

Legislative Report
ASCCC Executive Committee Meeting
January 8-9, 2021
Last update: January 7, 2021

The following legislation has implications for academic and professional matters or may impact an area of academic and professional matters peripherally. Suggestions of additional bills for the ASCCC to follow are welcome – please email info@asccc.org with suggestions. Full text of all bills can be found at <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov>.

2020-21 Two-Year Cycle

2021 Tentative Legislative Calendar:

https://www.senate.ca.gov/sites/senate.ca.gov/files/revised_agreed_2021_calendar.pdf

- January 10 – Budget must be submitted by Governor
- **January 11 – Legislature reconvenes**
- January 22 – Last day to submit bill requests to the Office of the Legislative Council
- February 19 – Last days for bills to be introduced
- March 25 – Spring recess begins upon adjournment of this day’s session
- **April 5 – Legislature reconvenes from spring recess**

Legislative Process: <https://clerk.assembly.ca.gov/content/process>

Due to COVID-19 Pandemic, bills will be limited and prioritized for 2021:

- Health and Economy
- Reduced number of bills
- Less controversial topics may be captured in omnibus or trailer bills

CCCCO Board of Governors Meeting Agenda Item: January 19, 2021 – Item 6.4 Release of Governor’s Budget and State and Federal Legislative Priorities:

<https://go.boarddocs.com/ca/cccchan/Board.nsf/goto?open&id=BW7SJJ6F1993>

Assembly Bills (AB)

AB 5 (Fong) – Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: High Speed Rail Authority: K-12 Education: transfer and loan.

This bill would suspend the appropriation to the High-Speed Rail Authority for the 2021–22 and 2022–23 fiscal years and would require the transfer of those amounts from moneys collected by the state board to the General Fund. The bill would specify that the transferred amounts shall be available, upon appropriation, to support K–12 education and to offset any funding reduction for K–12 education.

This bill would require the transfer of a sum of \$2,400,000,000, as a loan, from the unencumbered moneys appropriated to the authority before the 2020-21 fiscal year from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the General Fund. The bill would specify that the transferred

moneys, upon appropriation, are available to support K–12 education and to offset any funding reductions for K–12 education in the 2021–22 Budget Act.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC supports funding for education.

Status: Read first time 12-7-20

Notes: This bill was included to share some legislators interest in funding education.

[AB 89 \(Jones-Sawyer\)](#) – Peace Officers: minimum qualifications.

This bill would increase the minimum qualifying age from 18 to 25 years of age. This bill would permit an individual under 25 years of age to qualify for employment as a peace officer if the individual has a bachelor’s or advanced degree from an accredited college or university. The bill would provide legislative findings in support of the measure.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions:

Status: Read first time 12-7-20

Notes: This bill could affect Peace Officer Standards and Training programs at community colleges.

[AB 101 \(Medina\)](#) – Pupil instruction: high school graduation requirements: ethnic studies.

This bill would add the completion of a one-semester course in ethnic studies, meeting specified requirements, to the high school graduation requirements commencing with pupils graduating in the 2029–30 school year, including for pupils enrolled in a charter school. The bill would expressly authorize local educational agencies, including charter schools, to require a full-year course in ethnic studies at their discretion. The bill would require local educational agencies, including charter schools, to offer an ethnic studies course commencing with the 2025–26 school year, as specified.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC has numerous resolutions supporting an ethnic studies requirement.

Status: Introduced 12/11/20

Notes: A similar bill, [AB 331](#) was vetoed by the Governor in September 2020. The Governor’s response included:

This bill, however, would require ethnic studies to be taught in high school at a time when there is much uncertainty about the appropriate K-12 model curriculum for ethnic studies. I have been closely monitoring the progress of the development of the K-12 ethnic studies model curriculum. Last year, I expressed concern that the initial draft of the

model curriculum was insufficiently balanced and inclusive and needed to be substantially amended. In my opinion, the latest draft, which is currently out for review, still needs revision.

I am directing staff in my Administration to work with State Board of Education President Linda Darling-Hammond and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond to ensure that the draft ethnic studies model curriculum achieves balance, fairness, and is inclusive of all communities.

[AB 102 \(Holden\)](#) – College and Career Access Pathways partnerships.

This bill would extend those provisions related to CCAP partnerships indefinitely. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC has supported CCAP in the past.

Status: Introduced 12/11/20

Notes:

[AB 103 \(Holden\)](#) – College and Career Access Pathways partnerships: county offices of education.

This bill would specify that “high school,” as used in the bill, includes a community school, continuation high school, or juvenile court school. The bill would also authorize county offices of education to enter into CCAP partnerships with the governing boards of community college districts in accordance with these provisions. The bill would make conforming changes.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC has supported CCAP in the past.

Status: Introduced 12/11/20

Notes:

Senate Bills (SB)

[SB 20 \(Dodd\)](#) – Student nutrition: Eligibility for CalFresh benefits

This bill would require the board of governors to adopt regulations so that a student who qualifies for this fee waiver, and whose household income is below 200% of the federal poverty level, may also qualify for CalFresh benefits to the maximum extent permitted by federal law.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC supports services to meet the basic needs of students.

Status: Introduced and read first time 12/7/20.

Notes:

[SB 26 \(Skinner and Bradford\)](#) – Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation and presentation. [Fair Pay to Play Act]

This bill, the Fair Pay to Play Act, would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2022, or when specified rules changes adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Collegiate Athletic Association take effect, whichever occurs first. The bill would prohibit California postsecondary educational institutions except community colleges, and every athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, from providing a prospective intercollegiate student athlete with compensation in relation to the athlete's athletic reputation, or preventing a student participating in intercollegiate athletics from earning compensation as a result of the use of the student's athletic reputation. The bill would prohibit an athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics from preventing a postsecondary educational institution other than a community college from participating in intercollegiate athletics as a result of the compensation of a student athlete for the use of the student's athletic reputation. The bill would prohibit the revocation of a student's scholarship as a result of earning compensation for the use of the student's athletic reputation.

The bill would prohibit a student athlete from entering into a contract providing compensation to the athlete for use of the athlete's athletic reputation if a provision of the contract is in conflict with a provision of the athlete's team contract. The bill would prohibit a team contract from preventing a student athlete from using the athlete's athletic reputation for a commercial purpose when the athlete is not engaged in official team activities, as specified. The bill would authorize a student athlete who prevails in an action brought against an institution for a violation of these provisions to recover reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, in addition to any damages or equitable relief, against the institution.

The bill would prohibit a postsecondary educational institution from denying a student athlete any rights provided to other college students at the institution, except as provided. The bill would make these provisions severable, as specified.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC appointed a faculty member to serve on the work group required of SB 206 (Skinner, 2019).

Status: Introduced and read 12/7/20.

Notes: [SB 206 \(Skinner, 2019\)](#) – Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation and presentation made California the first state in the nation to enact a law to restore to college athletes the right to earn compensation from their name, image, and likeness (NIL), or athletic

reputation. The CCCCCO convened a community college athlete name, image, and likeness working group composed of individuals appointed on or before July 1, 2020. The bill requires the working group to review various athletic association bylaws and state and federal laws regarding a college athlete's use of the athlete's name, image, and likeness for compensation and, on or before July 1, 2021, submit to the Legislature and the California Community College Athletic Association a report containing its findings and policy recommendations in connection with this review. This is in progress.

[SB 40 \(Hurtado\)](#) – Healthcare workforce development: California Medicine Scholars Program.

This bill would create the California Medicine Scholars Program, a 5-year pilot program commencing January 1, 2023, and would require the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to establish and facilitate the pilot program. The bill would require the pilot program to establish a regional pipeline program for community college students to pursue premedical training and enter medical school, in an effort to address the shortage of primary care physicians in California and the widening disparities in access to care in vulnerable and underserved communities, including building a comprehensive statewide approach to increasing the number and representation of minority primary care physicians in the state. The bill would require the office to contract with a managing agency for the pilot program, as specified. The bill would require the pilot program to consist of 4 Regional Hubs of Health Care Opportunity (RHHO) to achieve its objectives, and would require each RHHO to include, at a minimum, 3 community colleges, one public or nonprofit, as defined, 4-year undergraduate institution, one public or nonprofit, as defined, medical school, and 3 local community organizations. The bill would require the managing agency to appoint an objective selection committee, with specified membership, to evaluate prospective RHHO applications and select the RHHOs to participate in the pilot program. The bill would require each selected RHHO to enter into memoranda of understanding between the partnering entities setting forth participation requirements, and to perform other specified duties, including establishing an advisory board to oversee and guide the programmatic direction of the RHHO. The bill would require the selection process to be completed by June 30, 2022.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC supports pathways and partnerships to improve the educational opportunities for community colleges students.

Status: Introduced and read 12/7/20.

Notes:

[SB 61 \(Hurtado\)](#) – Workforce training programs: supportive services.

This bill would require the California Workforce Development Board to establish and administer the Lifting Families Out of Poverty Supportive Services Program. The bill would require the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose, to make \$50,000,000 in grants available to consortia, composed of combinations of local workforce development boards,

community colleges, or other stakeholders, that apply for funding to provide supportive services, as defined, and are approved in accordance with the bill.

Official ASCCC Position/Resolutions: The ASCCC supports pathways and partnerships to improve the educational opportunities for community colleges students.

Status: Introduced and read 12/7/20.

Notes:

Bills of Interest

See CCCCCO 2021 Legislative Tracking Matrix (Last Updated: 12/11/2020) attached.