

**ACCCA**  
**Legislative Update**  
Status as of: June 17, 2014

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## Accreditation

### [AB 1942 \(Bonta\)](#)

**Amended:** 5/23/2014

**Title:** Community Colleges: Accreditation

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

#### **Summary:**

As amended on May 23, 2014, this bill no longer requires the Board of Governors to establish a task force to report to the Legislature on the circumstances under which it may be appropriate to allow a California Community College that has lost (and is seeking to regain) accreditation to retain eligibility for apportionment funding, on a limited-term basis.

The bill would require the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) to report to the Legislature upon the issuance of a decision that affects the accreditation status of a community college and any accreditation policy changes that affect the accreditation process or status for a community college.

#### **SSC Comment:**

This bill is sponsored by the California Federation of Teachers, the association representing the faculty of City College of San Francisco. The question remains as to how much jurisdiction California has over a federally approved private agency. The answers may come from a State Auditor's Office report on the ACCJC, expected out in June 2014.

### [AB 2087 \(Ammiano\)](#)

**Amended:** 4/24/2014

**Title:** Community Colleges: Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges

**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee

**Position:**

#### **Summary:**

As significantly amended on April 24, 2014, this bill no longer would prohibit the Board of Governors (BOG), when exercising its duty to provide assistance when districts encounter severe management difficulties, from usurping, transferring, or limiting, in any way, the powers of the governing boards of these districts.

As amended, the bill now would require that the regulations that the BOG adopts to appoint a special trustee to manage a community college district provide specific benchmarks to indicate the presence of local capacity to resume management of the district and clear standards that provide for meaningful consultation by the special trustee with the district prior to decision making.

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**AB 2247 (Williams)****Amended:** 6/11/2014**Title:** Postsecondary Education: Accreditation Documents**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on June 11, 2014, this bill would require higher education institutions to make final accreditation documents available to the public on their website.

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**SB 965 (Leno)****Amended:** 5/1/2014**Title:** Community Colleges: Funding: San Francisco Community College District**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline—No Longer Being Reported**Position:** Oppose Unless Amended**Summary:**

As amended on May 1, 2014, Senate Bill 965 would provide the City College of San Francisco (CCSF) with stability funding over the next three years to shield the college from potential impact of declining enrollment and related drops in state support if the College is “in imminent jeopardy of losing its accreditation” and if the Board of Governors has exercised its authority to appoint a special trustee to the district (which it has).

The bill would apply to the College if the number of full-time equivalent students decreases from 2013-14, providing a gradual step down in apportionments:

- For 2014-15, the College will receive no less than the amount of revenues received in 2013-14
- For 2015-16, no less than 95% of revenues received in 2013-14
- For 2016-17, no less than 90% of revenues received in 2013-14

These amounts would be adjusted by cost-of-living adjustments or deficits in apportionments.

Recent amendments reduce the stabilization funding proposed in the bill from four years to as much as three years, with a check-in to the Legislature after 18 months of funding with the possibility of extending the funding to a full three years if satisfactory progress is made. CCSF would also be required to submit to the Legislature and Governor Jerry Brown progress reports through the period for which the funding provisions are in effect.

**SSC Comment:**

As an urgency statute, the bill would take effect immediately. Roughly, the cost to provide CCSF with an additional year of stability funding in 2014-15 would be \$18 million to \$20 million.

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**SB 1068 (Beall)****Amended:** 5/7/2014**Title:** Community Colleges: Accreditation**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline—No Longer Being Reported**Position:****Summary:**

Recent amendments significantly changed SB 1068. As amended on May 7, 2014, Senate Bill (SB) 1068 would require the Board of Governors to report:

- The feasibility of creating an independent accrediting agency to accredit the California Community Colleges and two-year private postsecondary educational institutions
- A recommendation as to whether California would be better served from a single accreditor by utilizing Western Association of Schools and Colleges Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities (WASC Sr.)
- The potential for using multiple accrediting agencies

The report would be due in January 2016.

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**Affordability**

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**AB 1456 (Jones-Sawyer)****Amended:** 4/8/2014**Title:** Higher Education: Tuition and Fees: Study**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on April 8, 2014, the bill would require the Student Aid Commission and the Legislative Analyst to conduct a study of the effects of enacting a “Pay it Forward, Pay it Back” pilot program that would allow certain students an option to sign a binding contract to, upon graduation, pay 2%-4% of their annual adjusted gross incomes to the state or the institution for a specified number of years instead of the traditional method of charging students upfront tuition and fees.

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**AB 1927 (Frazier)****Amended:** 6/4/2014**Title:** Student Financial Aid: Debit Cards**Status:** Senate Banking and Financial Institutions Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on June 4, 2014, this bill would require the California Community College (CCC) Board of Governors (BOG) to adopt policies for negotiating contracts between colleges and financial institutions to disburse a student's financial aid award and other refunds onto a debit card.

These policies would be established to “best serve the needs of the students” and ensure students do not incur costs upon opening an account, have convenient access to a branch, and ensure the card can be widely used. The policies would prohibit the financial institution from imposing a point-of-sale transaction

fee on a student for the use of the card, and require a clear and conspicuous disclosure to students of all fees associated with the debit card, prepaid card, or preloaded card.

The bill would allow the cobranding of such cards, but would require disclosure that the card is not endorsed by the postsecondary educational institution.

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**AB 2000 (Gomez)**

**Amended:** 5/23/2014

**Title:** Public Postsecondary Education: Exemption from Nonresident Tuition

**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on May 23, 2014, this bill would allow a student who has attained the equivalent of three or more years of full-time high school coursework to qualify for resident fees and tuition under Assembly Bill 540 at California Community Colleges, the University of California, and the California State University.

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**SB 850 (Block)**

**Amended:** 6/16/2014

**Title:** Public Postsecondary Education: Community College Districts: Baccalaureate Degree Pilot Program

**Status:** Assembly Higher Education Committee

**Position:** Watch

**Summary:**

As amended on June 16, 2014, Senate Bill (SB) 850 would establish a pilot program in not more than 15 community college districts beginning by 2017-18 (and requiring students to complete their degree by 2022-23), to be determined by the system Chancellor and approved by the Board of Governors (BOG). One campus of a participating district would be able to offer one type of baccalaureate degree.

In order to be considered, the district would submit to the Chancellor:

- The administrative plan of the program
- The program's curriculum, faculty, and facilities
- The enrollment projections for the baccalaureate degree pilot program

The requirements of the district would be as follows:

- Seek approval from the appropriate accreditation body to offer the bachelor's degree (BA) program
- Maintain the primary mission in offering academic and vocational instruction at the lower division level
- Identify and document unmet workforce needs in the local community or region in the subject area of the BA degree program
- Not offer a baccalaureate degree already offered by the California State University (CSU) or the University of California
- Have the expertise, resources, and student interest in the particular BA degree program
- Submit a report on the program to the Chancellor

The BOG would adopt regulations creating a funding model for support of the programs. Student fees for the program would not be higher than fees at the CSU and would be approved by the Legislature.

**SSC Comment:**

There has been much discussion of allowing community colleges to offer baccalaureate degrees and was the focus this past fall of the Chancellor's Office Baccalaureate Degree Study Group. (The full report and accompanying study group materials can be found [here](#).) The results of the Study Group will likely inform the continued discussion and potentially influence the direction of Senator Marty Block's proposal.

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**\*[SB 1023](#) (Liu)**

**Amended:** 6/12/2014

**Title:** Community Colleges: Foster Youth

**Status:** Assembly Human Services Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on June 12, 2014, this bill would authorize the Chancellor's Office to enter into agreements with up to ten districts to provide additional funds for services to support foster youth. These support services would include child care and transportation allowances, allowances for books and supplies, counseling, career guidance, tutoring and mentoring, independent living skills support, outreach and recruitment, and other related services.

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**[SB 1330](#) (Hueso)**

**Title:** Public Postsecondary Education: Resident Classification

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As introduced on February 21, 2014, this bill would establish the "California Yellow Ribbon Matching Fund," appropriating \$1 million from the state General Fund. Monies from the Fund would be used to pay a portion of a veteran student's University of California, California State University, or California Community College (CCC) nonresident tuition.

**SSC Comment:**

This bill continues the legislative priority to make college more affordable and accessible for veterans.

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**[SB 1425](#) (Block)**

**Amended:** 5/27/2014

**Title:** Community Colleges: Retroactive Awarding of Degrees

**Status:** Assembly Higher Education Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on May 27, 2014, this bill would require the Chancellor's Office to create or identify a program to conduct system wide automatic degree audits and requires all California Community Colleges (CCCs) to award degrees retroactively. The new system would be gradually implemented to community college campuses beginning 2015 and concluding in 2017 when all campuses will have an automatic degree audit system in place.

Community colleges would be required to notify those students who have sufficient units to receive a degree or certificate; students may opt out of receiving the degree or certificate.

**SSC Comment:**

While one-third of colleges already perform these audits, Senate Bill 1425 would require a centralized system for all colleges to perform these audits. The author states 250,000 students currently have sufficient units for a degree or certificate, which could help them in the workforce.

## Career-Technical Education

**\*[AB 1451](#) (Holden)**

**Amended:** 6/11/2014

**Title:** Public Schools: Concurrent Enrollment in Secondary School and Community College

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on June 11, 2014, this bill would modify the restrictions on enrolling high school students in community college courses by creating formal partnerships between community college districts and high schools in its area with the goal of developing seamless pathways from high school to community college for career-technical education or preparation for transfer. The bill outlines what such a partnership would entail and sets out specified prohibitions, including prohibiting a community college from providing physical education courses to the secondary students or receiving apportionment for an instructional activity for which the school districts have also been paid.

Under Assembly Bill 1451, the new program would not interfere with middle college high school or early college high school programs. A community college district would be authorized to limit enrollment in a community college course to solely high school pupils for middle college and early college high schools and under a formal partnership agreement.

The bill would prohibit the supplanting of an “A-G” high school course or a course listed on the school district’s master schedule by an equivalent community college course offered through the concurrent enrollment partnership agreement.

**SSC Comment:**

The original “findings and declarations” in the bill acknowledge the abuses that led to restricting concurrent enrollment stating, “The time has come to encourage and expand these valuable programs, but with appropriate statutory prohibitions to guard against a repeat of the abuses of the past.”

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**AB 1540 (Hagman)****Amended:** 4/22/2014**Title:** Concurrent Enrollment in Secondary School and Community College**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline—No Longer Being Reported**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on April 22, 2014, this bill would authorize a school district to allow a pupil, upon the recommendation from a community college dean of a computer science department (or other appropriate community college administrator), to attend a community college during any session or term and to undertake one or more courses of computer science offered at the community college.

Recent amendments provide that high school credit cannot be earned through concurrent enrollment in a course that is not taught by a credentialed teacher and that pupils enrolled in the courses for high school credit cannot be assessed any fees not otherwise permitted by law.

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**Employees**

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**AB 675 (Fong)****Amended:** 6/10/2014**Title:** Community Colleges: Employment of Faculty**Status:** Senate Floor—Third Reading**Position:** Support with Amendments**Summary:**

As amended on June 10, 2014, this bill would state that a community college faculty member *may* be deemed to have completed the second, third, or fourth contract year, as appropriate, if the faculty member provides service for a percentage of the academic year as is required in a collective bargaining agreement. The bill also specifies that time spent on a paid or unpaid leave of absence shall be included in computing service if the faculty member serves sufficient time during the year to allow for the evaluation of the faculty member as required by any negotiated evaluation procedure.

**SSC Comment:**

The June 10, 2014, amendment makes the bill permissive instead of mandatory. The Faculty Association of California Community Colleges (FACCC) is sponsoring Assembly Bill 675.

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**\*AB 1522 (Gonzalez)****Amended:** 6/15/2014**Title:** Employment: Paid Sick Days**Status:** Senate Judiciary Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on June 15, 2014, this bill would add a new section to the California Labor Code that would require employers to provide paid sick days to any employee that works for 30 or more days in a calendar year on or after July 1, 2015. Employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement would be excluded from this provision.

The bill provides for a sick leave accrual at a minimum of 1 hour for every 30 hours worked, which can be used beginning on the 90th day of employment. Employers would be able to limit the use of sick leave to 24 hours or 3 days in a calendar year of employment, and the unused leave would carry over from year to year. Further, if the employee separates from employment and is rehired within one year, the sick leave balance is reinstated.

**SSC Comment:**

This bill could have significant implications for the large number of substitute and temporary employees that are needed for local operations.

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**AB 1550 (Rendon)**

**Amended:** 5/23/2014

**Title:** School Employees: Collective Bargaining

**Status:** Senate Public Employment and Retirement Committee

**Position:** Oppose

**Summary:**

As amended on May 23, 2014, this bill would prohibit a public school employer from unilaterally adding or deleting language from, or otherwise implementing terms and conditions of employment inconsistent with, a negotiated agreement with an exclusive representative, and would, if language in a negotiated agreement is illegal, require the public school employer and the exclusive representative to meet and negotiate any change to the negotiated agreement to remedy the illegal language.

The bill would require, if the board determines that an impasse exists, the appointment a mediator within ten working days instead of five.

The bill would require, at least 30 days before implementation, the employer to provide the exclusive representative with written notice of the date certain for the implementation of and all the terms included in the last, best, and final offer.

As amended, the bill no longer adds the requirement of the employer to provide the exclusive representative with written notice of all terms included in the last, best, and final offer if the dispute is not settled within 30 days after the recommendations of the factfinding panel, or, upon agreement by both parties, within a longer period. This amendment reduces the delay of implementation from 60 days to 30 days.

**SSC Comment:**

The author cites a “loophole” that allows districts to impose their last, best, and final offer language into bargaining unit contracts, giving an unfair advantage to the employer. The bill is sponsored by the California School Employees Association.

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**AB 1562 (Gomez)****Amended:** 4/1/2014**Title:** Employment: Leave**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Under the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, an employee is required to have more than 12 months of service with the employer and at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period. As amended on April 1, 2014, this bill would make part-time employees eligible for leaves provided to full-time employees. The bill, with respect to a public or private school employee, in addition to being eligible based on 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period, employees could also earn eligibility through service of at least 60% of a full-time equivalent position during the previous 12-month period.

**SSC Comment:**

This bill would entitle many part-time classified employees to 12 weeks of unpaid employment protected leave for family care or medical leave who are currently not eligible. While leave under this bill would be unpaid, under California Family Rights Act (CFRA) and the federal Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) an employee can exchange unpaid leave for paid leave if available. Additionally, an employee using leave under FMLA or CFRA will retain their current employment status including eligibility for medical benefits and, if so enrolled, would continue to have the employer's portion of the benefit covered by the employer.

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**AB 1606 (Chávez)****Amended:** 3/4/2014**Title:** Community College Employee: Leaves of Absence**Status:** To Enrollment**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on March 4, 2014, this bill would authorize academic employees and probationary or permanent classified employees to use up to 30 days of leave in a school year during the first year of a child's birth or adoption. Recent amendments clarified that this provision would not apply if in conflict with a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) in place before January 1, 2015. In that case, these provisions would apply once the CBA expired or was renewed.

**SSC Comment:**

The bill does not specify whether the author intends for the leave to be paid or unpaid.

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**AB 1638 (Bocanegra)****Amended:** 4/21/2014**Title:** Unemployment Insurance: Classified Employees**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline—No Longer Being Reported**Position:** Oppose**Summary:**

As amended on April 21, 2014, Assembly Bill (AB) 1638 would delete the prohibition on the payment of unemployment benefits to education employees, other than faculty, researchers, and administrators, between two academic years. As amended, the bill no longer deletes the requirement for notice of

reasonable assurance of employment of these employees and eliminating the provisions for payment of unemployment benefits to these employees at the specified schools.

**SSC Comment:**

This bill is a reintroduction of the author's AB 615 in 2013. AB 615 was held in Assembly Appropriations Committee; the bill's analysis noted if 10% of eligible employees received 10 weeks of unemployment insurance during summer vacation each year, it would cost approximately \$75 million, which would in turn result in higher charges to school and community college districts.

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**AB 2295 (Ridley-Thomas)**

**Amended:** 4/10/2014

**Title:** Community Colleges: Academic Employees

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on April 10, 2014, this bill would increase from one school year to five school years the timeframe an academic employee of a community college district is entitled to transferred leave of absence for illness or injury if the employee signifies acceptance of his or her election or employment with another district.

**SSC Comment:**

This bill is sponsored by the Faculty Association of California Community Colleges.

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**AB 2710 (Muratsuchi)**

**Amended:** 5/1/2014

**Title:** Public Schools: School Superintendent Contracts: Ethics Training

**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline—No Longer Being Reported

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on May 1, 2014, Assembly Bill (AB) 2710 continues to only apply to K-12 education. As amended, the bill would require the school district board to review the proposed contract or contract renewal at a regularly scheduled board meeting, including each contract term and the value of each element of compensation. If this review does not take place, the contract would be void.

AB 2710 would also limit the cases in which a superintendent's contract may include a loan for the purchase of a home, including that the employee is relocating to an area with a high cost of housing and allows the district to recover the unpaid balance of the loan if the employment contract is severed.

Finally, AB 2710 would require school districts to post online the salary schedules for certificated and classified employees.

**SSC Comment:**

Over the last several months, one of the hot education topics in the State Capitol has been the Centinela Valley Union High School District Superintendent salary—the *Torrance Daily Breeze* broke the story that the Superintendent earned more than \$600,000 last year.

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**[ACR 95 \(Gomez\)](#)****Amended:** 4/28/2014**Title:** California Community Colleges: Part-Time Faculty and Classified Employees**Status:** Senate Floor—Third Reading**Position:****Summary:**

As amended April 28, 2014, this resolution, which does not have the force of law, would express the intent of the Legislature that districts not reduce the hours of part-time faculty in order to avoid implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

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**[SB 935 \(Leno\)](#)****Amended:** 5/27/2014**Title:** Minimum Wage: Annual Adjustment**Status:** Assembly Labor and Employment Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 27, 2014, this bill would increase the minimum wage over the next three years as follows:

- To not less than \$11 per hour on January 1, 2015
- To not less than \$12 per hour on January 1, 2016
- To not less than \$13 per hour on January 1, 2017

Starting on January 1, 2018, the minimum wage would be increased for inflation.

**SSC Comment:**

The minimum wage is scheduled to increase under current law from \$8 to \$9 an hour on July 1, 2014, and to \$10 on January 1, 2016. The California Chamber of Commerce has labeled this bill a “job killer.”

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**[\\*SB 1220 \(Torres\)](#)****Amended:** 6/12/2014**Title:** State Teachers' Retirement**Status:** Assembly Public Employees, Retirement, and Social Security Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on June 12, 2014, this is the Committee bill to provide technical clean up to the California State Teachers' Retirement System portion of state law.

Recent amendments would revise the definition of creditable compensation to account for service that is not full time and in which the member is engaged in specified school activities.

## Facilities

### \*[AB 1906 \(Wilk\)](#)

**Amended:** 6/12/2014

**Title:** Community College Property: Direct Costs for Use

**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee

**Position:** Support

#### **Summary:**

As amended on June 12, 2014, this bill would amend the Civic Center Act to align California Community Colleges (CCCs) with the types of costs that K-12 districts can currently charge. The bill would allow CCCs to include a specified share of the operating and maintenance costs proportional to the group's use of the rented facilities.

Recent amendments align the sunseting of these provisions with the sunset date for the equivalent K-12 provision, January 1, 2020.

### [AB 2235 \(Buchanan\)](#)

**Amended:** 5/23/2014

**Title:** Education Facilities: Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2014

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:** Support

#### **Summary:**

As amended on May 23, 2014, if approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature, Assembly Bill 2235 would place an education facilities bond on the November 2014 ballot, including a funding stream for higher education. Recent amendments specify the total amount of the bond would be \$9 billion, with \$2 billion dedicated to California Community Colleges. The 2014 California Community College Capital Outlay Bond Fund would provide facility funding for community colleges, while the 2014 University Capital Outlay Bond Fund covers the system of public universities, including the University of California, the Hastings College of the Law, and the California State University, and their respective off-campus centers.

Both funds would allow for the construction of facilities on existing campuses, including construction and reconstruction of facilities, acquisition of fixtures related to new construction, site acquisition, and the equipping of new, renovated, or reconstructed facilities. In addition, the funds could be used for the payment of preconstruction costs, including, but not limited to, preliminary plans and working drawings for facilities.

#### **SSC Comment:**

The Governor has yet to publicly endorse a statewide facilities bond.

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**AB 2558 (Williams)****Title:** Community Colleges: Faculty and Staff Development**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

As introduced on February 21, 2014, this bill would establish the Community College Professional Development Program in place of the existing Community College Faculty and Staff Development Fund. Under AB 2558, program funds could be used to provide professional development opportunities for both faculty and staff.

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**SB 1017 (Evans)****Amended:** 5/14/2014**Title:** Education Finance: Oil and Gas Severance Tax**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Bill Did Not Meet Deadline—No Longer Being Reported**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 14, 2014, similar to Senate Bill (SB) 241, this bill would impose an oil severance tax at the rate of 9.5% of the average price per barrel of oil. Half of the revenues would be deposited into a California Higher Education Fund, which would be provided equally to public higher education segments for specified purposes such as reducing tuition, hiring faculty and reducing class sizes, and deferred maintenance. The remaining funds would be split between the Department of Parks and Recreation and the California Health and Human Services Agency.

**SSC Comment:**

A key difference, SB 241 would have provided 90% of the oil severance tax funds to higher education.

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**Instruction**

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**AB 548 (Salas)****Amended:** 5/21/2014**Title:** Public Postsecondary Education: Community College Registered Nursing Programs**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 21, 2014, this bill would extend the sunset date until January 1, 2020, for the California Community College (CCC) districts' associate degree nursing (ADN) programs admissions process that allows districts to use any diagnostic assessment tools that are commonly used in registered nursing programs and approved by the CCC Chancellor. Recent amendments require the Chancellor's Office to annually report information on nursing students admitted through the multicriteria screening process.

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**SB 173 (Liu)****Amended:** 6/12/2014**Title:** Education Funding: Adult Education**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee**Position:** Watch**Summary:**

Senate Bill 173 was significantly amended on June 12, 2014, and no longer changed the types of adult education courses that are authorized for state funding. The bill is now focused on developing policy guidelines for coordinated adult education policies in K-12 and the community colleges.

The bill would still require the California Department of Education and the California Community College (CCC) Chancellor's Office to jointly issue guidelines regarding adult education placement assessments to be used, and would now require recommendations for a comprehensive accountability system for adult education courses, including the assessment, evaluation, and data collection to document participant outcomes and placement. The bill also calls for recommendations and fee policy guidelines to be used by school and community college districts with the intent for registration and course fees to be equivalent across all programs, not generate income beyond the cost of providing the course, and not create barriers to access. The bill also calls for recommendations regarding the use of a single student identifier between the two systems.

The bill would also require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing and the CCC Academic Senate to develop recommendations for modifying or establishing reciprocity standards for instruction of adult education.

The bill states the intent of the Legislature to evaluate the guidelines for the performance accountability created by the bill and to consider allocating base adult education funding allocations on a combination of identified need, enrollment, and outcomes.

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**SB 837 (Steinberg)****Amended:** 5/28/2014**Title:** Prekindergarten**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Senate Bill (SB) 837 was significantly amended as it came out of the Senate Appropriations Committee and as its author narrowed his proposal to expand pre-kindergarten programs. As amended on May 28, 2014, SB 837 would establish the California Pre-Kindergarten Program (CPKP), which targets low-income four-year-olds, instead of all four-year-olds. The bill would replace the current Transitional Kindergarten (TK) program, which is based solely on birthdate and not on need; however, from 2015-16 to 2018-19, districts would be required to provide at least the same number of children with pre-kindergarten as the number of pupils that were enrolled in TK in 2014-15. Beginning in 2019-20, districts would have to provide pre-kindergarten to all qualified, low-income four-year-olds.

**SSC Comment:**

SB 837 is part of a two-bill package called the "Fair Start" plan, in conjunction with SB 1123. Senator Steinberg states the Fair Start plan would cost an additional \$378 million in 2015-16 to offer 234,000 low-income four-year-olds access to pre-kindergarten, nearly half of all four-year-olds in the state. While this is clearly a priority of the Senate Democratic Caucus, it is unclear at this time if there is support elsewhere.

This bill would have implications for preschool and child development programs offered at community college campuses.

## Miscellaneous

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### [AB 1431 \(Gonzalez\)](#)

**Amended:** 5/5/2014

**Title:** Campaign Contributions: School District and Community College District Administrators

**Status:** Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on May 5, 2014, this bill would prohibit a school or community college district administrator from knowingly soliciting, accepting, or receiving a contribution for the campaign of an elected official of the district employing the administrator, or any candidate for an office of the school district or community college district employing the administrator. The prohibition would not apply to an administrator who is soliciting, accepting, or receiving a contribution for his or her own campaign.

**SSC Comment:**

This bill would amend the Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative. The Act allows it to be amended, but requires a two-thirds vote of the Legislature—a high hurdle to meet.

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### [AB 1969 \(Levine\)](#)

**Amended:** 5/27/2014

**Title:** Postsecondary Education: Intersegmental Coordination in Governance

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on May 27, 2014, this bill would require the public higher education segments to coordinate their efforts when procuring system wide information technology and software for the purposes of enhancing student achievement. Coordination would only be required for purchases of more than \$1 million. The bill would also provide that as the segments invest in and upgrade data storage infrastructure and software, the public higher education segments shall develop procedures to share student performance data in a manner that is consistent with privacy laws.

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### [AB 2445 \(Chau\)](#)

**Title:** Community Colleges: Transportation Fees

**Status:** To Enrollment

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As introduced on February 21, 2014, this bill would specify that a community college district is authorized to enter into a contract for the transportation services if a majority of the students of that district, or a campus of that district, approve.

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**AB 2705 (Williams)****Amended:** 5/19/2014**Title:** Community Colleges: Faculty**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 19, 2014, this bill would revise numerous statutes related to community college faculty to change references from “full-time” and “part-time” faculty to “regular” faculty, “contract” faculty, and “contingent” faculty.

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**School Safety**

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**AB 1433 (Gatto)****Amended:** 5/23/2014**Title:** Student Safety**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Assembly Bill (AB) 1433 would require written agreements between campuses and local law enforcement agencies to immediately report to the appropriate local law enforcement agency a violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime that is received by campus law enforcement, if the victim does not request anonymity.

The bill would require, by July 1, 2015, all postsecondary institutions to adopt and implement written policies and procedures to ensure reports of Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, committed on or off campus, received by a campus security authority and made by the victim for purposes of notifying the institution or law enforcement are immediately (or as soon as practicably possible) forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Under AB 1433, the “appropriate law enforcement agency” is the campus law enforcement agency or, if one doesn’t exist, the local law enforcement agency.

This bill is an urgency measure, meaning it would take effect upon two-thirds passage by both houses and signature of the Governor.

**SSC Comment:**

The author cites recent cases of college campuses being accused of covering up violent crimes. The author indicates that law enforcement agencies have expressed concern that they are not completely aware of crime trends in their jurisdictions because some university agreements do not require campus security to pass information along to local law enforcement.

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**[AB 2168 \(Campos\)](#)****Amended:** 6/16/2014**Title:** School Employees: San Jose Unified School District**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on June 16, 2014, this bill now deals with school employees, specifically, the San Jose Unified School District and no longer deals with the California College Campus Discrimination and Violence Prevention Task Force. This bill will no longer be reported on.

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**[SB 967 \(De León\)](#)****Amended:** 5/27/2014**Title:** Student Safety: Sexual Assault**Status:** Assembly Judiciary Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 27, 2014, this bill seeks to address campus violence at all higher education institutions, in part by requiring community college district governing boards to implement comprehensive prevention programs addressing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

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**[SB 1400 \(Hancock\)](#)****Amended:** 5/15/2014**Title:** Community Colleges: Protective Orders**Status:** Assembly Higher Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 15, 2014, this bill would authorize a district to require a student to apply for reinstatement after the expiration of a protective order of a community college campus (or any person regularly present on the campus of the district is issued by a court against a student), if the order prevents that student from attending classes and maintaining his or her academic standing.

If the district requires the student to apply for reinstatement, the bill would require the district to do so before the expiration of the protective order.

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**State Budget and Education Finance**

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**[AB 1199 \(Fong\)](#)****Amended:** 5/24/2013**Title:** Community Colleges: Funding**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

This bill would require the Board of Governors to adopt a stabilization formula that would provide for revenue adjustments if the community college district or campus is subject to probation or a "show cause" accreditation sanction, that the district has identified a new funding source sufficient for the specified payment of any fund liability, and that the district submits an improvement plan to the State Chancellor.

Assembly Bill 1199 would require the stabilization formula to provide for adjustments for a qualifying district experiencing decreases in full-time equivalent students.

**SSC Comment:**

As an urgency measure, this bill does not face the same deadlines as nonurgency measures.

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**[AB 1271 \(Bonta\)](#)**

**Amended:** 1/23/2014

**Title:** Community Colleges: Inmate Education Programs: Computation of Apportionments

**Status:** Senate Education Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on January 23, 2014, this bill would allow California Community Colleges to receive increased funding for courses offered in correctional institutions, by waiving open course requirements for courses and allowing attendance hours generated by credit courses to be funded at the full credit rate instead of the noncredit rate.

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**[SB 682 \(Lara\)](#)**

**Amended:** 8/15/2013

**Title:** California State University: Student Enrollment

**Status:** Assembly Higher Education Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

This bill would appropriate \$22 million to the California State University for purposes of enrolling additional students. The bill includes legislative intent language that the funds be used to enroll community college transfer students in the 2014 spring semester or quarter and that the same appropriation be made every year to provide access to classes and support services for community college transfer students and future students.

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**[SB 984 \(Walters\)](#)**

**Amended:** 3/19/2014

**Title:** State Teachers' Retirement System: Defined Benefit Program

**Status:** Senate Public Employment and Retirement Committee

**Position:**

**Summary:**

As amended on March 19, 2014, this bill would appropriate \$1 billion in the 2014-15 State Budget to address the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) unfunded liability. If the 2014-15 May Revision indicates sufficient revenues, an additional \$1 billion would be appropriated. Assembly Bill 984 would also create a work group to propose solutions for long-term funding solutions for CalSTRS unfunded pension liability and evaluate the state's long-term role as a direct contributor to the pension plan. The working group would include representatives from the Governor's administration, the Legislature, school districts, teachers, and CalSTRS.

**SSC Comment:**

This bill was announced by Senator Walters just before the second informational hearing on the CalSTRS unfunded liability. Senate Republican Leader Bob Huff (R-Diamond Bar) said that Senate Bill 984 is a priority for the Republican Caucus this year.

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**SB 1369 (Block)****Amended:** 5/27/2014**Title:** Community Colleges: Disability Services Program**Status:** Assembly Higher Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 27, 2014, this bill would make various adjustments to the Disability Services Program, and would require a district to pay for the costs of providing required programmatic adjustments or auxiliary aids and services from funds made available to the Student Success and Support Program. The bill would prohibit a district from using these program funds to provide services for students with disabilities participating in classes, courses, or educational programs that do not receive state support.

As a condition of receiving these funds, the bill would require a district to conduct of program evaluations and to take any corrective action required by the Chancellor as a result. Finally, the bill would require the Board of Governors to request funding for the Disability Services Program that is sufficient to carry out the requirements of the program in the annual budget request.

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**SB 1391 (Hancock)****Amended:** 4/10/2014**Title:** Community Colleges: Inmate Education Programs: Computation of Apportionments**Status:** Assembly Higher Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on April 10, 2014, this bill would waive the open course provisions for any community college district that provides classes for inmates and would authorize the Board of Governors to include the units of full-time equivalent students generated in those classes for purposes of state apportionments.

As amended, the bill would require the Department of Corrections, in collaboration with the Chancellor, to establish the "Innovative Career-Technical Education Grant Program" to provide grants for inmates to attend career-technical education community college classes to be offered in state correctional facilities. The bill would specify details of the CTE programs to be developed and provided by community colleges with these grants. An unspecified amount of funds would be transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Chancellor's Office for these purposes.

## Veterans

### [AB 13 \(Chávez\)](#)

**Amended:** 6/2/2014

**Title:** Nonresident Tuition Exemption: Veterans

**Status:** Senate Rules Committee

**Position:**

#### **Summary:**

As amended on June 2, 2014, this bill authorizes community colleges, the California State University (CSU), and the University of California (UC) to exempt from paying nonresident tuition a veteran student who is using or intends to use "GI Bill" education benefits. A former member who received a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge would not be eligible.

#### **SSC Comment:**

This bill was introduced last year and nearly through the legislative process when some significant amendments were taken.