



2023

Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Chancellor’s Office Resources	5
Government Relations Resources	5
New Laws With Pending Chancellor’s Office Guidance	6
Affordability, Financial Aid, and Tuition Fees	8
AB 91 (Alvarez): Community colleges: exemption from nonresident tuition fee: residence near the California-Mexico border.	8
AB 607 (Kalra): Public postsecondary education: course materials.	9
AB 789 (Berman): Student financial aid: Cal Grants: satisfactory academic progress.	10
AB 1342 (M. Dahle): California College Promise: fee waiver eligibility.	11
AB 1400 (Bryan): Student financial aid: College Access Tax Credit Fund: community college student transfers: Historically Black Colleges and Universities.	12
AB 1540 (M. Fong): Postsecondary education: nonresident tuition: exemption.	13
AB 1745 (Soria): Public postsecondary education: veterans: waiver of mandatory systemwide tuition and fees.	14
Apportionments and Attendance Accounting	15
AB 264 (Ting): Community colleges: Lunar New Year holiday.	15
AB 634 (Ward): Community colleges: career development and college preparation courses.	16
Basic Needs	17
AB 928 (Rendon): CalFresh Data Dashboard: students.	17
Curriculum, Instruction, and Transfer	18
AB 1096 (M. Fong): Educational instruction: language of instruction.	18
AB 1291 (McCarty): University of California Associate Degree for Transfer Pilot Program.	19
Facilities	20
AB 358 (Addis): Community college districts: student housing.	20
AB 1151 (McKinnor): Community colleges: civic centers: uses: insurance.	21

Labor and Employment	22
AB 472 (Wicks): Classified school district and community college employees: compulsory leaves of absence: compensation.....	22
AB 1484 (Zbur): Temporary public employees.	23
SB 428 (Blakespear): Temporary restraining orders and protective orders: employee harassment.	24
SB 553 (Cortese): Occupational safety: workplace violence: restraining orders and workplace violence prevention plan.	25
SB 791 (McGuire): Postsecondary education: academic and administrative employees: disclosure of sexual harassment.....	26
Local Administrative Policies and Procedures.....	27
AB 1541 (M. Fong): Community colleges: governing board membership: student members. .	27
SB 447 (Atkins): GO-Biz.	28
SB 467 (Portantino): Community colleges: apprenticeship or internship training programs..	29
SB 521 (Smallwood-Cuevas): CalWORKs: pregnancy or parenting.....	30
Open Meetings and Elections	31
AB 557 (Hart): Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.	31
AB 764 (Bryan): Local redistricting.....	32
SB 544 (Laird): Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.	34
Omnibus Higher Education	35
SB 886 (Education): Postsecondary education.	35
Student Equity	36
AB 322 (Mathis): Veteran and California National Guard Supplemental Orientation Act of 2023.	36
AB 368 (Holden): College and Career Access Pathways partnerships.....	37
AB 760 (Wilson): Public postsecondary education: records: affirmed name and gender identification.	39
SB 444 (Newman): Community colleges: Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement programs.	40
Student Safety and Protection	41

AB 70 (Rodriguez): Emergency response: trauma kits.....	41
AB 461 (Ramos): Student safety: fentanyl test strips.	42
AB 659 (Aguiar-Curry): Cancer Prevention Act.	43
Workforce and Career Education	44
AB 1173 (Ta): College and career fairs.....	44
AB 1311 (Soria): Public postsecondary education: allied health programs: assessment...45	
2023 Regulatory Actions	47

INTRODUCTION

2023 Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report

On behalf of the Chancellor's Office, we are pleased to issue the 2023 Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report. The expanded 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, and associated implementation guidance all in one comprehensive document.

This document serves as a notice to districts of new laws which will take effect on January 1, 2024, 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. Monthly updates will be distributed through March 2024.

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.
- If a supplemental guidance memo will be provided to colleges, it will be added to this report and updated as soon as it is available.
- As you review the following bills, please keep in mind that the chaptered version may no longer include provisions that were initially introduced.

While comprehensive, we do not recommend solely relying on this document for legislative details. We highly encourage you to review the full text of bills on [Legislative Counsel's website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/) (leginfo.legislature.ca.gov). Additionally, you can access a "Quick Reference Guide" [here](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2023-Chaptered-Legislation-Quick-Reference-Guide-for-Districts.pdf) (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2023-Chaptered-Legislation-Quick-Reference-Guide-for-Districts.pdf).

Context for the 2023 Legislative Cycle

This year marked the first of a two-year legislative cycle, which concluded on September 15, 2023. In 2023, the Legislature sent 1,046 Assembly Bills (AB) and Senate Bills (SB) to Governor Newsom and 890 of those bills were signed into law, with the remainder being vetoed. A total of 81 bills pertaining to California Community Colleges 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://cocco.edu/About-Us/Vision-2030) (cocco.edu/About-Us/Vision-2030)
- [Joint Analysis of the Enacted 2023-24 State Budget](https://cocco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Budget-News/Budget-2023-2024/Joint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2023-24_Final.pdf?la=en&hash=217B13A37730845DA1481ACE154CE4489C9609FC) (cocco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/College-Finance-and-Facilities/Budget-News/Budget-2023-2024/Joint-Analysis-Enacted-Budget-2023-24_Final.pdf?la=en&hash=217B13A37730845DA1481ACE154CE4489C9609FC)
- [Chancellor's Office Compendium of Allocations & Resources](https://cocco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/august-2023-24-compendium-of-allocations-resources.pdf?la=en&hash=6488A8B0530CF847998A10A9E56EE31321D190C0) (cocco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/august-2023-24-compendium-of-allocations-resources.pdf?la=en&hash=6488A8B0530CF847998A10A9E56EE31321D190C0)
- [Chancellor's Office Published Reports](https://cocco.edu/About-Us/Reports) (cocco.edu/About-Us/Reports)

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS RESOURCES

You can find additional information about legislation and state and federal matters at the following resources:

- [2023 Chaptered Legislation Quick Reference Guide](https://cocco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2023-Chaptered-Legislation-Quick-Reference-Guide-for-Districts.pdf) (cocco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2023-Chaptered-Legislation-Quick-Reference-Guide-for-Districts.pdf).
- [Monthly Consultation Council State Legislation Updates](https://cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations) (cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations)
- [Monthly Consultation Council Federal Updates](https://cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Federal-Relations) (cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Federal-Relations)
- [Chancellor's Office Tracked Legislation](https://cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations/Tracked-Legislation) (cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations/Tracked-Legislation)
- [Chaptered Legislation Reports](https://cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Enacted-Bills) (cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Enacted-Bills)
- [Government Relations Division Directory](https://cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/Governmental-Relations-Division-Directory) (cocco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/Governmental-Relations-Division-Directory)

NEW LAWS WITH PENDING CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE GUIDANCE

The Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report includes preliminary guidance on all newly enacted laws. However, future updates to the Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report will include additional Chancellor's Office implementation guidance or legal updates for the following new laws:

- AB 789 (Berman): Student financial aid: Cal Grants: satisfactory academic progress.
- AB 1400 (Bryan): Student financial aid: College Access Tax Credit Fund: community college student transfers: Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- AB 1540 (M. Fong): Postsecondary education: nonresident tuition: exemption.
- AB 1096 (M. Fong): Educational instruction: language of instruction.
- SB 444 (Newman): Community colleges: Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement programs.

CHANGES TO CALIFORNIA EDUCATION CODE



AFFORDABILITY, FINANCIAL AID, AND TUITION FEES

AB 91 (Alvarez): Community colleges: exemption from nonresident tuition fee: residence near the California-Mexico border.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 76140 establishes the nonresident tuition fee, authorizes districts to exempt certain nonresident students from the nonresident tuition fee, and allows districts to claim state apportionment under specified circumstances.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to allow low-income residents who live close to the California-Mexico border to attend a bordering California community college, thereby helping meet local workforce needs.

Requirements Under New Law:

A previous version of this bill made certain references to the San Diego and Imperial Counties Community Colleges Association (SDICCA). Technical amendments were made to the final version of the bill to clarify the list of eligible colleges rather than naming the association. This bill, as amended, until July 1, 2028, authorizes nine specified colleges near the California-Mexico border to exempt, from the payment of nonresident tuition, a low-income community college student who is a resident of Mexico, registers for lower division courses, and has residence within 45 miles of the California-Mexico border. The provisions of this bill are contingent upon the Board of Governors entering into an attendance agreement that provides reciprocal rights to California residents attending a university in the State of Baja California, Mexico that reasonably conforms to the benefits conferred upon residents of Mexico. The bill amends, repeals, and adds Education Code Section 76140.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires the governing boards of each participating college to adopt a uniform policy that:
 - 1) determines a student's residence classification;
 - 2) establishes procedures for an appeal and review of the residence classification; and
 - 3) determines whether a student is low-income.
- Authorizes participating colleges to exempt and claim apportionment for up to 150 full-time equivalent students (FTES) annually.
- Requires the governing boards of the participating colleges, by January 1, 2028, to submit a report to the Legislature that includes, but is not limited to, the demographics, attendance rate, and class completion rate of students receiving an exemption.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

The governing boards of the nine participating colleges are strongly encouraged to update their nonresident tuition policies, develop appropriate attendance accounting procedures, and begin collecting the required data. Colleges should remain in close communication and coordination with the Chancellor's Office regarding the development of appropriate attendance agreement(s) for potential adoption by the Board of Governors.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB91) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB91).

AB 607 (Kalra): Public postsecondary education: course materials.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66406.9 requires each campus of the California Community Colleges (CCCs) and California State University (CSU) and requests each campus of the University of California (UC), to clearly highlight the courses that exclusively use digital course materials and clearly communicate that these course materials are free of charge.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to close price transparency gaps regarding course materials and allow students to make informed decisions when registering for courses.

Requirements Under New Law:

A previous version of this bill would have required full implementation by July 1, 2024. However, this bill was amended to delay full implementation until January 1, 2028. This bill, as amended, requires the CCCs and CSU, and requests the UC, to prominently display the estimated costs of all required course materials for 75% of the total number of courses on the online campus schedule by January 1, 2028. The bill amends, repeals, and adds Education Section 66406.9.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires each campus of the CCC and CSU, and requests that each campus of the UC to, prominently display, by means that may include a link to a separate internet web page, the estimated costs and fees for required course materials for 40% of the total number of courses on the online campus course schedule for which a faculty member or course instructor has been assigned by January 1, 2025.
- Increases the required percentage of the total number of courses to 55% by January 1, 2026; to 65% by January 1, 2027; and 75% by January 1, 2028.
- Defines “course materials” to include digital or physical textbooks, devices such as calculators and remote attendance platforms, and software subscriptions.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

To comply with the requirements of this bill and to support the work of the Burden-Free Instructional Materials Task Force, the Chancellor’s Office is in the process of implementing a new data element (XB12) within its Management Information System (MIS) to include information regarding course material costs. This data element is also designed to help us better understand the various strategies colleges are adopting to make courses no- or low-cost. As part of their data submissions each term, colleges will report to the Chancellor’s Office the instructional materials required for each course section, including textbooks and digital resources, but will not be required to report the costs of these materials.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB607) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB607).

AB 789 (Berman): Student financial aid: Cal Grants: satisfactory academic progress.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 69432.7 requires students, in order to receive a Cal Grant award, to maintain “satisfactory academic progress,” as defined in Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to remove financial aid barriers by requiring institutions to adopt flexible satisfactory academic progress (SAP) policies.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires, by the start of the 2024-25 academic year and as a condition of receiving Cal Grants, qualifying institutions to implement policies defining “satisfactory academic progress” (SAP) in a manner that is permissible under federal standards.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires institutions to: 1) provide students information about SAP and financial aid appeals process during new student orientation, including on the institution’s website; 2) notify students when the student has not achieved SAP; 3) evaluate whether students satisfy the grade point average and pace of completion based on cumulative measures; 4) exclude remedial coursework from maximum timeframe calculations;)
- Clarifies that institutions may continue to conduct annual evaluations of satisfactory academic progress and that students are not required to satisfy the minimum grade point average and pace of completion standards during each individual term.
- Allows students that fulfill their academic plan to remain on “financial aid probation” and continue to receive financial aid.
- Requires institutions to adhere to specified timelines and procedures for reviewing a student’s financial aid appeal, including making an appeal decision within 45 days and providing a second review by a reviewer who did not participate in the first review. Allows institutions to utilize special circumstances in reviewing a student’s appeal.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

While this bill impacts the operations of financial aid offices, it has implications for other offices and divisions, such as Admissions and Records and local academic senates. Districts should update their financial aid administrative policy and Financial Aid Handbook to align with the bill’s requirements and present the revised policy/handbook to their local board for approval, as necessary. **Districts are expected to have all requirements implemented by the start of the 2024-25 academic year.** The process may look different at each college, but the requirements do apply to all colleges and districts. Early awareness and preparation for implementation is essential to compliance. To support colleges with implementation, the Chancellor’s Office will issue guidance and a supplemental FAQ in the fall.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB789) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB789).

AB 1342 (M. Dahle): California College Promise: fee waiver eligibility.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 76396 through 76396.4 establish the California College Promise Program for colleges to waive some or all of the tuition fees for two academic years for first-time and returning community college students.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that students who pursued dual enrollment opportunities while enrolled in high school are still considered first-time students for purposes of the California College Promise Program when they enroll in community college after high school.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill clarifies that a student who enrolls in community college after having enrolled in community college as a special part- or full-time student or dual enrollment student, is a first-time student for purposes of the California College Promise Program upon the student's enrollment in community college after high school graduation. The bill amends Education Code Section 76396.3.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Title 5, section 55530, subdivision (c), already provides that dual enrollment students should be treated as first-time community college students when they enroll after high school. Districts should continue to ensure former dual enrollment students are treated as first-time students for purposes of the California College Promise Program when they enroll after high school.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1342) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1342).

AB 1400 (Bryan): Student financial aid: College Access Tax Credit Fund: community college student transfers: Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 69430 through 69433.9 establish the Cal Grant Program to provide specified types of financial aid awards for eligible students attending a California postsecondary institution. Education Code Section 69431.7 creates the College Access Tax Credit Fund to cover administrative costs related to this credit and supplement Cal Grant awards.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to strengthen the transfer pathway from California community colleges to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) by providing eligible students with a financial aid award that will help cover their total cost of attendance.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill provides certain HBCU community college transfer students with a financial aid award from the College Access Tax Credit Fund. The bill amends and repeals Education Code Section 69431.7, adds Education Code Section 69840, and amends Revenue and Taxation Code Section 17053.87.

Specifically, the bill:

- Authorizes the College Access Tax Credit (CATC) moneys to be used for financial aid awards for participating students that transfer to a HBCU that has an Associate Degree for Transfer (ADT) memoranda of understanding (MOU) with the Chancellor's Office commencing with the 2024-25 award year.
- Authorizes the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to make disbursements of CATC moneys directly to partnered HBCUs for postsecondary cost of their participating students.
- Specifies that a participating student may only receive one award that does not exceed \$5,000 and requires the CSAC to give priority to students with the greatest unmet financial need.
- Requires the participating student to file a statement of intent form stating that the student will enroll at a partnered HBCU and return to California after graduation.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

This is awarded and will continue to be awarded by the California Student Aid Commission. **It is not administered** by the Chancellor's Office. Colleges should monitor guidance from CSAC regarding this new financial aid award and notify students who plan to transfer to a HBCU. Currently, 39 HBCUs have a MOU with the Chancellor's Office. In the meantime, counseling faculty, financial aid staff and other staff who work closely with students should make students aware of this benefit.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1400) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1400).

AB 1540 (M. Fong): Postsecondary education: nonresident tuition: exemption.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 68130.5, often referred to as AB 540 (Firebaugh, 2001) exempts students from the payment of nonresident tuition if they attend California schools and/or community colleges as specified. Education Code Section 69508.5, often referred to as the California Dream Act, requires CSAC to develop an application for AB 540 students to receive state financial aid.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to streamline the process for a student to apply for a nonresident tuition exemption under AB 540 by including it in the financial aid application process.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community colleges to accept an affidavit provided to the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) as part of the student's financial aid application to determine a student's eligibility for a nonresident tuition exemption under AB 540 (Firebaugh, 2001). The bill amends Education Code Section 68130.5.

Specifically, the bill:

- Prohibits colleges that accept an affidavit provided to CSAC from requiring the student to file a separate affidavit but authorizes the institution to verify the information provided on the affidavit.
- Authorizes colleges to share the affidavit with any departments within the institution that require such an affidavit to ensure that students are not required to submit multiple affidavits.
- Authorizes colleges to provide an affidavit only for students who do not apply for state financial aid to submit for purposes of complying with affidavit requirements of the California Dream Act application.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Colleges shall accept an AB 540 affidavit provided by CSAC. While institutions may provide a separate affidavit to students who do not apply for state financial aid, it is highly recommended that colleges direct students to CSAC so that they may submit *both* an affidavit and a California Dream Act Application, since being eligible for AB 540 makes them eligible to apply for state financial aid. Allowing students to accomplish both applications at the same time reduces duplication for the student and could increase their chances of applying for and accessing aid. The Board of Governors is expected to adopt regulatory changes that would authorize colleges to accept an AB 540 affidavit from CSAC in January 2024. Additional guidance and supplemental resources will be sent to districts upon approval of those regulations.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1540) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1540).

AB 1745 (Soria): Public postsecondary education: veterans: waiver of mandatory systemwide tuition and fees.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66025.3 prohibits a campus of the UC, CSU, or CCC to charge any mandatory systemwide tuition or fees, including enrollment fees, registration fees, differential fees, or incidental fees, to a child of any veteran of the United States military who has a service-connected disability, has been killed in service, or has died of a service-connected disability, where the annual income of the child does not exceed the national poverty level.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure the dependent children of service-disabled veterans are able to access fee waivers.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill changes the income qualifications for fee waivers provided to dependents of veterans who attend a CCC, CSU, or UC to be based on state poverty level, as defined. The bill amends Education Code Section 66025.3.

Specifically, the bill:

- Modifies the annual income metric used to determine eligibility for the tuition waiver program for children of service-injured veterans attending a CCC, CSU, or UC to be based on the state poverty level instead of the national poverty level.
- Makes non-substantive changes to provisions relating to this waiver of mandatory systemwide tuition and fees.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Eligibility for this fee waiver is determined by CalVet. Colleges should be aware that additional students are eligible for this waiver. Additional fee waiver information can be found on the [CalVet website](#).

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1745).

APPORTIONMENTS AND ATTENDANCE ACCOUNTING

AB 264 (Ting): Community colleges: Lunar New Year holiday.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 79020 requires community colleges to close on certain holidays, including February 12, known as “Lincoln Day,” and the third Monday in February, known as “Washington Day.” Education Code Section 88203 also entitles probationary or permanent classified employees to certain paid holidays.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to allow community colleges to observe Lunar New Year.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes a community college district, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with applicable labor organizations, to replace closing on Lincoln Day or Washington Day with Lunar New Year. The bill amends Education Code Section 79020.

Specifically, the bill:

- Authorizes a community college district, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding, to replace closing on Lincoln Day or Washington Day with the date corresponding with the second new moon following the winter solstice, or the third new moon following the winter solstice should an intercalary month intervene, known as “Lunar New Year.”
- Specifies that, when Lunar New Year falls on another holiday, the community college shall observe Lunar New Year on a preceding or following weekday.
- Requires all probationary or permanent employees who are part of the classified service to receive a paid holiday for the Lunar New Year if the governing board of the community college replaces closing on Lincoln Day or Washington Day with closing on Lunar New Year.
- **Does not increase the number of days districts are closed.**

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Community College districts should determine whether to observe Lunar New Year and make any adjustments to collective bargaining agreements, as necessary. Districts that opt to observe Lunar New Year must update their academic calendar to eliminate either Lincoln Day or Washington Day since Lunar New Year replaces one of these. Colleges are expected to continue reporting their academic calendars as part of their annual MIS data submissions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB264) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB264).

AB 634 (Ward): Community colleges: career development and college preparation courses.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 84760.5 authorizes career development and college preparation (CDCP) courses and classes for which credit is not given and offered in a sequence of courses to be eligible for enhanced state funding. Eligibility for state funding is made pursuant to criteria and standards developed by the Chancellor's Office, the statewide academic senate, the statewide association of chief instructional officers and adopted by the Board of Governors.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to clarify that CDCP courses, for which credit is not given, are eligible for state funding if those courses are offered in both face-to-face and distance education instructional methods.

Requirements Under New Law:

A previous version of this bill would have allowed colleges to use census-based attendance accounting for CDCP courses. This provision was removed from the final bill signed by the Governor and is no longer applicable. This bill amends Education Section 84760.5.

Specifically, the bill:

- Removes the term "sequence" in relation to noncredit courses for CDCP programs.
- Clarifies that CDCP courses that are offered through both face-to-face and distance education instructional methods are eligible for enhanced state apportionment.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts already have authority under Title 5 regulations to design CDCP courses as corequisites and allow students to concurrently enroll in the same course multiple times during the same academic term. This bill clarifies this practice.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB634) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB634).

BASIC NEEDS

AB 928 (Rendon): CalFresh Data Dashboard: students.

Existing Law:

Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 18900 through 18929 establish the CalFresh program to provide nutrition assistance benefits to eligible individuals. The Welfare and Institutions Code 18928.5 requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to publish certain data specific to students' receipt of CalFresh benefits on the department's existing CalFresh Data Dashboard by January 1, 2024.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure more timely data regarding the utilization of CalFresh by college students.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires CDSS to update its existing CalFresh Data Dashboard with data specific to a higher education students' receipt of CalFresh on an annual basis, rather than over time. The bill amends the Welfare and Institutions Code 18928.5.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Colleges are encouraged to use the CalFresh Data Dashboard to evaluate the effectiveness of CalFresh outreach and messaging.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB928) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB928).

CURRICULUM, INSTRUCTION, AND TRANSFER

AB 1096 (M. Fong): Educational instruction: language of instruction.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 30 requires English to be the basic language of instruction in all schools and authorizes the governing board of a school district or community college district, and any private school to determine when and under what circumstances instruction may be given bilingually.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to allow community college students to enroll in courses taught in their non-English native language without being required to concurrently enroll in an English as Second Language (ESL) course.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes a community college to offer courses taught in languages other than English without requiring students who enroll in those courses to concurrently enroll in an ESL course. The bill amends Education Code Section 30.

Specifically, the bill:

- Indicates that students may enroll in courses taught in languages other than English without being required to concurrently enroll in an ESL course.
- Clarifies that community colleges are not prohibited from enrolling students in an ESL course but are still required to inform students of their right to access transfer-level coursework, as specified.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

The Chancellor's Office will issue an updated legal opinion regarding non-English courses.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1096) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1096).

AB 1291 (McCarty): University of California Associate Degree for Transfer (ADT) Pilot Program.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 66745 through 66749.8, often referred to as the Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act, require a student who earns an ADT to be deemed eligible for transfer into a CSU baccalaureate degree program if they meet certain requirements.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to require the University of California (UC) to develop clearly defined transfer pathways for community college students.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires UC Los Angeles (UCLA) to declare certain majors as similar to the transfer model curricula from select community colleges according to a specified timeline, and requires UC to designate at least five campuses to declare at least 12 majors as similar to the transfer model curricula from select community colleges.

The bill establishes the UC Associate Degree for Transfer Pilot Program.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires UCLA, by the 2026-27 academic year, to declare at least eight majors as similar to the transfer model curricula from select community colleges and prioritize admission of a student who earns an ADT and meets the requirements of one of the transfer model curricula.
- Requires UCLA, by the 2028-29 academic year, to declare at least 12 majors, including at least four in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields, as similar to the transfer model curricula from select community colleges.
- Requires UC, by the 2028-29 academic year, to designate at least five campuses of the UC to declare at least 12 majors as similar to the transfer model curricula from select community colleges chosen by that campus.
- Requires the designated UC campuses to prioritize admission of a student who earns an ADT and meets the requirements of one of the transfer model curricula.
- Requires the Legislative Analyst's Office to conduct two assessments of the pilot program subject to specified timelines and requirements.
- Includes intent language specifying that all UC undergraduate campuses, by the 2031-32 academic year, declare at least 12 majors at the respective campus as similar to the transfer model curricula from select community colleges and prioritize admission of a student who earns an ADT and meets the requirements of one of the transfer model curricula.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

The Chancellor's Office will engage with the UC to determine which majors and community colleges will be selected for the pilot program.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1291) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1291).

FACILITIES

AB 358 (Addis): Community college districts: student housing.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 81130 through 81149, often referred to as the Field Act, require the Department of General Services (DGS) to supervise the design and construction of school district and community college district buildings to ensure that plans and specifications comply with specified rules and regulations.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to allow community colleges that are developing residential student and workforce housing projects the ability to receive planning review and approval from local planning authorities or to request these services from the DGS. This approach is intended to reduce planning review and approval timelines.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill removes the requirement for residential community college district student and workforce housing plans to be approved by the DGS. The bill amends Education Code Section 81050.5 and Government Code Section 4454.5.

Specifically, the bill:

- Adds “plans and specifications for a residence for students attending a campus of a community college” to the list of exemptions requiring DGS approval. Instead, DGS may approve these plans upon a *request* by the community college district.
- Adds “plans and specifications for a residence for students attending a campus of a community college” to the list of exemptions requiring DGS approval to ensure accessibility and usability for persons with disabilities. Instead, DGS may approve these plans upon a *request* by the community college district.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

The bill allows districts to seek approval for their student or workforce housing plans from their local city or county rather than DGS’ Division of the State Architect. For projects that are currently in the DGS review process, colleges may want to consider resubmitting their proposed plans to their city or county for approval, especially if the project is funded under the Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program. Colleges should continue to monitor the Chancellor’s Office website for developments and implement the recommendations from the [Affordable Student Housing Taskforce Report and Recommendations](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCO-Website/docs/report/cccco-report-affordable-housing.pdf) (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCO-Website/docs/report/cccco-report-affordable-housing.pdf).

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB358) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB358).

AB 1151 (McKinnor): Community colleges: civic centers: uses: insurance.

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 provide that there is a civic center at each community college, and the governing board of a district may entrust specified organizations to utilize the civic center or other properties under the district's control for supervised recreational activities.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to give community college governing boards greater flexibility in allowing the public use of community college district facilities, and to increase the minimum requirement for insurance coverage to \$1 million.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes, instead of requires, community college districts to allow clubs and associations to use the district's facilities without a direct costs fee when an alternative location is not available. The bill amends Education Code Sections 82537, 82542, and 82548, and adds Education Code Section 82543.

Specifically, the bill:

- Authorizes the governing board of a community college district to authorize the use, by organizations, of any civic center or other properties under their control, as provided.
- Specifies that the governing board may grant without charge the use of any college facilities or grounds under its control, as specified, when an alternative location is not available, to nonprofit organizations and clubs and associations organized for athletic activities for youth, charitable purposes, educational purposes, or the civic well-being of the community.
- Requires the district to give priority access to the use of college facilities and grounds to organizations, clubs, and associations that serve people from socioeconomically disadvantaged communities.
- Authorizes the district to require a certificate of insurance for the grant of use for any purpose, and raises the minimum coverage amount to \$1 million.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should seek to update their policies regarding fair use of facilities 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=202320240AB1151) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1151).

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

AB 472 (Wicks): Classified school district and community college employees: compulsory leaves of absence: compensation.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 88190 through 88210 require community college districts to comply with certain guidelines related to imposing discipline on its classified employees.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to provide community college district classified employees with the right to receive full compensation for period of involuntary leave whether or not the district has adopted a merit system.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires a classified employee employed by a school or community college district who is placed on an involuntary leave of absence to receive full compensation for the period of involuntary leave, if the matter is resolved in favor of the employee, regardless of whether a merit system has been adopted. The bill amends Education Code Sections 45190 and 88190.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires, if a school or community college district places an employee on an involuntary leave of absence while the employee has criminal charges, a criminal investigation, or an administrative matter pending, to pay the employee's full compensation for the period of the involuntary leave of absence, if the conclusion of the proceedings are in favor of the employee.
- Defines "involuntary leave of absence" to include, but not limited to, a compulsory leave of absence or a suspension.
- Clarifies that provisions of this bill shall not reduce any entitlement to paid leave or replace any relevant procedures under any other law.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should update their collective bargaining agreements with classified employees to ensure consistency with the requirements of this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB472) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB472).

AB 1484 (Zbur): Temporary public employees.

Existing Law:

The Meyers-Millias-Brown Act (MMBA) authorizes that local public employees, as specified, are allowed to participate in employee organizations of their choice, related to labor issues, including employment conditions, and employer-employee relations, among others. Additionally, the duties and responsibilities of local agency employer representatives carry similar requirements as collective bargaining procedures. Therefore, the expenses generated by local agency employer representatives are non-reimbursable as state-mandated costs.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to amend MMBA to include temporary employees within the same bargaining unit as permanent employees, as defined.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires local public employers to include temporary employees in the same bargaining unit as permanent employees and requires the public employer to promptly participate in collective bargaining to establish certain employment conditions for temporary employees if the parties' current memorandum of understanding does not address them. AB 1484 adds section 3507.7 to the Government Code, relating to public employment.

Specifically, the bill:

- Mandates, a public employer, upon hire, to provide temporary employees with their job description, wage rates, eligibility for benefits, anticipated length of employment, and procedures to apply for open, permanent positions.
- Clarifies that the term "temporary employee" does not include an employee hired by a temporary services employer, as defined in Section 201.3 of the Labor Code.
- Clarifies that provisions of this section are not intended to prevent the Public Relations Board (PERB) or local employee relations commission from determining that a public employer is or is not the single or joint employer for collective bargaining purposes.
- Requires that complaints alleging violations under this section be processed as unfair practice charges with the PERB.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should update their collective bargaining agreements with temporary employees to ensure consistency with the requirements of this bill. Districts should update their collective bargaining agreements with guidelines regarding temporary employees, to ensure consistency with the requirements of this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1484) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1484).

SB 428 (Blakespear): Temporary restraining orders and protective orders: employee harassment.

Existing Law:

Code of Civil Procedure (Code Civ. Proc.) Section 527.8 authorizes any employer with an employee who was subjected to unlawful violence or a credible threat of harm, to seek a temporary restraining order and injunction on their behalf. Code Civ. Proc. section 527.6(b)(1) defines “course of conduct” as a pattern of behavior based on acts over a time period, to include following or stalking a person, making harassing phone calls, or sending harassing correspondence, not limited to, public or private mail, interoffice mail, facsimile, or email.

Code Civ. Proc. Section 527.6(b)(2) defines a “credible threat of violence” as a knowing and willful statement or course of conduct that places a reasonable person in fear for the safety of themselves or their immediate family. Additionally, the employer must show reasonable proof that the employee experienced a credible threat, an act of violence, or irreparable harm, as specified.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to expand the grounds on which an employer is permitted to seek a civil restraining order on their employee’s behalf.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, commencing January 1, 2025, expands the grounds under which employers can seek restraining orders on behalf of their employees to include harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence, as defined. This bill amends Section 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to civil actions.

Specifically, the bill:

- Defines “harassment” as knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, or harasses the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress and must actually cause substantial emotional distress.
- Explicitly prohibits granting a restraining order that violates allowable speech or other activities legally protected, but also requires the court to comply with specified federal laws governing labor organizing and specified state laws regulating communication between public employees and their unions.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should update their policies on the legitimate grounds that an employer may seek a civil restraining order, on behalf of an employee, to ensure compliance with this bill’s provisions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB428) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB428).

SB 553 (Cortese): Occupational safety: workplace violence: restraining orders and workplace violence prevention plan.

Existing Law:

Code of Civil Procedure Section 527.8 authorizes an employer whose employee has experienced unlawful violence or a credible threat of harm, as specified, to seek a temporary restraining order, after a hearing on behalf of the inflicted employee or other employees at the workplace location. Labor Code Section 6401.7 requires employers to establish, implement, and maintain an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP), not limited to, a system for identifying and evaluating workplace hazards. Additionally, Labor Code Sections 140-147.6 mandates that the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, in partnership with the Department of Industrial Relations, among others, to promote, adopt, and maintain reasonable and enforceable standards that ensures a safe and healthy workplace for all employees.

Bill Purpose: The purpose of this bill is to authorize an employee's collective bargaining representative (CBR), as specified, to seek a temporary restraining order (TRO) on their behalf, and/or their workplace peers, in the event of unlawful violence or a credible threat of harm.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, commencing July 1, 2024, requires employers to establish a workplace violence prevention plan (WVPP) that contains specified elements and authorizes, effective January 1, 2025, any employer or the collective bargaining representative of an employee, who has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence, to seek a restraining order, on behalf of the employee or other employees at workplaces of the employer. This bill amends the Code of Civil Procedure Section 527.8, amends Labor Code Section 6401.7, and adds Section 6401.9 to the Labor Code pertaining to occupational safety.

Specifically, the bill:

- Authorizes, in regards to the TRO, that before filing a petition, the employer or collective bargaining representative provide the employee who suffered the violence an opportunity to elect anonymity and not be identified.
- Requires every employer, as part of the IIPP, to maintain an effective, written WVPP that is readily available and accessible, as defined. Teleworking employees are exempted, as described in the bill, from being included in the written WVPP.
- Specifies the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CAL/OSHA) is charged with enforcement authority.
- Adds double jointing language with SB 428 (Blakespear) to address chaptering issues.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should update their collective bargaining agreements, in compliance with legislative mandates regarding the legitimate filing of a TRO, establishing and maintaining an IIPP and WVPP.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB553) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB553).

SB 791 (McGuire): Postsecondary education: academic and administrative employees: disclosure of sexual harassment.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 87400 requires the governing boards of community college districts to employ only persons who possess the qualifications to carry out prescribed functions for academic positions.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that districts have access to applicants' history of misconduct to ensure districts are fully informed when making their hiring decisions.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the governing boards of community college districts to require applicants to disclose any administrative or judicial determination that the applicant committed sexual harassment within seven years from an employment application. The bill adds Education Code Sections 87604.5, 89521, and 92612.1.

Specifically, the bill:

- Clarifies that community college districts may only request final sexual harassment decisions when the district has determined that the applicant meets the minimum employment qualifications stated in the notice issued for the position.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should update their collective bargaining agreements with classified employees to ensure consistency with the requirements 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=202320240SB791) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB791).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

AB 1541 (M. Fong): Community colleges: governing board membership: student members.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 72023.5 requires the governing board of each community college district to include, within its membership, one or more nonvoting students.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to give an advisory vote to student trustees serving on community college district governing boards.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the governing board of each community college district to grant its student trustee(s) an advisory vote. The bill amends Education Code Section 72023.5.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires student members to have the opportunity to cast an advisory vote immediately before votes are cast by the regular members of the governing board.
- Makes various conforming and technical changes.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should update their local board policies 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=202320240AB1541) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1541).

SB 447 (Atkins): GO-Biz.

Existing Law:

Government Code section 11139.8 prohibits a state agency and the Legislature from requiring or approving state-funded or state-sponsored travel by any of its employees, officers, or members to any state that has enacted a law that voids or repeals existing protections against discrimination against individuals on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression or against same-sex couples or their families.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to repeal prohibitions against state travel to states with anti-LGBTQ+ laws and instead establish the Building and Reinforcing Inclusive, Diverse, Gender-Supportive Equity (BRIDGE) Project in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) with the purpose of creating out-of-state marketing campaigns designed to raise awareness and educate the public on issues relating to social equity, civil rights, and anti-discrimination.

Requirements Under New Law:

The bill repeals Government Code Section 11139.8, amends Government Code Section 12096.3, amends Welfare and Institutions Code Section 4646, and adds Government Code Sections 12100.170 and 12100.171.

Specifically, the bill:

- Repeals provisions in existing law that prohibit state agencies, CCCs, UCs, and CSUs to require travel to a state that has adopted laws leading to discrimination based on certain protected classes.
- Establishes the BRIDGE Project in GO-BIZ to promote social equity, civil rights, and antidiscrimination through marketing and advertising campaigns. Makes BRIDGE Project Fund monies available to GO-Biz upon appropriation by the Legislature for the purpose of implementing the project and authorizes the office to receive donations into the fund.
- Prohibits funding for any BRIDGE Project media campaign from promoting a political purpose or from featuring any elected public official or candidate for elected office, or directly represent the views of any elected public official or candidate for elected office.
- Legislation should not be interpreted to require any state employee or officer to travel to a state or states that have enacted laws leading to discrimination based upon characteristics protected in California.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Prior to the repeal of the travel ban, which did not apply to community college districts directly, the Chancellor's Office received inquiries regarding the effect of the travel ban upon community colleges, and whether the Chancellor would "approve" travel to "travel ban" states. The Chancellor's Office response was to reiterate what the law required, and what it didn't, and to express support for districts to adopt their own local policies adhering to the State's travel ban. The Chancellor's Office will align to state policy reflected in AB 447, and in future will remain agnostic about local travel policies regarding this issue.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB447) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB447).

SB 467 (Portantino): Community colleges: apprenticeship or internship training programs.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 79149.25 authorizes a student enrolled in a community college apprenticeship program or an internship who does not have a social security number to use an individual tax identification number (ITIN) for purposes of any background check required by the class or program.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to strengthen existing law and clarify that undocumented students must be offered full access to career technical education and workforce development programs, even if they do not have a social security number.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill prohibits the denial of admission to a California community college apprenticeship or internship training program because the student is using an individual tax identification number (ITIN), rather than a social security number (SSN), for the purpose of any background check required by the class or program. The bill amends Education Code Section 79149.25.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Colleges must update their policies and procedures to authorize the submission of an ITIN for background checks related to internships, apprenticeships, and clinical and vocational training programs. Colleges must ensure equitable access to career technical education and workforce development programs for all students, regardless of whether the student is using an ITIN or SSN to fulfill background check requirements. All college staff who work with undocumented students, not just those directly involved with internships, apprenticeships and associated training should inform students about their rights under this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB467) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB467).

SB 521 (Smallwood-Cuevas): CalWORKs: pregnancy or parenting.

Existing Law:

Welfare and Institutions Code 11526.5 establishes the CalWORKs program to provide cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to align federal and state law by prohibiting a county from sanctioning a parent from being unable to participate in welfare-to-work if they were denied reasonable accommodations.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill adds denial of reasonable accommodations for pregnant or parenting students who are attending public institutions of higher education to the conditions that may excuse students from participation in welfare-to-work activities. The bill amends Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 11320.3, 11320.31, 11331.5, and 11332.7 and repeals and adds Welfare and Institutions Code Section 11333.7.

Specifically, the bill:

- Adds denial of reasonable accommodations for pregnant or parenting students, in violation of Title IX, to the list of conditions that may be considered good cause for not participating in CalWORKs welfare-to-work activities.
- Prohibits a county human services agency from sanctioning a CalWORKs recipient when the recipient requires, but fails to receive, adequate pregnancy- or parenting-related accommodations covered under Title IX.
- Adds to the conditions under which a county will exempt a teen from the program to include homelessness, domestic violence, behavioral or mental health needs, or the misuse of controlled substances or alcohol.
- Provides for financial supplements for student participants who meet the requirements.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (revised as of 10/18/2023):

CalWORKs eligibility is not determined by the Chancellor's Office; it is determined by the county Human Services Agency. Districts/colleges are advised to continue working closely with county partners to verify which students are currently receiving CalWORKs benefits or services.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB521) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB521).

OPEN MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

AB 557 (Hart): Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Existing Law:

Consistent with exceptions to the Ralph M. Brown Act, a legislative body of a local agency may use abbreviated teleconferencing procedures if a declared state of emergency is in effect, if social distancing measures are in place; (2) the legislative body is meeting to determine the need for social distancing or (3) the legislative body has previously made that determination. A legislative body must make specified findings not later than 30 days after the first teleconferenced meeting, and to make those findings every 30 days thereafter, to continue to meet under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to extend, indefinitely, the authority of a legislative body to hold teleconference meetings under abbreviated teleconferencing procedures when a declared state of emergency is in effect so long as a legislative body makes specified findings within given timeframes. This bill amends Section 54953 of the Government Code.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill revises the authority of a local agency's legislative body to hold teleconference meetings under abbreviated teleconferencing procedures when a declared state of emergency is in effect.

Specifically, the bill:

- Extends the effect of provisions relating to teleconferencing during a state of emergency to January 1, 2026.
- Permits the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing under abbreviated teleconferencing procedures if they determine that there is a need to do so during a state of emergency by (1) meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees or (2) meeting subsequently during a proclaimed state of emergency after having determined, by majority vote, that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees due to the emergency.
- Requires that, for teleconferences held under this provision, the local agency provide information in the agenda on how individuals can attend via call in or internet-based service option.
- Clarifies that the local agency is not required to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Local governing bodies subject to the Brown Act should become familiarized with the requirements for determining the adoption of abbreviated teleconferencing procedures during a state of emergency and the number of days such procedures may be adopted before a governing body must meet to determine whether such procedures should be continued in light of an ongoing state of emergency.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB557) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB557).

AB 764 (Bryan): Local redistricting.

Existing Law:

Existing law requires counties, general law and charter cities, and special districts that elect their governing boards using district-based elections to adopt, in a prescribed manner, new district boundaries following each federal decennial census. Existing law also requires county boards of education, and the governing boards of school districts and community college districts in which trustees have been established, to adopt new boundaries for their trustee areas following each federal decennial census.

Bill Purpose:

This bill would require counties, county boards of education, cities, school districts, community college districts, and special districts to comply with uniform requirements related to redistricting, including requiring local jurisdictions to adopt district boundaries following a decision to establish district-based elections, and following each federal decennial census.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community college districts to implement the same criteria and processes that counties and cities are currently mandated to use when adopting or adjusting the boundaries of trustee areas. This bill amends Education Code Sections 5019, 5019.5, 5021 and 5028 and adds Sections 21110, 21120, 21150, 21160 and 21180 to the Elections Code. Specifically, the bill:

- Requires that a local jurisdiction hold at least one public workshop and at least five public hearings before adopting new district boundaries; the bill sets out specific requirements for these public hearings and public hearings.
- Requires that a local jurisdiction to establish and maintain an accessible web page to provide information about redistricting; the local jurisdiction is required to provide: (1) recordings or written summaries of oral public comments made at workshops or public hearings, and (2) written comments and draft maps.
- Requires the Secretary of State to develop templates and redistricting training for local jurisdictions, as well as make an electronic mapping tool available to the public.
- Provides additional requirements for redistricting occurring in 2031 and after; these requirements include requiring that district boundaries be adopted no later than 203 days before the local jurisdictions next regular election occurring after January 1 in each year ending in the number 2.
- Provides additional circumstances under which the adoption of new district boundaries before the next federal decennial census is authorized: if the number of supervisors or city council members elected by districts changes, or if an independent redistricting commission is established to adopt new districts before the next census.
- Requires that the district body adopt election district boundaries that comply with the United States Constitution, the California Constitution, and the Voting Rights Act

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Districts should familiarize themselves with the requirements related to redistricting.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov)
(https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB764).

SB 544 (Laird): Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.

Existing Law:

The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body including via teleconferenced meetings subject to specified requirements.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to revise specified requirements for state body members attending meetings via teleconference and remote access and participation by members of the public for meetings of state bodies. This bill amends Section 11124; adds Section 11123.5; and adds Section 11123.2 of the Government Code.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill creates, until January 1, 2026, an alternative set of provisions under which a state body may hold a teleconference meeting under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. Specifically, the bill permits a state body to hold an open or closed meeting by teleconference provided the meeting complies with specified requirements, including:

- Teleconferenced meetings open to the public shall be visible and audible to the public with each member visible on camera unless internet connectivity prevents it. Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities must be provided to the public. A meeting must adjourn if public access and participation fails due to internet connectivity issues.
- A state body shall provide a means by which the public may remotely hear and observe the meeting and address the body or attend the meeting by providing information about accessing the meeting and addressing the body on the posted agenda, available on the body's website at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. No agenda item may be heard during a meeting's closed session.
- The means provided to the public to access the meeting shall be equivalent to the telephonic or online means provided to a member of the state body participating remotely and without requiring the public submit public comments before the meeting or in writing. The teleconference telephone number, internet website or other online platform, and physical address of each teleconference location and how to access the meeting must be specified in any required notice.
- A majority of the members must be physically present at the same teleconference location unless any member's disability prevents it. Additional members may participate remotely in an undisclosed location. All votes taken during the teleconferenced meeting must be by rollcall and the state body must publicly report any action taken of each member present for the action.

Chancellor's Office Guidance *(revised as of 10/18/2023)*:

State bodies, including advisory bodies subject to the Bagley-Keene Act, should become familiarized with the requirements for providing teleconference participation in public meetings.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB544) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB544).

OMNIBUS HIGHER EDUCATION

SB 886 (Education): Postsecondary education.

Existing Law:

Previous Budget Acts establish the Online Education Initiative Consortium to expand the delivery of community college courses through technology.

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, including renaming the “Online Education Initiative Consortium,” the “California Virtual Compass.”

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill amends Education Code Sections 66022, 66770, 66771, 68101, 69551, and 89304 and repeals Education Code Sections 69615.4, 69618.8, and 70108.

Specifically, in relation to the community colleges the bill renames the “Online Education Initiative Consortium” to “California Virtual Campus.”

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

This bill does not change current practice.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB886) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB886).

STUDENT EQUITY

AB 322 (Mathis): Veteran and California National Guard Supplemental Orientation Act of 2023.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 66000 through 67400 establish the UC, CSU, and CCCs as the three segments of public postsecondary education in the state and require these segments to provide specified information during student orientations.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure each veteran and member of the National Guard is provided with information on the available resources and services.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires, commencing by the 2025–26 academic year, student orientations offered by the CCCs and CSU to include the location and contact information of the campus point of contact for student veterans. The bill adds Education Code Sections 66225 and 66226.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires each campus of the CSU and CCCs, and requests each campus of the UC, to include within first-year and transfer student orientations, beginning no later than the 2025-26 academic year, the location and contact information of the campus point of contact for students who are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, members of the California State Guard or the California National Guard, and their dependents.
- Requires or requests the higher education segments to develop a document that includes, at a minimum, information on policies, resources, and services, including, but not limited to, counseling, for these students.
- Requires or requests the higher education segments to make this document available in hard copy form at the location of the campus point of contact and post the document, along with other information, on the campus's internet website.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

This bill aligns with the Isakson and Roe Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020. Additional information can be found in Chancellor's Office guidance memo, [ESS 21-200-011](#). Districts should update policies and procedures to ensure student veterans have access to the information required by this bill at the Veterans Resource Center and update their student orientations accordingly.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](#) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB322).

AB 368 (Holden): College and Career Access Pathways partnerships.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 76004 authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership with a school district, county office of education, or charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to clarify common misconceptions regarding elements of CCAP partnership agreements.

Requirements Under New Law:

A previous version of this bill would have defined “underrepresented in higher education” to include historically minoritized populations. Technical amendments were made to the final version of the bill to further clarify this definition. This bill, as amended, clarifies that community college courses offered through the CCAP program may be offered at the community college campus or the participating high school campus and authorizes students to enroll in any section of a course included in the CCAP agreement.

Specifically, the bill:

- Defines, for purposes of CCAP participation, “underrepresented in higher education” to include first-time college students, low-income students, students who are current or former foster youth, homeless students, students with disabilities, and students with dependent children.
- Authorizes a community college district to allow a pupil participating in a CCAP agreement to enroll in up to a maximum of 15 units per term in courses offered at the community college campus or the participating high school campus.
- Requires the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership agreement to exempt pupils seeking to enroll in a community college course required for the pupil’s CCAP program from fee requirements.
- Requires the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership agreement to enroll high school pupils in any course that is part of a CCAP partnership agreement offered at a CCC campus.
- Requires a district participating in a CCAP partnership agreement to assign priority for enrollment and course registration to a pupil seeking to enroll in a community college course that is required for the pupil’s CCAP partnership program that is equivalent to the priority assigned to a pupil attending a middle college high school.
- Authorizes courses offered through the CCAP program to be offered at the community college campus or the participating high school campus.
- Requires, on or before May 1 of each year, the Chancellor’s Office to aggregate the CCAP participation information reported by school districts and community colleges and submit a report of that information to the Legislature, Director of Finance, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

This bill should not significantly change current practice, but districts should update their policies and procedures to conform with the requirements of this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov)
(https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB368).

AB 760 (Wilson): Public postsecondary education: records: affirmed name and gender identification.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66271.41 requires community college districts to implement a process by which current students, staff, and faculty can declare an affirmed name, gender, or both name and gender identification to be used in records where legal names are not required by law.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to add CSU and UC to an existing statute that applies to community colleges, and which is intended to decrease incidents of "dead naming" for students.

Requirements Under New Law:

A previous version of the bill would have applied its provisions to unofficial transcripts only. Technical amendments were made to the final version of the bill to clarify that the updated records must include both unofficial and official transcripts. This bill, as amended, clarifies that California community colleges are required to update the records for current students, staff, and faculty to include the affirmed name, gender, or both name and gender identification for both unofficial transcripts and official transcripts. The bill amends Education Code Sections 66271.4 and 66271.41 to expand the law's provisions to the CSU and UC, in addition to California community colleges.

Specifically, the bill:

- Authorizes an institution to use a student's gender or legal name as indicated in a government-issued identification document only if it is necessary to meet a legally mandated obligation, but otherwise must identify the student in accordance with the student's gender identity and affirmed name.
- Requires the governing boards of community college districts to implement a system by which current students, staff, and faculty can declare an affirmed name, gender, or both name and gender identification to be used in their records where legal names are not required by law; also requires that districts update records for current student, staff, and faculty.
- Requires, commencing with the 2023–24 academic year, that community college campus systems shall be fully capable of allowing current students, staff, or faculty to declare an affirmed name, gender, or both name and gender identification. Requires, commencing with the 2024-25 academic year, the CSU, and requests UC to implement a process whereby current students, staff, and faculty may petition the updating of any records for that person to include the person's affirmed name, gender, or both name and gender identification be fully capable of allowing current students, staff, or faculty to declare an affirmed name, gender, or both name and gender identification.
- Clarifies that the updated records shall include unofficial and official transcripts.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

College must note that the ability to declare an affirmed name and/or gender applies to unofficial and official transcripts. Colleges should continue updating school-issued email addresses, campus identification cards, and class rosters with the affirmed names and/or gender of students, staff, and faculty.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB760) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB760).

SB 444 (Newman): Community colleges: Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement programs.

Existing Law:

Previous Budget Acts established the Mathematics, Engineering, Science, Achievement (MESA) program, under the administration of the Chancellor's Office Board of Governors, to provide funds for all California community colleges to establish local MESA programs.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to establish statewide requirements and goals for California community college MESA programs into statute.

Requirements Under New Law:

A previous version of this bill would have limited districts from using Budget Act allocations for MESA program director salaries. This provision was removed from the final bill signed by the Governor and is no longer applicable. This bill, as amended, encourages community colleges to develop and implement MESA programs directed at identifying and increasing educational attainment among students affected by social, economic, and educational disadvantages, among other specified goals. The bill adds Education Code Sections 88680 through 88682.

Specifically, the bill:

- Intends for MESA categorical funding for California community colleges be used to establish, expand, and develop MESA programs and services for the purpose of enhancing California's STEM workforce.
- Requires the Chancellor's Office Board of Governors to develop regulations consistent with the bill's provisions and specified goals, which include increasing the number of socially, economically, and educationally disadvantaged students pursuing baccalaureate degrees in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math majors.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

The Board of Governors is required to adopt regulatory changes consistent with the provisions of this bill. The state funds cannot supplant existing college resources, programs, and services, but may be used to meet matching requirements to receive federal funds or grants designated to supporting MESA components. The Chancellor's Office will issue further guidance upon approval of the Board regulations, and additional information for grantees, as needed.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB444) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB444).

STUDENT SAFETY AND PROTECTION

AB 70 (Rodriguez): Emergency response: trauma kits.

Existing Law:

Health and Safety Code 19310 requires an entity responsible for managing a building, including those that are owned or operated by a local government, and that are constructed on or after January 1, 2023, to have at least 6 trauma kits on the premises, as specified.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to expand the trauma kit requirement to certain pre-2023 buildings.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill applies the requirement for the placement of trauma kits in specified buildings to certain structures constructed prior to January 1, 2023, upon a modification, renovation, or tenant improvement. The bill amends Health and Safety Code 19310.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires trauma kits to be placed in buildings constructed after January 1, 2023, or that are constructed prior to January 1, 2023 and are modified, renovated, or tenant improved subsequent to that date.
- Specifies that a building is modified, renovated, or tenant improved if, on or after January 1, 2024, it undergoes over \$100,000 in tenant improvements or building renovations in a calendar year, or has any tenant improvement for places of assembly, including auditoriums and performing arts and movie theaters.
- Specifies that trauma kits are required in buildings constructed before January 1, 2023 during renovation, regardless of whether or not the structure is vacant during construction or renovation.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Colleges should ensure that trauma kits (typically one bleeding control bandage, one pair of nonlatex protective gloves and a marker, one pair of scissors, and instructional documents) are available at required buildings and that occupants of those building are aware of the location of the trauma kits.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB70) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB70).

AB 461 (Ramos): Student safety: fentanyl test strips.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 67384 requires the governing board of each community college district and the CSU Trustees to, and requests the UC Board of Regents to, provide educational and preventive information regarding opioid overdose and the use and location of opioid overdose reversal medication as part of campus orientations.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to reduce fentanyl-related overdose deaths in all of California's public universities and colleges.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires community college districts and CSU campuses to, and requests UC campuses to, stock and distribute fentanyl test strips and provide information about their use and location to students. The bill amends Education Code Section 67384.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires the governing board of each community college district and the CSU Trustees to, and requests the UC Board of Regents to, notify students of the use and location of fentanyl test strips and opioid overdose reversal medication at campus orientations and via email or other method.
- Requires or requests the higher education segments to apply to use the statewide standing order issued by the State Public Health Officer to distribute dosages of a federally approved opioid overdose reversal medication, and to participate in the Naloxone Distribution Project administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and once approved, distribute said opioid overdose reversal medication obtained through the Naloxone Distribution Project.
- Requires or requests the higher education segments to stock fentanyl test strips in the campus health center and distribute the fentanyl test strips through the campus health center, as specified.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Community college districts should apply to participate in the Naloxone Distribution Project; once approved districts should appropriately distribute opioid overdose reversal medication. While this bill does not prescribe how many tests a college must have, colleges must comply by January 1, 2024. Test strips can be purchased from a variety of sources and are easy to use with no involvement of medical professionals.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB461) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB461).

AB 659 (Aguiar-Curry): Cancer Prevention Act.

Existing Law:

Health and Safety Code Section 120390 requires the CSU Trustees and UC Regents to require first-time enrollees at those institutions who are 18 years of age or younger to provide proof of full immunization against the hepatitis B virus prior to enrollment, with certain exemptions.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to advise Californians to adhere to current immunization guidelines regarding human papillomavirus (HPV), thereby reducing incidents of cancer.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill declares the public policy of the state that students who are 26 years of age or younger are expected to be fully immunized against HPV before first-time enrollment at a CSU, UC, or CCC. The bill adds Education Code Section 48980.4, amends Health and Safety Code Sections 1367.66 and 120390, adds Health and Safety Code Sections 20336 and 120390.6, amends Insurance Code Section 10123.18, and adds Welfare and Institutions Code Section 14132.04.

Specifically, the bill:

- Declares that it is the public policy of the state that students who are 26 years of age or younger are advised to adhere to current immunization guidelines regarding HPV before first-time enrollment at an institution of the CSU, the UC, or CCCs.
- Makes a conforming change to a consultation-related provision by specifically requiring the State Department of Public Health to adopt and enforce all regulations pertaining to the immunization of college-age students, in consultation with the Board of Governors.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

This bill requires the State Department of Public Health to implement regulations in consultation with California Community Colleges Board of Governors to implement the policy to advise students who are 26 years of age or younger to adhere to current immunization guidelines, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Academy of Family Physicians, regarding full human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization before first-time enrollment at a California community college. **Regulations and guidance will not be issued by the Chancellor's Office.** Districts should remain attentive to forthcoming guidance from the Department of Public Health and any relevant plans to implement this requirement.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB659) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB659).

WORKFORCE AND CAREER EDUCATION

AB 1173 (Ta): College and career fairs.

Existing Law:

Labor Code Section 3074.2 requires a school district or school that is planning to hold a college or career fair to notify each apprenticeship program in the same county as the school district or school of the college and career fair.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to provide community college districts with the opportunity to participate in career and college fairs and directly communicate with potential students.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires a local educational agency (LEA) that chooses to hold a college or career fair to provide a specified notice of the college or career fair to each community college district that has overlapping jurisdiction with the LEA. The bill adds Education Code Section 52770.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires a LEA that serves pupils in grades 9 through 12 that is planning to hold a college or career fair to notify each community college district that has overlapping jurisdiction with the LEA of the college or career fair and provide an opportunity for the community college district to participate in the college or career fair.
- Specifies that the notice shall include the planned date, time, and location of the college or career fair and shall be delivered to the community college district before the planned date of the college or career fair either by first-class mail or by email.

Chancellor's Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Colleges should be aware of these new requirements regarding college and career fairs and use these events as an opportunity to engage with prospective and future students.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1173) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1173).

AB 1311 (Soria): Public postsecondary education: allied health programs: assessment.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66010.4 requires the CCCs to advance 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 address education gaps in nursing and other allied health-related programs by collecting data and information.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) to conduct an assessment of the efficacy of existing programs in allied health jointly offered between campuses of the CCCs, CSU, and UC. The bill adds Education Code Section 66026.5.

Specifically, the bill:

- Requires the Legislative Analyst’s Office to conduct an assessment, by January 1, 2025, evaluating the efficacy of existing programs in allied health, including, but not limited to nursing programs, jointly offered between campuses of the CCCs, CSU, and UC.
- Requires the results of the final assessment to be reported in writing to the Legislature and Governor by January 1, 2025; this report must include specified information, including the total number of joint programs currently implemented, the extent to which existing allied health programs fulfill identified workforce shortages, information on the job placement of graduates, joint allied health program costs and the funding sources that were used to finance these programs, time-to-degree rates and completion rates for students in joint allied health programs, and recommendations on whether and how joint, intersegmental allied health programs can or should be extended and expanded.
- Includes a sunset date of January 1, 2026.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance (*revised as of 10/18/2023*):

Colleges with allied health programs may be asked to provide data and information to the Legislative Analyst’s Office as part of its assessment.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1311) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1311).

CHANGES TO TITLE 5 REGULATIONS



2023 REGULATORY ACTIONS

California community college districts must comply with 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](#). (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](#) 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 2023. They are described briefly below.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Act (DEIA) – Evaluation and Tenure Review

This regulatory action requires community college districts to adopt local policies to include consideration of DEIA proficiency in the review and evaluation of district employees for the purposes of professional development.

Effective Date: April 26, 2023.

- **A copy of the regulations can be found [here](#)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Office-of-General-Counsel/Form-400--Reg-Text-DEIA-Evaluation-and-Tenure-Review-of-District-Employees.pdf?la=en&hash=3370253B484C2DBA2FDF5C00117386D53C9C5EF0).
- **2023 Equal Employment Opportunity 10-Point Plan for Faculty Diversity Hiring can be found [here](#)** (https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/About-Us/Divisions/Institutional-Effectiveness/Memos/CCCCO_EEO_10PointPlan.pdf?la=en&hash=C2420454BFDF499D55478F8E60B94066B35085DC)
- **Memos, announcements and other EEO resources can be found [here](#)** (<https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Institutional-Effectiveness/EEO-Equal-Employment-Opportunity>)

Rising Scholars Network

This regulatory action adds several sections to the California Code of Regulations to implement the "Rising Scholars Network," a legislatively created grant program to fund justice-involved community college students. (Ed. Code, § 78072.) The bill defines "justice-involved" as a person who is currently or formerly incarcerated in a California correctional facility, or currently or formerly detained in a juvenile facility. Funds for the Rising scholars Network will be used to expand the number of justice-involved students participating and succeeding in the California community colleges.

Effective Date: August 24, 2023.

- **A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Office-of-General-Counsel/final-rising-scholars-network-regulatory-action-text-2023-0724-a11y-003.pdf?la=en&hash=7839B766B425CA12D4D54FE92110F91BCEB288B9)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Office-of-General-Counsel/final-rising-scholars-network-regulatory-action-text-2023-0724-a11y-003.pdf?la=en&hash=7839B766B425CA12D4D54FE92110F91BCEB288B9).
- **[Chancellor’s Office Rising Scholars Network FAQ](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/curriculum/frequently-asked-questions-for-the-rising-scholars-network-juvenile-justice-rfa-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=FC1E7147FCE5028434A7BD6DA8CA5C416FC57C6C)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/curriculum/frequently-asked-questions-for-the-rising-scholars-network-juvenile-justice-rfa-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=FC1E7147FCE5028434A7BD6DA8CA5C416FC57C6C).

Direct Cost Recovery for Public Use of College Facilities and Grounds

This regulatory action readopted without change provisions of the California Code of Regulations that were subject to a statutory sunset date. The regulations govern community college district cost recovery for public use of college facilities and grounds. (See Assembly Bill 695 (Medina, 2019).)

Effective Date: August 24, 2023.

- **A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Office-of-General-Counsel/final-reg-text-of-direct-cost-recovery-adoption-oal-docx-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=D07754A8FCA536D9F3A0945034B32DA6E26CCA74)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Office-of-General-Counsel/final-reg-text-of-direct-cost-recovery-adoption-oal-docx-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=D07754A8FCA536D9F3A0945034B32DA6E26CCA74).

Work Experience Education

This regulatory action aligns work experience education with the goals of the Vision for Success and related strategic frameworks to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion by integrating high-quality work experience opportunities as a part of the learning process for an expanded range of instructional programs, including non-credit programs. The updated regulations allow for student educational and occupational goals, including developing career awareness, learning industry culture, and developing professional networking in a career field.

Effective Date: August 26, 2023.

- **A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Office-of-General-Counsel/bgcccfinalworkexperiencetext20230726ffa11y.pdf?la=en&hash=605C58D56AC13E78C7A3335D4FC7C9CF5FE29C8C)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Office-of-General-Counsel/bgcccfinalworkexperiencetext20230726ffa11y.pdf?la=en&hash=605C58D56AC13E78C7A3335D4FC7C9CF5FE29C8C).
- **[Chancellor’s Office Implementation Guidance for Work Experience Education Regulations Revisions](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/memo/2023-08-29-work-experience-revisions-memo.pdf)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/memo/2023-08-29-work-experience-revisions-memo.pdf).

Associate Degree for Transfer

This regulatory action brings the associate degree regulations into alignment with current legislation, allows for innovation in curriculum development, and streamlines and simplifies requirements for students. The updated regulations align with the tenants and requirements of Assembly Bills 705/1705 and Assembly Bill 928 (aligning with the new singular lower-division general education pattern known as CalGETC).

Effective Date: November 16, 2023.

- **A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/regulatory-action/bgccc-associate-degree-final-reg-text-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=C88E0D34E31E975523EEE00E88CCAB1965D5AB64)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/regulatory-action/bgccc-associate-degree-final-reg-text-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=C88E0D34E31E975523EEE00E88CCAB1965D5AB64).

Dual Enrollment

This regulatory action removes barriers to the dual enrollment of pupils in community college courses. The regulations clarify that parental or guardian consent to student dual enrollment should not be required by community college districts each time a student enrolls in a dual enrollment course and prohibit community college districts from requiring student transcripts or social security numbers as a condition of dual enrollment.

Effective Date: November 16, 2023.

- **A copy of the regulations can be found [here](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/regulatory-action/bgccc-dual-enrollment-final-reg-text-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=FE61368949B20CAC8DE862F002F32A9BAFA6C9E1)** (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/regulatory-action/bgccc-dual-enrollment-final-reg-text-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=FE61368949B20CAC8DE862F002F32A9BAFA6C9E1).

Front cover photo: Long Beach
City College

Photo at right: LA Valley

Back cover photo: Los Medanos
College



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Salary Surfer

salarysurfer.cccco.edu

I Can Go To College

icangotocollege.com

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