB518).

AB 2033 (REYES): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: ELECTRONIC BENEFITS TRANSFER CARDS: BASIC NEEDS SERVICES AND RESOURCES.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66023.5 requires each campus of the California Community Colleges to establish the position of Basic Needs Coordinator and a Basic Needs Center to serve as a point of contact for students to more easily access and gain awareness of basic needs services and resources.

Existing federal law requires entities to apply to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to become authorized to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to support low-income students by increasing the number of locations that accept SNAP benefits using an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card on campus.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires, by September 1, 2025, each community college with an on campus general store that sells food to apply to become authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

Specifically, with respect to the California Community Colleges this bill:

- Expands the contents of the existing services and resources document that each campus is required to develop to also include, by September 1, 2025, the United States (U.S.) Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service's "SNAP Retail Locator" website link.
- Clarifies that campuses are encouraged to collaborate with CDSS to obtain specified data for inclusion in the annual Basic Needs Center report submitted by the Chancellor's Office.
- Requires each campus of the community colleges to identify and apply for at least one general store or a store that sells food on campus to become an authorized retail food store under SNAP, and, if approved, ensure the store or stores, within a reasonable time, accept the use of electronic benefits transfer cards.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Institutions are encouraged to work with their facilities and business officers to submit an application to the U.S. Food and Nutrition Services to become eligible to accept SNAP benefits. The process can take several months so, colleges should start it quickly in order to meet the September 1, 2025 deadline.

Additional information regarding the application to become a SNAP retailer can be found on the U.S. Food and Nutrition Service [website](http://bit.ly/4gdbpYu) (<http://bit.ly/4gdbpYu>).

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2033) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2033).

AB 2567 (MATHIS): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: STUDENT HOUSING: DATA COLLECTION: VETERANS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66014.6 requires each campus of the California Community Colleges that provides campus-owned or operated student housing to post on its external and internal internet websites, specified information regarding the availability of student housing and report this information annually to the Chancellor's Office.

Bill Purpose:

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

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the California Community Colleges to include additional information regarding students who are veterans in annual reports regarding campus-owned, campus-operated, or campus-affiliated student housing.

- The specific changes to existing reporting requirements are as follows (**BOLD** indicates new changes):
 - The number of enrolled students, **and how many of those students are veterans.**
 - The number of students on the campus housing waiting list, and **how many of those students are veterans.**
 - The number of students that have removed themselves from the waiting list since the last report, and **how many of those students are veterans.**
 - If available, the number of incoming freshmen, transfer students, and international students requiring campus-owned, campus-operated, or campus-affiliated student housing, and **how many of those students are veterans.**

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts with campus housing should begin to collect the required student veteran data if they have not already done so. The Chancellor's Office will make the necessary updates to FUSION and 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.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2567) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2567).

FACILITIES



The following bills impact the development and maintenance of community college district facilities and student housing. These bills are most likely to impact Chief Business Officers and other positions responsible for facility planning.

These bills make mostly minor changes to existing law and are unlikely to significantly change current practice with the exception of AB 247 that will implement the issuance of a new statewide facilities bond (Proposition 2).

AB 247 (MURATSUCHI): EDUCATION FINANCE: SCHOOL FACILITIES: KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 SCHOOLS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES MODERNIZATION, REPAIR, AND SAFETY BOND ACT OF 2024.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67501 requires the Chancellor’s Office to annually prepare five-year capital outlay plan identifying the statewide needs and priorities of the California Community Colleges, including the methodology for selecting projects for state capital outlay funding.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to approve the issuance of a new statewide facilities bond, which must first be approved by the voters (Proposition 2) in the upcoming 2024 General Election.

Requirements Under New Law:

This \$10 billion bond, if adopted by voters during the November 2024 General Election, would provide \$1.5 billion for community colleges to construct and modernize educational facilities. Additionally, this bill establishes formal mechanisms for the deposit of funds to the State Treasury and clarifies that the proceeds of the bonds issued and sold are available for the purpose of funding aid to the California Community Colleges for the construction on existing or new campuses, and their respective off-campus centers and joint use and intersegmental facilities.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Voters will have the opportunity to approve or deny Proposition 2 during the upcoming November 5, 2024, General Election. If approved, the Chancellor’s Office will work with the Department of Finance as part of the annual state budget process to fund community college projects consistent with the [Five-Year Capital Outlay Report](https://bit.ly/47eORm8) (<https://bit.ly/47eORm8>).

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB247) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB247).

AB 1142 (M. FONG): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: COSTS FOR USING FACILITIES OR GROUNDS (BOARD OF GOVERNORS SPONSORED LEGISLATION).

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 82537 through 82548 entrust community college districts with the management, direction, and control of the public’s use of community college facilities and grounds. These laws also authorize the governing board of a district to entrust specified organizations to utilize the civic center or other properties under the district’s control for supervised recreational activities and charge certain “direct costs” until January 1, 2030.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to continue to allow community college districts to receive full reimbursement when leasing out their facilities to external organizations.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill extends the authorization in existing law that allows community colleges to charge maintenance, repair, restoration, and refurbishment costs for use of facilities by five years, from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts have been granted the continued flexibility to charge fees associated with maintenance and repair when leasing out their facilities to members of the public. No further guidance will be issued on this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1142) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1142).

SB 312 (WIENER): CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT: UNIVERSITY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: EXEMPTION.**Existing Law:**

Public Resources Code 21080.58 provides, until January 1, 2030, an exemption to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for faculty, staff, and student housing projects that meet certain requirements.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to enact several technical and clarifying changes to the CEQA exemption for faculty, staff, and student housing projects and remove implementation barriers.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill clarifies that, for a higher education institution to utilize an exemption from CEQA for student housing projects, the institution must be qualified to receive Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum certification for each building according to a specified timeframe.

Specifically, this bill:

- Eliminates the requirement for LEED certification prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy, instead requiring the project to meet the minimum requirements to qualify for LEED certification, and requiring the public university, as defined to include community colleges, to obtain LEED certification for each project building within 18 months of completion, with up to two six-month extensions if certification is not obtained for reasons beyond the university's control.

- Prohibits further use of the exemption by a campus that has failed to obtain the required LEED certification for a prior exempt project, subject to an exception for previously planned projects, provided the campus does not have more than two exempted projects with one or more buildings that have not obtained the required LEED certification.
- Provides that mitigation of project construction impacts does not include mitigation required by CEQA.
- Eliminates the requirement for the university to hear and respond to public comments offered at the public hearing required prior to the university's determination that a project is exempt.
- Extends the sunset date authorizing the CEQA exemption from January 1, 2030, to January 1, 2032.
- Makes various technical and conforming changes.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Community college districts that are planning housing projects and seeking an exemption from CEQA under the provisions of this bill should incorporate the modified housing project elements within their application.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB312) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB312).

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT



The following bills will require districts to make various updates to collective bargaining agreements and employment contracts. These bills impact the work overseen by Human Resources (HR) administration and legal counsel, as well as district governing boards.

By law, the Board of Governors is required to maintain local control to the maximum extent permissible. Therefore, this report is intended to support district leaders and labor unions to engage in the required negotiation processes in alignment with legislative intent. These negotiations should reflect local conditions, needs, and priorities.

AB 2134 (MURATSUCHI): SCHOOL EMPLOYEES: TRANSFER OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR ILLNESS OR INJURY.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 45202 requires that any classified employee of a community college district who subsequently accepts employment with a school district or county superintendent of schools to also have their total amount of earned leave of absence for illness or injury transferred.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to clarify when certificated state education employees can have their earned leave of absence for illness or injury transferred from their first education employer to their second employer.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires that the second employing entity of a certificated employee of a school district, county office of education, or state special school to accept a transfer request at any time of the employee's total amount of leave of absence for illness or injury earned at the employee's first employing entity. This bill specifies the information the second employing entity must provide to process the transfer request to include the following:

- Name and identification number for the employee requesting the transfer.
- The contact information for that former employing entity.
- The time period of the service, including start date and end date, for the employee requesting the transfer.
- The number of days of leave of absence, including any fraction thereof, for illness or injury to be transferred based on the former employing entity's workday.
- The contact information for the subsequent employing entity.
- The signature of the person completing and verifying the accuracy of the information provided.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts should update their policies to accept and grant requests at any time from certificated new employees to transfer their leave of absence for illness and injury from their former employer.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2134) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2134).

AB 2931 (M. FONG): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES: MERIT SYSTEM: PART-TIME STUDENT-TUTORS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 88060 through 88319 authorizes the governing board of a community college district to adopt a merit system for the purpose of implementing fair and objective hiring practices for classified staff.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to remove employment barriers for students serving in part-time positions within merit system districts.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill exempts, from classified service for merit system, districts, part-time students employed part-time as student tutors by their community college district of enrollment. This bill also clarifies that it is the intent of the Legislature that part-time students employed part time as student-tutors by their community college district of enrollment are hired to supplement, not supplant, existing classified staff within the community college district.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Community college districts with a merit system should update their hiring policies and practices regarding the employment of part-time student tutors.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2931) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2931).

AB 2971 (MAIENSCHIN): CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE STAFFING RATIO WORKGROUP: COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 45118 requires the California Department of Education (CDE), in consultation with specified stakeholders, to convene the Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup by December 31, 2024, for the purpose of developing recommendations on appropriate staffing ratios for classified school employees by December 31, 2025.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to expand the scope of the Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup to also include community college classified staff.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the existing Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup to also include community college districts in its classified staffing recommendations. This bill also delays the deadline for CDE to convene the working group to July 31, 2025, and requires CDE to submit its recommendations by July 31, 2026 and makes various technical and conforming changes.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The Chancellor's Office will work with CDE, districts, and system stakeholders to recommend community college representatives to serve on the Classified Employee Staffing Ratio Workgroup.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2971) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2971).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES



The following bills will require districts to make various updates to policies, procedures, guidelines, and other campuswide processes. These bills are likely to impact the roles and responsibilities of several divisions and departments, including athletics, finance, student services, and district governing boards.

Districts should carefully assess each of the following bills since it will require collaboration across multiple departments or divisions, but they will likely result in minor changes to current practice.

AB 1855 (ARAMBULA): OPEN MEETINGS: TELECONFERENCES: COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT BODY ASSOCIATIONS AND STUDENT-RUN ORGANIZATIONS.

Existing Law:

Government Code Section 54953 provides, until January 1, 2026, an exemption from certain teleconferencing requirements under the Brown Act for legislative bodies of local agencies. Education Code 76060 allows the governing board of a community college district to authorize the students of a college to organize a student body association.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to allow community college student body associations and student-run community college organizations to utilize teleconferencing for any meetings.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a community college student body association to use alternate teleconferencing procedures related to the notice, agenda, and participation of public meetings if, among other requirements, the community college district has adopted a resolution authorizing this practice.

Specifically, this bill:

- Authorizes an eligible legislative body, as defined, to use teleconferencing without complying with specified Brown Act teleconferencing requirements, if all the following are met:
 - The board of trustees for a community college district considers whether to adopt a resolution to authorize eligible legislative bodies to use teleconferencing pursuant to this bill at an open and regular meeting.
 - If the board of trustees for a community college district adopts the resolution, an eligible legislative body may elect to use teleconferencing if two-thirds of the eligible legislative body votes to do so. The eligible legislative body must notify the board of trustees if it elects to use teleconferencing pursuant to this section and its justification for doing so.
 - Authorizes the board of trustees to adopt a resolution to prohibit the eligible legislative body from using teleconferencing pursuant to this bill.
- Requires an eligible legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this bill to take specified actions, including giving notice of how members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment.
- Requires at least a quorum of the members of the eligible legislative body to participate from a singular physical location that is accessible to the public and is within the community college district.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

This bill is intended to make meeting participation more accessible for students who may face transportation-related barriers. Districts should work closely with their local counsel to determine on implementation.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1855) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1855).

AB 2094 (FLORA): ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL: PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE STADIUMS: CITY OF BAKERSFIELD.

Existing Law:

Business and Professions Code Section 25608 authorizes alcoholic beverages to be acquired, possessed, or used during certain events conducted at a community college.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to expand the types of community college events where alcoholic beverages may be acquired, possessed, or used.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill allows alcoholic beverages to be acquired, possessed, or used during events at a public community college stadium with a capacity of 19,000 or more people located in the City of Bakersfield.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Because this bill only impacts a single district, the Chancellor's Office does not intend to issue guidance.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2094) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2094).

AB 2834 (RENDON): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: PART-TIME FACULTY.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 87482.8 requires community colleges to list, in the schedule of classes, the names of part-time faculty members.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that community colleges inform students of part-time faculty assigned to courses.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, whenever possible, requires California Community Colleges to list part-time faculty members in the schedule of classes and course schedule provided to students, once part-time faculty are assigned to courses.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Community colleges should list part-time faculty members in the schedule of classes and course schedule provided to students, once part-time faculty members are assigned to courses.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2834) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2834).

AB 2885 (BAUER-KAHAN): ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 75000 through 75011 establishes the California Online Community College (Calbright College).

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to update the statute to add a formal definition of artificial intelligence.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, for purposes of the California Online Community College Research and

Development Unit, define “artificial intelligence” as an “engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.”

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The definition of artificial intelligence only applies to the Research and Development Unit within Calbright College. This bill does not directly impact any other community college districts.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2885) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2885).

NURSING EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE CAREER PATHWAYS



The following bills enact several new requirements regarding clinical placement opportunities and create new programs intended to increase the number of health care professionals and nursing students entering the workforce. These bills are most likely to impact nursing faculty, CTE deans, curriculum chairs, and other college staff responsible for overseeing nursing and health care education.

It is critical to public health and to the public health care workforce that California develops and encourages nursing educational pathways. Community college districts should leverage the following policies to strengthen collaborative efforts with four-year universities and health care facilities to ensure students have access to nursing career opportunities.

AB 1577 (LOW): HEALTH FACILITIES AND CLINICS: CLINICAL PLACEMENTS: NURSING.

Existing Law:

Health and Safety Code Sections 127000 through 127010 establish the Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI) within the California Health and Human Services Agency to promote the education and training of health professionals to address workforce shortages.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to increase access to clinical placements for community college nursing students.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires, upon request, health facilities and clinics to meet with a community college or CSU approved nursing program and work in good faith to meet the needs of the nursing program, including adding additional clinical placement slots to accommodate the nursing program.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires a health facility or clinic, upon the written request of a California community college or CSU with an approved school of nursing or approved nursing program, to meet with the California community college or CSU and work in good faith to meet the prelicensure nursing clinical placement needs of the California community college or CSU program, including adding additional clinical placement slots to accommodate the nursing program.
- Specifies that, if a health facility or clinic cannot provide additional clinical placement slots to fully meet the needs of the CSU or California community college, the health facility or clinic shall inform HCAI of its lack of capability or capacity to meet the needs of the California community college or CSU approved school of nursing or approved nursing program using a form developed by HCAI according to specified timelines.
- Requires HCAI to develop the form, as specified.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Community college nursing programs that do not have sufficient clinical placement slots should take advantage of this opportunity by meeting with health facilities to determine student placement opportunities.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1577) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1577).

AB 1891 (WEBER): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: ALLIED HEALTH PROGRAMS (BOARD OF GOVERNORS SPONSORED LEGISLATION).

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 78261.5 authorizes a community college registered nursing program that determines that the number of applicants to that program exceeds its capacity may admit students through a multicriteria screen process that evaluates applicants according to specified criteria.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to expand the usage of multicriteria screening to community college allied health programs.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, until January 1, 2030, authorizes the usage of multicriteria screening for admission decisions in allied health programs.

Specifically, this bill:

- Defines “allied health program” to mean a community college program that offers certificates or degrees related to allied health professionals, as in federal law.
- Requires a community college allied health program that elects to use a multicriteria screening process, including a blended combination of random selection and a multicriteria screening process, to evaluate applicants according to specified criteria relating to the applicant’s academic performance, work or volunteer experience, foreign language skills, life experiences, and special circumstances, among other criteria.
- Requires a community college allied health program that uses a multicriteria screening process to report its allied health program admissions policies to the chancellor annually, in writing. The admissions policies reported must include the weight given to any criteria used by the program and include demographic information relating to both the persons admitted to the program and the persons of that group who successfully completed that program.
- Encourages the chancellor to develop and make available to community college allied health programs, by July 1, 2025, a model admissions process.
- Requires the chancellor to submit a report, by March 1, 2026, and each March 1 thereafter, to the Legislature and the Governor regarding specified information and data regarding allied health programs that utilize a multicriteria screening process.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Because multicriteria screening is more likely to increase student diversity and equitable student outcomes, districts should consider whether this admissions process is appropriate for their allied health programs than their current process. Additional guidance from the Chancellor's Office 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=202320240AB1891) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1891).

AB 2015 (SCHIAVO): NURSING SCHOOLS AND PROGRAMS: FACULTY MEMBERS, DIRECTORS, AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.

Existing Law:

Business and Professions Code Sections 2700 through 2838.4 establishes the Bureau of Registered Nursing (BSN) as a licensing entity that is responsible for the practice, licensing, education, and discipline of registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to decouple the teaching credential approval process from the hiring process, allowing nurse faculty to close any qualification gaps and enabling nursing faculty to proactively seek multiple instructional opportunities.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes BRN to establish a process for approving faculty and nursing directors independent of a program's hiring process. Specifically, if BRN requires the approval of the faculty or directors in regulations, all of the following apply:

- BRN may approve an individual to serve as a member of the faculty, director, or assistant director of an approved school of nursing or nursing program.
- BRN shall approve an applicant for individual approval if the applicant submits a completed application in the form prescribed by the board demonstrating that the applicant meets the requirements established by the board for faculty, directors, and assistant directors.
- Individual approval under this bill shall be valid for five years and may be renewed if the individual demonstrates to the board that they continue to meet the requirements established by BRN.
- BRN shall display an approved individual's faculty, director, or assistant director approval status and the status of their nursing license through an online search tool administered by the department.
- If an applicant for approval under this bill has a faculty position and does not meet a requirement established by BRN for a different position, BRN may accept a

remediation plan submitted by an approved school of nursing or nursing program to help the applicant meet the requirement, as specified.

- An approved school of nursing or nursing program shall not be required to report to the board any of the following faculty changes:
 - A change in a faculty member's teaching area.
 - An offer of employment for a faculty member position.
 - Termination of employment of a faculty member.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts should update any hiring policies and procedures as needed. This bill is intended to broaden employment opportunities for nursing faculty, making it easier for nursing programs to attract and recruit these instructors.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2015) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2015).

SB 1015 (CORTESE): NURSING SCHOOLS AND PROGRAMS.

Existing Law:

Business and Professions Code Sections 2700 through 2838.4 establishes the Bureau of Registered Nursing (BRN) as a licensing entity that is responsible for the practice, licensing, education, and discipline of registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to increase transparency surrounding the supply and demand of clinical placement slots.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the Nursing Education and Workforce Advisory Committee of the BRN to study specified topics and to submit a report making recommendations to the Legislature regarding how approved schools of nursing or nursing programs should manage or coordinate clinical placements.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the Nursing Education and Workforce Advisory Committee to study and recommend standards regarding how approved schools of nursing or nursing programs manage or coordinate clinical placements, as specified.
- Requires BRN to publish the report on its website and submit the report to the Legislature detailing the committee's findings and recommendations.

- Requires BRN to annually collect, analyze, and report information related to the management of clinical placements and coordination with clinical facilities by approved schools of nursing or nursing programs

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts should share data with the BRN on the current utilization of clinical placement slots and student demand.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1015) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1015).

SB 1183 (HURTADO): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: REGISTERED NURSING PROGRAMS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 78261.5 authorizes, until January 1, 2030, a community college registered nursing program that determines that the number of applicants to that program exceeds its capacity may admit students through a multicriteria screen process that evaluates applicants according to specified criteria.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure community college nursing programs can continue to utilize multicriteria screening without disruptions, while adding new criteria to further grow diversity and academic success.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill adds living within a medically underserved area or population to the list of life experiences or special circumstances that must be included in a multicriteria screening process and extends the authorization for multicriteria screening to January 1, 2030.

Specifically, this bill:

- Adds, to the list of life experiences or special circumstances that must be considered as part of a multicriteria screening process, living within a medically underserved area or population, as designated by the federal Health Resources and Services Administration.
- Updates the list of languages that may be considered as part of a multicriteria screening process to include the various languages of the African continent.
- Extends the authorization for community college nursing programs to use a multicriteria screening process from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts with a multicriteria screening process should update any policies and forms to reflect the additional multicriteria screening factors.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1183) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1183).

OMNIBUS HIGHER EDUCATION



AB 3290 (HIGHER EDUCATION): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 68070 through 68075 entitle certain students to California residency classification based on specified circumstances. Education Code Section 66725.5 requires, by July 1, 2024, the California Community Colleges to adopt a common course numbering system.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to make non-controversial, technical, and conforming changes to several provisions of the Education Code related to postsecondary education.

Requirements Under New Law:

This omnibus bill extends resident classification to any student who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in the state, regardless of whether the student is assigned for educational purposes to a state-supported institution of higher education. This bill also extends the implementation date of the common course numbering system, as required by AB 1111 (Berman, 2021) by three years, from July 1, 2024, to July 1, 2027.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Community college districts should update their nonresident tuition policies and procedures regarding residency classification for students who are members of the Armed Forces. The Chancellor's Office will issue further guidance and information regarding the implementation of the common course numbering system, which will be posted on our [website](https://bit.ly/3XdHzvA) (<https://bit.ly/3XdHzvA>).

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3290) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3290).

STUDENT EQUITY



The following bills and legislative resolutions are broadly intended to close equity gaps for historically underrepresented students. These bills are most likely to impact the roles and responsibilities of student services and other divisions responsible for providing student supports both inside and outside of the classroom.

These measures recognize the need to provide and strengthen equitable supports, comprehensive training, and student-facing resources to create the conditions for student success. Districts are encouraged to assess the following bills and continue to implement policies that center on the needs of underserved students.

AB 2403 (BONTA): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: STUDENT EQUITY PLAN.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 78220 requires the governing board of each community college district to maintain a student equity plan as a condition of receiving Student Equity and Achievement Program funding.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure community colleges include stakeholder groups in the development of their institution's student equity plans.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community college districts to include a description of the active involvement of all groups on campus in the development of the student equity plan, including, but not limited to, the academic senate, academic faculty and staff, student services, students, and appropriate people from the community.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts should ensure to update their student equity plans to include a description of how all groups on campus are involved in the development of the district's student equity plan. The Chancellor's Office has updated its Student Equity and Achievement Program reporting form to allow districts to provide this information to us.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2403) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2403).

AB 2821 (GRAYSON): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67311 establishes the Disabilities Services and Programs for Students (DSPS) Program to provide support services to students with disabilities, so they have equal access to all educational programs and activities on campus. Education Code Section 67312 requires the Board of Governors to carry out specified actions regarding state-funded programs and services for students with disabilities.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to create a statewide framework for disability compliance training to ensure that students with disabilities can access the accommodations and supportive services they need for success.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the Chancellor's Office to establish a Disability Access and Compliance Training Program which includes the legal and procedural responsibility of college personnel to provide effective accommodations for disabled students.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the Chancellor's Office, by January 1, 2026, to establish a Disability Access and Compliance Training Program for California Community College campuses. On or before the start of the 2026–27 academic year, community college districts shall include the Disability Access and Compliance Training Program within existing college personnel training and provide the training to college personnel upon onboarding.
- Requires the Chancellor's Office to develop the following training components:
 - The legal and procedural responsibility of college personnel to provide effective accommodations for disabled students, the implementation and administration of this responsibility, and the campus, criminal, and civil consequences for failing to comply with this responsibility.
 - Guidance regarding constructing and enforcing accessibility fixtures and practices in the universal design of campus coursework and classrooms.
 - Common facts and myths regarding anti-disability and ableist stigmas and prejudices, including guidance on how to mitigate and report instances of anti-disability and ableist discrimination and harassment.
- Requires each community college district shall develop the following training components:
 - The availability of, and contact information for, academic, campus, and local community resources for individuals experiencing anti-disability or ableist discrimination or harassment.
 - Training on how to increase access to campus academic accommodations hubs, disability students program faculty liaisons, academic accommodations guidance, disability access center disability access liaison team members, designated campus department ambassadors, and any other relevant campus personnel to offer additional support to students with disabilities.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The Chancellor's Office will begin to develop the Disability Access and Compliance Training Program and will share further updates when available.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2821) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2821).

ACR 147 (ALVAREZ): CALIFORNIA'S FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE CELEBRATION DAY.

Existing Law:

The federal Higher Education Act governs the administration of federal funding for higher education programs, including federal financial aid, for the purpose of ensuring every person has access to higher education.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this legislative resolution is to raise awareness of the importance of equity and access by highlighting programs that help first-generation students succeed in postsecondary education.

Requirements Under New Law:

This resolution designates November 8, 2024, as “California’s First-Generation College Celebration Day” and urges all higher education institutions to recognize the significant role of first-generation college students in developing the state’s future workforce.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

While this resolution does not make any changes to existing law, districts can incorporate this resolution as part of their advocacy and outreach efforts for first-generation college students. In recognition of the unique challenges that first-generation college students face, colleges should continue to uplift programs and services to ensure academic and career success, including Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS), Guided Pathways, and Student Equity and Achievement Program.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240ACR147) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240ACR147).

ACR 222 (WEBER): HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK (BOARD OF GOVERNORS SPONSORED LEGISLATION).

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 69840 provides certain Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) transfer students with a financial aid award from the College Access Tax Credit Fund. The California Community Colleges Transfer Guarantee Pathway agreement works with a selection of HBCUs to facilitate the transfer process for students and help them save costs by shortening their degree completion time.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this legislative resolution is to recognize the significant role Historically Black Colleges and Universities play to support Black student success.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill annually designates the fourth week of September as HBCU Week in California.

Specifically, this bill:

- Recognizes the significance of HBCUs in supporting Black students pursue baccalaureate and postgraduate degrees as they account for 20% of Black student graduates.
- Urges educators, students, institutions, and all others to celebrate HBCUs and recognize their value in the lives of students.
- This measure mirrors the federal proclamation made by President Biden, designating September 24 through September 30, 2023, as National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

While this resolution does not make any changes to existing law, it states the intent of the Legislature for community colleges to support students who choose to pursue transfer degree programs at HBCUs. Though California is not home to a HBCU, efforts are made through the California Community Colleges Transfer Guarantee Pathway agreement to support Black student success. Districts should continue to participate and elevate this program.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240ACR222) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240ACR222).

SB 1348 (BRADFORD): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: DESIGNATION OF CALIFORNIA BLACK-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

Existing Law:

The federal Higher Education Act establishes funding for higher education institutions designated as Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and Predominantly Black Institutions (PBI) by the U.S. Department of Education. These institutions are federally funded to ensure that Black Americans are provided equal opportunity to attain a postsecondary education.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to create a state-level designation recognizing colleges and universities in California that are making significant commitments to enhancing Black student success.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill establishes the Designation of California Black-Serving Institutions to recognize campuses that excel at providing academic resources to Black and African American students.

Specifically, this bill:

- Establishes the Designation of California Black-Serving Institutions to recognize colleges and universities that excel at providing academic resources to Black and African American students enrolled in degree or certificate programs offered by colleges and universities.
- Specifies that this designation shall only be awarded to qualifying applicants by a two-thirds vote of approval by the governing board of the Designation of California Black-Serving Institutions, which this bill establishes.
- Specifies that an initial designation awarded pursuant to this bill is valid for five academic years. Thereafter, this bill authorizes a recipient to submit an application for renewal which, if awarded, shall be valid for five years.
- Specifies that an applicant is eligible for this designation if the applicant meets specified requirements, including but not limited to, the following: (Please review the bill text for the full list of criteria)
 - Has at least 10 percent of the college's or university's enrolled student population identifying as Black and African American students or has at least 1,500 Black and African American students enrolled at the college or university.
 - A certification, in writing, by the chief administrative officer of the college or university, of the applicant's commitment to address Black and African American student success that is consistent with the applicant's mission.
 - Academic goals for the applicant to achieve within the five-year period in which the initial designation awarded pursuant to this bill shall be valid.
 - A strategic plan for the five-year period in which the initial designation awarded pursuant to this article shall be valid.
 - Outreach services to Black and African American students to encourage them to enroll at the college or university.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts are encouraged to review the bill text for the full list of requirements. Institutions that provide an inclusive environment for Black and African Americans are strongly encouraged to apply for this designation.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1348) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1348).

SCR 140 (DODD): COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTH.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66010.4 establishes the mission of the California Community Colleges to offer academic and vocational instruction at the lower division level for both younger and older students, including those persons returning to school, among other specified responsibilities.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this legislative resolution is to raise awareness of the value and transformational change California's community colleges deliver.

Requirements Under New Law:

This legislative resolution recognizes April 2024, and the month of April every year hereafter, as Community College Month in the State of California and makes several findings regarding the role and impact of California's community colleges.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

While this resolution does not make any changes to existing law, districts should continue to celebrate and elevate the role of the California Community Colleges as part of their advocacy and messaging efforts. In recognition of Community College Month, the California Community Colleges host an array of events to increase student engagement and awareness, including the Board of Governors Legislative Advocacy Day and Black Student Success Week. Districts are encouraged to coordinate advocacy visits with their local representatives, utilize media to share student stories, and host local activities during this important month.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SCR140) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SCR140).

STUDENT SAFETY AND PROTECTION



The following bills enact new requirements to create safe campus environments where students can thrive without the threat of violence and other incidents that hinder completion. These measures are most likely to impact campus safety officials, legal counsel, student services staff, and campus health center employees.

Ensuring students feel welcomed and protected is a significant predictor of their future academic success. We encourage you to carefully review the following bills and take appropriate action to ensure the well-being of students by developing or updating new policies, training, and student-facing resources.

AB 1524 (LOWENTHAL): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: ON-CAMPUS ACCESS TO DRUG TESTING DEVICES.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67384 requires community colleges to provide information to students about the use and location of fentanyl test strips and opioid overdose reversal medication and stock fentanyl test strips in the campus health center.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to protect students from being unknowingly drugged and becoming the victim of a crime.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community college districts to stock an adequate supply of drug testing devices at no fewer than one designated and accessible location on each campus and post a notice of these requirements in all women's and men's restrooms.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires each community college district to stock drug testing devices, available and accessible, free of cost, in the health center located on each campus.
- Specifies that, notwithstanding any other law, each community college district is not liable in a civil action or be subject to criminal prosecution for a defective test or inaccurate test result, including, but not limited to, a false positive or false negative test result, from a drug testing device made available pursuant to this subdivision.
- Requires each community college district to ensure that drug testing devices made available pursuant to this bill have not exceeded their expiration date or recommended period of use, according to the product label, product packaging, or as otherwise recommended by the manufacturer.
- Requires each community college district to post notices in a prominent location, which may include, but shall not be limited to each campus health center's internet website and in new student orientation materials.
- Clarifies that this bill does not prevent a campus from providing more than one location where persons may access drug testing devices.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The drug testing devices required under this bill have similar costs to the fentanyl testing strips required by AB 461 (2023). The Chancellor's Office is exploring including fentanyl testing strips in the College Buys program (administered by the Foundation for California Community Colleges) and will provide more information soon.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1524) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1524).

AB 1575 (IRWIN): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: STUDENT CODES OF CONDUCT: ADVISERS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67386 requires the governing board of each community college district to adopt and implement a written procedure or protocols related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving a student, both on and off campus.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to provide students who may have experienced certain challenges with supports and resources, including access to confidential advocates.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes students who receive a disciplinary notification to have an adviser of their choosing and requires postsecondary education institutions to provide trainings for the aforementioned adviser.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires, as a condition of receiving state funds for student financial assistance, the governing board of each community college district to adopt a policy permitting a student to be assisted by an adviser if the student receives a notification of an alleged violation of the public postsecondary educational institution's student code of conduct.
- Requires the policy to include all the following:
 - The initial allegation letter that is received by the student shall include a clause informing the student of their right to select an adviser of their choice or to request the public postsecondary educational institution to provide an adviser to the student.
 - Authority for an institution to use a confidential respondent services coordinator, a student-based peer support program, or an alumni-based support program to provide an adviser.
 - Requires the community college district to provide training to the adviser on the district's adjudication procedures for the alleged violation.

- Requires that advisers, when the student gives written permission, receive updates along with the student during the adjudication process of the alleged violation of the student code of conduct and shall participate in the process as an advocate for the student or in the role of adviser

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

While guidance the Chancellor’s Office may provide additional resources for districts, the sponsors of AB 1575 developed a model policy that districts can access [here](https://bit.ly/4d45ti0) (https://bit.ly/4d45ti0). This bill takes effect on January 1, 2025, therefore districts should immediately adapt their initial allegation letters, update their policies, and develop training to be in compliance with this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1575) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1575).

AB 1841 (WEBER): STUDENT SAFETY: OPIOID OVERDOSE REVERSAL MEDICATION: STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67384 requires the governing board of each community college district, in collaboration with campus-based and community-based recovery advocacy organizations, to provide educational and preventative information to students during campus orientations about opioid overdose, the use and location of fentanyl test strips, and opioid overdose reversal medication. This law also requires the health centers of community colleges to distribute dosages of federally approved opioid overdose reversal medication, participate in the Naloxone Distribution Project, and stock and distribute fentanyl strips.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that students and residential advisers located in college-affiliated housing are trained in the use of opioid overdose reversal medication.

Requirements Under New Law:

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires each campus health center to distribute opioid overdose reversal medication to each college-affiliated student-housing facility, including college-affiliated fraternity or sororities to be maintained in two different accessible locations in a lockable emergency-breakable box; also requires that residential advisers, house managers, and residents are aware of this supply.
- Requires that residential advisers, house managers, and equivalent positions receive opioid overdose prevention and treatment training, as specified.

- Requires that all students who live on campus must also be trained in the use of opioid overdose reversal medication during student orientations, and students must be informed that residential advisers or equivalent positions have received training to use opioid overdose reversal medication and can access the medication in the event of an overdose.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Community colleges should ensure that opioid overdose reversal medication is available at college-affiliated student housing facilities, where applicable. Similarly, where applicable, residential advisers or equivalent positions, and students who live on campus should receive training to use opioid overdose reversal medication.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1841) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1841).

AB 2096 (PETRIE-NORRIS): RESTRAINING ORDERS: EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Existing Law:

Code of Civil Procedure 527.85 permits a chief executive officer of a private postsecondary educational institution, or an officer or employee designated by the chief executive officer, to seek a temporary restraining order on behalf of a student who has suffered a credible threat of violence.

Bill Purpose:

This bill is intended to expand the authorization to seek a restraining order to include public postsecondary institutions.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, commencing January 1, 2026, authorizes a chief administrative officer of a postsecondary educational institution, or an officer or employee designated by the chief administrative officer to maintain order on the school campus or facility, to seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of a student who has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence, with the students written consent. This authorization includes any number of other similarly situated students at the discretion of the court.

This bill includes several terms and definitions to carry out this purpose, specifies requirements and considerations for the court responsible for adjudicating this request, and clarifies that the unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence applies to both on campus and off campus incidents.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts should consult with their campus safety officials and legal counsel on how best to handle requests for seeking temporary restraining orders as needed.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2096) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2096).

AB 2193 (HOLDEN): HAZING: EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: PROHIBITION AND CIVIL LIABILITY: REPORTS AND RESOURCES.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66302 requires the governing board of each community college district to adopt and publish policies on harassment, intimidation, and bullying to be included within the rules and regulations governing student behavior. Penal Code Section 245.6 makes it unlawful to engage in hazing, as defined, with specified penalties for engaging in hazing.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure higher education institutions are held accountable for campus hazing practices and enact preventative measures to prioritize students' safety.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill allows for civil action to be brought against an educational institution for hazing that the institution knew or should have known about and specifies steps an institution can take to establish a rebuttable presumption to a civil action related to hazing.

Specifically, this bill:

- Establishes the Stop Campus Hazing Act, which specifies that no person shall be subjected to hazing in any program or activity conducted by an educational institution that receives student financial aid.
- Allows, beginning January 1, 2026, a former, current, or prospective student against whom hazing is committed to commence a civil action for injury or damages from the hazing against an institution of higher education for the hazing practice, if all the following apply:
 - The educational institution had direct involvement in, or knew or should have known of, the dangerous hazing practice of the organization and failed to take reasonable steps to stop the hazing practice of the organization.
 - The organization involved in the hazing was affiliated with the educational institution at the time of the alleged hazing incident.
 - The alleged hazing incident occurred on or after January 1, 2026.

- Provides for a rebuttable presumption that an educational institution took reasonable steps to prevent the hazing practice if the educational institution has all of the following:
 - Rules and regulations governing student and employee behavior that include a prohibition on hazing, anonymous reporting of hazing incidents, and disciplinary actions for the violation of the hazing prohibition.
 - Procedures by which all students and employees are informed of the rules and regulations, with applicable penalties, and any revisions to the rules and regulations;
- A comprehensive prevention and outreach program addressing hazing that includes components on identifying hazing, hazing prevention, and bystander intervention. This program includes but is not limited to providing students with information on all the following: Hazing awareness and prevention, campus policies and resources relating to hazing, and a focus on bystander intervention training.
 - Specifies that this comprehensive prevention and outreach program be a part of every incoming student's orientation and shall be offered annually to athletic teams and affiliated sororities and fraternities.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts should consult with their legal counsel on how to best implement the requirements of this bill and establish a comprehensive education and training program to prevent campus hazing. The Chancellor's Office is exploring systemwide solutions that will support institutions with implementation of AB 2193.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2193) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2193).

AB 2925 (FRIEDMAN): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: EQUITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT: PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION: TRAINING.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66252 requires postsecondary educational institutions to have an affirmative obligation to combat racism, sexism, and other forms of bias, and a responsibility to provide equal educational opportunity.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure higher education institutions enact policies and training to counter acts of antisemitic harassment and violence.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires postsecondary educational institutions to adapt include training to address discrimination against the five most targeted groups in the states part of any general anti-discrimination training or diversity, equity, and inclusion training that is offered by the institution.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires postsecondary educational institutions to include training to address discrimination against the five most targeted groups in the state as part of any general anti-discrimination training or diversity, equity, and inclusion training that is offered by the institution, except any trainings targeted to solely address discrimination based on specific groups, including but not limited to, age, disability, or sexual orientation.
- Requires postsecondary educational institutions, to determine the five most targeted groups in the state, to refer to the annual “Hate Crime in California” publication by the Attorney General.
- Prohibits this training from being incorporated into the existing sexual violence and sexual harassment prevention training required under Education Code Section 67385.7, as amended by AB 2683 (Gabriel, 2022) and AB 2608 (Gabriel, 2024).
- Provides that this bill does not preclude the required training from incorporating discrimination against groups that are not listed in the five most targeted groups in the state.
- Expands and updates the definition of “nationality” to add “national identity” and specifically include a person’s actual or perceived shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics, citizenship, or residency in a country with a dominant religion or distinct religious identity.
- Expands the definition of “religion” to also define “discrimination on the basis of religion” to include, but not be limited to, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts will need to identify existing training that is subject to the requirements of this bill. The Chancellor’s Office will seek out resources that can be added to existing training.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2925) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2925).

TITLE IX BILL PACKAGE



In March 2024, the Assembly Higher Education Committee released a report titled “A Call to Action: How Postsecondary Institutions Can Address Sex Discrimination and Provide Educational Justice on Campus” that included several findings and examples regarding the inconsistent implementation of Title IX policies and practices across higher education institutions. The following bills are intended various recommendations from the report are most likely to impact Title IX officers, campus safety offices, and student services staff. A copy of the report is available [here](https://bit.ly/3TjsiHs) (<https://bit.ly/3TjsiHs>).

The Chancellor’s Office has launched a Gender Equity Working Group to address the urgent need to strengthen Title IX policies and provide all students with an educational environment that is free from discrimination based on sex, race, color, religion, or national origin. Districts are strongly encouraged to monitor the recommendations from Working Group and consider reforms to ensure a safe, inclusive, and non-discriminatory environment for students.

AB 810 (FRIEDMAN): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: HIRING PRACTICES: ACADEMIC, ATHLETIC, AND ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 87604.5 requires community college districts, to require, as part of the hiring process for an appointment to an academic or administrative position, that the applicant disclose any final administrative decision, or final judicial decision issued within the last seven years determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment.

Bill Purpose:

This bill addresses two recommendations in the “A Call to Action” report that are intended to shield institutions from legal liability for certain hiring decisions and protect students from serial harassers.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires that the applicants in the final stages of the hiring process sign releases allowing prior employers to respond to disclosure requests and requires that if a history of misconduct is discovered during employment, the campus will have grounds for dismissal.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires an applicant as part of the hiring process for an appointment to an academic, athletic, or administrative position to disclose any final administrative decision or final judicial decision issued within the last seven years from the date of submission of the application determining that the applicant committed sexual harassment; applicants are permitted to disclose if they have filed an appeal.
- Requires an applicant sign a release form that authorizes, in the event the applicant reaches the final stages of the application process, the release of information by the applicant’s previous employers concerning any substantiated allegations of misconduct in order to permit the community college district to evaluate the released information with respect to the criteria for a potential job placement.
- Requires the community college district to use the signed release if an applicant reaches the final stages of the application process for the intended academic, athletic, or administrative position to engage in a reasonable attempt to obtain information from the previous employer concerning any substantiated allegations of misconduct.
- Prohibits a community college district from asking an applicant to disclose information regarding a final administrative or judicial decision until the district has determined that the applicant meets the minimum employment qualifications.
- Requires all postsecondary educational institutions, during the process to authorize a volunteer in an athletic department of a postsecondary educational institution, to contact the current or former employer of the individual applying for volunteer

authorization to determine if the applicant violated any employment policies.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts must update their hiring policies to reflect this legislation before the bill takes effect on January 1, 2025.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB810) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB810).

AB 1905 (ADDIS): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: EMPLOYMENT: SETTLEMENTS, INFORMAL RESOLUTIONS, AND RETREAT RIGHTS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 87607 requires a community college district, prior to making a decision relating to the continued employment of a contract employee, to meet certain requirements, including an evaluation of the employee and the governing board's receipt of recommendations of the superintendent or president of the district or community college.

Bill Purpose:

This bill addresses two recommendations in the A Call to Action report: making settlements related to sexual harassment more transparent and prohibiting the use of retreat rights and letters of recommendation for employees who are found to have violated nondiscrimination policies and/or rules of conduct.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community college districts to have certain policies on settlements, retreat rights, and letters of recommendation.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the appropriate governing board each public postsecondary educational institution, to receive state financial assistance, to adopt a written policy that includes all the following provisions:
 - If an administrator is required to relinquish tenure as a faculty member to become an administrator, then there shall be a provision prohibiting retreat rights if the employee is determined in a final administrative decision to have committed sexual harassment, or resigned before the final decision was made or entered into a settlement with the institution as a result of a sexual harassment complaint.
 - A provision requiring any administrator or supervisor who elects to provide an official letter of recommendation to an employee of the institution to consult with the appropriate entities to determine if the employee is a respondent in a sexual harassment complaint filed with the institution.

- A provision prohibiting the supervisor or administrator from providing an official letter of recommendation, if the employee is determined in a final administrative decision to have committed sexual harassment, or resigned before the final decision was made or entered into a settlement with the institution as a result of a sexual harassment complaint.
- Requires the appropriate governing board of each public postsecondary educational institution, as a condition of receiving state financial assistance, to adopt a written policy on settlements and informal resolutions of complaints of sexual harassment in cases where the respondent is an employee of the institution.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts must update their policies on retreat rights, letters of recommendation and settlements in alignment to the requirements of this legislation before it takes effect on January 1, 2025.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1905) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1905).

AB 2048 (M. FONG): COMMUNITY COLLEGES: COMMUNITY COLLEGE SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND TITLE IX WORKING GROUP.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66281.8 requires each postsecondary institution, as a condition of receiving state funding, to comply with numerous requirements pertaining to preventing sexual harassment and providing complaint and grievance procedures relating to claims of sexual harassment.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to create a systemwide framework that will enhance efforts to prevent and address sexual harassment.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the Chancellor’s Office to consult with stakeholders and submit a report to the Legislature with recommendations to improve the prevention, detection, and addressing of sexual harassment.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the Chancellor’s Office, by December 1, 2025, to consult with stakeholders and submit a report to the Legislature that includes recommendations for all the following:
 - Baseline standards for policies and procedures that detect, address, and prevent the reoccurrence of sexual harassment that are consistent with best practices.

- Methods for monitoring the effectiveness of, and adherence to, the policies and procedures described in paragraph (1) and methods for monitoring the compliance of each community college campus with state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to sexual harassment.
- Protocols for system and campus reporting on sexual harassment complaints that provide transparency on the number and outcomes of sexual harassment complaints to the public.
- The recruitment, hiring, and training of campus-based, district-based, and systemwide staff to adequately prevent, detect, and address sexual harassment on community college campuses.
- Support and resources at the state level that will enhance campus efforts to reform campus practices to prevent, detect, and address sexual harassment on community college campuses.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The Chancellor’s Office has selected members of the Gender Equity Working Group and will be holding meetings throughout this fall and early 2025.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2048) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2048).

AB 2326 (ALVAREZ): EQUITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT: DISCRIMINATION: COMPLIANCE, REGULATIONS, AND REPORTS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66292 requires the governing board of a community college district to have the primary responsibility for ensuring that community college district programs and activities are free from discrimination based on age and specified characteristics and requires the Chancellor’s Office to have responsibility for monitoring the compliance of each district with specified regulations.

Bill Purpose:

This bill addresses two recommendations in the A Call to Action report: requiring system leaders to publicly present on how their system is ensuring that their programs and activities are free from discrimination and including each system’s governing board as a responsible party for providing educational programs free from discrimination.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill specifies that the Board of Governors shares responsibility for compliance with sexual harassment prevention laws and requires the Chancellor’s Office to make an annual presentation on compliance to the Board of Governors and specified committees of the Legislature.

Specifically, this bill:

- Establishes that the governing board of each community college district and the chief executive officer of the community college district have joint responsibility for ensuring that programs and activities offered by the community college district are free from discrimination.
- Establishes that the Chancellor's Office has responsibility for monitoring each community college district's compliance.
- Requires the Chancellor's Office to make a presentation during a public meeting of the Board of Governors on the state of the system in ensuring that community college district programs and activities are free from discrimination.
- Requires the Chancellor to annually present during a public hearing of the Senate Budget Subcommittee on Education and a public hearing of the Assembly Budget Subcommittee on Education.
- Requires the Chancellor's Office to annually review the system's regulations on nondiscrimination and revise the regulations as necessary.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The Chancellor's Office may request supplemental information from districts to satisfy the bill's reporting and presentation requirements.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2326) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2326).

AB 2407 (HART): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: SEXUAL HARASSMENT COMPLAINTS: STATE AUDITS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67382 requires the State Auditor to conduct an audit every three years of a sample of no less than six institutions of postsecondary education in California that receive federal student aid to evaluate compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

Bill Purpose:

The Call to Action report points out that there is no regulatory body to provide an additional layer of transparency and protection for students, faculty, and staff who may wish to provide evidence of continual sexual harassment and discrimination. This bill would utilize the California State Auditor for that purpose.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the State Auditor to audit selected campuses of UC, CSU and community colleges regarding their ability to address and prevent sexual harassment on campus.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the California State Auditor, by September 1, 2028, and every five years thereafter, to report the results of an audit of a sample of no less than three community college districts.
- Requires the audit to evaluate:
 - Whether each community college district's policies and practices are adequate to detect, address, and prevent the reoccurrence of sexual harassment
 - Whether each community college district's policies and practices are consistent with federal and state law and best practices.
 - Whether the investigatory process for sexual harassment complaints can be improved.
 - Analyze selected complaints within two years of the audit's initial date to assess whether the discipline administered was proportional to the conduct, effectively deterred future harassment, and was consistent.
- Requires the California State Auditor to report the findings of each audit to the chairs of specified legislative committees.
- Repeals all provisions on January 1, 2044.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

When the State Auditor begins its audits in 2028, districts selected to be audited should be prepared to share its policies, procedures and complaints with the State Auditor. The Gender Equity Workgroup (per AB 2048) will provide additional information that will help districts be in compliance.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2407) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2407).

AB 2608 (GABRIEL): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT: TRAINING.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67385.7 requires, beginning September 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the California Community Colleges to annually train students on sexual violence and sexual harassment, and requires that training to include certain topics, including common facts and myths about the causes of sexual violence and sexual harassment.

Bill Purpose:

This bill is intended to expand the current training to include specified information on drug or alcohol facilitated sexual assault.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community colleges to include additional information and topics in its annual sexual violence and sexual harassment training for students.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires postsecondary institutions to consider updating the annual training for students on sexual assault and sexual harassment every two years.
- Requires, by September 1, 2026, the annual training to include:
 - How to recognize if a person is at risk of alcohol- and drug-facilitated sexual assault, including, but not limited to, common symptoms following alcohol and drug consumption and intoxication
 - Effective measures that can be taken to prevent involuntary alcohol and drug consumption and ways to respond to circumstances where a person may be involuntarily intoxicated and at risk for alcohol- and drug-facilitated sexual assault.
 - Common facts and myths regarding alcohol- and drug-facilitated sexual assault.
- Information related to confidential support and care resources for situations that arise as a result of an act of sexual violence or sexual harassment.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Similar to AB 2683 (Gabriel, 2022), the Chancellor's Office will seek out training materials that can be used across the system for little or no cost to colleges. Updated guidance is forthcoming.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2608) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2608).

AB 2987 (ORTEGA): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: SEX DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS: STATUS UPDATES AND NOTICES.

Existing Law:

Existing Title 5 regulations require a community college district, within 90 days of receiving a Title IX complaint, to complete an investigation and forward a copy and written notice of outcome to the complainant and the respondent. The respondent is also required to receive the determination, proposed resolution including disciplinary action, and their right to appeal.

Bill Purpose:

This bill is intended to provide students with more frequent updates on the status of their Title IX case.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community colleges to provide status updates every 30 days on the progress of sex discrimination complaints to the respondent and complainants.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires each campus of the community colleges to provide status updates on complaints of sex discrimination, upon request of the complainant or respondent, every 30 days until the outcome of a complaint is determined, and only to the extent permissible under state and federal law.
- Clarifies that status updates must not be provided to a complainant or respondent who opts to not receive the updates.
- Requires each campus to provide, within five business days of a decision of disciplinary action being made against a respondent in response to a complaint of sex discrimination, a notification of the disciplinary action to the respondent and complainant.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Colleges should continue to use the same notification methods but use the expedited timeline required by AB 2987. The Board of Governors will need to update Title 5 regulations to reflect the provisions of this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2987) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2987).

SB 1166 (DODD): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: ANNUAL REPORT: SEX DISCRIMINATION.**Existing Law:**

Existing Title 5 regulations require community college districts to annually report the following to the Chancellor's Office on the number of employment and non-employment discrimination complaints and informal charges received, among other information. Education Code Section 66282 requires the CSU, by December 1 of each year, to submit a report to the Legislature on the investigations and outcomes of sexual harassment reports and formal sexual harassment complaints, and to post the annual reports on its internet website.

Bill Purpose:

This bill is intended to bring additional oversight into how campuses are handling sexual harassment cases and to align community college reporting requirements with existing CSU reporting requirements.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires each community college district to prepare and submit to the Chancellor's Office a report on the activities undertaken by the community college district to ensure campus programs and activities are free from sex discrimination.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires, beginning September 1, 2026, community college districts to prepare and submit a report annually to the Chancellor's Office with the following information:
 - The number of sexual harassment reports filed disaggregated by each individual campus of the community college district.
 - The number of sexual harassment complaints filed with the district Title IX office disaggregated by each individual campus of the community college district.
 - The number of sexual harassment complaints under investigation, the length of time taken to commence an official investigation after a sexual harassment complaint is filed, and the length of time taken from the beginning of an investigation to the completion of a final investigative report, disaggregated by each individual campus of the community college district.
 - The number of hearings conducted for sexual harassment complaints and the outcomes of those hearings disaggregated by each individual campus.
 - The number of appeals requested by either the complainant or respondent disaggregated by each individual campus.
 - A list of the personnel disaggregated by campus who are exempt from being responsible employees.
- Requires each community college district to post the annual reports on its internet website and present it during a public meeting of the governing board of the community college district.
- Requires, on or before December 1, 2026, and on or before December 1 every three years thereafter, the Chancellor's Office to submit a report to the Legislature that provides a summation of the activities undertaken by each community college district to ensure campus programs and activities are free from sex discrimination.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

The Chancellor’s Office will issue guidance on the reporting required by 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=202320240SB1166) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1166).

SB 1491 (EGGMAN): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: EQUITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66271.2 requires the governing board of each community college district to designate an employee at each campus as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) faculty, staff, and students.

Bill Purpose:

This bill is intended to increase compliance with requests in existing law that will better protect LGBTQ+ students.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires each community college district to designate an employee as the point of contact for LGBTQ+ students and also requires each district to adopt and publish policies on harassment, intimidation, and bullying.

Specifically, this bill:

- Defines “sexual orientation” as a person’s physical, emotional, and romantic attraction to other people and includes, but is not limited to, heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, asexuality, and pansexuality.
- Requires districts to designate an employee at each of their respective campuses as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex, and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students at the respective campus.
- Requires that the name and contact information of that designated employee be listed on the college website and in both printed and online campus directories.
- Specifies that the designated employee is not a responsible employee and that they shall not disclose confidential information provided to them by faculty, staff, or students about any alleged act of sexual harassment, sexual violence, or discrimination without the prior written consent of the person who provided the information to the designated employee.
- Specifies that notice provided to the designated employee regarding an alleged act of sexual harassment, sexual violence, or discrimination, shall not be construed as actual

or constructive notice to the public postsecondary educational institution of that alleged act for purposes of investigations under Title IX.

- Requires each district to adopt and publish policies on harassment, intimidation, and bullying, and to include these policies within the rules and regulations governing student behavior.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Districts should determine if they already have a LGBTQ+ point of contact and anti-bullying policies in place already. Additional guidance from the Chancellor’s Office 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=202320240SB1491) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1491).

WORKFORCE AND CAREER EDUCATION



The following bills enact several new policies and amend existing statutory requirements regarding workforce education, programs, and pathways. These bills are most likely to impact CTE faculty and deans, curriculum chairs, and other college staff responsible for overseeing nursing and health care education.

Because the workforce and career education pathways offered by community colleges are intended to satisfy local employer demand and needs, districts are encouraged to continue engaging in collaborative efforts with local workforce development boards and accrediting agencies to implement the following measures. Leveraging the following policies to create more career and skill-building opportunities for students and workers will enable students to reach their education and career goals and the state to reach its workforce goals.

AB 1929 (MCKINNOR): CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION: DATA COLLECTION.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 88820 through 88833 establish the Strong Workforce Program as a K–14 state education, economic, and workforce development initiative for the purpose of expanding the availability of high-quality, industry-valued career technical education and workforce development courses, programs, pathways, credentials, certificates, and degrees.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to collect additional data regarding the Strong Workforce Program to address educational disparities and close equity gaps in access and success.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill updates the annual reporting requirements for the Strong Workforce Program to require disaggregation of performance accountability measures by race and ethnicity.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

No implementation actions from districts are needed at this time. The Strong Workforce Program LaunchBoard already includes disaggregated data by race/ethnicity, age, and gender regarding students who achieve certain milestones, such as apprenticeship status, number of career education units completed, and students who obtained a job closely related to their field of study.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1929) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1929).

AB 2179 (DAVIES): PUPIL SERVICES: LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS AND PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS: NOTIFICATION OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 48980 requires the governing board of each school district to notify the parent or guardian of a minor pupil specified notifications regarding certain information, including sexual harassment policies, attendance options, and high school graduation requirements.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure schools are providing information to students about apprenticeship opportunities available to them.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the governing board of each K-12 school district to annually provide information on local apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs to pupils in grades 11

and 12.

Specifically, this bill:

- Adds to the existing list of annual notifications that the governing board of each school district must provide to parents or guardians, the information required by this bill.
- Specifies that the notification for the parents or guardians of pupils admitted to, or advancing to, grades 11 and 12 must include information on local apprenticeship programs and pre-apprenticeship programs as follows:
- A school district shall use the database of registered program sponsors provided on the internet website of the Department of Industrial Relations' Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS).
- A school district may use contact information contained in the DAS's database to obtain information or materials, including, but not limited to, pamphlets or brochures.
- If a school district maintains an internet website, the school district shall make the DAS' database accessible through a direct link on its internet website.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

This bill does not require any new changes of the community colleges but there is a direct benefit. Community college districts should collaborate with their local K-12 school districts to provide the necessary information regarding pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship opportunities and continue to strengthen these pathways for students.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2179) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2179).

AB 3087 (M. FONG): CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (BOARD OF GOVERNORS SPONSORED LEGISLATION)

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 88600 through 88651 establish the California Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development (EWD) Program for the purpose of advancing California's economic growth and global competitiveness through education, training, and services that contribute to continuous workforce improvement.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to avoid any disruptions regarding the implementation of the EWD Program, thereby ensuring that California can maintain its competitive workforce advantage.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill extends the statutory authorization of the EWD Program by five years, from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

This bill does not result in any programmatic changes to EWD or its funding, it only extends the life of the program by another 5 years. The Chancellor’s Office will continue to provide technical assistance regarding the EWD Program.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3087) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3087).

AB 3131 (MCCARTY): CALIFORNIA CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM: STRONG WORKFORCE PROGRAM: APPLICANTS RECEIVING EQUITY MULTIPLIER FUNDING.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 88820 through 88833 establish the Strong Workforce Program as a K–14 state education, economic, and workforce development initiative for the purpose of expanding the availability of high-quality, industry-valued career technical education and workforce development courses, programs, pathways, credentials, certificates, and degrees.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure school districts within historically redlined communities receive positive consideration for career technical education grants, thereby ensuring equitable access to high-quality vocational programs.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires each K-12 Selection Committee, when determining grant recipients for the K-12 component of the Strong Workforce Program, to give positive consideration to applicants receiving Local Control Funding Formula Equity Multiplier funding.

Specifically, this bill adds, to the list of characteristics that the K-12 Selection Committee must give positive consideration to when considering grant recipients for the K–12 component of the Strong Workforce Program, whether the applicant has “programs serving pupils enrolled at a local educational agency receiving Local Control Funding Formula Equity Multiplier funding, as identified through the stability rate data file produced by the State Department of Education in the prior fiscal year.”

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Commencing with the 2025-26 award year, the Chancellor’s Office will update its Request for Application (RFA) for the K-12 component of the Strong Workforce Program. The Chancellor’s Office will incorporate this information as part of the scoring rubric for grant applications.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3131) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB3131).

SB 867 (ALLEN): SAFE DRINKING WATER, WILDFIRE PREVENTION, DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS, AND CLEAN AIR BOND ACT OF 2024.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67501 requires the Chancellor's Office to annually prepare five-year capital outlay plan identifying the statewide needs and priorities of the California Community Colleges, including the methodology for selecting projects for state capital outlay funding.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to place a new statewide climate bond (Proposition 4) for voter consideration in the upcoming 2024 General Election.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bond, if adopted by voters during the November 2024 General Election, would provide \$10 billion to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, and clean air programs. Additionally, this bill establishes formal mechanisms for the deposit of funds to the State Treasury and clarifies that the proceeds of the bonds issued and sold are available for specified purposes.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/7/2024*):

Voters will have the opportunity to approve or deny Proposition 4 during the upcoming November 5, 2024 General Election. If approved, the Chancellor's Office will work with specified entities to advocate for projects and grant funds that are consistent with the mission of community colleges and Vision 2030. These specific funding asks are detailed in the 2025-26 Budget and Legislative Request.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB867) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB867).

TIER 2 STATE LEGISLATION



Tier 2 bills are unlikely to significantly alter current policies, procedures, or practices, but they may have an indirect effect on the programs and/or services of the California community colleges, students, faculty, staff, and/or Chancellor's Office. These bills may still result in some minor changes to core functions.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR RELATIONS

AB 796 (WEBER): ATHLETIC TRAINERS.

The purpose of this bill is to regulate athletic trainers and their qualifications. Current law prohibits athlete agents from practicing those professions and vocations unless they are licensed by the appropriate regulatory board. This bill prohibits a person or business practice from using any title such as “athletic trainer,” “certified athletic trainer,” “licensed athletic trainer,” or “registered athletic trainer” to imply that they have completed an accredited athletic training education program or they have completed required certification by the Board of Certification for the Athletic Trainer, or its predecessors or successors. This bill restricts individuals who have been convicted of offenses that require sex offender registration or have had their athletic trainer license or registration disciplined in another state. Individuals currently using the relevant titles will not be subject to the requirements if they are under a bargaining agreement, until such a time as the bargaining agreement is renewed; employees who have their title changed as a result of this section will not suffer loss of employment status.

AB 1815 (WEBER): DISCRIMINATION: RACE: HAIRSTYLES.

This bill aims to clarify current protections under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the Fair Employment and Housing Act, and the Education Code by defining “race” to include historically associated traits, characteristics, and protective hairstyles, such as, but not limited to, braids, locs, and twists.

AB 1997 (MCKINNOR): TEACHERS’ RETIREMENT LAW.

Existing law establishes the Teacher Retirement Law and CalSTRS, which provide a Defined Benefit pension plan, a Defined Benefit Supplement program, and a Cash Balance program to certificated school employees. The purpose of this bill is to simplify the definition of creditable service which will make it easier for districts to administer, easier for teachers to know what service will count towards their retirement benefits. This bill simplifies the definition of “creditable service” to mean any service in a position subject to CalSTRS membership, eliminates current law’s list of educational activities for which members earn creditable service, redefines “creditable compensation” to include “special pay” but exclude “supplemental pay” and makes the bill’s provisions operative on the date determined by CalSTRS.

AB 2283 (PACHECO CIVIL ACTIONS): ELECTRONIC SERVICE.

This bill extends the deadline for California courts to electronically serve documents to parties who have consented or are mandated to receive such service, moving the deadline from July 1, 2024, to July 1, 2025, due to feasibility. It also modifies the requirement from electronically “transmitting” documents to electronically “serving” them and improve electronic service by providing links for document access instead of emailing large files that pose as logistical challenges to courts.

AB 2499 (SCHIAVO): EMPLOYMENT: UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION AND PAID SICK DAYS: VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure crime survivors can get to safety and obtain services after a violent or traumatic event. Existing law prohibits an employer from discriminating or retaliating against an employee for taking time off for specified purposes, including serving on a jury. This bill would expand these leave provisions to also entitle an employee of an employer with 25 or more employees who is a victim or who has a family member who is a victim of a crime to job protected leave to attend to their or their family member's needs and ensure their safety. This bill also permits both an employee victim and an employee who has a family member who is a victim to use sick leave for time off to obtain victim services. Districts may need to update their leave policies to comply with the requirements of this bill.

AB 2561 (PACHECO): LOCAL PUBLIC EMPLOYEES: VACANT POSITIONS.

Existing law requires full communication between local government public employers and their employees by providing a reasonable method of resolving disputes regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment between public employers and public employee organizations. This bill is intended to address understaffing within the public sector by requiring a public agency to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts during a public hearing before the governing board at least once per fiscal year and entitles the union for a bargaining unit to make a presentation at the public hearing. Districts should strive to include annual updates within their local board agendas.

SB 399 (WAHAB): EMPLOYER COMMUNICATIONS: INTIMIDATION.

Existing law allows agricultural employees to form and join labor unions and engage in bargaining for wages, employment terms, and other conditions. This bill would provide similar protections for other employees. Specifically, this bill restricts an employer from threatening disciplinary or discriminatory action against an employee that declines participation in an employer-sponsored meeting, or communication with the employer, its agents, or representatives to discuss political or religious matters. This bill authorizes an employee to make a complaint to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement if they have been subject to these threats or actions. Districts should cease any adverse actions that may hinder these rights.

SB 1100 (PORTANTINO): DISCRIMINATION: DRIVER'S LICENSE.

Existing law prohibits various forms of employment and housing discrimination. This measure expands these protections to also prohibit discrimination against work applicants who do not own a driver's license. This restricts employers from including statements in job applications, advertisement, or posting that explicitly request the applicant have a driver's license to abstain from discrimination that may not acquire one due to economic or social hardships.

SB 1137 (SMALLWOOD-CUEVAS): DISCRIMINATION CLAIMS: COMBINATION OF CHARACTERISTICS.

Existing law prohibits various forms of employment and housing discrimination. This bill expands these protections to prohibit discrimination based on a combination of more than one protected characteristic, such as, but not limited to, race, gender, class, and age.

SB 1162 (CORTESE): PUBLIC CONTRACTS: EMPLOYMENT COMPLIANCE REPORTS: APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.

Existing law establishes various apprenticeship programs that are administered by the Chancellor's Office and Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS) and creates standards related to a skilled and trained workforce. This bill requires a contractor, bidder, or other entity to include the full name of, and identify the apprenticeship program name, location, and graduation date of, all workers in existing monthly compliance reports made to the public entity or other awarding body for projects with a skilled and trained workforce requirement. This bill also requires DAS, by July 1, 2025, to create and maintain a public online database to verify that a worker graduated from a California apprenticeship program.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

AB 1941 (QUIRK-SILVA): LOCAL PUBLIC EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS.

Existing law requires a peace officer union to represent peace officers regardless of union membership without cost. The purpose of this measure is to authorize peace officer unions to charge non-union member peace officers for representing them in a discipline, grievance, arbitration, or administrative hearing. This bill would allow a peace officer union to apply reasonable costs for the representation of a non-union member peace officer to close the gap of expenses that union members incur through their membership fee payment.

AB 2020 (BONTA): SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SUPPORT ACT.

Existing law generally provides support services for individuals who are survivors of human trafficking, including public social services and address confidentiality. This bill requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines for law enforcement personnel interactions with survivors of human trafficking, and requires law enforcement agencies, including the California Community Colleges, to establish a written policy regarding interactions with survivors of human trafficking based off the POST guidelines.

AB 2130 (SANTIAGO): PARKING VIOLATIONS.

Existing law allows an individual who has received a parking violation to request in writing or in person administrative hearing if they are dissatisfied with the results of the initial review that is conducted by the issuing agency. This bill extends the hearing options to be telephonic or electronic if the issuing agency offers it.

AB 2546 (RENDON): LAW ENFORCEMENT AND STATE AGENCIES: MILITARY EQUIPMENT: FUNDING, ACQUISITION.

Existing law requires a law enforcement agency to adopt a military equipment use policy, as specified, before obtaining military equipment. Existing law also requires a law enforcement agency to obtain approval from their governing body before obtaining military equipment. The purpose of this bill is to rephrase weapon terminology to close the loophole on how federal or state agencies, in this case, community college peace officer agencies, obtain military-grade weapons from the surplus personal property the U.S. Department of Defense transfers. This measure replaces certain military equipment devices by a specific trade name with a general description of those devices.

AB 2621 (GABRIEL): LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING.

Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, in consultation with specified subject-matter experts, to develop a course of instruction that trains law enforcement on, among other things, indicators of hate crimes and techniques, responses to hate crime waves against certain groups, including Arab and Islamic communities, and methods to handle incidents of hate crimes in a noncombative manner. This bill seeks to improve training for peace officers in identifying and responding to hate crimes based on ethnicity. This bill: 1) includes the need for training in anti-Arab, anti-Middle Eastern, and anti-Islamic hate crimes, 2) expands peace officer trainings to recognize a need for a gun violence restraining order to prevent violence against specific groups that may be targets of hate crimes.

SB 400 (WAHAB): PEACE OFFICERS: CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS.

Existing law prohibits the inspection of peace officers and custodial officers as they are considered confidential. This bill allows the disclosure of the reason for termination of peace officers and custodial officers when they are terminated for violating the rules of conduct. This bill applies to community college peace officers records.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AB 3116 (GARCIA): HOUSING DEVELOPMENT: DENSITY BONUSES: STUDENT HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS.

Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires cities and counties to grant incentives to provide a percentage of affordable units in housing developments. Of the units, 20 percent must be designated for lower-income students and must have an agreement with at least one higher education institution to receive a density (housing unit per acre) bonus. This bill revises the Density Bonus Law benefits to include, but not limited to, reducing unit enrollment requirements for eligible students, providing additional density bonus for housing development with 21% to 24% of units for low-income households, and granting projects with at least at least 23% affordable units to two concessions and incentives and no parking requirements for a bedspace. Districts should monitor these incentives provided to developers and work with their local counties accordingly.

SB 440 (SKINNER): REGIONAL HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITIES.

Existing law establishes the Bay Area Housing Finance Authority (BAHFA) to raise, administer, and allocate funding for affordable housing in the San Francisco Bay Area. The purpose of this bill is to empower communities to address their own affordable and missing middle housing shortages by allowing regions to create finance agencies that can fund the construction and preservation of affordable housing. This bill authorizes two or more local governments (including community college districts) to establish a regional housing authority for purposes of raising, administering, and allocating funding and provide technical assistance at a regional level for affordable housing development.

OPEN MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

AB 453 (CERVANTES): DISTRICT-BASED ELECTIONS.

Existing law requires a political subdivision that changes from an at-large method of election to a district-based election, or that establishes district-based elections, to perform various actions before a public hearing at which it votes upon an ordinance establishing district-based elections. The purpose of this bill is to ensure public participation when local governments are transitioning from at-large to by-district elections. This bill requires a political subdivision that is changing from at-large to district-based elections to set a fixed time to discuss the matter at all required public hearings.

AB 2302 (ADDIS): OPEN MEETINGS: LOCAL AGENCIES: TELECONFERENCES.

Existing law requires at least a majority of members of the legislative body of a local agency to participate in meetings within the boundaries of the local agency. A member may participate by teleconference under certain conditions in no more than 20% of the legislative body's meetings. This bill amends these requirements to instead be based on a maximum number of meetings per year, regardless of the regular meeting schedule. This bill also intends to clarify that multiple sessions on the same day are considered one meeting which will help members better understand the requirements.

AB 2642 (BERMAN): ELECTIONS: INTIMIDATION.

Existing law protects the conduct of an election from voter intimidation or interference by making it a crime and also makes it crime for a person in possession of a firearm or a uniformed peace officer, private guard, or security personnel to be within a certain proximity of a polling place without written authorization. This bill prohibits a person from intimidating, threatening, or coercing, or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other person for engaging in specified election-related activities. The bill authorizes a victim of these activities, an officer holding an election, or the Attorney General to file a civil action to enforce these restrictions. This bill includes an urgency statute. Districts that serve as a polling location for voter should update any policies and procedures to reference these protections.

AB 2715 (BOERNER): RALPH M. BROWN ACT: CLOSED SESSIONS.

Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, generally requires that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The purpose of this bill is to ensure local agencies can properly protect themselves and their constituents from cyberattacks. This bill allows a legislative body to discuss a threat to critical infrastructure controls or critical infrastructure information relating to cybersecurity during a closed session.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND TRANSPARENCY

AB 1785 (PACHECO): CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT.

The purpose of this bill is to address an issue where some county agencies post information online that can be linked together to find the home address of an elected or appointed official. This bill will address this issue by prohibiting a state or local agency from publicly posting the name and assessor parcel number associated with the home address of any elected or appointed official on the internet without first obtaining written permission.

AB 2013 (IRWIN): ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: TRAINING DATA TRANSPARENCY.

The purpose of this bill is to provide transparency of artificial intelligence systems and services by providing important documentation about the data used to train the services. This measure requires artificial intelligence developers to disclose publicly what data is used to train their products regardless of whether or not they receive compensation from its' use. The data must be made available to Californians on the developer's website on or before January 1, 2026. Items such as, but not limited to, sources or owners of the datasets, clear definitions of the datasets data points, or whether datasets include personal information must be included in the disclosure from the developer. This serves to keep Californians informed on the quality, quantity, and relevance of data used for artificial intelligence tools they may use.

AB 2455 (GABRIEL) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION: STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCEDURES.

Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county auditor or controller to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding fraud, waste, or abuse by local government (including community college districts) employees. Existing law also prohibits a state agency employee from directly or indirectly using or attempting to use the official authority or influence of the agency to interfere with a person's rights to disclose improper activity. The purpose of this bill is to strengthen and modernize local and state whistleblower hotline, improve accountability, increase public trust, and ensure government actions and transactions are transparent

This bill requires the State Auditor to provide an investigative report regarding a finding that a state agency or employee may have engaged or participated in an improper governmental activity to the Attorney General, to the policy committees having jurisdiction over the Assembly and Senate Budget Committees and Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and any other authority the State Auditor determines appropriate. The bill also authorizes a

city, county, or city and county auditor or controller who is elected to office to maintain a whistleblower hotline to receive calls from persons who have information regarding improper governmental activity.

SB 1034 (SEYARTO): CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT: STATE OF EMERGENCY.

The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to provide copies of records within 10 days of being requested. This bill adds a provision to this requirement to include “unusual circumstances,” which extends the time limit to 14 days from the date of the request. These circumstances are conditions caused during a state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor in the jurisdiction where the agency is located.

STATE OPERATIONS

AB 1511 (SANTIAGO): STATE GOVERNMENT: ETHNIC AND COMMUNITY MEDIA PROGRAM.

The purpose of this bill is to assist state agencies and departments to maximize the use of ethnic and community media outlets for advertising and outreach. This bill requires a state agency or department that expends funds on marketing, advertising, or outreach to, by July 1, 2025, develop a plan for increasing expenditures directed to ethnic media outlets and community media outlets serving specified populations. This bill requires each state agency or department to report annually on its progress in implementing the plan, including total expenditures directed to ethnic media outlets and community media outlets.

AB 2324 (ALANIS): AVOCADOS: SALE OR DONATION BY THE SECRETARY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Existing law requires every person who is in possession of over 25 pounds of avocados that are produced in the state to possess a record of proof of ownership of the avocados. The purpose of this bill is to expand the entities that can receive seized avocados from the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to extend the custody period from 48 hours to 72 hours. This bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to donate seized avocados to an on-campus food pantry serving students enrolled in an institution of public postsecondary education.

AB 2628 (HART): CALIFORNIA STATE AUDITOR: INTERNET WEBSITE.

Existing law requires the State Auditor to report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Department of Finance regarding each recommendation made by the State Auditor based on an audit or investigation reported under certain circumstances. This bill requires the State Auditor to maintain a public website for the recommendations they have made based on an audit or investigation and requires a state agency to update the publicly available internet website with any recommendations the State Auditor has determined that the state agency has not fully implemented.

AB 2631 (FONG): LOCAL AGENCIES: ETHICS TRAINING.

Existing law requires agency officials to receive ethics trainings if their agency provides certain monetary payments to a member of a legislative body. The curriculum of these trainings must be consulted with the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) and the Attorney General. This bill requires the FPPC to collaborate with the Attorney General to develop and establish an ethics training program available to local agency officials.

SB 896 (DODD): GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.

Existing law requires the Secretary of Government Operations to develop a coordinated plan to, among other things, investigate the feasibility of, and obstacles to, developing standards and technologies for state departments to determine digital content provenance. This bill requires state agencies and departments to consider procurement and enterprise use opportunities for Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI). This bill also requires legal counsel for state agencies and departments to consider potential impacts of GenAI on regulatory issues and recommend updates considering evolving technologies. Lastly, this bill requires a state agency or department that utilizes GenAI to directly communicate with a person regarding government services and benefits to ensure that those communications include a disclaimer that indicates to the person that the communication was generated by GenAI, and information describing how the person may contact a human employee of the state agency or department

TIER 3 STATE LEGISLATION



Tier 3 bills have direct impacts to other higher education segments and partners including the University of California, California State University, and K-12. These bills generally do not require any action by community colleges but depending on the scope of the bill, may have indirect impacts to community colleges.

AB 438 (RUBIO): PUPILS WITH EXCEPTIONAL NEEDS: INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS: POSTSECONDARY GOALS AND TRANSITION SERVICES.

This bill requires an individualized education program to include measurable postsecondary goals and transition services.

AB 1205 (BAUER-KAHAN): CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: CALIFORNIA PROMISE: FINISH IN FOUR AND THROUGH IN TWO.

This bill renames the California Promise Program established at CSU as the Finish in Four and Through in Two Program, requires CSU campuses to promote the Program, and establishes an annual reporting requirement.

AB 1790 (CONNOLLY): CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY: SEXUAL HARASSMENT: IMPLEMENTING CALIFORNIA STATE AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS.

This bill requires the CSU to implement the recommendations provided in a specified California State Auditor report.

AB 1971 (ADDIS): ADMINISTRATION OF STANDARDIZED TESTS.

This bill protects students' personal information by creating new parameters for national assessment providers on the usage of student data.

AB 2005 (WARD): CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY: FACULTY AND EMPLOYEE HOUSING.

This bill authorizes the CSU to establish and implement programs that address the housing needs of faculty or CSU employees who face challenges in securing affordable housing.

AB 2047 (FONG): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: DISCRIMINATION PREVENTION.

This bill requires each CSU campus to establish, and each UC campus to designate, a Title IX office.

AB 2080 (ARAMBULA): UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE: REPORT.

This bill requests the UC to report data on students, including, but not limited to, first-generation and community college transfers, enrolled in a UC School of Medicine.

AB 2165 (REYES): PUPIL INSTRUCTION: FINANCIAL AID APPLICATION.

This bill requires that local educational agencies take specific actions prior to exempting a student from the requirement to complete a FAFSA or a California Dream Act Application (CADAA).

AB 2181 (GIPSON): JUVENILE COURT SCHOOL PUPILS: GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS AND CONTINUED EDUCATION OPTIONS.

This bill aligns exemptions from local graduation requirements for juvenile court students with those for students of other demographic backgrounds.

AB 2275 (M. FONG): TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY: APPOINTEES.

This bill requires the CSU Board of Trustees members to be selected from outstanding lay citizens who have a strong interest in CSU and are representative of California's demographic diversity.

AB 2357 (BAINS): UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA KERN COUNTY MEDICAL EDUCATION ENDOWMENT FUND.

This bill establishes the University of California Kern County Medical Education Endowment Fund.

AB 2395 (QUIRK-SILVA): CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY: EXTENSION PROGRAMS, SPECIAL SESSION, AND SELF-SUPPORTING INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS: REVENUES.

This bill expands how revenues from CSU's continuing education program may be spent and authorizes the CSU Board of Trustees to transmit continuing education program revenues directly to CSU campus trust funds.

AB 2508 (MCCARTY): STUDENT FINANCIAL AID: CALIFORNIA KIDS INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SAVINGS (KIDS) PROGRAM: FOSTER YOUTH.

This bill requires the Scholarshare Investment Board to open a California Kids Investment and Development Savings Program (CalKIDS) account for a K-12 student in the foster care system.

AB 2633 (ALVAREZ): CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY: JOINT DEGREES: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

This bill authorizes the CSU to award undergraduate and graduate degrees jointly with international institutions of higher education.

AB 2723 (IRWIN): THE CALIFORNIA CRADLE-TO-CAREER DATA SYSTEM ACT.

This bill makes various technical and clarifying changes to the statutes pertaining to the Cradle-to-Career Data System.

AB 2883 (LOW): CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: LUNAR NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

This bill authorizes observing Lunar New Year as a holiday at the CSU and UC.

AB 2927 (MCCARTY): PUPIL INSTRUCTION: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS: PERSONAL FINANCE.

This bill requires students to complete a one-semester course in personal finance and requires all high schools to offer a one-semester course in personal finance.

SB 56 (SKINNER): UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.

This bill changes how the UC can sell real property by exempting the transfer of a specified property from the UC Regents to the Berkeley Student Cooperative for the purpose of affordable student housing from existing competitive bidding requirements.

SB 607 (PORTANTINO): CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

This bill expands the existing requirement for prescribers to discuss information about the risks associated with opioid use and addiction when issuing or dispensing opioids to a minor patient by requiring that discussion regardless of the patient's age.

SB 1233 (WILK): POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: VETERINARY MEDICINE: SPAY AND NEUTER TECHNIQUES.

This bill authorizes a California veterinary medical school to develop a high-quality, high-volume spay and neuter certification program to be offered as elective coursework to enrolled students.

SB 1287 (GLAZER): PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: EQUITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT: PROHIBITION ON VIOLENCE, HARASSMENT, INTIMIDATION, AND DISCRIMINATION.

This bill requires the CSU Trustees and requests the UC Regents to update student codes of conduct and develop mandatory training programs for students regarding the prohibition of violent, harassing, intimidating, or discriminatory conduct.

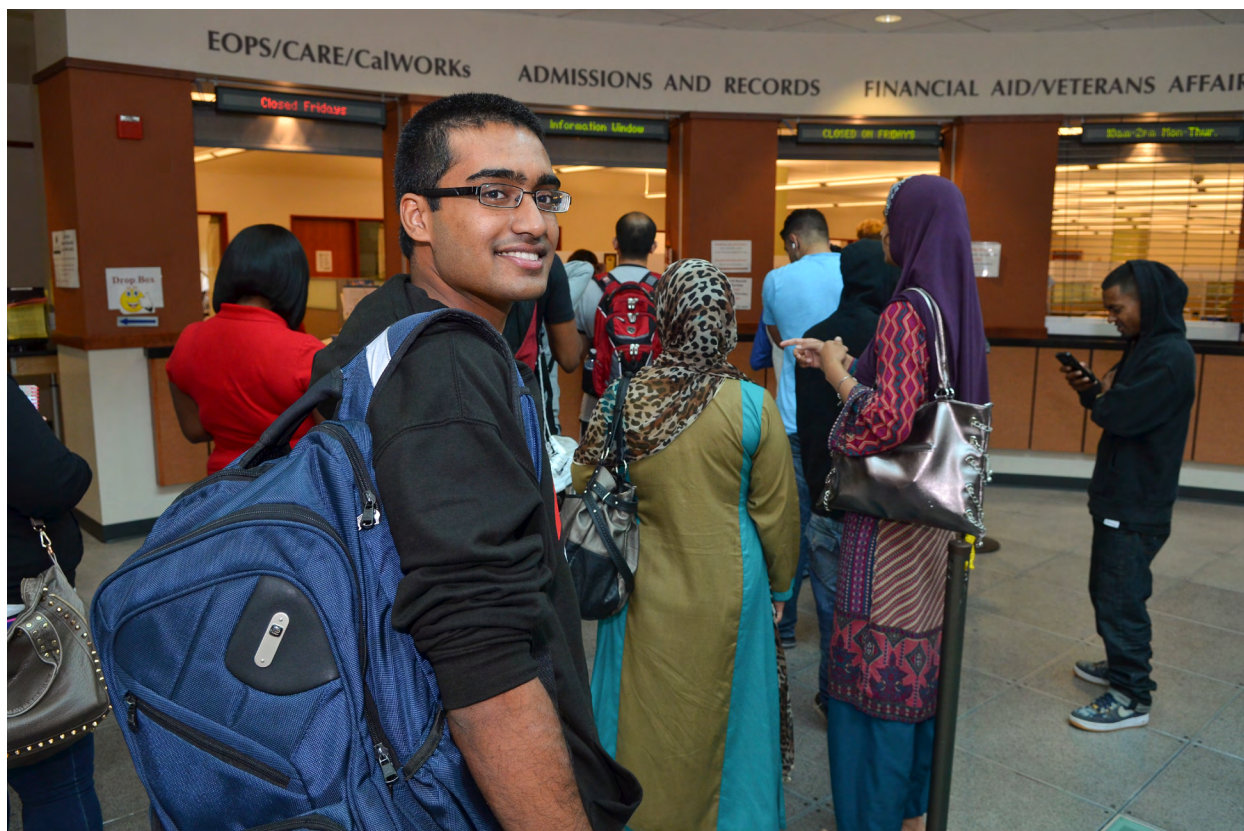
SB 1288 (BECKER): PUBLIC SCHOOLS: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WORKING GROUP.

This bill requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to convene a working group for specified purposes related to artificial intelligence in public schools.

SB 1321 (WAHAB): EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PANEL: EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM: PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS.

This bill includes additional criteria and minimum standards for projects the Employment Training (ETP) considers funding and prohibits the ETP from considering or approving any proposal if an applicant is ineligible.

BUDGET BILLS AND BUDGET TRAILER BILLS



The following budget bills and budget trailer bills are related to the annual state budget allocations and policies. Implementation guidance for these bills are included in the annual [Chancellor's Office Compendium of Allocations & Resources](https://bit.ly/3X8QgWE) (<https://bit.ly/3X8QgWE>).

AB 106 (GABRIEL) BUDGET ACTS OF 2022 AND 2023.

This budget bill enacts the Early Action Package agreement between the Administration and Legislature to address a \$1.6 billion General Fund shortfall by delaying, deferring, borrowing, or reverting certain allocations included in previous Budget Acts.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB106) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB106).

AB 107 (GABRIEL) BUDGET ACT OF 2024.

This budget bill implements the Budget Act of 2024 by adding, amending, and repealing specified sections and items to make appropriations for the support of state government during the 2024-25 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=202320240AB107) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB107).

AB 157 (GABRIEL) BUDGET ACT OF 2024.

This budget bill junior amends the Budget Act of 2024. For community colleges, this budget bill provides a cost of living adjustment for CalWORKS and Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS) categorical programs.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB157) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB157).

AB 158 (GABRIEL) BUDGET ACTS OF 2022 AND 2023.

This budget bill junior amends the Budget Act of 2024. For community colleges, this bill adjusts the funding needed to cover debt service costs for student housing projects.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB158) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB158).

AB 176 (GABRIEL) EDUCATION FINANCE: EDUCATION OMNIBUS TRAILER BILL.

This higher education budget trailer bill junior makes various technical and programmatic changes, including extending the sunset on Board of Governors contracting authority, modifying certain program reporting requirements, and increasing the number of colleges that may participate in the Rising Scholars Network from 50 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=202320240AB176) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB176).

SB 108 (WIENER) BUDGET ACT OF 2024.

This budget bill amends certain provisions of the Budget Act of 2024 by making changes to specified programs and allocations.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB108) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB108).

SB 153 (BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW) EDUCATION FINANCE: EDUCATION OMNIBUS BUDGET TRAILER BILL.

This higher education budget trailer bill provides implementation language for the allocations included in the Budget Act of 2024, including requiring each community college districts to report the pupil's completed courses and grades received through eTranscript California.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB153) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB153).

SB 154 (BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW) EDUCATION FINANCE: PROPOSITION 98: SUSPENSION.

This bill suspends the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee for school districts and community colleges in 2023-2024.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB154) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB154).

SB 155 (BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW) HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET TRAILER BILL.

This higher education budget trailer bill provides implementation language for the allocations included in the Budget Act of 2024, including the Rebuilding Nursing Infrastructure Grant Program and Part-Time Faculty Office Hours Program, enacts apportionment deferrals, and creates a statewide lease bond revenue program for approved community college student housing projects.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB155) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB155).

SB 164 (BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW) STATE GOVERNMENT.

This state government budget trailer bill enacted temporary language to freeze each institution's program hours at their current levels to ensure compliance with federal regulations regarding gainful employment programs.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB164) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB164).

CHANGES TO TITLE 5 REGULATIONS



2024 REGULATORY ACTIONS

California community college districts must comply with all regulations promulgated by the Board of Governors. To avoid regulatory non-compliance, community college districts must conform their local policies and procedures to Board regulations 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 complete set of Board regulations governing the California community colleges are contained in title 5, division 6, of the California Code of Regulations, which is available at the [Office of Administrative Law](http://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Index?transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29). (govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Index?transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29).

Information about pending and recently adopted Board of Governors regulatory actions is available on the [Chancellor’s Office Pending Regulatory Actions](http://cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/General-Counsel/Pending-Regulatory-Action) page (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/General-Counsel/Pending-Regulatory-Action).

The Board of Governors adopted a number of regulatory actions that became effective in 2024. They are described briefly below.

SUPERVISED TUTORING

This regulatory action updates several regulations to align them with the supervised tutoring statute, including authorization of supervised tutoring for foundational skills and for degree-applicable and transfer-level courses.

Board of Governors Approval Date: July 24, 2023.

Effective Date: December 2, 2023.

- A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://bit.ly/4eozVEk) (https://bit.ly/4eozVEk).
- [Implementation Guidance for Supervised Tutoring Regulations Revisions](https://bit.ly/3XL4UUH) (https://bit.ly/3XL4UUH).

STANDARDIZED ATTENDANCE ACCOUNTING

This regulatory action simplifies attendance accounting to support working learners by reducing the number of methodologies available to calculate attendance. The regulations collectively allow for all credit courses to use one methodology, remove the financial disincentive for shorter-length courses, and introduce a new methodology, the Standard Attendance Accounting for Credit, which provides a standard set of hours for a unit of lecture and a unit of lab.

Board of Governors Approval Date: March 25, 2024.

Effective Date: August 11, 2024.

- A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://bit.ly/3zge5nK) (https://bit.ly/3zge5nK).

NONRESIDENT TUITION EXEMPTION

This regulatory action clarifies that a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States will be referred to as an “undocumented person,” to harmonize the regulations with state law. It also requires an institution of higher education to accept an AB 540 affidavit provided to the institution by the California Student Aid Commission as part of a student’s financial aid application and prohibits the institution from requiring students to file an additional affidavit directly with the institution.

Board of Governors Approval Date: May 20, 2024.

Effective Date: September 7, 2024.

- A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://bit.ly/3MR2uhT) (https://bit.ly/3MR2uhT).

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATORY ACTION

This regulatory action aligns various regulations to recent statutory changes and adopts uniform definitions of core terminology that apply to the entire regulatory scheme governing the California Community Colleges. Other regulatory changes include adding a definition of “underrepresented in higher education,” requiring the disclosure of opioid overdose information to students at orientation and updating references to the “Board of Governor’s Fee Waiver” to refer instead to the “California College Promise Grant.”

Board of Governors Approval Date: May 20, 2024.

Effective Date: September 13, 2024.

- A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://bit.ly/3BfJBG) (https://bit.ly/3BfJBG).

EXTENDED OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (EOPS)

This regulatory action removes unnecessary administrative burdens for EOPS students and increases local flexibility to better implement evidence-based practices and support equitable student outcomes. It eliminates fixed dollar amount caps for EOPS Grants and work-study awards, provides more flexibility for colleges to make local decisions on how to spend EOPS funds, and changes the basis of determination of the allocation of EOPS funds to “prior-prior” fiscal year data.

Board of Governors Approval Date: July 22, 2024.

Effective Date: Pending review from the Secretary of State.

- A copy of the proposed regulations can be found [here](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/regulatory-action/reg-text-for-eops-2nd-read-v3-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=17B89BDA35E4ABC600FCFA6F544E9BFC928D700A) (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/regulatory-action/reg-text-for-eops-2nd-read-v3-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=17B89BDA35E4ABC600FCFA6F544E9BFC928D700A).

FEDERAL POLICIES



2024 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REGULATIONS

California community college districts must also comply with federal regulations implemented by the U.S. Department of Education. To avoid regulatory non-compliance, community college districts must conform their local policies and procedures to Department regulations immediately upon the regulation's effective date.

The U.S. Department of Education proposed and implemented a number of regulatory actions in 2024. They are described briefly below.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY, CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES, ABILITY TO BENEFIT (ABT)

These final regulations address four areas: financial responsibility, administrative capability, certification procedures, and Ability to Benefit (ATB). Included in the regulations related to certification procedures is a regulation that amends § 668.14(b)(26)(ii) to limit the number of hours in a Gainful Employment (GE) program to the greater of the required minimum number of clock hours, credit hours, or the equivalent required for training in the recognized occupation for which the program prepares the student, as established by the State in which the institution is located, or the required minimum number of hours required for training in another State, if the institution provides documentation. This provision does not apply to fully online programs or where the State entry level requirements include the completion of an associate or higher-level degree.

Action: Final regulations.

Effective Date: July 1, 2024.

Preliminary Injunction: There is currently a preliminary injunction on the Certification Procedure rule amending that amends § 668.14(b)(26)(ii)—the reduction of program length clock hours for GE programs. The injunction was issued on June 21, 2024, by the US District Court for the Northwestern District Court of Texas. This injunction prevents the U.S. Department of Education from enforcing this regulation until a final decision is made by the courts.

- A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://bit.ly/3Zgnaro) (https://bit.ly/3Zgnaro)
- Additional Resources:
 - [Federal Student Aid \(FSA\) Dear Colleague Letter: \(GEN-24-06\) Implementation of Program Length Restrictions for Gainful Employment \(GE\) Programs](https://bit.ly/3Myk3mS) (https://bit.ly/3Myk3mS).
 - [FSA Electronic Announcement: Temporary Injunction on Program Length Regulations](https://bit.ly/3XJz3VD) (https://bit.ly/3XJz3VD)
 - U.S. Department of Education Certification Procedures – Questions and Answers
 - [Chancellor’s Office Guidance on Program Length Restrictions for Gainful Employment Programs](https://bit.ly/3XffJho) (https://bit.ly/3XffJho).

NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Department of Education (USED) amends the regulations implementing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX). The Department’s amendments provide greater clarity regarding: the definition of “sex-based harassment;” the scope of sex discrimination, including recipients’ obligations not to discriminate based on sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity; and recipients’ obligations to provide an educational environment free from discrimination on the basis of sex. These amendments clarify the scope and application of Title IX and the obligations of recipients of Federal financial assistance from the Department, including elementary schools, secondary schools, postsecondary institutions, and other recipients.

Action: Final regulations.

Effective Date: August 1, 2026.

Preliminary Injunction: In July 2024, a federal district court in Kansas issued a preliminary injunction on ED’s final Title IX rule. The injunction prevents ED from enforcing its Title IX regulations against any school or college located in the plaintiff states, attended by individual plaintiffs, or attended by members of the plaintiff organizations. According to the plaintiffs, they collectively attend thirty California community colleges. However, because the schools

and colleges were not defendants in the case, they are not themselves subject to the preliminary injunction. For this reason, they are neither required to, nor prohibited from, taking any action. Therefore, California community colleges may continue to take any actions they deem necessary to implement the final Title IX rule as well as any actions necessary to comply with California law.

- A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://bit.ly/3XgH0zV) (https://bit.ly/3XgH0zV)
- Additional Resources:
 - [Overview of Key Provisions of the Department of Education’s 2024 Title IX Final Rule](https://bit.ly/3yWxDZy) (https://bit.ly/3yWxDZy)
 - [2024 Title IX Regulations: Pointers for Implementation](https://bit.ly/3XzK5N4) (https://bit.ly/3XzK5N4)

PROGRAM INTEGRITY AND INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY: DISTANCE EDUCATION, RETURN OF TITLE IV, HEA FUNDS, AND FEDERAL TRIO PROGRAMS (PROPOSED REGULATIONS)

These proposed regulations address four areas: distance education, return of HEA Title IV Funds, and federal high school TRIO programs. Some of the proposed regulations include removing asynchronous learning options under the definition of clock hours for distance education courses, requiring higher education institutions to report which students enrolled in distance education or correspondence courses receive Title IV funds, taking attendance for courses offered entirely through distance education for purposes of return of Title IV calculations, and expanding eligibility for federal high school TRIO programs to undocumented students who are enrolled in or seeking to enroll in a U.S. high school.

Action: Proposed regulations.

Effective Date: The proposed regulations are currently undergoing the negotiated rulemaking process. The proposed regulation requiring higher education institutions to report which students enrolled in distance education or correspondence courses receive Title IV funds would go into effect, if finalized, on July 1, 2026.

- A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://bit.ly/4dNh3z0) (https://bit.ly/4dNh3z0)
- A copy of the public comment on these regulations submitted by the Chancellor’s Office can be found [here](https://bit.ly/3TjjCR6) (https://bit.ly/3TjjCR6)

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Photo at right: Los Angeles Pierce College

Back cover photo: Long Beach City College



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