State Legislative Update (Revised)

After enacting the 2012-13 State Budget Act on time and completing the work of the policy committees, the Legislature adjourned on July 6 for its month-long summer recess. The Legislature will return August 6 for the final month of session and will delve quickly into the work of the Appropriations Committees. The Appropriations Committees have until August 17 to meet and report bills to the floor. The last two weeks of August will be devoted to floor sessions in both houses. The Legislature closes its two-year legislative session at midnight on August 31.

Student Success and BOG-Sponsored Legislation
There have been a number of major policy issues addressed by the Legislature this year. At the top of the list is growing legislative interest in supporting the California Community College Student Success Agenda. This has manifested in support for SB 1456 (A. Lowenthal), the Student Success Act of 2012 and SB 1062 (Liu), the Chancellor’s Office leadership bill. Both bills have received overwhelming bipartisan approval and are in the final stages of the legislative process. SB 1456 is now in the Assembly Appropriations Committee and will be heard August 8. SB 1062 has been approved by both houses and is on its way to the Governor’s desk. The work being accomplished by the system in implementing a comprehensive plan to improve student success has gathered praise from state legislators, executive branch officials, and key policy makers. This backing of the direction the California Community Colleges are taking should help boost future support when advocating for community college system fiscal and policy priorities.

BOG Sponsored Economic Development and Workforce Legislation
The BOG’s two sponsored career technical education, workforce and economic development bills have cleared policy committees in both houses with unanimous support. SB 1402 (Lieu) reauthorizes the Community College Economic and Workforce Development Program, and SB 1070 (Steinberg) reauthorizes the Career Technical Pathways Program. Both measures highlight the important role the community colleges play in preparing students to enter the workforce with the skills and education needed to succeed. Both bills are expected to be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee either August 8 or August 15.

Text Book Issues
Textbook affordability issues have come to the forefront this year starting with a Joint Legislative Audit Committee Hearing in February and the introduction of five bills which all addressed the rising costs of curriculum materials and the expanded use of technology. SB 1539 (Corbett), which requires publishers to provide expanded comparison information on textbooks to faculty, has already been sent to the Governor for a signature. Companion bills SB 1052 and 1053 (Steinberg), which create an Open Education Resources (OER) Council and a Digital Library to provide low cost textbooks to students, has passed most legislative hurdles and is set in the Assembly Appropriations Committee for August. Two bills, SB 1328 (De Leon) on textbook search engines and AB 2471 (Lara) on electronic textbooks have been dropped but prompted discussion on how the state should provide oversight on textbooks and technology. The recent combination of increasing fees and a
5% reduction in Cal Grant B awards (resulting in a loss of approximately $78 to recipients) makes textbook affordability more urgent for students and ensures that this issue will stay in the spotlight.

**Veteran’s Legislation**

Legislation supporting student veterans continues to be a popular issue in California. With large numbers of military personnel expected to return from active duty to California in the next several years, these issues take on considerable importance. Several bills introduced this year to waive nonresident fees, expedite certification and licensing of various professions, and promote a greater use of the American Council on Education’s guidelines for giving college credit for specified military experience. While a handful of bills have been held in the Appropriations Committees, several remain active in the Legislature, including AB 2478 (Hayashi), which waives nonresident fees for student veterans at community colleges and AB 2133 (Blumenfield), which extends priority enrollment for veterans. There are also three measures supporting the use of the American Council on Education’s (ACE) guidelines for providing college credit for academic instruction in a military setting. These bills include ACR 159 (Gorell), a resolution encouraging the higher education systems to use the ACE guidelines, AB 2534 (Block), a pilot project for several community colleges to volunteer to use the ACE guidelines, and AB 2462 (Block), a measure that would require the Chancellor’s Office to review courses for academic credit taken for instruction in the military at a systemwide level. The Chancellor’s Office has supported each of these measures. For additional details, please review the summaries below.

This following 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 and the Senate Education Committee and passed the Senate Appropriations Committee on consent. It is now on the Senate Floor.

**Position:** Support

**Accountability / Intersegmental / Coordination and Efficiency**

**AB 1741 (Fong) Student Success Infrastructure Act of 2012**

**Analysis/Summary:** Assembly Bill 1741 establishes the California Community College (CCC) Student Success and Support Program Act of 2012, 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. The bill requires the CCC Board of
Governors each fiscal year to develop budget requests that propose sufficient funding to support both the goals of SB 1456 (A. Lowenthal) of 2012 and this bill.

Comments: This bill, which was sponsored by FACCC, has been held as a result of agreement on amendments to SB 1456 (A. Lowenthal).
Location: AB 1741 passed the Assembly and was held in the Senate Education Committee.

**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 in July of 2011. It was recently placed on the inactive file.
Position: Support

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**Budget / Finance / Facilities**

**AB 178 (Gorrell and Ma) State Teachers’ Retirement: Post-Retirement Employment**
Analysis/Summary: Current law limits the earnings of an employee in the STRS and limits the ability of a retired employee to reinstate. The law also provides exceptions to both of these provisions in certain cases, such as when a school or college district is in academic or financial distress and needs quick expertise to address these urgent matters. These exemptions expired on June 30, 2012. AB 178 extends the sunset date for the exemptions from the earnings limitation until July 1, 2014.

Comments: When a community college district experiences severe financial or academic hardships, the Board of Governors may appoint a special trustee or administrator to provide fiscal oversight. The exemption in this bill will help maintain a pool of qualified retirees to take these critical but temporary positions. With ongoing budget cuts, more college districts may find themselves in fiscal distress.
Location: AB 178 passed the Legislature with no “no” votes and will be sent to the Governor as an urgency measure to take effect immediately upon signature.
Position: Support

**AB 2164 (Dickinson) Community College Facilities: State Bond Reimbursement**
Analysis/Summary: AB 2164 authorizes a community college district to be reimbursed for district funds used for construction projects that have been approved by the Board of Governors, Department of Finance and the State Public Works Board and have received apportionment funding in the state budget from the Legislature. The reimbursement would only apply to a statewide bond passed on or before December 31, 2014 and eligibility for reimbursement sunsets on January 1, 2016.

Comments: Most districts seeking this option will rely on local bond dollars to start their projects. Currently, before receiving state bond dollars from a state budget project appropriation, districts must sign a “risk letter,” required by the Department of Finance stating that the district is responsible for paying the entire cost of the project if state bonds are not sold.
Location: AB 2164 passed the Assembly and the Senate Committee on Education and was sent to the Senate Appropriations Committee.  
Position: Support

**AB 2442 (Williams) California Hope Public Trust**  
**Analysis/Summary:** This bill would establish the California Hope Public Trust for the purposes of providing much needed financial support to the UC, CSU and California Community Colleges. The Trust would be funded by transfers of state-owned property that are suitable for development. The Trust would manage those properties with the goal of increasing the value of its holdings and earning revenue for the higher education systems.

**Comments:** In 2005, AB 593 (Frommer), a similar bill, was vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger because it violated surplus property restrictions imposed by the deficit reduction bonds in Proposition 60A. However, a significant difference is that AB 2442 specifies that the revenues shall be divided among the higher education systems: 50% to California State University, 25% University of California and 25% California Community Colleges. The author’s office has stated that CSU receives more revenue because of their inability to issue bonds and smaller endowment compared to UC. As of this writing, UC and CSU have not taken a position.

Location: AB 2442 passed the Assembly and the Senate Governmental Organization Committee. It was set to be heard in the Governance and Finance Committee but was withdrawn and sent to Appropriations.

**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, and like similar bills before this, it proposes to reduce recidivism through education for inmates. This rationale has prompted the Chancellor’s Office to support this bill, and prior versions. All but one of the prior bills was held in the Appropriations Committees because of the potential costs for increasing to the credit rate. The one bill that made it to Governor Schwarzenegger’s desk, SB 413 (Scott) was vetoed.

Location: AB 2655 passed the Assembly and the Senate Education Committee on consent and was placed in the Senate Appropriations Committee’s Suspense File.  
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.

**Comments:** The Chancellor’s Office and a community college district representative were added at our request after the Senate Education Committee passed the bill with a recommendation in the analysis that our system be included. The Field Act places requirements on K-12 and community college districts.

Location: SB 1271 passed the Senate and the Assembly Education Committee and was sent to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.  
Position: Support
**SB 1280 (Pavley) Best Value Procurement**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 1280 would allow community college districts (as well as the University of California) to utilize best value procurement methods until January 1, 2018 for the purchase of supplies and materials that exceeds $50,000 and the district determines that it can expect long-term savings through the use of objective performance criteria other than price. Districts will be required to report to the Chancellor’s Office on their usage of this new provision.

**Comments:** Currently, districts are only allowed to use the traditional competitive bidding method. SB 1280 allows districts to consider factors such as life-cycle costs, servicing costs, durability, and factors other than price. For example, purchasing energy efficient light bulbs may be more expensive to purchase but the savings are realized in lower energy costs over time. This is based on the successful use of these methods by municipal utility districts.

**Location:** SB 1280 passed the Senate and the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and was sent to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

**Position:** Support

**SB 1509 (Simitian) Design-Build Contracts**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 1509 would eliminate the sunset date for using design-build contracts. Public agencies may release bids on engineering and architecture and make a selection 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 on the project’s design and construction together, and accept bids based on quality with cost as a consideration.

Recent amendments prohibit the use of design-build-operate contracting, which is typically a toll operated road or public parking facility. These type of arrangements are not used in school facility construction. The bill was also amended to clarify that design build is not intended to completely replace competitive bidding.

**Comments:** Community college districts that have used the design-build process have saved resources 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 the Senate and the Assembly Education Committee and was sent to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

**Position:** Support

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**CTE / Green Jobs / Energy / Workforce Preparation**

**AB 2309 (Hill) Community Colleges: Public Private Partnerships Pilot Program**

**Analysis/Summary:** AB 2309 authorizes the Board of Governors, upon availability of sufficient funding, to establish a competitive grant pilot program that will enhance business development and job creation.

**Comments:** The previous version of this bill only applied to San Mateo Community College District. Recent amendments require the Board of Governors to select the participating entities for the grant program. The recent amendments to the bill duplicate concepts already described in the provisions within the Community College Economic and Workforce Development Program.
Location: AB 2309 passed the Assembly in its prior form and was amended following its hearing in the Senate Education Committee. It has been sent to the Senate Floor.

**SB 1070 (Steinberg) Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development (Reauthorize SB 70)**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 1070 refocuses and reauthorizes 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. The author’s intent is to delineate program goals, provide guidance grants that will have priority, strengthen accountability, and expand legislative oversight.

**Comment:** We are cosponsoring SB 1070 with the California Department of Education.

**Location:** SB 1070 passed the Senate and the Assembly Higher Education and Education Committees and was sent to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

**Position:** Sponsor/Support

**SB 1402 (Lieu) California Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development Program**

**Analysis/Summary:** SB 1402, one of the BOG’s sponsored bills, reauthorizes the California Community Colleges Economic Workforce Development program.

**Comment:** Late in the process, in addition to the Assembly Higher Education Committee, SB 1402 was also sent to the Assembly Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy Committee. The Assembly Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy Committee recommended amendments to include articulation agreements with K-12, and to clarify the program’s role in coordinating with the Governor’s Office to pursue federal grants. Senator Lieu agreed to meet with the Committee’s staff to discuss amendments, but noted the articulation issue is more appropriately addressed in SB 1070 (Steinberg).

The California Community Colleges Association for Occupational Education joined early on as a cosponsor. Assemblymember Susan Bonilla is now a coauthor.

**Location:** SB 1402 passed the Senate, and the Assembly Higher Education Committee and the Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy. It will be heard next in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

**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 five campuses for the purpose of establishing a pilot extension program offering career and workforce training credit courses. Pilot campuses will be permitted to charge students the full cost of instruction. The bill requires the extension programs to be self-supporting and open to the public, and prohibits districts from supplanting regularly-funded courses with extension courses. The Senate Committee on Education added new amendments that limit the scope of the bill and prohibit the ability of a district not participating in the pilot to create a two tiered fee structure for regular credit and extension courses.

**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 the Long Beach Community College District and is much more limited in scope than AB 515.
Location: SB 1550 passed the Senate but failed to pass in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education.

Other

AB 852 (Fong) Part Time Faculty: Return Rights
Analysis/Summary: AB 852 requires a community college district to offer a temporary faculty member the right of first refusal for teaching assignments provided they meet specified criteria including 1) meeting work-time requirements, 2) having received a satisfactory evaluation or 3) having the subject-matter expertise needed to perform the job. The bill specifies that the right of first refusal shall not be construed as “reasonable assurance" of employment for purposes of unemployment compensation eligibility between academic terms and shall not supersede collective bargaining agreements entered into on or before July 1, 2013.

Comments: This bill is sponsored by California Federation of Teachers.

Location: AB 852 passed the Assembly in 2011 and was recently heard in the Senate Education and Senate Appropriations Committees. AB 852 was placed in the Suspense File.

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 Committee on Public Safety.

SB 35 (Padilla) Voter Registration Agencies
Analysis/Summary: Senate Bill 35 is a recent gut-and-amend that would require community colleges and several other public agencies to become voter registration agencies. Colleges would be required to provide a voter preference form and voter registration card with each application for service and with each recertification, renewal, or change of address form relating to the service or assistance. This bill would impose a state mandate on community colleges.

Comments: Current federal law requires public assistance agencies to carry out voter registration duties. SB 35 expands list of agencies that also must carry out this requirement. These duties are intended to be less burdensome to agencies as online voter registration (per SB 397 (Yee), Chapter 561, Statutes of 2011) is implemented. However, as analysis by Assembly Elections and Redistricting Committee points out, the bill should be amended to include a phase-in period for the agencies that were not previously required to carry out voter registration duties.

In 2007, SB 854 (Ridley-Thomas) was passed and became law requiring the California State University system, and community colleges that have an automated registration system to provide voter registration documents requested by the student.
Location: SB 35 passed the Senate as a different measure and the Assembly Elections and Redistricting Committee in its current form and was sent the Appropriations Committee.

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 and the Assembly Public Safety Committee 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: Assembly Bill 1500 requires that for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, current tax law affecting multistate businesses is repealed, and instead requires that calculations regarding the California income tax liability be based on the percentage of business 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.

Comments: The intent of AB 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.

Location: AB 1500 passed the Assembly Committee on Appropriations and is awaiting a vote on the Assembly floor. AB 1500 requires a two-thirds vote on the Assembly floor to pass.

Position: Support

AB 1501 (J. Perez) Budget Higher Education: Middle Class Scholarship Program
Analysis/Summary: Assembly Bill 1501, the companion measure to AB 1500, provides $150 million to community college districts, distributed on a full-time equivalent student’s basis, to help defray college costs. 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 who attend UC and CSU and whose family annual incomes do not exceed $150,000, are eligible to receive a scholarship that when combined with other financial aid awarded to the student would reduce by at least two-thirds, the amount charged for annual systemwide fees. AB 1501 can only be operative if AB 1500 also passes.

Location: AB 1501 passed the Assembly and the Senate Committee on Education and was sent to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Position: Support

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:** Nonresident students who meet criteria established by AB 540 (Cedillo) of 2011 are exempt from out-of-state tuition and fees at the California State University and the California Community Colleges. However, students granted “T” or “U” visas are not eligible for resident tuition and fees because AB 540 provisions exclude holders of nonimmigrant visas. Assembly Bill 1899 enables these students to use the AB 540 pathway. 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:** AB 1899 passed the Assembly and the Senate Committee on Education and was placed on the Senate Appropriations Committee’s Suspense File.

**Position:** Support

**SB 1289 (Corbett) Private Student Loans**

**Analysis/Summary:** Senate Bill 1289 requires public and private postsecondary educational institutions, except the community colleges, to make disclosures regarding private student loans in financial aid materials and in private loan applications provided, or made available to students.

**Location:** Passed the Senate and the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and will be heard in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

**SB 1356 (De Leon) Income Taxes: Credits for Contributions to Education Funds**

**Analysis/Summary:** Senate Bill 1356 would allow, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, taxpayers to receive a tax credit of 65 percent of any contributions made to the newly established Higher Education Investment Tax Credit Program Special Fund. The bill would also provide taxpayers with an available tax credit worth up to 25 percent on federal returns. Contributions from the Tax Credit Fund would be directed to the California Student Aid Commission. The Senate Committee on Education recommended several amendments including language to ensure that these funds can be used to ensure that low-income students do not lose their eligibility for Cal Grant awards. (See SB 1466 below).

**Comments:** The purpose of this bill is to expand Cal Grants to middle-income Californians by increasing funding for the Cal Grant program through specified charitable contributions. For each of the years of the program, the Commission would have an average of an extra $300 million to extend Cal Grant eligibility.

**Location:** SB 1356 passed the Senate and the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation and was sent to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

**SB 1466 (De Leon) Student Financial Aid: Cal Grant Eligibility**

**Analysis/Summary:** Senate Bill 1466 changes existing law regarding the maximum annual household income for Cal Grant recipients, commencing with the 2014-15 academic year, and increases it to $100,000. The bill specifies that provisions of SB 1466 remain in effect until all funds in the Higher Education Investment Tax Credit Program Special Fund are expended. The bill also specifies that it is operative only if Senate Bill 1356 is enacted.

**Comments:** This bill is double-joined with SB 1356. The increase in eligible Cal Grant awards would be paid with funds from the Higher Education Investment Tax Credit Fund, as proposed by SB 1356 (de Leon).

**Location:** SB 1466 passed the Senate and the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and was sent to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.
Student Success and Transfer

AB 2001 (Bonilla) Pupil Assessment
Analysis/Summary: AB 2001 requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to develop plans to tie assessments for pupils in grades 7 to 12 to college and career 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 strengthen alignment of assessments in grades 7-12 to college & career preparedness and develop a plan to expand and strengthen future early assessments programs such as the EAP. The SPI is also required to develop incentives to make assessment more meaningful to students.

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 passed the Senate Education Committee and will be heard in the Senate Appropriations Committee in August.
Position: Support

AB 2471 (Lara) Postsecondary Education: E-Textbooks
Analysis/Summary: AB 2471 required community college districts, the CSU and requested the UC to adopt policies to prohibit the use of e-textbooks unless they are offered with a refund policy and offered with digital rights management information (such as how long the consumer can access the e-textbook and how much material can be printed.)

Location: AB 2471 passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee but was held in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

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 (LAO) 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: Passed out of the Assembly Higher Education Committee and will be heard in the Assembly Appropriations 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. Recent amendments provide that the council be placed under the administration of the Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senate (ICAS), and also specifies that the bill would only take effect if sufficient funding is provided.
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. The author is still seeking a funding source and the number of textbooks is likely to be modified once the amount of funding is determined.

Location: SB 1052 passed out of the Assembly Higher Education Committee and will be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.
Position: Support

SB 1053 (Steinberg) California Digital Open Source Library
Analysis/Summary: SB 1053 would establish the California Digital Open Source Library to house open source materials and provide free or low cost online access to these materials for students, faculty and staff. Recent amendments provide that the library be administered by CSU in coordination with CCCCCO and UC. Materials shall bear a creative commons attribution license. The bill states intent that the segments provide incentives to faculty to choose open source textbooks.

Location: SB 1053 passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee and will be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.
Position: Support

SB 1062 (Liu) California Community Colleges: Board of Governors
Analysis/Summary: SB 1062 would 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.

Location: SB 1062 passed the Senate and the Assembly and was sent to the Governor.
Position: Sponsor/Support

SB 1316 (Hancock) School Attendance: Early College High School
Analysis/Summary: Senate Bill 1316 would allow Early College High Schools to draw down full ADA for 180 minutes as a minimum school day attendance requirement. It also allows Early College High School 11th and 12th grade students enrolled part-time in classes at the California State University or the University of California to be exempt from the 240 minute minimum school day requirement and instead meet a 180 minute minimum school day. Community College Early College High School students already are only required to meet the 180 minute minimum school day requirement.
Comments: Currently, schools are only funded at 75% of their ADA for students who fall under the 180 minute minimum school day requirement.

Location: SB 1316 passed the Senate and the Assembly Committee on Higher Education and is on the Assembly floor.

SB 1328 (De Leon) Postsecondary Education Textbooks
Analysis/Summary: SB 1328 would originally have required publishers to provide information about textbooks in a specified order. Amendments taken June 26th, however, would have placed contractual restrictions and high costs onto campus bookstores in the development of faculty and student textbook search engines. Privacy concerns were also raised with requirements that bookstores provide purchasing information to outside companies.
**Location:** SB 1328 was dropped by the author due to widespread opposition by the higher education community.

**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 student success scorecard and use a common assessment system if they are currently using assessments. Finally, the bill specifies that the BOG establish minimum satisfactory academic standards to retain eligibility for BOG Fee Waivers. Amendments to the bill included legislative findings and declarations language that provides context for the bill and reaffirms the system’s commitment to pursue new funds that support student success services, instructional faculty, counselors and categorical programs. The amendments also made several technical changes and clarified various provisions in the bill.

**Location:** Passed out of the Assembly Higher Education Committee and will be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee in August.

**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. Recent amendments expand the definition of textbook products to include materials in digital or electronic formats.

**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 passed both houses and is being prepared to be sent to the Governor.

**Position:** Support

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**Veterans Issues**

**AB 1976 (Logue) Licensure and Certification Requirements: Military Experience**

**Analysis/Summary:** AB 1976 would establish the Veterans Health Care Workforce Act of 2012 and require specific healing arts boards in the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) and on the Department of Public Health (DPH) to recognize military experience and education in health care related occupations to expedite licensing. This bill also places requirements on institutions to have a process in place to recognize the academic training in the military.

**Comments:** AB 1976 addresses concerns raised by veterans in the joint informational hearing with the Assembly Higher Education and Assembly Veterans Committee on services to veterans in higher education. The requirements of AB 1976 would affect community colleges who offer radiologic technology programs for medical laboratory technicians, clinical laboratory scientists, radiologic technologists, nuclear medicine technologists, certified nurse assistants, certified home health aides, certified hemodialysis technicians, and nursing home administrators.
Location: AB 1976 passed in the Assembly Veterans Committee but was held in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

**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 ensure that AB 2133 would link to the priority enrollment recommendations from the Student Success Task Force. AB 2133 was recently amended to require verification of the student’s status as a veteran. AB 2133 passed the Senate Education Committee as amended, and the amendments are not in print yet. The amendments will provide a four-year priority registration window within the 15-year window after discharge that begins when the student enrolls in college.

Location: AB 2133 passed the Assembly and the Senate Veterans and Senate Education Committee and will be heard in the Appropriations Committee.

**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 spouses 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. However, 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 the Assembly Veterans Committee and was held by the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

**Position:** Support

**AB 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.

Location: AB 2462 passed the Senate Education Committee and will be heard in the Appropriations Committee.

**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 two 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 passed, as amended in the Senate Education Committee and the amendments are not in print yet. The amendments would limit the waiver of nonresident fees to one year upon filing an affidavit within two years of discharge. The amendments reduce the costs of the bill and encourage student veterans to become California residents as quickly as possible.

Location: AB 2478 passed the Assembly and the Senate Education Committee and was sent to the Appropriations Committee.

Position: Support

AB 2534 (Block) Community Colleges: Veterans Career Technical Education Course Credit Pilot

Analysis/Summary: AB 2534 requires the Chancellor’s Office to establish a voluntary pilot program to authorize a community college district to implement a career technical education program that takes into account experiential learning in a military setting toward earning college course credit, certificates or an associate degree. Using criteria specified in the bill, the Chancellor’s Office may select up to five colleges to participate. The participating colleges are required to use existing resources, including, but not limited to, the American Council on Education (ACE) guidelines. Participating colleges are authorized to approve credit courses in accordance with Education Code Section 70901. This code section authorizes local districts to approve Stand Alone Credit Courses, and was extended by AB 1029 (Lara) in 2011, a Board of Governors sponsored bill, through January 1, 2014. Colleges participating in the pilot program will maintain authority for Stand Alone Credit Course approval for the duration of the pilot, which terminates on January 1, 2021.

Comments: AB 2534 was amended June 20, 2012, and is a “gut-and-amend.” It was heard in the Senate Education and passed, as amended to clarify the Stand Alone Credit Course approval process. The amendments are not in print yet.

Location: AB 2534 passed the Senate Education Committee and was sent to the Appropriations Committee.

Position: Support

ACR 159 (Gorell and Ma) Postsecondary Education: Military Veterans

Analysis/Summary: ACR 159 encourages California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California to consider and adopt the American Council on Education credit recommendations to give veterans academic credit for academic instruction and experiential learning they gained while serving in the military.

Comments: ACR 159 was introduced on June 11, 2012 and is similar in substance to AB 2462 (Block) and other measures advocating the use of the ACE guidelines for college credit. As an Assembly Concurrent Resolution (ACR), this measure must be approved by both Houses to take effect but doesn’t require the Governor’s signature.

Location: ACR 159 passed the Assembly Committee on Higher Education.

Position: Support