
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AGENDA

Coast Community College District Legislative Affairs Committee Special Meeting Thursday, January 18, 2024 at 2:00 p.m.

Via Zoom

<https://cccd-edu.zoom.us/j/85103225142>

1370 Adams Avenue, Costa Mesa, CA
9185 Caladium Avenue, Fountain Valley, CA
5402 Barwood Drive, Huntington Beach, CA

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call**
3. **Opportunity for Public Comment**

Members of the public have the opportunity to address the Legislative Affairs Committee on any item that has been described in this notice. Persons wishing to make comments for this purpose will be recognized at this point in the meeting. Individuals will have up to five minutes per Agenda item, and there is a 20-minute total limit per item. These time limitations may be extended by the Committee. The Committee members cannot respond to these public comments.

It is the intention of the Coast Community College District to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the Coast Community College District will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the Secretary of the Board to inform us of your particular needs so that appropriate accommodations may be made.

4. **Selection of Chair and Vice Chair of the Legislative Affairs Committee**
5. **Approval of Minutes: Meeting of October 19, 2023** (Attachment #1)
6. **Federal Community College Legislation** (Attachments #2 & #3)
7. **Community Funding Requests – Update**
8. **State Community College Legislation** (Attachments #2 & #3)
9. **State Budget Activity**
10. **Mendez et. al. Legislation – Update** (Attachment #4)
11. **Future Agenda Items**
12. **Next Meeting Date**
13. **Adjournment**

The Committee may take action on any item listed on this agenda. Under the Brown Act, the Public has the right to receive copies of any non-exempt public documents relating to an agenda item that are distributed to the committee members. Please contact the Office of the Board of Trustees to facilitate the distribution of these documents.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MINUTES

**Coast Community College District
Legislative Affairs Committee
October 19, 2023
Via Zoom**

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Trustees Present: Trustee Lorraine Prinsky
Trustees Absent: Trustee Jerry Patterson

In Attendance:

Whitney Yamamura, Chancellor
Ryan Cox, Acting Vice Chancellor of Human Resources
Marlene Drinkwine, Vice Chancellor of Finance and Administrative Services
Andreea Serban, Vice Chancellor of Educational Services and Technology
Julie Clevenger, Director of Chancellor's Office Operations
Curtis Williams, OCC Educational Technology Specialist
Lee Gordon, OCC Academic Senate President
Casey Elliott, Vice President, Townsend Public Affairs

3. Opportunity for Public Comment

There were no requests to address the Legislative Affairs Committee.

4. Approval of Minutes: Meeting of August 17, 2023

On a motion by Trustee Patterson, seconded by Trustee Prinsky, the Committee voted to approve the minutes of the August 17, 2023 meeting.

Motion carried with the following vote:

Aye: Trustee Prinsky and Trustee Patterson
No: None
Absent: None

5. Federal Community College Legislation

Casey Elliott of Townsend Public Affairs provided the Federal legislative update.

Congress averted a government shutdown as both chambers passed a stopgap funding measure that funded the government through November 17. If Congress was unable to pass funding legislation before November 14, the federal government would experience a lapse in appropriations. Senator Dianne Feinstein passed, and Governor Newsom appointed Senator Laphonza Butler to complete the senator's term which expired on January 3, 2025. The House of Representatives voted to remove Kevin McCarthy from the position of Speaker of the House on October 3. For legislative business to resume in the House, a new Speaker must first be elected.

Approximately 28 million Americans faced the end of the pandemic-era student loan pause. If further funding agreements aren't reached and Department funding runs out, rollbacks and repayment would be affected. Members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives introduced legislation to overturn the administration's income-driven repayment plan.

The Department of Justice proposed to revise regulations impacting the Americans with Disabilities Act to establish requirements and technical standards for making services, programs, and activities offered by State and local Government entities to the public through the web and mobile apps. The proposal estimated that within five years, 90% of classes at community colleges would be required to make changes and would have three years to do so.

Mr. Elliott would follow up regarding the timeline to garner support for maritime education funding in the next Federal budget.

6. State Community College Legislation

Casey Elliott of Townsend Public Affairs provided the State legislative update. The Legislature was working to ensure that all bills had an opportunity to be considered prior to the adjournment of session on September 14. The Legislature would return to Sacramento for the second year of the two-year legislative session on January 3, 2024. Of the 3,038 bills introduced to date, the Legislature passed approximately 1,100 measures. As of September 18, the Governor had signed 476, vetoed 3, and had 847 additional bills to be considered before the October 14 deadline to act on measures. More than 400 measures did not meet specified deadlines for passage in 2023 and were held as "2-Year Bills." These measures would be eligible for consideration in January 2024.

Priority measures acted upon during the 2023 Legislative session:

Higher Education

- SB 142 Community college housing projects funding sources trailer bill
- AB 358 Community college housing plans architectural approvals
- AB 1307 Community college housing developments CEQA and EIR conditions
- AB 1291 Community college associate degree for transfer pilot program

Behavioral Health Reform

- SB 326 Behavioral Health Services Act
- AB 531 Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act
- SB 43 Involuntary commitment and treatment guidelines
- SB 363 Mental health facilities database

Fentanyl Overdose Prevention

- AB 33 Fentanyl Misuse and Overdose Prevention Task Force
- AB 461 Student safety: fentanyl test strips
- AB 701 Classification of controlled substances
- AB 367 Controlled substances: enhancements
- AB 955 Possession of specified controlled substances
- AB 1058 Classification of controlled substances

Housing and Land Use

- SB 4 Housing development: higher education and religious institutions
- SB 423 Streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing developments

Revenue and Taxation

- ACA 1 Affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval
- ACA 13 Voting thresholds

On August 31, Governor Newsom was joined by education and workforce leaders at the signing of an Executive Order to improve access to high-paying careers for students and workers.

On September 26, Governor Newsom, the Legislature, and John Burton filed an emergency petition with the California Supreme Court seeking to remove the “Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act” initiative from the November 2024 Ballot.

Relevant dates for the Legislature:

- October 14 – Last day for the Governor to act on bills passed by Legislature
- January 1 – New statutes take effect
- January 3 – Legislature reconvenes session

Mr. Elliott presented an update on the following bills of interest to the District:

- *AB 461 (Ramos) – Student safety: fentanyl test strips*
Signed into law by Governor Newsom.
- *AB 472 (Wicks) – Classified school district and community college employees: compulsory leaves of absence*
Signed into law by Governor Newsom.

- *AB 610 (Holden) – Youth Transit Pass Pilot Program*
Moved to the Inactive File on the Senate Floor and will be eligible to be removed from the Inactive File at any point next year.
- *AB 634 (Ward) – Community colleges: career development and college preparation courses*
Signed into law by Governor Newsom.
- *AB 789 (Berman) – Cal Grants: satisfactory academic progress*
Signed into law by Governor Newsom.
- *AB 811 (Fong) – Repeating credit courses*
Vetoed by Governor Newsom.
- *AB 1699 (McCarty) – K-14 classified employees: part-time or full-time vacancies*
Vetoed by Governor Newsom.
- *SB 433 (Cortese) – Classified school and community college employees: disciplinary hearings*
Vetoed by Governor Newsom.

7. Next Steps on Proposed Mendez v Westminster Curriculum

Mr. Elliott noted that legislation to add curriculum at the state level is a year-long process that would require the passage of a bill. He proposed raising awareness in the form of an Assembly/Senate resolution that could be introduced at any time the legislature is in session. Assemblymember Ta was recommended to introduce the resolution. Further pursuit of curriculum legislation would be considered based on response received to the resolution. Julie Clevenger recommended presenting the resolution during the closing event for the exhibition at the District Office.

8. AB 1173 Recognition and Resolution to Assemblymember Ta

Julie Clevenger proposed drafting a commemorative resolution giving thanks to Assemblymember Ta for authoring and supporting the AB 1173.

On a motion by Trustee Prinsky, seconded by Trustee Patterson, the Committee voted to present a draft resolution to the Board of Trustees for approval.

Motion carried with the following vote:

Aye:	Trustee Prinsky and Trustee Patterson
No:	None
Absent:	None

9. Future Agenda Items

State Budget Activity
AB 1173 Recognition
Bills Eligible for Consideration

10. Next Meeting Date

The next meeting was scheduled for Thursday, January 18, 2024xfa, at 2:00 p.m.

11. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 3:06 p.m.

Julie Clevenger
Secretary of the Board

MEMO

To: Coast Community College District
Legislative Affairs Committee

From: Townsend Public Affairs, Inc.
Casey Elliott, Vice President
Joseph Melo, Senior Associate

Date: January 18, 2024

Subject: Legislative Affairs Update

STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATE AND OUTLOOK

On January 10th, Governor Newsom released his 2024-25 State Budget. The Proposed Budget includes an estimated \$37.9 billion budget shortfall. According to the Governor, the shortfall can be attributed to two main factors; the substantial decline in the stock market that drove down revenues in 2022 and the unprecedented delay in critical income tax collections. The Governor's shortfall estimate is significantly lower than the Legislative Analyst's estimate of \$68 billion primarily due to differing accounting measures and more optimistic revenue estimates.

Last year, due to federal tax deadline delays, the majority of the state's revenues did not arrive until October and November 2023. Which means the correction that would have typically come as part of last year's May Revision is instead being made in the January 2024 proposed budget release.

In June 2023, the state passed a budget that planned accordingly, setting aside record reserves of just under \$38 billion. Now, the state faces a budget that must solve last year's shortfall while adjusting state spending to ensure continued fiscal stability for years to come.

While the budget proposal includes various spending reductions and deferrals, it is important to note that the budget situation will continue to evolve over the next few months before its enactment. The Governor's proposal will be updated in May to reflect changes to tax returns, inflationary pressures, and federal monetary policy that could result in additional spending cuts or the restoration of spending programs.

Overarching Budget Balancing Tactics and Budget Reserves

In order to address the \$37.9 billion budget deficit, Governor Newsom is proposing a number of strategies, including utilizing accumulated reserves, reductions in proposed spending, fund shifts, delays in proposed funding, and funding deferrals. Specifically, the January Budget proposes:



Tapping into Reserves - \$13.1 billion

- \$10.4 billion from the primary state rainy day fund
- \$1.8 billion from the state's discretionary rainy day fund
- \$900 million from the Safety Net Reserve

Reductions in General Fund Spending - \$8.5 billion

- \$2.9 billion in climate reductions
- \$1.2 billion in housing program reductions
- \$762.5 million in funding for vacant state positions
- \$500 million from the School Facilities Aid Program
- \$494 million from the Student Housing Revolving Loan Fund Program
- \$350 million in reductions to previous legislative project requests
- \$300 million reduction to the UCLA Institute of Immunology and Immunotherapy
- \$289 million in reductions to the Middle Class Scholarship Program

Revenue/Internal Borrowing - \$5.7 billion

- \$3.8 billion from increasing the Managed Care Organization Tax support for Medi-Cal
- \$300 million by conforming to federal tax cuts and net operating loss limitations

Delays - \$5.1 billion

- \$1 billion from the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program
- \$613 million from the Department of Developmental Services Provider rate reform
- \$550 million from the Preschool, TK, and Full-day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program
- \$400 million from the Clean Energy Reliability Investment Plan
- \$235 million from the Behavioral Health Bridge Housing Program
- \$175 million in Vulnerable Community Toxic Clean Up

Fund Shifts - \$3.4 billion

- \$1.8 billion in shifts from the General Fund to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund
- \$1.3 billion in shifts of funding source for state retirement contributions
- \$100 million from the Unemployment Insurance Interest Payment

Deferrals - \$2.1 billion

- \$1.6 billion in June to July Payroll Deferral
- \$499 million in deferrals to University of California and California State University

In addition to the above solutions, the budget includes a \$5.7 billion withdrawal from the Proposition 98 reserves to maintain previous support for schools and community colleges.

Community Colleges/Education

The Governor's proposed January Budget contains \$109.1 billion in funding for Proposition 98. This amount of Proposition 98 funding is \$3.65 billion more than was contained in the 2023-24 state budget. As it relates to community colleges, the January Budget proposes funding of \$13.56



billion (from the general fund and property taxes), which represents a 4.4% increase over the 2023-24 budget.

While the overall spending level of Prop 98 provides a slight year-over-year increase, the revised estimates of state revenues, compared to the approved 2023-24 state budget, result in notable adjustments to the Proposition 98 Guarantee. Proposition 98 funding for K-12 schools and community colleges is estimated to be \$98.3 billion in 2022-23, \$105.6 billion in 2023-24, and \$109.1 billion in 2024-25. These revised Proposition 98 levels represent a decrease of approximately \$11.3 billion over the three-year period relative to the 2023 Budget Act. Recognizing that the delay in the tax filing deadline to November 16 impacted state revenue projections for 2022-23 available at the time the 2023 Budget Act was enacted, the Budget proposes statutory changes to address roughly \$8 billion of this decrease to avoid impacting existing LEA and community college district budgets.

Given the relatively flat level of spending, it is not surprising that the January Budget proposal does not contain a significant number of new spending proposals. Overall, the Governor's proposed budget includes \$48 million in ongoing adjustments for community colleges. The major provisions in new funding for community colleges contained in the budget is outlined below:

- \$69.1 million in ongoing apportionment funding to reflect a 0.76% cost-of-living-adjustment for the Student Centered Funding Formula.
- \$29.6 million in enrollment growth funding, which reflects a 0.5% growth rate.
- \$9.3 million for a 0.76% COLA for select categorical programs and the Adult Education Program.
- \$60 million in one-time funding to expand nursing programs and Bachelor of Science in Nursing partnerships.

In addition to these expenditures, the January Budget contains funding solutions that impact community colleges. Specifically, the Governor's Budget proposes to pull back the \$300 million in general fund dollars for the Higher Education Student Housing Program that was scheduled to be included as part of the 2024-25 budget, as well as reverting \$194 million of funding that was included for student housing in the 2023-24 budget. The Governor's January Budget reinforces the Administration's commitment to pursue a state-level lease revenue bond to help fund housing projects at community colleges. A more specific proposal will be included as part of the May Revise.

The Governor's January Budget proposal would also impact resources for students. The proposed budget would eliminate a proposed \$289 million one-time allocation to the Middle Class Scholarship program. Additionally, the Governor's January Budget proposal does not contain funding to expand the Cal Grant program, as was proposed in the 2021-22 state budget. The Administration will continue to work with the Legislature to determine if the Cal Grant reform can be included as part of the May Revise.

As it relates to community college facilities, the Governor's January Budget proposal includes capital outlay funding for only one continuing project using Proposition 41 funds (College of the Siskiyous). Over the coming months, as districts obtain state approval of their Preliminary Plans/Working Drawings, the Governor's revised budget is likely to include them as a continuing



project. Additionally, the Administration acknowledges that previous education bond funding for facilities is nearly exhausted (K-12 facilities have been funded through the General Fund for the last several years, which community college facilities funding cannot support new projects). As such, the Administration indicates that in the coming months they will work with the Legislature to develop an education bond that can be supported by the Administration and placed on the November 2024 General Election ballot. Such an education bond will need to be approved by the Legislature, and signed into law by the Governor, by June 27th in order to be placed on the November ballot.

Department Of Finance Letter Directs to Immediate Budget Reduction Actions

On December 12th, the California Department of Finance released a [budget letter](#) to California State Agency Secretaries regarding a current year expenditure freeze to reduce current-year General Fund expenditures. The letter cites ways to limit expenditures including: limiting new goods and services contracts, reducing information technology costs, limiting vehicle replacements, limiting office supply purchases, reducing non-essential travel, cancelling some leave buy-back programs, and deferring funding requests to the state's [Architecture Revolving Fund](#). The budget letter was released about a week after the 2024-25 Fiscal Outlook Report by the LAO was published.

The letter provided to state agencies did include exemptions, in limited instances, for emergency and essential spending by authorizing agency secretaries and cabinet-level directors. These exemptions include addressing a declared emergency, providing 24-hour medical care, avoiding significant revenue losses, or achieving significant net cost savings.

LAO Releases Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals Report

In mid-December, the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) [released a report](#) discussing how meeting the state's greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals could impact existing state transportation revenues and programs. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to complete a Scoping Plan that identifies a strategy for achieving the state's GHG reduction goals, incorporating both existing state efforts and any additional changes that will be needed across various sectors. The most recent Scoping Plan, adopted in 2022, included several major changes needed within the transportation sector. These included transitioning all new vehicle sales to ZEVs (by 2035 for light-duty vehicles and by 2040 for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles) and reducing VMT statewide.

The LAO concludes that these policy directives will have dramatic impacts on the state's transportation revenues. Specifically, compared to current levels, the LAO projects revenue declines over the next decade from the state's gasoline excise tax (\$5 billion or 64 percent), diesel excise tax (\$290 million or 20 percent), and diesel sales tax (\$420 million or 20 percent). On net, they estimate that if the state undertakes the steps envisioned in the Scoping Plan to reduce GHGs, annual state transportation revenues will decline by \$4.4 billion (31 percent) over the next decade as compared to current levels.

The projected revenue declines will result in certain state transportation programs having less capacity to support state and local transportation projects and activities. For instance, the LAO projects funding for Caltrans' highway maintenance programs will drop by roughly \$1.5 billion (26



percent) over the next decade, from \$5.7 billion to \$4.2 billion. In addition, the LAO estimates that the State Transit Assistance program, which is solely supported by diesel sales tax revenues, will experience funding declines of about \$300 million by 2034-35, which represents about one-third of its total funding. In cases where programs distribute funding to local governments, such as for local streets and roads and transit, the magnitude of the impacts will vary across jurisdictions. In general, jurisdictions that historically have been more dependent on state funding for their local efforts will experience greater impacts across their transportation systems, likely resulting in reduced services and/or poorer road conditions for their residents.

The LAO recommends that the Legislature continue to track this issue closely over the coming years and also begin to develop a plan for how to address impending declines in state transportation revenues. Specific options the LAO presents to the Legislature include: (1) increasing existing fuel taxes and vehicle fees, (2) shifting transportation costs to other fund sources, (3) reducing and reprioritizing spending for transportation programs, and (4) generating revenues from new transportation-related charges (such as implementing a road charge or new taxes on alternative fuels).

Legislative Calendar

The Legislature concluded the first year of the 2023-24 Legislative Session on September 14th and will be on Interim Recess until January 3rd. All bills not approved by the Legislature prior to adjournment are eligible for consideration when the Legislature reconvenes in January 2024.

Below are the upcoming relevant dates for the Legislature:

January 19th – Deadline for House-of-Origin fiscal committees to advance two-year bills

January 19th – Deadline to submit requests for new bills to Legislative Counsel for drafting

January 31st – Deadline to advance two-year bills out of the House-of-Origin

February 16th – Deadline to introduce new bills

AB 359 (Holden) – College and Career Access Pathways partnerships

Existing law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership with the governing board of a school district, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education. This bill would instead authorize the governing board of a community college district to enter into a CCAP partnership with the governing board of a school district, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for all pupils, and would require that enrollment in, and pupil outreach for, CCAP partnerships be prioritized for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education. **This bill passed the Assembly Education Committee (10-0) and has been referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee. The measure is scheduled to be considered on January 18th.**

AB 456 (Maienschein) – Public postsecondary education: mental health hotlines

This bill would require each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges without a campus mental health hotline, and would request the University



of California, to establish a campus mental health hotline for students to access mental health services remotely that operates during working hours. The bill would authorize a campus to utilize text hotlines or online messaging platforms offered by the campus if a verbal hotline cannot be established. The bill would require a campus mental health hotline to direct a student to specified persons, including, among others, to a licensed mental health therapist. The bill would, outside of working hours, authorize a campus mental health hotline to direct a caller to specified services and phone numbers, including, among others, to 911. **This bill passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee (9-0) and has been referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee. The measure is scheduled to be considered on January 18th.**

AB 810 (Friedman) – Postsecondary education: hiring practices, academic, athletic, and administrative appointments

Current law, known as the Student Athlete Bill of Rights, requires intercollegiate athletic programs at 4-year private universities or campuses of the University of California or the California State University that do not compete in Division III of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to comply with prescribed requirements relating to student athlete rights. This bill would require a postsecondary educational institution, during the process to authorize a volunteer in the athletic department of the postsecondary educational institution, to contact the current or former employer of the individual applying for volunteer authorization to determine if the applicant violated any employment policies. **This bill passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee (10-1) and has been referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee. The measure is scheduled to be considered on January 18th.**

AB 1575 (Irwin) – Postsecondary education: sexual harassment, sexual violence, and discrimination: disciplinary actions

Title IX and the Donahoe Higher Education Act (California) prohibit discrimination based on sex and certain other characteristics in educational programs and activities. This bill would require public postsecondary educational institutions to employ or collaborate with a local victim advocacy organization to provide at least two confidential advocates to assist in responding to discrimination. The advocates would have specific duties, including notifying students, staff, and faculty of their rights and responsibilities, and providing confidential services. Additionally, the bill would require public postsecondary educational institutions to allow students to have an advisor, selected and trained by the institution, when facing disciplinary action. The advisors would be allowed to participate in the process as advocates or advisors. **This bill passed the Assembly Higher Education Committee (10-0) and has been referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee. The measure is scheduled to be considered on January 18th.**

AB 1805 (Ta) – Academic content standards: Mendez v. Westminster School District

Would require the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before December 31, 2028, to revise a specific academic content standard from the History–Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve, as adopted by the state board on October 9, 1998, to incorporate the case of Mendez v. Westminster School District of Orange County. The bill would specify that any revisions to the history-social science curriculum framework or to the evaluation criteria for the adoption of instructional materials shall occur only within the timeframes and procedures set forth in the existing schedule for the adoption of curriculum frameworks and instructional materials. **This bill was introduced on January 8th. The measure is currently awaiting referral to a committee.**



AB 1818 (Jackson) – Postsecondary education: homeless students: parking

Would require each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges, and would request the University of California, to allow overnight parking by a student attending its campus if the student uses the vehicle as housing, the student has a valid parking permit issued by the campus, and the vehicle is parked in or on a campus-owned and controlled parking lot or parking structure. The bill would additionally prohibit each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges from citing or otherwise penalizing, and would request each campus of the University of California to not cite or otherwise penalize, a student attending its campus for using a vehicle as housing if specified circumstances apply. **This bill was introduced on January 11th. The measure is currently awaiting referral to a committee.**

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE UPDATE AND OUTLOOK

With the first half of the 118th Congress now concluded, little can be said about substantive legislating due to political strife, thin majorities in both chambers, a battle over the Speaker of the House, and continued debate over government funding. However, several education policies made headway and will look to keep momentum going into 2024.

Congressional Leaders Announce Government Funding Topline Agreement

On Sunday, congressional leaders announced they reached an agreement on top-line funding levels for Fiscal Year 2024 appropriations, which projected optimism that Congress could fully fund the government for an entire fiscal year. However, by Thursday evening Speaker Johnson met with disgruntled hardline Conservatives who have put him in a dilemma. Although Speaker Johnson said he made “no commitment” to abandon the spending deal, Republicans seem to believe he is open to it. This is further angering Democrats and Senate Republicans as the divided House GOP caucus is still impacting their ability to govern.

The agreement set overall spending at \$1.6 trillion, with \$886 billion for defense, and the remaining \$776 billion for all other discretionary government agencies and programs. To achieve the agreement, Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer compromised by amending previous agreements made through the Fiscal Responsibility Act negotiations to raise the debt ceiling in May 2023. Speaker Johnson published a letter on January 7 applauding that he secured “hard-fought concessions” to secure votes for passage. The concessions cut \$16 billion in IRS and COVID relief funds. These cuts were scheduled to be made in next year’s spending package, but were expedited into FY24 under the agreement. This still is not enough for House Freedom Caucus members to release pressure on Speaker Johnson.

The focus of Congress has now shifted to passing a short-term clean resolution into early March to ensure the government does not shutdown. Majority Leader Schumer filed for a cloture vote on Thursday to begin the process of extension. Four of the bills are set to expire on January 19, with the remaining eight expiring on February 2. If the Schumer-Johnson agreement holds, leadership will need to finalize the twelve annual appropriations bills utilizing the top line spending amount.



House Education Committee Passes Major Education Bills

Just before Congress left for holiday recess, the House Committee on Education and the Workforce approved bipartisan measures to establish workforce Pell Grant eligibility — H.R. 6585, the “Bipartisan Workforce Pell Grant Act” — and to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) — H.R. 6655, “A Stronger Workforce for America Act.”

H.R. 6585, introduced by Rep. Stefanik, Rep. DeSaulnier, Chairwoman Foxx, and Ranking Member Scott, incorporated several elements from other Pell bills and extended eligibility to programs spanning 8 to 15 weeks. Provisions included place guardrails around completion rates and eligibility determinations by entities such as local workforce boards, accreditation boards, and the Department of Education.

The bipartisan H.R. 6655, introduced by Chairwoman Foxx and Ranking Member Scott, reauthorizes the 1988 Workforce Investment Act and the 2014 Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act. Of note, the legislation authorizes the Strengthening Community College Workforce Development Grant program at \$65 million. The bill also focuses heavily on policies to upskill workers, implements accountability measures, and places greater emphasis on work-based learning for youth.

Both pieces of legislation passed by wide, bipartisan margins and await consideration by the full House.

New FAFSA Forms Released

New FAFSA forms were made available through what the Department of Education deemed a “soft launch” on December 31, 2023. The updated form will streamline the application process, eliminate several unnecessary questions, and will ultimately lead to increased access. During the soft launch, the Department will monitor and respond to any issues impacting the application experience. Students and families will have ample time to complete the 2024-25 FAFSA, and do not need to rush to fill out the form immediately. Processing of FAFSA forms will not start until late January.

Congress Hopes to Address Workforce Issues in 2024

Lawmakers aim to enact reforms to the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) in 2024. WIOA was first passed in 2014 to modernize federal workforce development programs. Since its enactment members from both parties have understood the need to strengthen the legislation as the workforce continues to evolve. House Education and Workforce Committee Chairwoman Virginia Foxx and Ranking Member Bobby Scott introduced [A Stronger Workforce for America Act](#) and aim to fast-track its advancement out of committee.

The legislation will reauthorize WIOA by requiring 50 percent of the adult and dislocated worker funding go toward upskilling workers. A key initiative is addressing incarceration to workforce issues by codifying a new program to help individuals released from incarceration transition back to employment and access career pathways and strengthen workforce education programs at community colleges. A week after its introduction it advanced out of committee with strong support



with only one member opposing indicating that the measure will have the votes to pass on the House Floor.

Department of Education Withholds Payments to Service Providers

The Department of Education announced they are withholding payments to three student loan servicers to strengthen protections for student loan borrowers. Aidvantage, EdFinancial, and Nelnet did not send timely billing statements to a combined total of 758,000 borrowers for the first month of repayment putting the borrowers at risk of early penalties and fees.

The Department is withholding payments of a total of \$2 million from Aidvantage, \$161,000 from EdFinancial, and \$13,000 from Nelnet. These totals are reflective of the amounts that impacted borrowers. The Department of Education also directed each servicer to place affected borrowers into administrative forbearance until the issues were resolved borrowers will not owe payments and any accrued interest will be adjusted to zero until the challenges have been resolved.



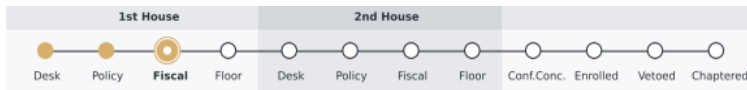
Coast Community College District

Legislative Bill Matrix

[AB 26](#) [Fong, Mike, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Personal Income Tax Law: exclusion: federal student loan debt relief plan.

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Bill information

Status: 05/02/2023 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (May 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, including an exclusion for the amount of student loan indebtedness repaid or canceled pursuant to a specified federal law. This bill would exclude from an individual’s gross income, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, any amount of qualified student loan debt, as defined, that is discharged under the federal student loan debt relief plan, as specified. (Based on 04/20/2023 text)

Location: 05/02/2023 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 12/05/2022

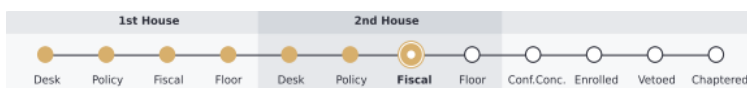
Current Text: 04/20/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 04/20/2023

[AB 247](#) [Muratsuchi, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Education finance: school facilities: Transitional Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024.

Progress bar



Position

Watch

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2023 - In committee: Held under submission.

Summary: Would set forth the Transitional Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024 as a state general obligation bond act that would provide \$14,000,000,000 to construct and modernize education facilities, as specified. This bond act would become operative only if approved by the voters at an unspecified 2024 statewide election. The bill would also provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at that election. (Based on 07/13/2023 text)

Location: 08/21/2023 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 01/18/2023

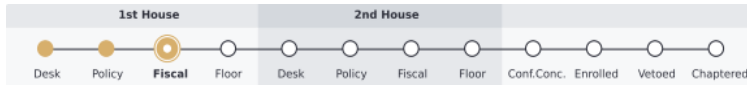
Current Text: 07/13/2023 - Amended

Last Amend: 07/13/2023

[AB 359](#) [Holden, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Pupil instruction: dual enrollment: College and Career Access Pathways partnerships.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 01/11/2024 - Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (January 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 01/18/24 A-APPROPRIATIONS Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 HOLDEN, CHRIS, Chair

Summary: Current law authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership with the governing board of a school district, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education, as provided. This bill would instead authorize the governing board of a community college district to enter into a CCAP partnership with the governing board of a school district, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for all pupils, and would require that enrollment in, and pupil outreach for, CCAP partnerships be prioritized for pupils who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Location: 01/10/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 02/01/2023

Current Text: 01/03/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/03/2024

[AB 456](#) [Maienschein, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public postsecondary education: campus mental health hotlines.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 05/18/2023 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Set for hearing on 01/18/2024)

Calendar: 01/18/24 A-APPROPRIATIONS Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 HOLDEN, CHRIS, Chair

Summary: Would require each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges without a campus mental health hotline, and would request the University of California, to establish a campus mental health hotline for students to access mental health services remotely that operates during working hours, as provided. The bill would authorize a campus to utilize text hotlines or online messaging platforms offered by the campus if a verbal hotline cannot be established. The bill would require a campus mental health hotline to direct a student to specified persons, including, among others, to a licensed mental health therapist. The bill would, outside of working hours, authorize a campus mental health hotline to direct a caller to specified services and phone numbers, including, among others, to 911. (Based on 02/06/2023 text)

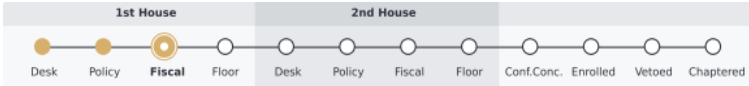
Location: 01/13/2024 - Assembly APPR.

Introduced: 02/06/2023

Current Text: 02/06/2023 - Introduced

Postsecondary education: hiring practices: academic, athletic, and administrative appointments.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 01/09/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (January 9). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 01/18/24 A-APPROPRIATIONS Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 HOLDEN, CHRIS, Chair

Summary: Current law, known as the Student Athlete Bill of Rights, requires intercollegiate athletic programs at 4-year private universities or campuses of the University of California or the California State University that do not compete in Division III of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to comply with prescribed requirements relating to student athlete rights. This bill would require a postsecondary educational institution, during the process to authorize a volunteer in the athletic department of the postsecondary educational institution, to contact the current or former employer of the individual applying for volunteer authorization to determine if the applicant violated any employment policies. To the extent these provisions would add additional duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Location: 01/09/2024 - Assembly APPR.

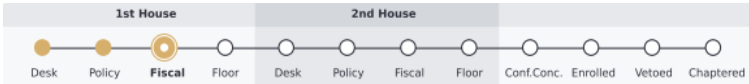
Introduced: 02/13/2023

Current Text: 01/03/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/03/2024

Postsecondary education: Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education in California.

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Position

Watch

Bill information

Status: 01/09/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (January 9). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 01/18/24 A-APPROPRIATIONS Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 HOLDEN, CHRIS, Chair

Summary: Would establish the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education in California as the statewide postsecondary education oversight, coordination, and planning entity. The bill would provide that the commission is an independent state agency, and advisory to the Governor, the Legislature, other appropriate government officials, and institutions of postsecondary education. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Location: 01/09/2024 - Assembly APPR.

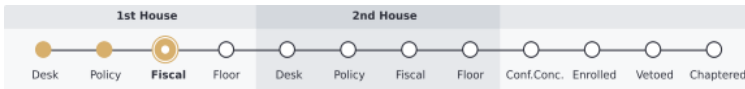
Introduced: 02/15/2023

Current Text: 01/03/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/03/2024

Protecting Students from Creditor Colleges Act.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 01/11/2024 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 01/18/24 A-APPROPRIATIONS Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 HOLDEN, CHRIS, Chair

Summary: The Donahoe Higher Education Act requires public higher education entities to adopt regulations to withhold institutional services, including withholding grades and diplomas, upon notice to a student that they are in default on a loan made pursuant to specified federal law. Notwithstanding any other law, the Educational Debt Collection Practices Act prohibits a school, as defined, from refusing to provide a transcript for a current or former student on the grounds that the student owes a debt, conditioning the provision of a transcript on the payment of a debt, charging a higher fee for obtaining a transcript, providing less favorable treatment of a transcript request because a student owes a debt, or using a transcript issuance as a tool for debt collection, as specified. This bill would expand the provisions described above to also prohibit a school from refusing to provide a diploma, as defined, for a current or former student on the grounds that the student owes a debt, conditioning the provision of a diploma on the payment of a debt, charging a higher fee for obtaining a diploma, providing less favorable treatment of a diploma request because a student owes a debt, or using a diploma issuance as a tool for debt collection. (Based on 01/10/2024 text)

Location: 01/09/2024 - Assembly APPR.

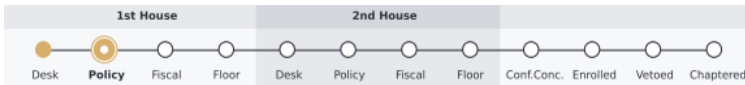
Introduced: 02/16/2023

Current Text: 01/10/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/10/2024

Career technical education: Master Plan for Career Education.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 01/03/2024 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on ED. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Summary: Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would implement aspects of Governor Gavin Newsom's Master Plan for Career Education established pursuant to Executive Order No. N-11-23. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Location: 01/03/2024 - Assembly RLS.

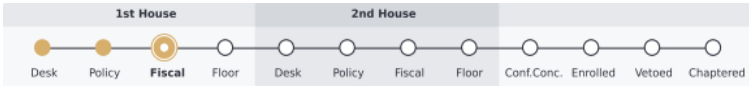
Introduced: 02/16/2023

Current Text: 01/03/2024 - Amended

Last Amend: 01/03/2024

Public postsecondary education: sexual harassment, sexual violence, and discrimination: disciplinary actions: confidential advocates and advisors.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 01/09/2024 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (January 9). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

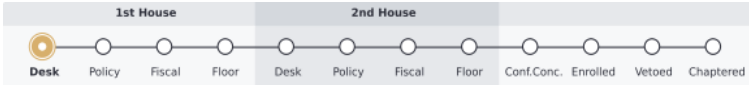
Calendar: 01/18/24 A-APPROPRIATIONS Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 HOLDEN, CHRIS, Chair

Summary: A portion of the Donahoe Higher Education Act, known as the Equity in Higher Education Act, declares, among other things, that it is the policy of the state to afford all persons, regardless of disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other specified basis, including immigration status, equal rights and opportunities in the postsecondary educational institutions of the state. Current law requires the governing board of a community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Directors of the College of the Law, San Francisco, and the Regents of the University of California to each adopt and implement a written procedure or protocols to ensure that students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault or domestic violence committed at specified locations receive treatment and certain information, as provided. Current law requires these public postsecondary governing bodies to annually review, and update as necessary, in collaboration with sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and student, faculty, and staff representatives, the written procedure or protocols. Current law requires sexual assault and domestic violence counselors to be independent of the campus Title IX office, to meet certain education and experience qualifications, to provide services regardless of whether a report is made to the Title IX office or law enforcement, and to obtain specific permission, as defined, from the victim before disclosing the victim's identity, or any information that could reasonably be expected to reveal the victim's identity, to the university or any other authority, including law enforcement, unless otherwise required to do so by applicable state or federal law. Provisions of the Donahoe Higher Education Act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California act, by resolution, to make them applicable. This bill would require a public postsecondary educational institution, defined as a community college, a campus of the California State University, or a campus of the University of California, in order to comply with the above-described policy of the state, to employ, or to enter into a memorandum of understanding with a local victim advocacy organization to provide, at a minimum, 2 confidential advocates to assist in its response to discrimination. The bill would transfer the above-described requirements relating to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors to the confidential advocates. (Based on 01/03/2024 text)

Location: 01/09/2024 - Assembly APPR.	Current Text: 01/03/2024 - Amended
Introduced: 02/17/2023	Last Amend: 01/03/2024

Academic content standards: history-social science: Mendez v. Westminster School District of Orange County.

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Bill information

Status: 01/09/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 8.

Summary: Would require the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before December 31, 2028, to revise a specific academic content standard from the History–Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve, as adopted by the state board on October 9, 1998, to incorporate the case of Mendez v. Westminster School District of Orange County. The bill would specify that any revisions to the history-social science curriculum framework or to the evaluation criteria for the adoption of instructional materials shall occur only within

the timeframes and procedures set forth in the existing schedule for the adoption of curriculum frameworks and instructional materials. (Based on 01/08/2024 text)

Location: 01/08/2024 - Assembly PRINT

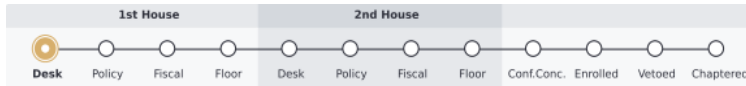
Introduced: 01/08/2024

Current Text: 01/08/2024 - Introduced

[AB 1818](#) [Jackson, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Public postsecondary education: homeless students: parking.

Progress bar



Bill information

Status: 01/12/2024 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 11.

Summary: Would require each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges, and would request the University of California, to allow overnight parking by a student attending its campus if the student uses the vehicle as housing, the student has a valid parking permit issued by the campus, and the vehicle is parked in or on a campus-owned and controlled parking lot or parking structure. The bill would additionally prohibit each campus of the California State University and the California Community Colleges from citing or otherwise penalizing, and would request each campus of the University of California to not cite or otherwise penalize, a student attending its campus for using a vehicle as housing if specified circumstances apply. To the extent the bill would impose new requirements on community colleges, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 01/11/2024 text)

Location: 01/11/2024 - Assembly PRINT

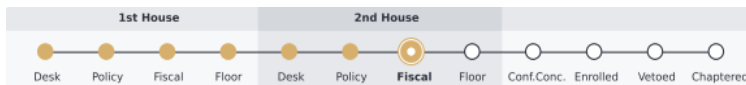
Introduced: 01/11/2024

Current Text: 01/11/2024 - Introduced

[SB 28](#) [Glazer, D](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K–12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2024.

Progress bar



Position

Watch

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2023 - September 1 hearing postponed by committee.

Summary: Current law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Current law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Current law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%. (Based on 12/05/2022 text)

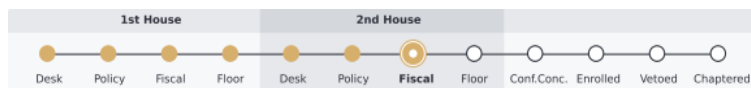
Location: 08/16/2023 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 12/05/2022

Current Text: 12/05/2022 - Introduced

Political Reform Act of 1974: contribution limits.

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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2023 - September 1 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.

Summary: The Political Reform Act of 1974 prohibits a person, other than a small contributor committee or political party committee, from making to a candidate for elective state, county, or city office, and prohibits those candidates from accepting from a person, a contribution totaling more than \$3,000 per election, as that amount is adjusted by the Fair Political Practices Commission in January of every odd-numbered year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. This bill would apply those contribution limits to candidates for school district, community college district, and other special district elections. The bill would make certain other provisions of the act relating to contribution limits applicable to candidates for district office. However, the bill would authorize school districts, community college districts, and other special districts to impose contribution limits on candidates for district office that differ from the limits imposed by the act, as provided. (Based on 06/28/2023 text)

Location: 08/23/2023 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Introduced: 02/07/2023

Current 06/28/2023 - Amended

Text:

Last 06/28/2023

Amend:

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1805

Introduced by Assembly Member Ta
(Principal coauthor: Senator Umberg)

January 8, 2024

An act to add Section 60605.12 to the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1805, as introduced, Ta. Academic content standards: history-social science: Mendez v. Westminster School District of Orange County.

Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt statewide academically rigorous content standards and performance standards in the core curriculum areas of reading, writing, mathematics, history/social science, and science, as specified. Existing law establishes the Instructional Quality Commission, as specified, and requires the commission to, among other things, recommend curriculum frameworks to the state board and develop criteria for evaluating instructional materials.

This bill would require the state board and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before December 31, 2028, to revise a specific academic content standard from the History–Social Science Content Standards for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade Twelve, as adopted by the state board on October 9, 1998, to incorporate the case of Mendez v. Westminster School District of Orange County. The bill would specify that any revisions to the history-social science curriculum framework or to the evaluation criteria for the adoption of instructional materials shall occur only within the timeframes and

procedures set forth in the existing schedule for the adoption of curriculum frameworks and instructional materials.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:

3 (a) In 1943, the children of Gonzalo and Felicitas Mendez were
4 denied entry into the Seventeenth Street School in the City of
5 Westminster, California, because they were Mexican American.
6 As a result, the Mendez family in March 1945 joined four other
7 Latino families and sued four school districts in the County of
8 Orange on behalf of their children and 5,000 other children. The
9 Mendez family earned a living as tenant farmers and was able to
10 bring the lawsuit forward with the help of civil rights attorney
11 David Marcus.

12 (b) The lawsuit, *Mendez v. Westminster School District of*
13 *Orange County* (64 F. Supp. 544 (C.D. Cal. 1946)), *aff'd*,
14 *Westminster School District of Orange County v. Mendez* (161
15 F. 2d 774 (9th Cir. 1947)), argued that the school districts denied
16 the children equal protection under the law and due process of law
17 under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
18 Eventually, amicus curiae briefs were filed by the American Jewish
19 Congress, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National
20 Lawyers Guild, the Japanese American Citizens League, and the
21 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The
22 success of the lawsuit led to legislation in California that repealed
23 laws mandating segregation and set legal and strategic precedent
24 for other cases striving to end educational segregation, including
25 the national landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

26 (c) As a result of the Mendez case, the Legislature and Governor
27 Earl Warren in 1947 repealed the last school segregation statutes
28 in California, making California the first state to end school
29 segregation. The case is an integral part of the history and culture
30 of the County of Orange and the City of Westminster, and is
31 honored by the city at the Mendez Historic Freedom Trail and
32 Monument. The Mendez case represents the beginning of the end
33 of legal school segregation and signifies the important role of

1 California in the civil rights movement, a role that should be both
2 preserved and remembered.

3 SEC. 2. Section 60605.12 is added to the Education Code, to
4 read:

5 60605.12. The state board and the Superintendent shall, on or
6 before December 31, 2028, revise the academic content standard
7 HSS-11.10.2 from the History–Social Science Content Standards
8 for California Public Schools, Kindergarten Through Grade
9 Twelve, as adopted by the state board on October 9, 1998, to
10 incorporate the case of *Mendez v. Westminster School District of*
11 *Orange County* (64 F. Supp. 544 (C.D. Cal. 1946)), *aff’d*,
12 *Westminster School District of Orange County v. Mendez* (161
13 F. 2d 774 (9th Cir. 1947)). Any revisions to the history-social
14 science curriculum framework or to the evaluation criteria for the
15 adoption of instructional materials shall occur only within the
16 timeframes and procedures set forth in the existing schedule for
17 the adoption of curriculum frameworks and instructional materials.