

INTRODUCTION

2025 Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report

The California Community College Chancellor's Office is pleased to issue the 2025 Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report. This document serves as a notice to districts of new laws which will take effect on January 1, 2026, **unless otherwise indicated**. It is incumbent upon local leadership to ensure compliance with all new laws and regulations. Implementation guidance has been added where relevant and available, and additional guidance may be available in the next few months. This year marked the first of the 2025-26 Legislative Session, which concluded on September 12, 2025. The Legislature sent **917 Assembly Bills (AB) and Senate Bills (SB)** to Governor Newsom and **794 of those bills were signed into law**, with the remainder being vetoed. A total of **77 bills directly impacting California Community Colleges or higher education were signed**.

To assist you implement these new laws, the Chaptered Legislation and Guidance Report provides:

- A description of the bill purpose;
- A review of existing statutory requirements;
- A high-level summary of requirements for colleges or entities; and
- Chancellor's Office high level guidance or recommendations, although more comprehensive guidance may be issued for some bills in the near future.

Contact Information

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Stay Connected

We invite you to stay informed throughout the year on legislative matters. Email inquiries to govrelations@cccco.edu. You may also subscribe to the Government Relations listserv by sending an e-mail to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.CCCNEXT.NET and listing SUBSCRIBE ADVOCATES in the body of a BLANK, NON-HTML e-mail. **NO SUBJECT OR SIGNATURES**.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS RESOURCES

You can find additional information about legislation and state and federal matters at the following resources:

- [Monthly Consultation Council State and Federal Updates](https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations)
- [Chancellor's Office Tracked Legislation](https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations/Tracked-Legislation) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/State-Relations/Tracked-Legislation)
- [Chaptered Legislation Reports](https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Enacted-Bills) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/policy-and-advocacy/Enacted-Bills)
- [Government Relations Division Directory](https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/Governmental-Relations-Division-Directory) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/Governmental-Relations/Governmental-Relations-Division-Directory)

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE RESOURCES

- [Vision 2030: A Roadmap for California Community Colleges](https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Vision-2030) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Vision-2030)
- [Joint Analysis of the Enacted 2025-26 State Budget](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2025-joint-analysis-enacted-budget.pdf) (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/report/2025-joint-analysis-enacted-budget.pdf)
- [Chancellor's Office Compendium of Allocations & Resources](#)
- [Chancellor's Office Published Reports](https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Reports) (cccco.edu/About-Us/Reports)
- [California Community Colleges 2026-2027 Shared Advocacy Request](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/general/2026-27-shared-advocacy-request-bog-approved-a11y.pdf) (cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/docs/general/2026-27-shared-advocacy-request-bog-approved-a11y.pdf)

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TIER 1 STATE LEGISLATION

Tier 1 bills directly impact the programs, services, and day-to-day operations of the California community colleges and/or Chancellor's Office. This report includes all Tier 1 bills, organized by theme.

ACADEMIC PATHWAYS, INSTRUCTION, AND TRANSFER

The bills in this section are intended to streamline academic pathways, ensure equitable baccalaureate degree attainment, and close equity gaps for students who have been historically underrepresented in higher education. These bills are most likely to impact Academic Affairs and Chief Instructional Officers, therefore we highly encourage these respective campus divisions and administrators to make note of the bill requirements.

AB 662 (Alvarez): Postsecondary education: mixed-use intersegmental educational facility in the City of Chula Vista: South County Higher Education Planning Task Force.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 66010.4 establishes the respective missions and functions of the California Community Colleges, California State University (CSU), University of California (UC), and independent institutions of higher education.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to create a task force, which will examine the feasibility of expanding higher education opportunities within the City of Chula Vista by creating a mixed-use intersegmental educational facility.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill establishes the South County Higher Education Planning Task Force and requires that the task force include specified educational and regional representatives who are South County residents or individuals who work or have a vested interest in the area. This bill requires the task force to identify and recommend potential governance structures for the mixed-use intersegmental educational facility, identify and analyze potential site locations and infrastructure requirements, identify and recommend potential funding mechanisms, identify any statutory barriers as well as recommendations for overcoming barriers, and conducting public engagement activities; the task force must convene its first meeting on or before July 1, 2026. The task force may request, but cannot require, information from the Board of Governors, Chancellor's Office, and any community college district. This bill requires the task force to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by July 1, 2027. This bill includes a sunset date of January 1, 2031.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

The Chancellor's Office will coordinate directly with and appoint one representative from Southwestern College to the task force.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB662) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB662).

AB 992 (Irwin): Peace officers.

Existing Law:

Penal Code Section 13511.1 required the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare

and submit a report to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program. It also required the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the report, within 2 years of the submission of the report.

Government Code Sections 1031 and 1031.5 require a peace officer to meet specified educational requirements, including, to be a high school graduate or meet equivalency standards, as specified, or to attain a 2-year, 4-year, or advanced degree from an accredited college or university.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the educational and experience requirements for peace officers, in alignment with concerns outlined in the Modern Policing Degree Task Force Report.

Requirements Under New Law:

Specifically, this bill:

- Repeals the requirement for the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the Modern Policing Degree Task Force Report;
- Authorizes specified credential evaluation services to evaluate the equivalency of a foreign college or university degree for purposes of attaining an accredited degree;
- Starting January 1, 2031, requires a peace officer, as specified, to attain one or more specified degrees or certificates no later than 36 months after receiving their basic certificate;
- Exempts specified out-of-state peace officers with more than 8 years of experience who separated in good standing, individuals with 8 years of service in the Armed Forces of the United States who were honorably discharged, those employed as peace officers by the State Department of State Hospitals, those employed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, those employed as a deputy sheriff of specified counties and are employed to perform duties relating to custodial facilities, and to those who, by December 31, 2030, are either enrolled in a basic academy or employed as a peace officer by a public entity in California.
- Provides that peace officers with out-of-state peace officer or military experience who served for less than 8 years, and who were either separated in good standing or honorably discharged, will have 48 months to attain one or more of the specified degrees or certificates after receiving their basic certificate;
- Authorizes coursework completed as part of military or law enforcement training to count toward a degree or certificate, as specified.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Though not required, colleges can consider implementing model curriculum developed by the state Academic Senate, which includes courses in social justice, ethics, psychology, and criminal justice, to support peace officers seeking a degree at a California Community College in order to meet the educational requirements established by this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB992) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB992).

SB 385 (Seyarto): Peace officers.

Existing Law:

Penal Code Section 13511.1 required the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, on or before June 1, 2023, and in consultation with specified entities, to develop a modern policing degree program and to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program. It also required the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the report, within 2 years of the submission of the report.

Bill Purpose:

This bill allows more time for POST to clarify education requirements for peace officers. By repealing the requirement for POST to adopt the Modern Policing Degree Task Force Report recommendations before the end of 2025 and including an urgency statute, SB 385 provides immediate relief and does not impede current law enforcement recruitment efforts while also paving the way for other legislation, such as AB 992, that can clarify degree requirements.

Requirements Under New Law:

Specifically, this bill:

- Repeals the requirement for the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training within the Department of Justice to approve and adopt the education criteria for peace officers, based on the recommendations in the Modern Policing Degree Task Force Report;
- Creates an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution, to go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:
 - In order to alleviate pressure on law enforcement recruitment, absent clarification on degree requirements, it is necessary for this act to take effect immediately.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

No additional actions for districts.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB385) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB385).

SB 640 (Cabaldon): Public postsecondary education: admission, transfer, and enrollment.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 66745 through 66749.9, also known as the Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act, requires students who earn an Associate Degree for Transfer (ADT) from a community college to be deemed eligible for transfer into a CSU. Education Code Section 66744.1 requires the CSU to establish a dual admissions program as a separate transfer pathway for first-time freshman applicants.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure high school students receive timely information regarding their acceptance into a CSU campus.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill establishes the CSU Direct Admission Program for the purpose of making direct admissions offers to eligible high school students. This bill also extends the sunset date of the CSU Dual Admissions Program and requires community colleges to promote the program, as specified. Please note that this bill was amended numerous times, and the information below represents the final version signed into law:

Specifically, this bill:

- Establishes the CSU Direct Admission Program and requires the CSU Chancellor to designate one or more campuses of the CSU as university participants in the program; specifies the intent of the Legislature that the Chancellor designate each campus with available enrollment capacity to be university participants.
- Requires, upon the implementation of transcript-informed pupil accounts for pupils in grades 9 to 12 on the California College Guidance Initiative platform, that the reporting available on the platform must be used to provide the data required to determine eligibility for the program.
- Requires, on or before the opening of the fall semester priority application filing period, the California College Guidance Initiative to transmit a letter of direct admission, under the CSU Chancellor's signature, to each pupil enrolled in a participating local educational agency who satisfies the eligibility requirements that they have been directly admitted.
- Requires the California Community Colleges to take the following actions to promote the CSU Dual Admissions program:
 - Share information about the program at new student orientation.
 - Provide information about the program through an annual email to the new students for each incoming fall term.
 - Post information about the program in an easily identifiable and accessible format on the campus website.
 - Post information about the program in counseling offices and transfer centers.
- Extends the sunset date of the CSU Dual Admissions Program from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2037.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

While this bill does not appropriate new funds to support outreach, each community college should continue to promote the CSU Dual Admissions Program through new student orientations, website and email communications, and transfer and counseling centers. Colleges may wish to consider integrating this information into existing college promotional efforts, including the I CAN Campaign.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB640) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB640).

SB 744 (Cabaldon): Accrediting agencies.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66014.8 requires any segment of postsecondary education that receives public funding through state or federal financial aid programs to make final accreditation documents available to the public via display in a prominent location on the institution's internet website. Title Five of the California Code of Regulations, Section 51016 requires each community college within a district to be an accredited institution

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure California's higher education segments continue to receive authorization to operate for the purposes of state financial aid, programs, and licensures in the event the federal government revokes accreditation.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill provides that, for purposes of any code or statute, a national or regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education as of January 1, 2025, shall retain that recognition until July 1, 2029, provided that the accrediting agency continues to operate in substantially the same manner as it did on January 1, 2025. The bill would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2030.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Community colleges should continue to monitor any federal executive actions regarding authorization for accreditation agencies.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB744) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB744).

AFFORDABILITY, FINANCIAL AID, AND TUITION AND FEES

The following bills are intended to expand access to financial aid awards for students and reduce the total cost of attendance. These bills are most likely to impact financial aid offices as well as Admissions and Records. We highly recommend cross-departmental collaboration to ensure successful implementation of these bills, even across other relevant departments or programs.

AB 88 (Ta)/SB 67 (Seyarto): Student financial aid: Cal Grants: Middle Class Scholarship Program: eligibility: dependents of members of the armed services stationed outside of California.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 69430 et. al. establishes the Cal Grant A Entitlement Awards, the Cal Grant B Entitlement Awards, the California Community College Expanded Entitlement Awards, the California Community College Transfer Entitlement Awards, the Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards, the Cal Grant C Awards, and the Cal Grant T Awards under the administration of the Student Aid Commission.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to extend Cal Grant and Middle-Class Scholarship Program (MCS) eligibility to a small group of students. Under current law, if you are a dependent child of a parent or guardian who is a military member and have temporarily moved outside of California due to official orders, you are not eligible for Cal Grants or MCS, even if your parents maintain a California residence.

Requirements Under New Law:

Note that both AB 88 and SB 67 are the same bill, and both were signed into law. AB 88 and SB 67 extend Cal Grant and MCS eligibility to a student who is a dependent child, stepchild, or spouse of a member of the US Armed Forces stationed outside of California on active duty, if:

- The member of the US Armed Forces otherwise maintains California as their state of legal residence: and
- The student meets all other eligibility requirements.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Financial Aid offices and Veterans Resource Centers should expect further guidance from CSAC. MCS eligibility for California community college students is still limited to students in Baccalaureate programs.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB88) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB88).

AB 313 (Ortega): Student financial aid: application deadlines: extension.

Existing Law:

Education Code 69513.2 authorizes the Student Aid Commission to grant a postponement of an application deadline of up to an additional 30 calendar days, without submission of a formal request, if the commission finds that the Governor or the President of the United States has declared a state of emergency, or certain other events.

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Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to grant the Student Aid Commission more authority to postpone financial aid application deadline to respond to specified circumstances.

Requirements Under New Law:

AB 313 authorizes the Student Aid Commission to grant a postponement of an application deadline without submission of a formal request if the commission finds that there was a delay in the opening of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, as declared by the commission.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Colleges should be aware of any deadline changes that CSAC makes and then disseminate that information to students.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB313) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB313).

BASIC NEEDS

The following bills are intended to streamline student access to basic needs services and programs, most notably CalFresh. These bills are most likely to impact the operations of Basic Needs Centers as well as any other campus locations that provide food products.

AB 42 (Bryan): CalWORKs: CalFresh: eligibility: income and resource exclusions.

Existing Law:

Welfare and Institutions Code 11200 et. al. establishes the rules and regulations of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids program (CalWORKS).

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to halt the practice of penalizing low-income student parents who qualify for merit-based scholarships and grants and help more low-income students and families qualify for or maintain CalFresh and CalWORKS benefits.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill would exempt any grant, award, scholarship, loan, or fellowship benefit that is provided to any assistance unit member for attending an institution of higher education, other than cash payments made directly by friends or relatives, from consideration as income for purposes of determining CalWORKS and CalFresh eligibility or grant amounts, and would also exempt those funds as resources for purposes of determining CalWORKS eligibility or grant amounts

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Basic Needs Centers and Financial Aid Offices must inform students that scholarships will not count toward income limits for CalWORKS and CalFresh. Campuses may consider updating websites and informational material.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB42) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB42).

AB 79 (Arambula): Public social services: higher education.

Existing Law:

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 10006 requires a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a point of contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to establish a statewide network of basic needs coordinators and county liaisons of higher education to share best practices.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to do all of the following:

- Develop training for basic needs directors and other designated staff and worker at educational institutions in consultation with staff liaisons, basic needs directors, basic needs

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coordinators, or other designated professional staff from institutions of public higher education within the county.

- The training must include information related to Local Programs that Increase Employability Department of Health Care Services and CDSS policy updates, including review of the CalFresh Student Eligibility Handbook; the training should also include other training related to the needs specific to college students including financial aid, scholarships, dependent status, and eligibility criteria for public social services programs.
- Convene a workgroup that meets quarterly to share best practices, address challenges, and identify statewide issues, comprised of members of all of the following:
 - At least 12 county staff liaisons, comprised of at least two county staff liaisons from each of the six regions of the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) consortium.
 - At least four college campus basic needs directors, basic needs coordinators, or other designated campus staff from multiple regions and campuses.
 - At least one staff member from each higher education segment including but not limited to the office of the Chancellor of the California State University, the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

The provisions of this bill mostly rest on CDSS. Basic Needs Coordinators interested in serving on workgroup should contact Colleen Ganley (cganley@cccco.edu) at the Chancellor's Office as soon as possible.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB79) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB79).

AB 593 (Wicks): CalFresh: data sharing.

Existing Law:

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 18901.59 authorizes the California Department of Social Services to enter into data sharing agreements with state and local agencies for the purposes of improving the administration of CalFresh, increasing CalFresh participation, measuring the impact of CalFresh, and increasing access to critical public health and poverty-alleviating services and other services and benefits available to low-income individuals.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to strike a balance to protect Californians' privacy while permitting the careful use of data in a safe and tailored manner that will inform strategies to maximize CalFresh food benefits and decrease the number of low-income individuals and families facing hunger.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill strikes existing law that specifically named the public entities authorized to share data with the CDSS for purposes related to CalFresh, while retaining the authority for CDSS to identify data-sharing opportunities with other state and local public entities, and any other unit of state government for these same purposes.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

There are no significant operational changes for colleges under this new law.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB593) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB593).

SB 271 (Reyes): Public postsecondary education: students with dependent children: childcare services, resources, and programs.**Existing Law:**

Education Code 66023.4. establishes that “childcare” is a basic need that Basic Needs Centers must assist students with. Additionally, Education Section 66027.82 requires community colleges to have a policy on cost of attendance adjustments for student parents.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure students with dependents are informed of and connected to childcare services, resources and programs on campus and in their community.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill includes childcare services and resources under the definition of basic needs services and resources. This bill requires Basic Needs Centers to ensure that students with dependents are accessing all the financial aid they are eligible for. Specifically, this bill:

- Requires each financial aid office to provide all the following to students with dependent children:
 - Information on the campus’ childcare development center and childcare options, if applicable.
 - Referral to the campus Basic Needs Centers for support accessing information, including but not limited to information and connections to local resource and referral agencies in order to obtain support in applying for state and federal childcare subsidies and programs and finding local childcare providers.
 - Information on any supplemental awards, such as the awards for those students with dependent children, established in state law.
- Requires each child development center or preschool at a higher education institution to provide students with dependent children seeking childcare with both of the following:
 - Referral to the campus Basic Needs Center for support access information, including but not limited to information and connections to local resource and referral agencies in order to obtain support in applying for state and federal childcare subsidies and programs and finding local childcare providers.
 - Referral to the campus’ financial aid office, including information on the awards for students with dependent children.

- Expands the definition of basic needs services and resources that a basic needs coordinator and Basic Needs Center on a CCC, CSU, or UC campus is to be responsible for to include childcare services and resources. These resources may include direct financial or service support.
- Specifies that if a campus has an existing center or office that supports parenting students, and a student may be better served there, the basic needs center is authorized to direct that student to that center or office.
- Defines childcare services and resources, as it relates to basic needs services, resources, and centers to include, but be not limited to, providing information on affordable childcare options on or near the campus, and information and connections to local resource and referral agencies in order to obtain support in applying to state and federal childcare subsidies and programs, and finding local childcare providers, including but not limited to, the California State preschool program, Head Start, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) childcare program, and general child care and development programs. Childcare services and resources may also include direct financial or service support.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

The Chancellor's Office does not anticipate issuing additional guidance beyond the overview of SB 271 provided here. The bill clearly outlines the responsibilities of basic needs centers and financial aid offices in connecting students to childcare services. To ensure students receive seamless support, campuses are strongly encouraged to foster collaboration and communication between these departments, reducing duplication of efforts and avoiding confusion that may arise from directing students to multiple offices. However, if campuses have additional questions, we encourage them to contact Colleen Ganley at cganley@cccco.edu.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB271) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB271).

FACILITIES

The following bills impact the development and maintenance of community college district facilities and student housing. These bills are most likely to impact Chief Business Officers, and other positions responsible for facilities planning, Administrators, and Student Services.

AB 287 (Lackey): Elections: polling places and vote centers.

Existing Law:

Elections Code Section 12280 requires an elections official, when designating polling places, to conduct the necessary measures in locating polling places, to ensure that they meet required guidelines established by the Secretary of State for accessibility by the physically disabled. Elections Code Section 12283(b)(1) also permits a governing body having jurisdiction over school buildings or other public buildings to authorize their use for polling places, or for vote centers, beginning up to 10 days before the election and continuing through election day. Elections Code Section 12283(e) requires a public building, including, but not limited to, a building operated by a school district, that is used as a polling place or vote center, to comply with applicable federal accessibility requirements.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to provide clarifying requirements for accessible parking, curbside voting spaces, adequate storage for voting materials, and enhance accessibility at voting centers for individuals with disabilities, when a California community college extends their campus facilities to the public for use as a voting center or polling place.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires that when an agency provides a public building for use as a voting center or polling place, that it also provides:

- Adequate space for voting operations and storage of associated supplies; and
- Accessible parking spaces and curbside parking where voters with disabilities can be assisted.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Districts should continue to communicate with a presiding local elections official as they usually would ahead of elections, and if requested by a local elections official, comply with requirements of bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB287) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB287).

AB 357 (Alvarez): Coastal resources: coastal development permit application: higher education housing project.

Existing Law:

Public Resources Code Section 30600 requires a person planning to perform or conduct any development in the coastal zone, to obtain a coastal development permit from the California Coastal Commission or local government enforcing a certified local coastal program.

Public Resources Code Section 30605 requires any college, state, or private university Public Works Plan, Long-Range Development Plan, or proposed amendments, to be submitted to the California Coastal Commission, in the same manner for review as a certified coastal program; and to coordinate and consult with local government, in preparation.

California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 13549 – Notice of the Impending Development, requires, as specified, that at least thirty (30) working days prior to beginning development, the governing authority shall notify in writing, involved parties (California Coastal Commission, local governments, and owners of each parcel of record), the nature and location of an impending development. Within ten (10) days of receiving the notice of the impending development, the executive director of the California Coastal Commission shall review the notice, as defined.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to create streamlined and efficient administrative pathways that help meet urgent California Community Colleges' student housing development project needs, while complying with the state's coastal laws and protections.

Requirements Under New Law:

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the California Coastal Commission to prioritize the provision of active transportation and public transportation facilities over vehicle parking spaces when considering the certification of a Long-Range Development Plan or a related amendment.
- Mandates the California Coastal Commission to defer to a college, state, or private university, in determining the number of vehicle parking spaces necessary for residents of those facilities, pertaining to student, faculty, or staff housing proposed for inclusion in a Long-Range Development Plan or that is subject to a related California Coastal Commission review.
- Requires the California Coastal Commission's Executive Director to make a determination as to whether a proposed amendment is de minimis within 10 working days of the date of a completed submission, as defined.
- Stipulates that the California Coastal Commission shall, per regulation, submit and distribute notification to the public on a proposed Public Works Plan or Long-Range Development Plan and any detailed environmental information before a related public hearing occurs.
- Mandates that the California Coastal Commission track and publish on its internet website, any Public Works Plan or Long-Range Development Plan, their amendments, and notices of impending development submitted by a college, state, or private university for approval.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

No additional actions from the districts are required.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB357) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB357).

AB 648 (Zbur): Community colleges: housing: local zoning regulations: exemption.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 81330 authorizes California community college districts to enter into leases and agreements related to real property and buildings, as specified.

Bill Purpose:

The bill's intent is to address the prevalent housing insecurity and homelessness among California community college students, faculty, and staff by eliminating the zoning barriers to construction of critical campus housing projects statewide. Housing insecurity is a major impediment to academic persistence and degree completion, particularly in the California Community Colleges' system, where students disproportionately come from low-income households, are older, more likely to work full time, and are often parenting.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill exempts housing projects, as defined, from zoning laws, when built on property owned or leased by a California community college district, if the parcel is contained wholly or partially (a) within a one-half mile radius of a main campus; or (b) within a one-half mile radius of a satellite campus that existed before July 01, 2025. Additionally, this bill:

- Specifies that if the project includes units for faculty and staff, the community college district shall ensure that a portion of the units are made available at affordable rents to extremely low-income faculty and staff and to lower income faculty and staff.
- Establishes the definitions for (1) affordable rent; (2) extremely low-income faculty or staff; (3) lower income faculty or staff; and (4) satellite campus.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

No additional actions from the districts are required.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB648) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB648).

AB 893 (Fong): Housing development projects: objective standards: campus development zone.

Existing Law:

Government Code Section 65912.121 establishes the Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 (AB 2011, Wicks), to create a ministerial, streamlined approval process for 100% affordable housing in commercial zones and for mixed-income housing projects, as specified.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to expand the Affordable and High Road Jobs Act of 2022 to apply to campus development zones, as defined.

Requirements Under New Law:

Specifically, this bill:

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- Establishes that a “campus development zone” means the set of parcels that are contained wholly or partially within a one-half mile radius of a “main campus” of the California Community Colleges, University of California, and the California State University campuses, as specified.
- Defines the meaning of extremely low-income faculty or staff; very low-income faculty or staff; lower-income faculty or staff; and lower-income student.
- Allows various low-income categories for students, faculty, and staff to qualify for affordable units in the campus development zone.
- Provides that easements for public right-of-way, public or private utilities, or other public improvements in, under, or over the property, shall not make the property ineligible to receive streamlined, ministerial review for either affordable or mixed-income housing developments under the Act.
- Clarifies that a local agency's review of whether a development project meets specified streamlining criteria under the Act is limited to a review of the area of the site that would be physically disturbed by the construction.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance:

No additional actions from the districts are required.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB893) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB893).

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

The following bills will require districts to make various updates to collective bargaining agreements and employment contracts. These bills impact the work overseen by Human Resources (HR) administration and legal counsel, as well as district governing boards.

AB 1028 (Fong): Community colleges: temporary employees.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 87600 through 87612 governs faculty employment and outlines certain rights and procedures related to hiring, probation, evaluation, tenure, and dismissal, depending on whether the faculty member is considered temporary, contract, or regular.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure districts comply with any termination procedures for part-time faculty included in collective bargaining agreements.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the procedures for terminating temporary employees to comply with the provisions of the community college district collective bargaining agreement.

Specifically, this bill:

- Specifies that, if the governing board of a community college district terminates the employment of a temporary employee, the procedure for terminating the temporary employee must comply with the provisions of the local collective bargaining agreement that pertain to the termination of a temporary employee.
- Clarifies that in all cases, part-time faculty assignments are temporary in nature, contingent on enrollment and funding, and subject to program changes, and no part-time faculty member shall have reasonable assurance of continued employment at any point, irrespective of the status, length of service, or reemployment preference of that part-time, temporary faculty member.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Districts that have developed procedures regarding the termination of part-time faculty in collective bargaining agreements should continue to comply with those provisions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1028) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1028).

SB 241 (Cervantes): Community colleges: personnel: qualifications.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 87355 provides that a person authorized to serve as a community college instructor, librarian, counselor, student personnel worker, supervisor, administrator, or chief administrative officer under a credential shall retain the right to serve under the terms of that credential, and, for that purpose, is required to possess the minimum qualifications specified for every discipline or service covered by the credential, until it expires.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to clarify that a California community college is only permitted to hire a community college instructor and specified staff who is a person that meets the minimum qualifications for the position.

Requirements Under New Law:

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires that a California community college instructor, librarian, counselor, student personnel worker, supervisor, administrator, chief administrative officer, extended opportunity programs and services worker, disabled students' programs and services worker, apprenticeship instructor, or health supervisor be a person who meets the minimum qualifications to serve in that position established in current law.
- Establishes that such provisions do not prevent a community college from using Artificial Intelligence tools to assist in its operations or in providing services to students.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Districts should update their administrative policies for positions that persons with specified faculty and staff credentials, and AI technology are qualified to implement.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB241) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB241).

LOCAL AND STATE OPERATIONS

The following bills require districts and the Chancellor's Office to develop or update policies, procedures, guidelines, and other processes. These bills are likely to impact the roles and responsibilities of several divisions and departments, including Admissions and Records, institutional effectiveness, student services, and district governing boards.

AB 268 (Kalra): State holidays: Diwali.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 79020 requires community colleges to close on certain holidays, including February 12, known as "Lincoln Day," and the third Monday in February, known as "Washington Day."

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to allow community colleges to observe Diwali.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes, but does not require, a community college district, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with applicable labor organizations, to close the 15th day of the month of Kartik in the Hindu lunar calendar of each year, known as "Diwali."

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

This bill requires local agreement. Districts should determine whether to observe Diwali and make any adjustments to MOUs with labor organizations, as necessary. Colleges are expected to continue reporting their academic calendars as part of their annual MIS data submissions.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB268) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB268).

AB 1098 (Fong): California Education Interagency Council.

Existing Law:

Existing law establishes the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) as the statewide postsecondary education coordinating and planning agency and provides for its functions and responsibilities. However, since the 2011-12 fiscal year, the annual state Budget Acts have not provided funding for CPEC, leaving the Commission inoperative.

Bill Purpose:

The Master Plan for Career Education highlights the need for the Governor to work in conjunction with the Legislature to form a new "statewide planning and coordinating body that brings together the state's education segments, workforce training providers, and employers." This bill aims to provide a legislative solution to form this body by directly aligning with the Master Plan for Career Education's proposal.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill establishes the California Education Interagency Council (CEIC) within the Government Operations Agency.

Specifically, this bill:

- Determines the composition of the CEIC;
- Tasks the CEIC with evaluating and addressing the changing nature of work and the economy, supporting educational attainment as well as equity and workforce goals, integrating and aligning education and employment systems, maximizing funding impact, increasing collaboration between both postsecondary education and workforce development systems and employers, aligning regional education and workforce needs, and serving as a forum for discussing the impacts of intersegmental and cross-sector policy issues;
- Requires the council to hold their first meeting on or before June 30, 2026, and at least every 6 months after. The council will, among other duties, adopt strategic and workforce plans, report on the outcomes of its work and provide recommendations regarding intersegmental, cross-sector, and interagency initiatives and programs to the Governor and the Legislature;
- Establishes, upon appropriation, a faculty and employer advisory committee.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance:

No direct action from districts is required.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1098) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1098).

SB 391 (Laird): Community colleges: Chancellor of the California Community Colleges: data request fee policy.

Existing Law:

Existing law authorizes state education entities, including the California Department of Education (Education Code § 49079.7) and the California Cradle-to-Career Data System (Education Code § 10869) to impose reasonable fees on researchers requesting access to individually identifiable or system-level data to recover the actual costs of responding to time-intensive or excessive data requests. These provisions require that any such fee policies be cost-based, reviewed and approved by the appropriate governing body, and made publicly available to ensure transparency and accountability.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to allow the Chancellor’s Office to recover the significant costs of compiling complex data for researchers and research organizations.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill authorizes the Chancellor’s Office to establish a fee policy for researchers seeking to access individually identifiable data, student data, or both for their independent projects.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the Board of Governors to review and approve the fee policy, revise the policy periodically, and make the fee policy publicly available on the Chancellor’s Office website.
- Requires the fee policy to be equivalent to the compensation for Chancellor’s Office staff time and labor for the data request.

- Prohibits the imposition of fees for state agencies, except the UC, CSU, and California Department of Education (CDE), undergraduate or graduate students seeking data for their individual studies, and community college faculty members seeking data for their individual research.

Chancellor’s Office Guidance:

No actions from districts are required as a result of this bill.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB391) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB391).

SB 638 (Padilla): California Education Interagency Council: California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program.

Existing Law:

Existing law establishes the California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant (CTEIG) Program, administered as a competitive grant program by the State Department of Education, with the purpose of encouraging, maintaining, and strengthening the delivery of high-quality career technical education programs.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to revise minimum eligibility standards for the CTEIG program in alignment with the California Education Interagency Council.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill makes changes to the CTEIG program and adds requirements to the duties of the California Education Interagency Council.

Specifically, this bill:

- Revises the CTEIG minimum eligibility standards regarding collaboration with labor and business entities, ensuring career programs and career pathways are aligned with workforce needs and labor market demand, providing opportunities for certain pupil populations, and reporting information for purposes of program evaluation;
- Requires successful grant applicants to demonstrate a holistic approach to providing career technical education and career pathways, including by demonstrating involvement of employers, providing wraparound services for students, aligning programs with regional demands, and providing an explanation for how the recipient will provide the programs and services;
- Requires consultation with the California Education Interagency Council in developing the request for grant applications and considering grant applications under the program;
- Requires positive consideration to also be given to grant applicants located in an area with a high poverty rate;
- Requires the California Education Interagency Council to develop recommendations regarding career technical education, college and career pathways, and workforce development recognizing existing segmental plans;
- Requires the California Education Interagency Council to provide advice on supporting students across their educational careers and serve as a central planning and

coordinating hub for statewide education-to-career efforts by providing accessible information about strategic plans, alignment efforts, and available resources

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Chancellor's Office Guidance:

No direct action from districts is required.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB638) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB638).

SB 707 (Durazo): Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements.

Existing Law:

Government Code Section 54953 and 54953.9 provides, until January 1, 2026, an exemption from certain teleconferencing requirements under the Ralph M. Brown Act (Brown Act) for legislative bodies of local agencies and student body associations, respectively.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to modernize Brown Act rules for government bodies to improve transparency and expand public access.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill makes numerous changes to the Brown Act, including new public access and participation requirements for specified legislative bodies, new exemptions from certain teleconferencing requirements for subsidiary bodies and multijurisdictional bodies, extensions of law providing exemptions from certain teleconferencing requirements for specified legislative bodies or under specified circumstances, and additional changes.

Among other changes, this bill:

- Extends the sunset date to January 1, 2030, on teleconferencing flexibility provisions allowing remote participation of an individual legislative body member based on "just cause" and "emergency circumstances," and expands "just cause" to include specified military service.
- Extends the sunset date to January 1, 2030, on teleconferencing flexibility provided to neighborhood councils and student body associations.
- Clarifies the existing authority of a legislative body to remove or limit participation by persons who disrupt, disturb, impede, or render infeasible the orderly conduct of a meeting applies to members of the public participating in a meeting via a two-way telephonic service or a two-way audiovisual platform.
- Provides that teleconferencing requirements do not apply to remote participation by a member of a legislative body with a disability, as specified.
- Makes permanent provisions of law governing the use of social media platforms by members of legislative bodies by removing the sunset date of January 1, 2026.
- Clarifies the circumstances under which an agenda must provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body on an item that has already been considered by a committee, as specified.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

This bill is intended to make meeting participation more accessible for members of the public. Districts should note the provisions intended to expand flexibility and work closely with their local counsel to determine a plan for implementation.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB707) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB707).

OMNIBUS HIGHER EDUCATION

An omnibus higher education bill is a single piece of legislation that combines several higher education provisions (often technical updates, budget items, or cleanup changes) into one bill. Omnibus bills streamline the legislative process by addressing multiple topics at once, such as financial aid, data systems, and governance, rather than through separate bills. They are typically introduced by the budget or education committees and reflect agreements among lawmakers, state agencies, and higher education segments. The omnibus bill in 2025 was SB 619.

SB 619 (Education): Public postsecondary education.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 48800, 66721.7, 66739.5, 66746, and 79500 require alignment or completion of the CSU General Education Breadth or Intersegmental General Education Transfer Curriculum (IGETC) as a condition of transfer. Education Code Section 79420 establishes the Foster and Kinship Care Education Program (FKCE) to provide foster parents with educational opportunities to develop parenting and caregiving skills.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to make non-controversial, technical, and conforming changes to several provisions of the Education Code to align with current practice.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill replaces statutory references to IGETC with California General Education Transfer Curriculum (Cal-GETC) to ensure alignment with Education Code Section 66749.8. This bill also renames the Foster and Kinship Care Education Program, as well as replaces references to “foster parent and relative/kinship care provider” with “resource family.”

Chancellor’s Office Guidance:

Districts should continue to update materials, professional trainings, and course programming related to Cal-GETC and FKCE.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB619) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB619).

STUDENT SERVICES

The following bills are broadly intended to create equitable campus environments where all students can thrive. These bills are most likely to impact the roles and responsibilities of student services and other divisions responsible for providing student supports both inside and outside of the classroom.

AB 243 (Ahrens): Postsecondary education: student financial aid dependency status: juveniles.

Existing Law:

Section 827 of the Welfare and Institutions Code generally provides for the confidentiality of information regarding a minor in proceedings in the juvenile court and related court proceedings and limits access to juvenile case files. It also authorizes only certain individuals to inspect a juvenile case file, for reasons such as establishing paternity and establishing and enforcing child support orders, or providing treatment for or supervision of the minor. FAFSA also allows for dependency overrides for federal and state financial aid for students with no parental contact.

Bill Purpose:

This bill removes technical barriers for juvenile-justice impacted and foster youth pursuing higher education opportunities while safeguarding their confidentiality rights.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires a financial aid administrator to accept a sworn statement by an authorized representative as sufficient documentation for purposes of making an unusual circumstances adjustment regarding the dependency status of student and institutional financial aid applicants attending or applying to a California public higher education institution. It also requires all information received by the institution under these provisions to be confidential and used for certain limited purposes, and would make an intentional violation of this confidentiality provision a misdemeanor.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Financial aid offices can accept sworn statements by an authorized representative as sufficient documentation for purposes of making an unusual circumstances adjustment regarding the dependency status of student. Rising Scholars Network and NextUp staff can also inform impacted students of their rights.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB243) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB243).

AB 466 (Solache): Public postsecondary education: Donate Life California: educational information.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66027.3. requires community colleges to provide students with information on naloxone medication at student orientations.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to provide college students with information on Donate Life California so they will register as organ donors in order to create a wider net of potential life-saving donors.

Requirements Under New Law:

Starting January 1, 2026, each campus of the California Community Colleges is required to provide, educational information about Donate Life California and the Donate Life California Organ and Tissue Donor Registry to all incoming students. Colleges may provide this information in a manner that best fits the needs of the campus and its student population, including, but not limited to, all the following:

- During the campus orientation process.
- Via a short message system (SMS) alert to students.
- In health centers.
- Via a webinar.
- Via a school newsletter.
- On the campus' internet website.
- Via a campus event.
- When a student is registering for student health insurance or health or wellness plans, or providing insurance or immunization records to the campus.
- In health promotional programming.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Donate Life California is required to provide organ donation information to colleges and should have materials available by January 1, 2026. For more information please visit their website (<https://donatelifecalifornia.org/>)

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB466) (https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB466).

AB 495 (C. Rodriguez): Family Preparedness Plan Act of 2025.**Existing Law:**

Education Code Section 66093.3 requires community colleges to adopt and implement model policies developed by the Attorney General limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible consistent with state and federal law.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to extend the Attorney General model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to licensed child daycare facilities.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill prohibits licensed child day care facilities and employees of licensed child day care facilities from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of children or their family members, except as required by state or federal law.

Additionally, this bill:

- Requires the Attorney General, by April 1, 2026, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement at licensed child day care facilities

- Requires that all California State preschool programs adopt the policies developed by the Attorney General by July 1, 2026; also requires such preschools and all licensed child daycare facilities to ensure parents or authorized representatives of children in care are aware of the model policies published by the Attorney General, and provide information on how to access the model policy.
- Requires the licensee or administrator of a licensed child day care facility to report to the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and Attorney General any requests for information or access to the facility by an officer or employee of a law enforcement agency.
- Requires CDSS to inform licensed child day care facilities of any revisions or updates to the model policies.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Because Education Code Section 66093.3 already requires public higher education institutions to adopt and implement Attorney General model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement actions, no further action is required. Districts should continue to comply with the model policies mandated by Education Code Section 66093.3. The Chancellor's Office is monitoring for further guidance from the California Attorney General's Office, which may issue or revise the model policy referenced in existing statute.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB495) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB495).

AB 727 (M. González): Pupil and student safety: identification cards.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 215.5 requires public institutions of higher education to print a suicide prevention hotline telephone number on either side of the student identification cards.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to increase awareness of critical resources that support LGBTQ+ youth in crisis and those who have experienced harassment.

Requirements Under New Law:

Commencing July 1, 2026, a public institution of higher education that issues student identification cards must have the Trevor Project's LGBTQ+ suicide hotline printed on either side of the student identification cards. The hotline is available through both of the following options:

- Telephone number: 1-866-488-7386.
- Text line, which can be accessed by texting START to 678-678.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Previous legislation that required specific phone numbers to be added to student ID cards also had language that allowed colleges to deplete their supply of cards that are out of compliance before adding the new phone numbers. AB 727 does not have this language and colleges must have the required phone or text number on student ID cards for the Fall 2026 semester.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB727) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB727).

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SB 98 (Pérez): Elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education: immigration enforcement: notification.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66093.3 requires community colleges to advise students, faculty, and staff to notify the district chancellor or president if an immigration officer is expected to enter, will enter, or has entered the campus to execute a federal immigration order.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to clarify that college administrators must inform their campus community regarding the presence of immigration enforcement agents.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill, which includes an urgency statute and goes into effect immediately, requires postsecondary institutions to immediately notify all students, faculty, staff, and other campus community members of the presence of immigration officers on campus.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires all campuses of the California Community Colleges, of the CSU, and of each independent institution of higher education that is a qualifying institution, as defined, and requests each campus of the UC to, notify all students, faculty, staff, and other campus community members when the presence of immigration enforcement is confirmed on campus or in the event that an undocumented student is subject to a federal immigration order.
- Requires the notice to include all of the following information:
 - The date and time the immigration enforcement was confirmed.
 - The location of the confirmed immigration enforcement.
 - A hyperlink to additional resources, including the Attorney General model policies and guidance informing students, faculty, and staff of their rights under state and federal immigration laws and how to respond to a federal immigration action or order.
 - Prohibits the notice from including any personally identifiable information.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Districts should review and update their local policies and procedures to ensure full compliance with Education Code Section 66093.3, which already requires public higher education institutions to adopt and implement model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement actions on campus.

Updates should include the notification, training, and response procedures mandated by this statute, specifically, the requirement to promptly notify the college or district legal counsel, designated senior administrator, and the college president or chancellor in the event of any immigration enforcement request or action. The Chancellor's Office is monitoring for further guidance from the California Attorney General's Office, which may issue or revise the model policy referenced in existing statute.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB98) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB98).

SB 580 (Durazo): Attorney General: immigration enforcement policies.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 66093.3 requires community colleges to adopt and implement the model policies developed by the Attorney General that limit assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent permitted under state and federal law.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to ensure all state and local agencies receive proper guidance from the California's Attorney General regarding the most appropriate ways to respond to immigration enforcement scenarios.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill requires the Attorney General to develop and publish model policies for state and local agencies relating to interactions with immigration enforcement and requires state and local agencies to implement the model policies.

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires, by July 1, 2026, and in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, the Attorney General to publish model policies for state and local agencies relating to interaction with immigration authorities and limiting assistance with immigration enforcement consistent with federal and state law.
- Requires, by January 1, 2027, a state or local agency to implement the model policy or an equivalent policy.
- Requires by July 1, 2026, and in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, the Attorney General to publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations for databases operated by a state or local agency, including databases maintained for the agency by private vendors, aimed at ensuring that the databases are governed in a manner that makes the availability of information therein to anyone or any entity for the purposes of immigration enforcement limited to the fullest extent practicable, consistent with federal and state law.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Because Education Code Section 66093.3 already requires public higher education institutions to adopt and implement Attorney General model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement actions, no further action is required. Districts should continue to comply with the model policies mandated by Education Code Section 66093.3. The Chancellor's Office is monitoring for further guidance from the California Attorney General's Office, which may issue or revise the model policy referenced in existing statute.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB580) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB580).

SB 670 (Cervantes): Adult Education Program: immigrant integration.

Existing Law:

Education Code Sections 84900 through 84920 establishes the Adult Education Program for the purpose of preparing adult learners for academic and economic opportunities through noncredit programs and instruction.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to establish a consistent definition of immigrant integration to ensure effective evaluation and equity.

Requirements Under New Law:

This bill defines immigrant integration for purposes of the California Adult Education Program. Specifically, this bill would define “immigrant integration” to mean “a two-way process in which immigrants and the receiving society work together to build secure, thriving, cohesive, and inclusive communities. In the process, immigrants are embraced and welcomed by the receiving society with effective, culturally relevant, and linguistically accessible programs and services that facilitate their linguistic, economic, civic, and social integration and provide upward social and economic mobility, increased civic participation, and multigenerational integration, and service providers encourage immigrants to maximize their contributions to the economic and civic life of their communities.”

Chancellor’s Office Guidance:

Because the inclusion of “immigrant integration” in statute aligns with existing California Community Colleges practices, no additional actions are required.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB670) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB670).

WORKFORCE AND CAREER EDUCATION

The following bills enact several new policies and amend existing statutory requirements regarding workforce education, programs, and pathways. These bills are most likely to impact CTE faculty and deans, curriculum chairs, and other college staff responsible for overseeing workforce education.

AB 323 (Fong): Strong Workforce Program: work-based learning opportunities.

Existing Law:

Education Code Section 88820 et seq. establishes the Strong Workforce Program (SWP), to expand high-quality career technical education and workforce development across K-14, funded through regional consortia and apportioned directly to California Community College Districts. As specified, the Chancellor's Office shall consult with the California Workforce Development Board and other appropriate agencies on the development of all statewide activities to facilitate broader workforce and education system alignment. As defined, funds to the community colleges of the SWP shall be directly apportioned to fiscal agents of a consortia for the purpose of prioritized projects, not limited to, but including (a) providing funds for student grants to cover fees for third-party certification and licensing; (b) enhancing student services to support retention, work experience, and job placement; and (c) providing students with an integrated educational program that connects academic curricula to applied and experiential learning in the workplace, and work-based learning programs and models.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to authorize California community college districts to use apportioned Strong Workforce Program funds to support paid work-based learning opportunities for students and employers.

Requirements Under New Law:

- Requires the Chancellor's Office to revise, by June 30, 2026, any policies, regulations, or guidance necessary to support the use of SWP funds for paid work-based learning.
- Authorizes California community college districts to use directly apportioned SWP funds to support students, employers, or both, for paid work-based learning, including apprenticeships, internships, externships, and student-run enterprises, to increase employability and employment opportunities.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Districts should remain attentive to forthcoming guidance from the Chancellor's Office regarding the use of SWP funds.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB323) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB323).

AB 338 (Solache): Workforce development: the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura: 2025 wildfires.

Existing Law:

Unemployment Insurance Code Section 14010 et seq. establishes the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment systems, in alignment with education and the needs of the 21st century economy and job sectors. Unemployment Insurance Code Section 14201 establishes local workforce development boards statewide, to among others, plan and oversee evaluation of local workforce investment.

Bill Purpose:

The purpose of this bill is to address California's regional economic and community recovery from workforce disruptions and employment insecurity caused by the recent 2025 Los Angeles and Ventura County wildfires.

Requirements Under New Law:

Specifically, this bill:

- Requires the California Workforce Development Board to allocate appropriated funds to the Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity, to subcontract with other entities for workforce development strategies, education, and other supportive services, including stipends for underemployed and unemployed low- to moderate income individuals to ensure a sufficient skilled workforce for the scale of rebuilding and recovery.
- Requires the Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity to reallocate six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000) to the Economic Development Collaborative, to ensure there are funded programs and support for other essential, skilled workforce and labor sectors, to address disaster relief, recovery, rebuilding, and regional economic development in Los Angeles and Ventura counties.
- Authorizes the California Workforce and Development Board to use up to five percent of the total allocation for state administration.

Chancellor's Office Guidance:

Districts in Los Angeles and Ventura counties should prepare for education, training, and employment opportunities with the bill's designated workforce development boards and partnerships, to address the regions' economic recovery efforts.

The text of this bill is available on the California Legislative Information [website](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB338) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB338).

TIER 2 STATE LEGISLATION

Tier 2 bills are unlikely to significantly alter current policies, procedures, or practices, but they may have an indirect effect on the programs and/or services of the California community colleges, students, faculty, staff, and/or Chancellor's Office. These bills may still result in some minor changes to core functions.

AB 91 (Harabedian): State and local agencies: demographic data.

Summary: Requires state and local agencies, including higher education systems, to collect and report more detailed demographic data on Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) populations (e.g., Afghani, Iranian, Iraqi, Lebanese, Egyptian, Somali, etc.). This section will become operative January 1, 2028, at which time agencies must include specific ancestry and ethnic origin categories, aligned with U.S. Census definitions; this data will be included in demographic reports on ancestry or ethnic origins of California published on or after January 1, 2029. For community colleges, this means updating enrollment and reporting systems to capture disaggregated MENA student data. The goal is to provide greater visibility into student populations, support equity efforts, and ensure state services reflect California's diversity.

AB 250 (Aguiar-Curry): Sexual assault: statute of limitations.

Summary: Authorizes, upon request, the revival of specific claims seeking to recover damages endured by a sexual assault that: 1) occurred on or after the plaintiff's 18th birthday, 2) one or more entities are legally responsible for damages arising out of the assault, or 3) an entity or entities engaged in a cover up or attempted cover up, as defined, of a previous incident related to allegations of sexual assault. Further, this bill extends the eligibility period for revival of sexual assault cases, which would otherwise be barred prior to January 1, 2026, because the statute of limitations expired. Lastly, this bill permits a cause of action for any such claim to proceed, if it is already pending in court on the effective date of this bill, or, if not filed by that date, to commence between January 1, 2026, and December 31, 2027.

AB 339 (Ortega): Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.

Summary: Mandates that local public agencies provide recognized employee organizations (collective bargaining units and labor unions) with a minimum of 45 days written notice, before issuing requests for proposals (RFPs), requests for quotes (RFQs), and renewal or extension of existing contracts to perform work that is within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by these entities. The purpose of this bill is to enhance transparency and communication between public agencies and their employees, while ensuring that labor representatives have adequate time to engage in discussions about potential impacts on their collective bargaining unit members. This bill is not applicable to the California Community Colleges, which are under the jurisdiction of the Educational Employment Relations Act (EERA) of 1976.

AB 370 (Carrillo): California Public Records Act: cyberattacks.

Summary: Expands the definition of unusual circumstances as it relates to responding to public records requests within 10 days to include the "inability of the agency, because of a cyberattack, to access its electronic servers or systems in order to search for and obtain a record maintained on the servers or systems in an electronic format that may be responsive to a request." It clarifies that this flexibility does not relieve the agency of its obligation to comply with a public records request when the requested record is maintained in a location other than on the electronic server or system affected by the cyberattack or maintained in a nonelectronic format. A state of emergency must both currently and directly affect the agency's ability to timely respond to requests due to staffing shortages or closure of facilities where the requested records are located. Districts should note the expanded definition of

“unusual circumstances” but continue to respond to public records requests in a timely manner.

AB 489 (Bonta): Health care professions: deceptive terms or letters: artificial intelligence.

Summary: Ensures state health professions boards and law enforcement agencies have the authority to enforce title protections when AI systems or similar technologies, such as internet-based chatbots, misrepresent themselves as health professionals, such as nurses, doctors, or psychologists.

AB 542 (C. Rodriguez): Continuation schools and classes: youth workforce development programs.

Summary: Authorizes continuation high schools and continuation education classes to incorporate youth workforce development programs into their schedules by offering them on one or two weekdays per week, while still ensuring students receive the required 15 hours of class instruction per week. Under current law, continuation school attendance is defined as 180 minutes per school day and no more than 15 hours per week. AB 542 modifies this to allow for flexibility in scheduling for workforce-oriented classrooms without losing required instructional hours. Community college districts may serve as formal partners under AB 542, providing either programmatic support, industry certification pathways, or technical/academic courses.

AB 847 (Sharp-Collins): Peace officers: confidentiality of records.

Summary: Grants access to the confidential personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers to civilian law enforcement oversight boards or commissions during investigations or related proceedings concerning the conduct of those officers. The bill requires those oversight boards to maintain the confidentiality of those records, and authorizes them to conduct closed sessions to review confidential records. The bill additionally authorizes a county inspector general to access those personnel records.

AB 1021 (Wicks): Housing: local educational agencies.

Summary: Allows local educational agencies (LEAs), including community colleges, to develop affordable housing on underutilized property to support staff and address California’s housing crisis. The bill permits projects of at least ten units, prioritizing access for LEA employees, other public employees, and the general public, with a majority of units reserved for lower- or moderate-income households. AB 1021 offers an opportunity for community colleges to leverage surplus land for workforce housing, aiding recruitment and retention. Colleges may need to review property policies and explore partnerships with developers and local governments. By enabling on-campus or nearby affordable housing, the bill provides a pathway to support staff stability, reduce commuting burdens, and contribute to broader statewide housing solutions.

AB 1067 (Quirk-Silva): Public employees’ retirement: felony convictions.

Summary: Requires that a public employer shall continue an investigation into employee misconduct even if that employee retires while under investigation by a public employer, for misconduct that occurred in the scope of performing official work duties while in office, appointment, or in connection with obtaining a salary, accruing disability retirement, service

retirement, or other pension benefits, as specified, if the investigation indicates the employee may have committed a crime. Additionally, if a public employer's investigation determines that a public employee may have committed a crime, the public employer shall refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency, and after, may close their investigation. Further, if a public employee is convicted of a felony for any misconduct as defined, forfeiture of all applicable, accrued rights and benefits in any public retirement system is required, effective on the date of conviction.

AB 1123 (Muratsuchi): Commission on Teacher Credentialing: membership.

Summary: Modifies the composition of the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, to allow for early childhood education representation, without expanding the total number of commissioners. This action includes one early childhood faculty member representing the higher education systems, who teaches at either an early childhood or child development baccalaureate degree program from one of the University of California or California State University campuses, or from an associate degree early education program at one of the California Community Colleges. The Governor shall make the appointment, once the public representative's position is vacant, on or after January 01, 2026.

AB 1178 (Pacheco): Peace officers: confidentiality of records.

Summary: Requires a court, when determining the disclosure of a record, to consider whether a particular peace officer is currently operating undercover and if their duties demand anonymity. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 832.7 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 847 and AB 1388, to be operative only if this bill and AB 847 or AB 1388 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

AB 1299 (Bryan): Parking violations.

Summary: Authorizes the issuing agency of a parking violation to reduce or waive the parking penalty for those unable to pay the penalty, such as people with documented homelessness status or financial hardship. It also allows them to request to participate in a payment plan at any time. Most significantly, this bill requires community college district governing boards to adopt parking citation payment plans for persons with multiple unpaid parking citations, and to post this payment policy on its internet website for students' awareness and access.

AB 1388 (Bryan): Law enforcement: settlement agreements.

Summary: Prohibits a law enforcement agency from entering into an agreement with the peace officer that requires the agency to destroy a record of a misconduct investigation, or otherwise halt or make particular findings in a misconduct investigation, declares any such agreements void and unenforceable, and specifies that such agreements are subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act (CPRA). This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 832.7 of the Penal Code proposed by AB 847 and AB 1178, to be operative only if this bill and AB 847 or AB 1178 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

SB 19 (Rubio): Crimes: threats.

Summary: Creates a new crime of threatening to commit a crime, even if the threat occurs online, that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person(s) at a daycare, school, university,

workplace, house of worship, or medical facility with specific intent that the statement is to be taken as a threat. This crime shall be punished by imprisonment.

SB 68 (Menjivar): Major food allergens.

Summary: Adds sesame to California’s list of “major food allergens,” alongside existing allergens such as milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, wheat, peanuts, and soybeans. Effective July 1, 2026, various restaurant establishments (large chain, medium chain, small chain, or independent restaurants) will be required to provide written notification of major food allergens known or reasonably expected to be contained in each menu item. Notification may appear directly on menus or via digital formats. Exemptions include compact mobile food operations and nonpermanent food facilities. Colleges often partner with external food service providers. These vendors will need to comply with SB 68’s allergen labeling and notification requirements, possibly requiring menu redesign or digital menu adjustments.

SB 345 (Hurtado): California Fire Service Training and Education Program: California Fire and Arson Training Act: fees.

Summary: Authorizes the State Fire Marshal to establish and collect admission fees and other fees associated with the California Fire Service Training and Education Program. Additionally, SB 345 requires the State Fire Marshal to establish fees to implement the California Fire Arson Training Act, to the extent that state appropriations and other funding sources are insufficient, to cover the necessary costs of the activities eligible to be paid from those same resources.

SB 464 (Smallwood-Cuevas): Employer pay data.

Summary: Requires a private employer with 100 or more employees, to continue to submit a pay data report as defined, beginning on or before the second Wednesday of May 2023, and on or before the second Wednesday of May thereafter annually, to the Civil Rights Department (CRD) until January 01, 2027. This bill modifies the existing pay data reporting requirement for a private employer with 100 or more employees, by mandating that the defined information be collected and stored separately; and a court shall impose a civil penalty per employee for any employer’s failure to file the report, upon CRD’s request. The number of job categories will also increase beginning January 1, 2027.

SB 470 (Laird): Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.

Summary: Expanding on existing law, this bill builds on the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act of 1967, which states that all meetings of a state body be open and public, and all individuals be permitted to attend. This bill would repeal the January 1, 2026, date and instead, sunset the measure’s provisions, effective on January 1, 2030.

SB 486 (Cabaldon): Regional housing: public postsecondary education: changes in enrollment levels: California Environmental Quality Act.

Summary: Requires (1) Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to consider post-secondary enrollment when they prepare their Sustainable Communities Strategies (SCS); (2) the California State University (CSU) and requests the University of California (UC) to provide specified enrollment information to Councils of Government (COGs), to inform regional housing planning for the next Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) cycle; and (3) narrows the scope of

environmental analysis that the CSU and UC must perform for development projects, if specified requirements are met.

SB 524 (Arreguín): Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence.

Summary: Increases transparency of the usage of artificial intelligence (AI) in the development of official law enforcement reports by requiring the additional of a statement regarding the use of AI in generating reports, and the retention of drafts of the report.

SB 627 (Wiener): Law enforcement: masks.

Summary: Makes it a crime for a law enforcement officer to wear a facial covering in the performance of their duties, with limited exceptions. The bill also requires any law enforcement agency operating in California to maintain and publicly post a written policy limiting the use of facial coverings by July 1, 2026.

SB 702 (Limón): Legislative and gubernatorial appointments: report.

Summary: Requires, starting January 31, 2028 (and annually thereafter), the Governor's Office to publish an aggregate demographic report for appointments made the prior calendar year. This includes, to the extent the information is available (voluntarily self-reported), data on ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability status, county of residence, and military service. Privacy protections ensure that personal identities are not disclosed. The Chancellor's Office may be asked to assist with coordination, verification, or clarification of membership data (e.g., who is currently serving, length of term, contact information) and may also be asked to respond to questions about representation on the BOG, particularly if reports show gaps in demographic or regional diversity compared to California's student population.

TIER 3 STATE LEGISLATION

Tier 3 bills have direct impacts to other higher education segments and partners including the University of California, California State University, and K-12. These bills generally do not require any action by community colleges but depending on the scope of the bill, may have indirect impacts to our segment.

AB 49 (Muratsuchi): Schoolsites: immigration enforcement.

Summary: Prohibits local educational agencies from allowing immigration enforcement officers to enter the nonpublic areas of a schoolsite without providing a valid judicial warrant, judicial subpoena, or court order. This bill also prohibits school officials from collecting information or documents regarding citizenship or immigration status of pupils or their family members and from disclosing the educational records of or any information about a pupil or pupil's family and household to an officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement absent a valid judicial warrant, judicial subpoena, or court order.

AB 320 (Bennett): Public social services: eligibility: income exclusions.

Summary: Prohibits any compensation given to a student board member from being counted as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for social service programs, public college and university scholarships, and financial aid programs.

AB 419 (Connolly): Educational equity: immigration enforcement.

Summary: Requires local educational agencies to post the "Know Your Educational Rights," also known as the Immigration-Enforcement Actions at California Schools Guide for Students and Families, in the administrative building of each schoolsite and to post the guide on its website and on the websites of each school site in every language that the Attorney General provides.

AB 451 (Petrie-Norris): Law enforcement policies: restraining orders.

Summary: Establishes uniform procedures for law enforcement agencies, including UC and CSU Police Departments, to follow when implementing specified protective orders containing firearm access restrictions.

AB 503 (M. Gonzalez): School facilities: Civic Center Act: direct costs.

Summary: Restores, indefinitely, the definition of "direct costs" relating to the maintenance, repair, restoration, and refurbishment of K-12 facilities that was repealed as of January 1, 2025.

AB 587 (Davies): Student Aid Commission: membership.

Summary: Requires the California Student Aid Commission, upon the expiration of one of the public member terms, to replace one of the commission public members with representative for the veteran community. The total number of commissioners would remain at 15.

AB 594 (Solache): Student health insurance.

Summary: Allows students to request termination of their student health insurance coverage during the policy year if they graduate or are no longer enrolled at the institution. The request must be submitted at least 30 days before the desired termination date, and students will only be responsible for premiums up to that date. This change aims to reduce unnecessary costs for students who no longer require coverage.

AB 602 (Haney): Public postsecondary education: student behavior: drug and alcohol use: rehabilitation programs.

Summary: Requires that the University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU), adopt student discipline policies that prohibit disciplinary action against students for seeking medical assistance for drug/alcohol problems and offer rehabilitation programs to those students. The intent is to encourage students to seek timely medical assistance without fear of academic or disciplinary repercussions.

AB 640 (Muratsuchi): Local educational agencies: governance training.

Summary: Requires each local educational agency governing board member to receive training in K-12 school finance laws by April 1, 2028, and at least once during their tenure; requires the County Office Fiscal Crisis and Management Assistance Team (FCMAT) to develop the training curriculum, and requires the FCMAT curriculum to be used for the training of board members.

AB 681 (Elhawary): California DREAM Loan Program: limits.

Summary: Increases the borrowing limit under the DREAM Loan Program for a student who is enrolled in a graduate program from up to \$4,000 to up to \$20,500 within a single academic year. It also establishes a \$138,000 overall borrowing limit under the DREAM Loan Program for both undergraduate and graduate programs.

AB 977 (Ramos): California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001: California State University: burial sites: human remains.

Summary: Requires the California State University to develop a policy for the reburial of Native American human remains that have been repatriated on land owned by the California State University. The bill also requires consultation with California Indian tribes and that any proposed location for the reburial of repatriated Native American human remains be mutually agreed upon by the California State University and the California Indian tribes that are culturally affiliated with the potential reburial land, in development of the policy.

AB 979 (Irwin): California Cybersecurity Integration Center: artificial intelligence.

Summary: Requires the California Cybersecurity Integration Center to develop, on or before January 1, 2027, in consultation with the Office of Information Security and the Government Operations Agency, a California AI Cybersecurity Collaboration Playbook, to facilitate information sharing across the cyber and artificial intelligence communities and to strengthen collective cyber defenses against emerging threats. It also requires a representative from the California Community Colleges to serve as part of the California Cybersecurity Integration Center.

AB 1119 (Patel): Teacher credentialing: dual credentialing.

Summary: Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing by March 01, 2027, to develop, establish, and implement regulations, to create efficient routes to dual credentialing for teacher candidates and existing credential holders. These routes must apply to the following: (1) teacher candidates pursuing any combination of multiple subjects, single subject, or PK-3 early childhood education specialist instruction credential and an education specialist credential; (2) existing holders of multiple subjects, single subjects, or PK-3 early childhood education specialist instruction credentials seeking an education specialist credential; and (3) existing holders of

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education specialist credentials seeking a multiple subject, single subject, or PK-3 early childhood education specialist instruction credential.

AB 1454 (Rivas): Pupil literacy: credential program standards and professional development: instructional materials.

Summary: Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to revise its standards for the reading and literacy leadership specialist and administrator preparation programs, to ensure alignment with evidence-based literacy practices and the state’s English Language Arts/English Development (ELA/ELD) Framework. This bill also requires the State Board of Education to adopt new, instructional materials for grades K-8 in ELA/ELD that meet specified criteria, and establishes related requirements for local adoptions of instructional materials. This bill makes implementation of the administrator credential provisions contingent upon an appropriation in the Budget Act or another statute.

SB 307 (Cervantes): Public postsecondary education: immigration enforcement.

Summary: Requires the CSU Trustees, and requests the UC Regents, to take a number of actions and adopt a systemwide policy aimed at maintaining the enrollment, financial aid, and academic resources for undocumented students who are unable to attend their courses by the final drop date due to immigration enforcement activity.

SB 437 (Weber Pierson): California State University: claim eligibility: genealogy and descendency.

Summary: Authorizes up to \$6 million of funds appropriated in the 2025 Budget Act for purposes of enabling the California State University (CSU) to explore options to determine how to confirm an individual’s status as a descendant of an enslaved person. It also requires that the CSU annually submit a report to the Legislature and Governor on pending and completed research projects along with a final report that includes recommendations for statewide implementation.

BUDGET TRAILER BILLS

The following budget bills and budget trailer bills are related to the annual state budget allocations and policies. Implementation guidance for these bills are included in the annual [Chancellor's Office Compendium of Allocations & Resources](http://bit.ly/4IJ4bNr) (<http://bit.ly/4IJ4bNr>).

AB 102 (Gabriel) Budget Act of 2025.

Summary: This budget bill implements the Budget Act of 2025 by adding, amending, and repealing specified sections and items to make appropriations for the support of state government during the 2024-25 fiscal year.

AB 104 (Gabriel) Budget Act of 2025.

Summary: This budget bill junior amends the Budget Act of 2025. For community colleges, this budget bill makes various technical changes and corrections.

AB 123 (Budget) Higher education budget trailer bill.

Summary: This higher education budget trailer bill provides implementation language for the allocations included in the Budget Act of 2025, including the Credit for Prior Learning Initiative and Student Support Block Grant, enacts apportionment deferrals, and modifies certain legislative reporting requirements.

SB 101 (Wiener) Budget Act of 2025.

Summary: This budget bill amends certain provisions of the Budget Act of 2025 by making changes to specified programs and allocations.

SB 148 (Budget and Fiscal Review) Higher education budget trailer bill.

Summary: This higher education budget trailer bill junior makes various technical and programmatic changes, including updates to Basic Needs Centers and the Zero-Textbook Cost Degree Program.

CHANGES TO TITLE 5 REGULATIONS

2025 REGULATORY ACTIONS

California community college districts must comply with all regulations promulgated by the Board of Governors. To avoid regulatory non-compliance, community college districts must conform their local policies and procedures to Board regulations within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the regulation's effective date and incorporate any necessary changes into the district's catalog and class schedules "at the first available opportunity." (5 Cal. Code Regs. § 52010).

The complete set of Board regulations governing the California community colleges are contained in title 5, division 6, of the California Code of Regulations, which is available at the [Office of Administrative Law](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Index?transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29). (govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Index?transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29).

Information about pending and recently adopted Board of Governors regulatory actions is available on the Chancellor's Office [Pending Regulatory Actions](https://cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/General-Counsel/Pending-Regulatory-Action) page (cccco.edu/About-Us/Chancellors-Office/Divisions/General-Counsel/Pending-Regulatory-Action).

The Board of Governors adopted eight regulatory packages in 2025 which are described briefly below.

Burden-Free Access to Instructional Materials

This regulatory action aims to prioritize the alleviation of student burdens related to acquiring required instructional materials before their required use, highlighting the importance of first day access to zero-cost resources, and institutionalizing student-centered best practices across the system. This regulation allows districts discretion to adopt a variety of compliant policies, many of which do not require additional dedicated resources.

Board of Governors Approval Date: November 18, 2024

Effective Date: July 30, 2025

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [Burden-Free Access to Instructional Materials](#)

Community College Baccalaureate Degree Programs

Assembly Bill 927 (Medina 2021) transformed the Community College Baccalaureate Degree Program (BDP) from a limited pilot program into a permanent program. This regulatory action simply formalizes the Baccalaureate Degree Program's new permanent status by codifying it within the California Code of Regulations consistent with the guidance previously found in the BDP Handbook.

Board of Governors Approval Date: January 14, 2025

Effective Date: August 8, 2025

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [Baccalaureate Degree Program](#)

Flexible Calendar

This regulatory action permits community college districts to expand their voluntary flexible calendar programs and clarify district responsibilities. This regulation permits community college districts to expand the scope and reach of these professional learning opportunities to all district employees, clarifies the pre-existing responsibilities of districts who choose to offer a flexible calendar and makes other minor related amendments.

Board of Governors Approval Date: November 18, 2024

Effective Date: September 18, 2025

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [Flexible Calendar](#)

Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (MESA) Program

In 2023, Senate Bill 444 (Newman) formally established the California Community College MESA program codified in the Education Code section 88680-88682. Senate Bill 444 encourages, but does not require, community college districts to establish MESA programs and requires the California Community Colleges Board of Governors to adopt regulations for the operation of such programs at participating community colleges that align with the programmatic components of MESA programs as set forth in SB 444.

In compliance with SB 444, this regulatory action formally codifies community college MESA programs by enacting Sections 56300-56304 of the California Code of Regulations; which describe the purpose, provide definitions for the MESA program, outline program objectives, and specify permissible uses of MESA program funding.

Board of Governors Approval Date: November 18, 2024

Effective Date: October 18, 2025

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [MESA Program](#)

NextUp Program

This regulatory action amended various sections of the NextUp Program regulations (5 C.C.R. §§ 56400 – 56416) to expand and strengthen support for foster youth. This regulation changes the program's name from Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support (CAFYES) to NextUp as well as implement the specific provisions of Assembly Bill 183 (2022), Assembly Bill 190 (2022), and SB 512 (2021) and lastly, makes additional cosmetic changes to the language.

Board of Governors Approval Date: January 14, 2025

Effective Date: October 24, 2025

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [NextUp Program](#)

Course Outline of Record

This regulatory action encourages colleges to continue to develop and build innovative approaches to curricular design and program creation with a focus on diversifying curriculum and eliminating pedagogical equity gaps. Also, this regulation clarifies the process of constituting curriculum committees at community college districts as well as their membership and adds revisions to align with Assembly Bill 1705 (2022) and Assembly Bill 1111 (2021), which requires the

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development of a common course number system. Course outlines of record are developed and approved by faculty and are subsequently approved by district governing boards, thus reflecting district academic policy.

Board of Governors Approval Date: January 14, 2025

Effective Date: October 24, 2025

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [Course Outline of Record](#)

Credit Certificates of Achievement

This regulatory action seeks to align Title 5, California Code of Regulations with Assembly Bills AB 705 (Irwin 2017) and AB 1705 (Seymour-Campbell 2022) to support student transfers to four-year institutions. This regulation amends Title 5 to help support the development of Certificate of Achievements to satisfy transfer patterns established by the University of California, California State University and other accredited public postsecondary institutions in adjacent states. The changes merely update legislative requirements and provide clarification to Title 5.

Board of Governors Approval Date: May 20, 2025

Effective Date: To be determined.

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [Credit Certificates of Achievement](#)

Student Education Plans

A vital part of a student's educational journey, as well as a central tenet of the Guided Pathways framework, is the timely reception of a comprehensive educational plan.

This regulatory action amends Title 5 to ensure timely delivery of comprehensive educational plans; shifts the burden from students to institutions for educational planning; and provides clarity that comprehensive education plans must include all courses and requirements to complete the credential.

Board of Governors Approval Date: May 20, 2025

Effective Date: To be determined.

A copy of the regulations can be found here: [Student Education Plans](#)