State Legislative Update

Legislative Policy Committees in both houses have been holding lengthy hearings for bills introduced this year in order to meet the April 27 deadline for approving policy bills with a fiscal impact. Appropriations Committees are also in full-swing and are hearing fiscal bills approved by the policy committees before the May 25 deadline.

All BOG Sponsored Bills Approved this Week

The Senate Education Committee had a special order designated to hear the Board of Governors two student success bills -- SB 1456 (Lowenthal), the Student Success Act of 2012 and SB 1062 (Liu), the Chancellor’s Office flexibility bill. A special order is only granted for key bills that require focused discussion. After significant discussion on the two bills and the goals of the Student Success Task Force, the Committee voted unanimously to approve both measures. These bills now move on to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In addition, the Senate Education Committee unanimously approved two other major board-sponsored bills that reauthorize critical economic and workforce development and career technical education programs. SB 1402 (Lieu), the bill to reauthorize of the Community College Economic and Workforce Development Program passed the Senate Education Committee on the Consent Calendar. SB 1070 (Steinberg), which is co-sponsored by the BOG and the California Department of Education, was passed on Consent. This bill reauthorizes the Career Technical Education Pathways program established by SB 70 (Scott) from 2005. The bills reauthorize these two programs for five more years and sharpen their focus of their programs going forward. They are now moving to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Chancellor’s Office and the Community College of League of California have co-sponsored AB 2591 (Furutani), a bill that would provide an automatic backfill when there is a mid-year property tax and/or student fee revenue shortfall. AB 2591 was just heard in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education, and passed without a “no” vote. This bill has now moved to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

This report provides a brief summary of significant community college-related bills introduced in the Legislature. The summary is organized by topic. We are continuing to analyze newly introduced bills and their impact on the community colleges. Also attached is the Chancellor’s Office legislative tracking matrix.
Academic Affairs

AB 2171 (Fong) Public Postsecondary Education: Community Colleges: Expulsion Hearing
Analysis/Summary: AB 2171 would authorize community college boards of trustees or their designee(s) to deny, permit, or place conditions on the enrollment of a student applicant who has been expelled from a community college within the preceding five years, if the board determines that the person poses a risk to the safety of others. The student may appeal the ruling to the governing board.

Comments: AB 2171 is nearly identical to AB 288 (Fong) from 2011 which was vetoed by Governor Brown, and AB 1400 (Fong) of 2009 which was vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger.

Location: AB 2171 passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education, and was sent to the Assembly Appropriations Committee on April 18, 2012.

SB 1561 (Anderson) Community College: Student Expulsion: Dropped Courses
Analysis/Summary: SB 1561 would require the governing board of a community college district to expel a student if he or she drops more than three courses in one semester or quarter and would also require that the expulsion be accompanied by a prompt hearing.

Location: SB 1561 was scheduled to be heard in the Senate Committee on Education, but was removed from the agenda.

Accountability / Intersegmental / Coordination and Efficiency

AB 1741 (Bonilla) Accountability System and Reporting
Analysis/Summary: AB 1741 establishes the Student Success Infrastructure Act of 2012 and the Student Success Infrastructure Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of: increasing the ratio of faculty counselors to students; restoring categorical programs for student support services; increasing hours of credit instruction taught by full-time instructors; and improving the professionalization of part-time faculty.

Comments: This bill is sponsored by FACCC.

Location: AB 1741 passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee on April 17, 2012.
Position: Oppose

AB 2190 (J. Perez) Postsecondary Education: Oversight and Coordination
Analysis/Summary: Assembly Bill 2190 would establish the California Higher Education Authority, under the administration of a 13-member board of directors, including a student from each of the higher education segments. The Authority would be responsible for developing, presenting, and monitoring postsecondary education goals for the state.

Comments: The Budget Act of 2011 deleted funding and personnel from the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC), and following its demise, there has been discussion regarding the need to establish a similar body. Assembly Bill 2190 makes no references to staffing requirements or budget needs.
Location: AB 2190 passed in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education on April 17, 2012.

**SB 885 (Simitian) Public Education Accountability**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 885 authorizes the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office, CSU, UC, the California Department of Education, State Board of Education, Commission on Teacher Credentialing, Employment Development Department, and CA School Information Services to enter into a Joint Powers Authority to develop a comprehensive database for students from preschool through higher education (P-20).

Location: SB 885 passed the Senate and the Assembly Committee on Appropriations, and was sent to the Assembly Floor.

Position: Support

**SB 1138 (Liu) Educational Data: State Department of Education: California Postsecondary Education Commission**

**Analysis/Summary:** This bill requires, on and after January 1, 2013, the State Department of Education in coordination with the State Board of Education assumes data management responsibilities of the CPEC comprehensive database. The bill also requires the California State Department of Education to enter into an interagency agreement with the California Community College Chancellor’s Office to administer the comprehensive database.

Location: SB 1138 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Committee on Education on April 25, 2012.

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**Budget / Finance / Facilities**

**AB 1441 (Beall) Personal Income Tax Credit for Higher Education Costs**

**Analysis/Summary:** This bill would, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2017, allow a credit of up to $500 per student for college costs paid or incurred by a taxpayer for the taxpayer, spouse, or dependent. The credit would be limited for all taxable years to a total of $2,000 per eligible student. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy. This summary is based on the introduced version of the bill, dated January 4, 2012.

Comments: AB 1441 is nearly identical to AB 1709 (Beall) of 2011, which failed passage in the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

Location: Sent to the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation for hearing, but is not on the agenda.

**AB 2234 (Hill) Energy Metering**

**Analysis/Summary:** Assembly Bill 2234 would allow public buildings (including community colleges) to receive net metering credits for renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal etc.) installations up to five megawatts in size compared to the current net metering limit of one megawatt.

Comments: Expanding the energy capacity eligible for the net metering credit will save on utility bills and provide incentive to colleges to build and expand their renewable energy installations.

Location: AB 2234 failed in the Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee on April 16. Reconsideration was granted and the bill may be heard again on April 24.

Position: Support
AB 2655 (Swanson) Community Colleges Inmate Education Programs: Computation of Apportionments  
Analysis / Summary: AB 2655 authorizes community colleges to receive full funding for credit courses offered in correctional institutions. Specifically, it would waive “open course” provisions for community college courses offered in state correctional facilities and would allow attendance hours generated by credit courses at all correctional facilities to be funded at the full credit rate.

Comments: This is the fifth attempt to address this issue. AB 2655 is similar to AB 216 (Swanson) of 2011, AB 1702 (Swanson) of 2010, SB 574 (Hancock) of 2009, and SB 413 (Scott) of 2008. All of these bills but SB 413 (Scott) were held in the Appropriations Committees because of the potential costs of the measures. SB 413 (Scott) went to Governor Schwarzenegger, who vetoed the bill. The bill seeks to reduce recidivism through education for inmates. This rationale has prompted the Chancellor's Office to support prior versions of this bill.

Location: Assembly Higher Education Committee  
Position: Support

SB 1271 (Corbett) Field Act Work Group  
Analysis/Summary: Senate Bill 1271 would establish a workgroup that will review and make recommendations on how to improve the Field Act. The workgroup will have a representative from the Chancellor’s Office and a community college district.

Location: In Senate Governmental Organization Committee.  
Position: Support

SB 1509 (Simitian) Design Build Contracts  
Analysis/Summary: SB 1509 would eliminate the sunset date placed on restrictions on the use of design build contracts. Public agencies may release bids on engineering and architecture based on the quality of the proposal. Construction contracts are often awarded to the lowest cost, responsible bidder. The design build process allows the community college district to bid the project’s design and construction together, and accept bids based on quality with cost as a consideration.

Comments: Community College Districts that have used the design build process state that they believed the process saves money by combining the design and construction process, and accepting bids based on quality with cost as a consideration. The design build process was renewed in 2000, 2002 and 2006. In 2010, the Legislative Analyst’s Office issued a report recommending the continued use of design build.

Location: SB 1509 passed in the Senate Education Committee, and will be heard in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.  
Position: Support

SB 1560 (Anderson) Community College Funding: Funding Based on Completion  
Analysis/Summary: SB 1560 would require the Board of Governors to calculate FTES enrollment using the average active enrollment in a course as of the census date at one-fifth point and at course completion.

Comments: SB 1560 is similar to earlier versions of Senator Liu’s SB 1143 from 2010.

Location: SB 1560 was scheduled to be heard in the Senate Committee on Education on April 25, 2012, but was been removed from the agenda.
CTE / Green Jobs / Energy / Workforce Preparation

AB 2482 (Ma) Interior Design Licenses
Analysis/Summary: Assembly Bill 2482 would create a registered interior design examination and licensure program within the Department of Consumer Affairs. To be eligible for the license exam, individuals would need a bachelor’s degree or 40 units of interior design coursework from a community college and 7,020 post-graduate hours of apprentice-like experience. According to the Chancellor’s Office data system, 30 colleges offer coursework in interior design. Some of these programs are less than 40 units.

Comments: This bill would add barriers for community college students seeking a career in the interior design field. A student who earned an Associate’s Degree in a program with less than 30 units may have to return to college to make up the additional units and work 7,020 hours, or approximately 3 years of full time work. AB 2482 is sponsored by Interior Design Coalition of California and is a scope of practice issue between interior designers and architects. However, the new requirements will significantly devalue interior design degrees and certificates from community colleges and prevent many students from becoming interior designers.

Location: AB 2482 was heard on April 17th in the Assembly Business and Professions Committee. No vote was taken and the bill will be up for vote only on April 24th. The sponsors have committed to amending the bill to address the concerns of community colleges.
Position: Oppose

SB 1070 (Steinberg) Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development (Reauthorize SB 70)
Analysis/Summary: SB 1070 is a spot bill to reauthorize SB 70 (Scott) from 2005 that provided grants for career technical education partnerships with K-12 districts. SB 1133 (Torlakson, 2006) which established the Quality in Education and Investment Act provides funding for SB 70 projects through 2013-14.

Comment: Chancellor’s Office staff and staff from the California Department of Education are working with Senator Steinberg’s Office on amendments that will do the following: delineate program goals, provide guidance grants that will have priority, strengthen accountability, and expand legislative oversight.

Location: SB 1070 passed on the Consent Calendar for the Senate Education Committee’s hearing on April 18, 2012.
Position: Sponsor/Support

SB 1402 (Lieu) Economic Development: California Community Colleges
Analysis / Summary: SB 1402 reauthorizes the California Community Colleges Economic Workforce Development program.

Comment: The California Community Colleges Association for Occupational Education joined as a cosponsor.

Location: SB 1402 passed on the Consent Calendar for the Senate Education Committee’s hearing on April 18, 2012.
Position: Sponsor/Support
SB 1550 (Wright) Community Colleges: Extension Courses

**Analysis/Summary:** Senate Bill 1550 authorizes the Community College Chancellor’s Office to select up to eight campuses, from eight different community college districts, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an extension program offering career and workforce training credit courses. Major provisions of the bill permit the campuses to charge students the full cost of instruction, require the programs to be self-supporting, and require the programs to be open to the public. The extension programs must be developed in conformance with the Education Code and Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations governing community college credit courses; and shall be subject to district collective bargaining agreements. This bill also prohibits the expenditure of General Fund moneys to establish or maintain these courses and supplant regularly-funded courses. It would also prohibit the reduction of state-funded courses relating to basic skills. SB 1550 requires district boards to annually certify compliance with these requirements, and each participating district must collect and keep records relating to the extension program and submit them to the Chancellor’s Office by October 1 of each year. This summary is based on the most recent amended version of the bill, dated April 11, 2012.

**Comments:** The intent of this bill is to give community colleges added flexibility to meet student demand for course sections by implementing an extension program similar to those offered at UC and CSU. This bill is similar to AB 515 (Brownley) of 2011, which remains in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations’ Suspense File. Senate Bill 1550 is sponsored by Long Beach Community College District. The Senate Education Committee recommended several amendments to limit the bill the scope of the bill, and prohibit the ability of the district to create a two tiered fee structure for regular credit and extension courses.

**Location:** SB 1550 passed the Senate Committee on Education on April 18, 2012 with amendments recommended by the Committee, and a sunset date of four years requested by Senator Alquist during the hearing.

**Other**

AB 1434 (Feuer) Child Abuse Reporting: Mandated Reporters

**Analysis/Summary:** The bill adds employees of public or private higher education institutions as “mandated reporters” who are charged with reporting child abuse or neglect that occurs on the institution’s grounds.

**Comments:** Assembly Bill 1434 was introduced in reaction to the Penn State scandal. This bill may be duplicative of existing law. Penal Code §11165.7 lists teachers, teacher’s aids, and classified employees of public schools as “mandated reporters”. The Chancellor’s Office Legal Affairs Division (Legal Opinion 02-03 Child Reporting) and California Attorney General (72ops.ca.atty.gen216 of 1989) apply the broad interpretation of these definitions to include community college staff and faculty.

**Location:** AB 1434 passed the Assembly and was sent to the Senate for committee assignment.
AB 1435 (Dickinson) Child Abuse Reporting: Athletic Personnel
Analysis/Summary: Although amendments are not in print, the Assembly Appropriations Committee staff states that AB 1435 will be amended to add athletic coaches, administrators, and directors as “mandated reporters” under the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act. AB 1435 will also be amended to require training for mandatory reporters added to statute by this measure.

Comments: Assembly Bill 1435 was introduced in reaction to the Penn State scandal.

Location: AB 1435 passed the Assembly Committee on Public Safety and was placed in the Appropriations Suspense File.

AB 1684 (Eng) California Community Colleges: Chancellors Compensation
Analysis/Summary: AB 1684 limits the compensation of a chancellor of a community college district from exceeding two times the compensation of the most highly compensated faculty member in the community college district. The bill would apply this prohibition on or after January 1, 2013, for new contracts and renewal.

Comments: In the Assembly Higher Education Committee, the author and the Committee Chair stated that the bill would be amended to produce a study on compensation. The amendments were not available at the hearing and are not yet in print. The proposed amendments discussed in committee removed concerns by most of the opposition.

Location: AB 1684 passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee April 17, 2012, as amended.

SB 1264 (Vargas) Child Abuse Reporting: Mandated Reporters
Analysis/Summary: SB 1264 adds any athletic coach, assistant coach and graduate assistant involved in coaching to the list of individuals who are mandated reporters at a public or private postsecondary institution.

Location: SB 1264 passed the Senate Committee on Public Safety and was sent to the Appropriations Committee.

Student Fees and Financial Aid

AB 1500 (J. Perez) Budget Higher Education: Middle Class Scholarship Fund
Analysis/Summary: For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, this bill repeals current tax law regarding multistate businesses and requires them to calculate their California income tax liability based on the percentage of their sales in California. This formula is referred to as a “single factor formula”. AB 1500 is an urgency bill and double-joined with AB 1501, which specifies that the proceeds from this taxation would be deposited in the Middle Class Scholarship Fund (MCSF) established in AB 1501. This summary is based on the current amended version of the bill which was February 9, 2012.

Comments: The intent of SB 1500 is to raise taxes on out-of-state corporations and generate enough revenue to cut college tuition and fees by two-thirds for middle-income college students in California. The plan to accomplish this goal is contained in two pieces of legislation, AB 1500 and AB 1501. The first bill closes a tax break for out-of-state corporations and the second bill directs the extra revenue generated to a new scholarship program for UC, CSU and community college students. It’s estimated the tax code
change would generate close to a $1 billion in additional state revenues, of which $150 million annually would be set aside for community college students.

**Location:** AB 1500 was sent to the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation, but a hearing date has not been set.

**Position:** Support

**AB 1501 (J. Perez) Budget Higher Education: Middle Class Scholarship Program**

**Analysis/Summary:** Senate Bill 1501 provides $150 million to the Chancellor’s Office for allocation to community college districts, based on full-time equivalent students. It provides the community colleges with local discretion to allocate the funds to meet individual needs, including expanding the use of fee waivers or providing grants to cover the costs of books, transportation, or other educational expenses. The bill also provides that, commencing with the 2012-13 academic year, undergraduate students enrolled at California public four-year colleges and universities would receive a scholarship that when combined with other financial aid awarded to the student would be at least two-thirds of the amount charged for annual systemwide fees. Conditions for eligibility include: an annual household income does not exceed $150,000; the student must be a resident of this state or exempt from paying nonresident tuition; the student files financial aid forms; and the student makes timely application or applications for publicly funded student financial aid. This summary is based on the current amended version of the bill which was February 9, 2012.

**Location:** AB 1501 will be heard in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education on May 1, 2012.

**Position:** Support

**AB 1637 (Wieckowski) Cal Grant Program: Student Default Risk: Index Score**

**Analysis/Summary:** Assembly Bill 1637 requires postsecondary institutions to calculate and certify to the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) its student default risk index (SDRI) score by October 1st of each year, and would require CSAC to determine the SDRI for each qualifying institution by January 31, 2013. If an institution’s loan default rate is greater than 15%, the bill would bar students at the institution from receiving an initial or renewed Cal Grant. The SDRI calculation uses two pieces of information: the number of students borrowing at a school and the three-year Cohort Default Rate, which is the number of students who default on their loans after 3 years. This summary is based on the current version of the bill, dated March 7, 2012.

**Comments:** Almost all community colleges students who are awarded a Cal Grant also receive a board of Governors Fee Waiver and do not pursue loans. The number of community college students systemwide with loans are very low at approximately 60,000 students out of 2.6 million.

**Location:** AB 1637 was heard in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education on April 17, 2012, but a vote was not taken on the measure.

**AB 1899 (Mitchell) Nonresident Tuition Exemption and Financial Aid Eligibility: Crime Victims**

**Analysis/Summary:** Assembly Bill 1899 requires that refugees admitted to the United States on a special “T” or “U” nonimmigrant status shall be exempt from paying nonresident tuition at the California State University and the California Community Colleges. It also requires that they be eligible for all student financial aid programs and scholarships administered by a public postsecondary educational institution or the State of California. The “T” and “U” visas were developed for victims of human trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes. To qualify for this particular nonimmigrant status, survivors are
required to cooperate with law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute criminal activities. This summary is based on the current amended version of the bill, dated April 9, 2012.

Comments: The special “T” or “U” nonimmigrant status options put refugees on a path to lawful permanent residence; however, this means that they must first go through a period of temporary residency status. It takes a little more than a year to complete the “T” status, and up to three years for the “U” status. Students with temporary residency status are excluded from California’s Dream Act as per provisions of the Act; consequently, for these particular immigrant students it means a one to three year interruption in their college plan. Assembly Bill 1899 is designed to ensure that crime survivors can continue their education uninterrupted while they secure lawful status. The number of affected students is small, an estimated 75 to 100 students per year. The bill is sponsored by MALDEF and the California Immigrant Policy Center.

Location: Passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education, and was placed on the Suspense File in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

Position: Support

AB 2093 (Skinner) Foster Youth Higher Education Preparation and Support Act of 2012
Analysis/Summary: Assembly Bill 2093 would establish the Foster Youth Higher Education Preparation and Support Act of 2012. It would require the California State University and request that the California Community Colleges and the University of California establish foster youth campus programs with comprehensive support and outreach services to current and former foster youth, and designate a foster youth campus support program coordinator. The foster Youth Higher Education Preparation and Support Act of 2012 would be funded with new or existing resources. This summary is based on the current amended version of the bill, dated February 23, 2012.

Location: Passed the Assembly Committee on Human Services and the Assembly Committee on Higher Education on April 17, 2012.

Position: Support

SB 1289 (Corbett) Private Student Loans
Analysis/Summary: Senate Bill 1289 requires a public or private postsecondary educational institution to make disclosures regarding private student loans in financial aid materials and the private loan applications provided, or made available, by the institution. It would also require the institution to clearly distinguish private loans from federal loans in individual financial aid awards by stating, for any private loans offered by the institution as part of its award package.

Comments: Senate Bill 1289 would create additional workload for community college staff at a time when state budget cuts have slashed campus personnel, and over-burdened staffs struggle to keep up with federal and state laws and regulations. Community colleges do not offer private loans or market private loans to students. A few community colleges provide students with Federal Direct Loans, and those that do already have much work to complete in providing information regarding the loans for which students are eligible. Community college students who seek private loans do so independent of the campus financial aid office. The number of community college students systemwide with loans is very low, approximately 60,000 students out of 2.6 million.

Location: Passed the Senate Committee on Education, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations but has not been scheduled to be heard
Student Success and Transfer

AB 2202 (Block) Postsecondary Education: Expanding Access
Analysis/Summary: AB 2202 requires the Legislative Analyst’s Office to conduct a study and make recommendations to increase access to postsecondary education in underserved areas. This summary is based on the current amended version of the bill, dated March 20, 2012.

Location: AB 2202 passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and was sent to the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

AB 2471 (Lara) Postsecondary Education E-Textbooks
Analysis/Summary: AB 2471 requires community college districts, the CSU and requests the UC to adopt policies to prohibit the use of e-textbooks unless they are: 1) offered with pricing tiers that include, at a minimum, a “rental price” and a “lifetime purchase” price; 2) offered with cloud storage access; 3) offered with a refund policy; 4) offered with digital rights management information (such as how much material can be printed); and 5) offered with electronic subscriptions to online services.

Comments: This bill is a work in progress, with amendments being prepared to develop a notification process for students, and a refund policy.

Location: AB 2471 passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee on April 17, 2012.

AB 2001 (Bonilla) Pupil Assessment
Analysis/Summary: AB 2001 requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to develop plans to streamline state mandated assessments for pupils in grades 7 – 12 and tie assessments to college readiness. The SPI is required to consult with the segments of public and private higher education, among others, to develop recommendations to the State Board of Education to 1) strengthen alignment of assessments in grades 7-12 to college entry requirements; 2) develop options for equating statewide assessments to college admissions tests; and 3) develop a plan to expand and strengthen the Early Assessment Program (EAP). The SPI is also required to develop incentives to make assessments more meaningful to students, including making the EAP program available to all pupils at all schools.

Comments: This bill is sponsored by the Association of CA School Administrators (ACSA). It adds requirements to the provisions of Assemblymember Brownley’s AB 250 of last year which established a process for the implementation of the common core academic content standards and was chaptered into law. The intent is to improve college readiness for students entering community colleges and other systems of higher education from the state’s K-12 system.

Location: AB 2001 is scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Education Committee on April 18, 2012.

SB 721 (Lowenthal) State Goals for Higher Education
Analysis/Summary: Senate Bill 721 establishes an overarching higher education accountability framework that includes statewide goals for higher education. The Legislative Analyst’s Office would be required to convene a working group which would include one representative from each segment of higher education, among others, to establish metrics, measure progress towards these goals, and report annually to the Legislature.

Location: SB 721 will be heard in the Assembly Higher Education Committee.
Position: Support
**SB 1052 (Steinberg) California Open Education Resources Council**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 1052 establishes the California Open Education Resources Council (composed of three faculty senate members from each of the segments), which would determine a list of the 50 most popular lower division courses to develop into open source materials. The council would also establish a competitive request for proposal process in which interested parties can apply for funds to produce the 50 textbooks.

**Comments:** Findings and declaration language suggests a $25 million state led investment for this purpose, based on a $500,000 ball-park estimate for the development of each textbook. This bill was developed with the technical assistance from the 20 Million Minds Foundation.

**Location:** Passed the Senate Education Committee and sent to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

**Position:** Support

**SB 1053 (Steinberg) California Digital Open Source Library**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 1053 would establish the California Digital Open Source Library (under the joint administration of the three segments) to house open source materials and provide free or low cost online access to these materials for students, faculty and staff. Materials shall bear a creative commons attribution license. The bill states intent that the segments provide incentives to faculty to choose open source textbooks.

**Comments:** This bill was developed with the technical assistance from the 20 Million Minds Foundation.

**Location:** Passed the Senate Education Committee and awaiting hearing in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

**Position:** Support

**SB 1062 (Liu) California Community Colleges: Board of Governors**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 1062 amends the Education Code to allow the Board of Governors to appoint a person without permanent civil service status to the classification of Career Executive Assignment (CEA) for the positions of Vice Chancellor or assistant Vice Chancellor, if the person meets specified education and relevant work experience requirements. The CEA classification currently can be used to fill Vice Chancellor positions, if the candidate has permanent civil service status, has worked in the Legislature or Executive branch for a specified period of time. SB 1062 also streamlines the Department of Finance from oversight of Title 5 regulations.

**Location:** SB 1062 passed the Senate Education Committee on April 18, 2012.

**Position:** Sponsor/Support

**SB 1153 (Calderon) Community College Extended Opportunity Programs and Services: Student Eligibility**

**Analysis/Summary:** This bill would change existing law regarding the maximum time a student is eligible to participate in the Extended Opportunity Programs or Services from six consecutive semester terms or nine quarters terms, to eight semesters or 12 quarters.

**Comments:** Under existing regulations the community colleges have sufficient flexibility to extend to students additional time to be eligible to participate in EOPS.

**Location:** SB 1153 was sent to the Senate Committee on Education, but has not been scheduled for a hearing.
SB 1316 (Hancock) School Attendance: Early College High School
Analysis/Summary: Existing law provides that the minimum school day in any high school is 240 minutes, except for special programs identified in statute. Senate Bill 1316 would exempt an Early College High School from the 240 minute minimum school day and instead require 180 minutes if the student is a special part-time student enrolled in a community college, or if the student is in grades 11 and 12 and enrolled part time in classes of the California State University or the University of California. This summary is based on the most recent amended version of the bill, dated April 10, 2012.

Comments: Existing law permits 180 minutes as the minimum school day attendance for a high school student enrolled at a community college as a special part-time student, but only proportional funding or 75% of ADA is provided. This bill would allow Early College High Schools to draw down full ADA for 180 minutes minimum school day attendance.

Location: Passed the Senate Committee on Education and is awaiting a vote on the Senate Floor.

SB 1328 (De Leon) Postsecondary Education Textbooks
Analysis/Summary: SB 1328 would require a publisher to provide information about textbooks, including the ISBN number, in a specified order. It would also require that this information be submitted to the Multimedia Educational Resource for Learning and Online Teaching (MERLOT) program at CSU and be available for public use. The intent is to improve access to textbook information and make it easier for faculty and students to compare prices.

Comments: This bill was developed with the technical assistance from the 20 Million Minds Foundation.

Location: Passed out of the Senate Education Committee and awaiting hearing in Senate Appropriations.
Position: Support

SB 1456 (Lowenthal) Student Success Act of 2012
Analysis/Summary: SB 1456 is the “centerpiece” legislation resulting from the 2011 Student Success Task Force recommendations and is sponsored by the Board of Governors. The bill revises the Seymour-Campbell Matriculation Act of 1986 to reflect the recommendations of the Student Success Act of 2012. Specifically, the bill would target matriculation funds for student orientation, assessment, and education planning and require entering students at campuses receiving matriculation funds to participate in those services once approved by the BOG. The bill would also require participating campuses to establish a campus scorecard and use a common assessment system. Finally, the bill establishes new requirements and conditions for students to continue receiving a Board of Governors fee waiver. Recent amendments to the bill include language specifying a reasonable implementation period as resources are made available.

Location: Passed the Senate Education Committee on April 18, 2012.
Position: Sponsor/Support

SB 1539 (Corbett) Postsecondary Education Textbooks
Analysis/Summary: SB 1539 would require textbook publishers to provide price and content comparison information to faculty at public and private higher education institutions to help them choose the least expensive textbook for students that meet their course needs.

Comments: This bill is a re-introduction of SB 832 (Corbett) of 2007 which was sponsored by Cal PIRG and vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger. SB 832 was supported by the Chancellor’s Office.
Location: SB 1539 will be heard in Senate Education Committee April 25, 2012.

Veterans Issues

**AB 1832 (Silva) Veteran’s Priority Registration**

**Analysis/Summary:** AB 1832 would extend the time period in which California Community Colleges are required to grant priority registration for enrollment of veterans from four to 15 years from leaving state or federal active duty.

**Comments:** The GI Bill allows a 15-year window for a veteran to use their education benefits after separation from the military. Providing priority registration for the same time period as the GI Bill enables veterans to maintain priority registration during this window. Recent amendments make AB 1832 similar to AB 2133.

**Location:** AB 1832 is in the Assembly Higher Education Committee, and is not yet scheduled to be heard.

**AB 2133 (Blumenfield) Veterans: Priority Registration and Resident Classification**

**Analysis/Summary:** AB 2133 would extend the time period in which California Community Colleges are required to grant priority registration for enrollment of veterans from four to 15 years of leaving state or federal active duty. This would apply to all degree and certificate programs offered by the California Community Colleges.

**Comments:** The Chancellor’s Office requested an amendment to require the student veteran to have an education plan in order to maintain priority registration. The GI Bill also requires an education plan. This requirement would apply if a student veteran does not access their GI Bill, or has used up their education benefit.

**Location:** AB 2133 passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and will be heard in Assembly Veterans Affairs Committee on April 24, 2012.

**Position:** Support

**AB 2250 (B. Gaines) Public Postsecondary Education: Nonresident Tuition: Military Members**

**Analysis/Summary:** AB 2250 was amended to waive nonresident fees for veterans or their spouse at the California State University and California Community Colleges if he or she files an affidavit with a college stating that it is his or her intent to establish residency.

**Comments:** The recent amendments now make AB 2250 very similar to AB 2478. AB 2478 does not affect the spouse of student veterans and does not place requirements on the California State University.

**Location:** AB 2250 passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and will be heard in Assembly Veterans Affairs Committee April 24, 2012.

**Position:** Support

**AB 2478 (Hayashi) Student Residency Requirements: Veterans**

**Analysis/Summary:** AB 2478 amends the Education Code to exempt former members of the Armed Services from paying nonresident tuition for the length of time he or she lives in this state after being discharged up to 4 years as long as the student files an affidavit with the community college stating that he or she intends to establish residency in California.
Comments: AB 2478 is similar to AB 2250, but it does not place requirements on the California State University, or waive nonresident fees for a spouse of a student veteran.

Location: AB 2478 passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and will be heard in Assembly Veterans Affairs Committee April 24, 2012.

Position: Support

**SB 1375 (Alquist) Student Veterans: Services**

Analysis/Summary: SB 1375 encourages the California Community Colleges to offer on-campus counseling services to veterans through existing veterans offices. SB 1375 also encourages the California Community College and California State University systems to create a one unit online course, designed specifically for veterans, to aid their transition to collegiate life and provide other pertinent information.

Comments: The Chancellor’s Office of the California State University has raised concerns about the additional requirements of this measure on the CSU system with no additional resources provided by the state. CSU is working with the author on the measure.

Location: SB 1375 is scheduled to be heard in Senate Education Committee on April 25, 2012.

**SB 2462 (Block) Academic Credit for Prior Academic Military Experience**

Analysis/Summary: This bill requires the Chancellor’s Office to implement a process for awarding credit for prior military experience and encourages community colleges to facilitate the acceptance of credits for prior military academic experience. The bill also encourages that a college use the guidelines established by the American Council on Education (ACE) or other appropriate body.

Comments: The Chancellor’s Office is providing technical assistance to the Assembly Higher Education Committee. Assemblymembers Silva and Fuentes introduced similar bills this year, and Assemblymember Hernandez introduced a bill last year that was held by the Senate Appropriations Committee. AB 2462 is the vehicle that will address the concerns about awarding college credit for academic instruction in the military expressed in the various bills.

Location: AB 2462 passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education, and will be heard next in the Assembly Veterans Committee.

Position: Support