



**Mt SAC Legislative Report 2021
Report as of 9/13/2021**

Neutral

AB 1273 (Rodriguez D) Interagency Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship: the Director of Consumer Affairs and the State Public Health Officer: earn and learn training.

Introduced: 2/19/2021

Last Amend: 9/1/2021

Status: 9/10/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/10/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law provides for apprenticeship programs within the Division of Apprenticeship Standards within the Department of Industrial Relations, sponsored by specific entities and employers, and requires the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to perform various functions with respect to apprenticeship programs and the welfare of apprentices. Under existing law, the Director of Industrial Relations is the Administrator of Apprenticeship and is authorized to appoint assistants necessary to effectuate the purposes of state law governing apprenticeships. This bill would additionally make the State Public Health Officer and the Director of Consumer Affairs ex officio members of the Interagency Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Neutral

Oppose

AB 928 (Berman D) Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act of 2021: Associate Degree for Transfer Intersegmental Implementation Committee.

Introduced: 2/17/2021

Last Amend: 8/26/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of postsecondary education in this state. The California Community Colleges system provides instruction to students at 116 campuses operated by community college districts throughout the state and, among other things, provides its students with a transfer pathway, facilitated by mechanisms such as the Associate Degree for Transfer, allowing students to apply academic credit earned at a community college toward receipt of a bachelor's degree at a 4-year postsecondary educational institution. This bill would express findings and declarations of the Legislature related to the process of transfer from community colleges to 4-year postsecondary educational institutions. The bill would express the intent of the

Legislature to enact legislation related to a student-centered transfer process. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Oppose

Support

AB 75 (O'Donnell D) Education finance: school facilities: Kindergarten-Community Colleges Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2022.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 5/24/2021

Status: 6/18/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 6/16/2021-S. ED.

Summary: (1)The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 provides for the adoption of rules, regulations, and procedures, under the administration of the Director of General Services, for the allocation of state funds by the State Allocation Board for the construction and modernization of public school facilities. This bill would add provisions to the act to require the Department of General Services to process all applications received under the act on and after an unspecified date and to present those applications to the State Allocation Board within 120 days of receipt. The bill would require applicants for bond funding to supply designated information to the State Department of Education. The bill would authorize school districts to receive a supplemental grant to expand an existing, or construct a new, gymnasium, multipurpose room, library, or school kitchen under specified conditions. The bill would amend the methodology for calculating a school district's required local contribution, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Support

AB 927 (Medina D) Public postsecondary education: community colleges: statewide baccalaureate degree program.

Introduced: 2/17/2021

Last Amend: 8/26/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law requires the board of governors to appoint a chief executive officer, to be known as the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges. Existing law, until July 1, 2026, authorizes the board of governors, in consultation with the California State University and the University of California, to establish a statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program. Existing law requires that program to consist of a maximum of 15 community college districts, with one baccalaureate degree pilot program each. Existing law requires those pilot programs to commence no later than the 2017–18 academic year, and requires students participating in those programs to commence the program by the beginning of the 2022–23 academic year. Existing law requires the governing board of a community college district seeking authorization to offer a pilot program to submit certain items for review by the chancellor and approval by the board of governors, including documentation of unmet workforce needs specifically related to the proposed pilot program. This bill would extend the operation

of the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program indefinitely. The bill would remove the requirements that the program consist of a maximum of 15 community college district programs and for a student to commence a program by the end of the 2022–23 academic year. The bill would require a community college district seeking approval to offer a baccalaureate degree program to provide evidence of unmet workforce needs to the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, as provided. The bill would require, as part of the application and review process, the chancellor to ensure that a community college district is provided with 2 timelines in which to apply for a baccalaureate degree program and receive notice of approval or rejection, as specified, that only 15 baccalaureate degree programs are approved during each application period allowing for a total of 30 baccalaureate degree programs per academic year, that the total number of baccalaureate degree programs offered by a community college district does not exceed 25% of the total number of associate degree programs offered by the community college district, as specified, and that a minimum of 30 working days is taken to validate the submitted information and assess the workforce value of the proposed baccalaureate degree program, as specified. The bill would require the chancellor to consult with and seek feedback from the Chancellor of the California State University, the President of the University of California, and the President of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities on proposed baccalaureate degree programs, as specified. The bill would require a community college district to continue to offer an associate degree program in the same academic subject for which a baccalaureate degree program has been approved, unless the community college district has received approval from the chancellor to eliminate the associate degree program, as specified.

Position

Support

AB 1456 (Medina D) Student financial aid: Cal Grant Reform Act.

Introduced: 2/19/2021

Last Amend: 9/3/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes the Cal Grant A and B 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, and establishes eligibility requirements for these awards for participating students attending qualifying institutions. This bill would enact the Cal Grant Reform Act, which would revise and recast the provisions establishing and governing the existing Cal Grant Program into a new Cal Grant Program. The bill would specify that the Cal Grant Reform Act would only become operative upon the appropriation by the Legislature, in the annual Budget Act or another statute, of sufficient funds to fully implement its provisions. The bill would authorize the commission to adopt emergency regulations to implement the Cal Grant Reform Act. The new Cal Grant Program would also include a Cal Grant 2 Program and a Cal Grant 4 Program, with eligibility requirements as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Support

AB 8 (Smith R) Unemployment benefits: direct deposit.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on INS.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. INS.

Summary: Existing law provides for unemployment compensation benefits to eligible persons who are unemployed through no fault of their own. These provisions are generally administered by the Employment Development Department. Existing law requires unemployment compensation benefits that are directly deposited to an account of the recipient's choice to be deposited to a qualifying account. Existing law defines "qualifying account" for these purposes to mean a demand deposit or savings account at an insured financial institution in the name of the person entitled to receipt of public assistance payments or a prepaid card account that meets certain requirements, including that the prepaid card account may not be attached to any credit or overdraft feature that is automatically repaid from the account after delivery of the payment. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

AB 14 (Aguiar-Curry D) Communications: California Advanced Services Fund: deaf and disabled telecommunications program: surcharges.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 9/2/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 28. Noes 8.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: (1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Existing law authorizes the commission to impose a surcharge to collect \$330,000,000 for deposit into the CASF beginning January 1, 2018, and continuing through the 2022 calendar year. Existing law specifies the amount of surcharge revenues to be deposited into each account within the CASF, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would authorize the commission to impose the surcharge to fund the CASF until December 31, 2032, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 26 (Holden D) Peace officers: use of force.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 7/7/2021

Status: 9/8/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.

Location: 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law requires each law enforcement agency, on or before January 1, 2021, to maintain a policy that provides a minimum standard on the use of force. Existing law requires that policy, among other things, to require that officers report potential excessive force to a superior officer when present and observing another officer using force that the officer believes to be unnecessary, and to require that officers intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as specified. This bill would require those law enforcement policies to require those officers to immediately report potential excessive force, as defined. The bill would additionally require those policies to, among other things, prohibit retaliation against officers that report violations of law or

regulation of another officer to a supervisor, as specified, and to require that an officer who fails to intercede be disciplined up to and including in the same manner as the officer who used excessive force. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 34 (Muratsuchi D) Broadband for All Act of 2022.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 4/6/2021

Status: 5/20/2021-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 5/5/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Technology to improve the governance and implementation of information technology by standardizing reporting relationships, roles, and responsibilities for setting information technology priorities. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to support the 2022 Broadband for All Program that would be administered by the department for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects to deploy broadband infrastructure and broadband internet access services. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

AB 41 (Wood D) Broadband infrastructure deployment.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 8/31/2021

Status: 9/10/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/10/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: (1) Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of state highways and associated property. Existing law requires the department to notify companies and organizations working on broadband deployment on its internet website of specified department-led highway construction projects and authorizes those companies and organizations to collaborate with the department to install broadband conduits as part of those projects. This bill would require the department, as part of those projects that are funded by a specified item of the Budget Act of 2021 and are located in priority areas, to ensure that construction includes the installation of conduits capable of supporting fiber optic communication cables. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 48 (Gonzalez, Lorena D) Law enforcement: use of force.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 8/26/2021

Status: 9/8/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: (1)Existing law authorizes a peace officer to use reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. Existing law requires law enforcement agencies to maintain a policy on the use of force, as specified. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to implement courses of instruction for the regular and periodic training of law enforcement officers in the use of force. This bill would prohibit the use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents by any law enforcement agency to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except in compliance with specified standards set by the bill, and would prohibit their use solely due to a violation of an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or noncompliance with a law enforcement directive. The bill would include in the standards for the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents to disperse gatherings the requirement that, among other things, those weapons only be used to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. The bill would define chemical agents to include, among other substances, chloroacetophenone tear gas or 2-chlorobenzalmalonitrile gas. The bill would make these provisions inapplicable within a county jail or state prison facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 53 (Low D) Election day holiday.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 3/15/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. TRANS.

Summary: Existing law requires that an election for congressional and state elective offices be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year. Existing law requires a presidential general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in any year that is evenly divisible by the number 4. This bill would add the day on which a statewide general election is held, which is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of any even-numbered year, to these lists of holidays. The bill would require community colleges and public schools to close on any day on which a statewide general election is held. The bill would require the California State University, and request the University of California, to close campuses on a day on which a statewide general election is held. The bill would require that state employees, with specified exceptions, be given time off with pay for days on which a statewide general election is held. The bill would provide that the third Monday in February, also known as Washington Day, is observed only in odd-numbered years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 57 (Gabriel D) Law enforcement: hate crimes.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 8/26/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law defines a "hate crime" as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop

guidelines and a course of instruction and training for law enforcement officers addressing hate crimes. Existing law requires state law enforcement agencies to adopt a framework or other formal policy created by POST regarding hate crimes. Existing law requires any local law enforcement agency that adopts or updates a hate crime policy to include specified information in that policy, including information on bias motivation. This bill would include a statement of legislative findings and declarations and require the basic course curriculum on the topic of hate crimes to be developed in consultation with subject matter experts, as specified. The bill would, subject to an appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act or other statute, require POST to update the basic course to include the viewing of a specified video course developed by POST. The bill would also require POST to make the video available via the online learning portal, and would require all peace officers to complete specified training materials no later than one year after the commission makes the updated course available. The bill would require POST to develop and periodically update an interactive course on hate crimes for in-service peace officers, and require officers to take the course every 6 years. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

AB 89 (Jones-Sawyer D) Peace officers: minimum qualifications.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 9/3/2021

Status: 9/10/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 32. Noes 3.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/10/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to establish a certification program for specified peace officers, including officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law requires the commission to establish basic, intermediate, advanced, supervisory, management, and executive certificates for the purpose of fostering the education and experience necessary to perform general police service duties. Existing law requires certificates to be awarded on the basis of a combination of training, education, experience, and other prerequisites, as determined by the commission. This bill would require the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop a modern policing degree program, with the commission and other stakeholders to serve as advisors, as specified, and to submit a report on recommendations to the Legislature outlining a plan to implement the program on or before June 1, 2023. The bill would require the report to include, among other things, recommendations to adopt financial assistance for students of historically underserved and disadvantaged communities with barriers to higher education access, as specified. The bill would require the commission to adopt the recommended criteria within 2 years of when the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges submits its report to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 214 (Ting D) Budget Act of 2021.

Introduced: 1/8/2021

Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

Location: 1/28/2021-A. BUDGET

Summary: This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2021–22 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

AB 245 (Chiu D) Educational equity: student records: name and gender changes.

Introduced: 1/13/2021

Last Amend: 7/8/2021

Status: 9/2/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Location: 9/2/2021-A. ENROLLED

Summary: The Donahoe Higher Education Act establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in this state. The act applies to the University of California only to the extent that the regents, by appropriate resolution, make it applicable. The Equity in Higher Education Act provides that it is the policy of the state to afford all persons, regardless of specified characteristics, including gender identity and gender expression, equal rights and opportunities in the postsecondary educational institutions of the state. This bill, as part of the Donahoe Higher Education Act, would require a campus of the University of California, California State University, or California Community Colleges to update a former student's records to include the student's updated legal name or gender if the institution receives government-issued documentation, as described, from the student demonstrating that the former student's legal name or gender has been changed. The bill would require the institution to reissue specified documents conferred upon, or issued to, the former student with the former student's updated legal name or gender, if requested by the former student. The bill would prohibit an institution from charging a higher fee for correcting, updating, or reissuing a document based on a legal name or gender change than the fee it charges for correcting, updating, or reissuing that document generally. Commencing with the 2023–24 graduating class, the bill would require an institution to provide an option for a graduating student to request that the diploma to be conferred by the institution list the student's chosen name, as specified. Because this bill imposes new duties on community college districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 275 (Medina D) Classified community college employees.

Introduced: 1/19/2021

Last Amend: 6/30/2021

Status: 8/30/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Location: 8/30/2021-A. ENROLLED

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the governing board of a community college district to employ persons for positions that are not academic positions in what is known as the classified service. Existing law requires the governing board of a community college district to prescribe written rules and regulations governing the personnel management of the classified service, whereby classified employees are designated as permanent employees of the district after serving a prescribed period of probation that is prohibited from exceeding one year. This bill would shorten the maximum length of a prescribed period of probation for classified employees of a community college district to 6 months or 130 days of paid service, whichever is longer, except that a full-time peace officer or public safety dispatcher employed by a community college district operating a dispatch center certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training would be required to serve a probationary period of not less than one year of paid service from their date of appointment to that full-time position to be designated as a permanent employee of the district. These

changes would not apply to a conflicting collective bargaining agreement entered into before January 1, 2022, until the expiration or renewal of that collective bargaining agreement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 339 (Lee D) Local government: open and public meetings.

Introduced: 1/28/2021

Last Amend: 9/3/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 25. Noes 8.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would require local agencies to conduct meetings subject to the act consistent with applicable state and federal civil rights laws, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 340 (Ward D) Golden State Scholarshare Trust: Personal Income Tax Law: gross income: deductions.

Introduced: 1/28/2021

Last Amend: 6/24/2021

Status: 9/7/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 66. Noes 0.).

Location: 9/7/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law, known as the Golden State Scholarshare Trust Act, establishes the Golden State Scholarshare College Savings Trust, under the administration of the Scholarshare Investment Board, to provide financial aid for postsecondary education costs of participating students. Existing law defines "qualified higher education expenses" for purposes of the Golden State Scholarshare Trust Act to mean the expenses of attendance at an institution of higher education, as specified. This bill would add expenses associated with participation in a registered apprenticeship program and payment on the principal or interest of a qualified education loan to the definition of "qualified higher education expenses." This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 361 (Rivas, Robert D) Open meetings: state and local agencies: teleconferences.

Introduced: 2/1/2021

Last Amend: 9/3/2021

Status: 9/10/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Senate Rules Suspended Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 28. Noes 7.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Ordered to the unfinished business file. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/10/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public. The act generally requires all regular and special meetings of the legislative body be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. The act authorizes the district attorney or any interested person, subject to certain provisions, to commence an action by mandamus or injunction for the purpose of obtaining a judicial determination that specified actions taken by a legislative body are null and void. This bill, until January 1, 2024, would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting during a declared state of emergency, as that term is defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, during a proclaimed state of emergency held for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, and during a proclaimed state of emergency when the legislative body has determined that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 367 (Garcia, Cristina D) Menstrual products.

Introduced: 2/1/2021

Last Amend: 8/26/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law requires a public school maintaining any combination of classes from grade 6 to grade 12, inclusive, that meets a 40% pupil poverty threshold specified in federal law, to stock 50% of the school's restrooms with feminine hygiene products, and prohibits a public school from charging for any menstrual products provided to pupils. This bill would enact the Menstrual Equity for All Act of 2021, which would require a public school, as provided, maintaining any combination of classes from grades 6 to 12, inclusive, to stock the school's restrooms with an adequate supply of free menstrual products, as defined, available and accessible, free of cost, in all women's restrooms and all-gender restrooms, and in at least one men's restroom, at all times, and to post a designated notice, on or before the start of the 2022-23 school year, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 375 (Medina D) Community colleges: part-time employees.

Introduced: 2/1/2021

Last Amend: 5/24/2021

Status: 9/10/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Location: 9/10/2021-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law authorizes the establishment of community college districts under the administration of community college governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at community college campuses throughout the state. Existing law requires community colleges, as a condition of receiving funding allocated for the Student Success and Support Program, to negotiate in good faith with the exclusive representatives for part-time, temporary faculty, the terms of reemployment preference for part-time, temporary faculty assignments based on minimum standards up to the range of 60% to 67% of a full-time equivalent load and a regular evaluation process for part-time, temporary faculty, as specified. This bill would instead require community colleges, as a condition of receiving funding allocated for the Student Equity and Achievement Program, to negotiate in good faith with the exclusive representatives for part-time, temporary faculty on the terms of the reemployment preference for part-time, temporary faculty assignments and the regular evaluation process for part-time, temporary faculty. The bill would instead require that negotiation on reemployment preference for part-time, temporary faculty assignments be based on the minimum standards not exceeding 80% to 85% of a full-time equivalent load, and would prohibit the community college district from restricting the terms of the negotiated agreement to less than that range, unless explicitly agreed upon by an individual part-time, temporary faculty member and the district. The bill would require the community college district to commence the negotiation of these terms no later than the expiration of any negotiated agreement in effect on January 1, 2022, and for any community college district that does not have a collective bargaining agreement in effect as of January 1, 2022, upon the effective date of the bill. The bill would make conforming changes and repeal obsolete provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 417 (McCarty D) Rising Scholars Network: justice-involved students.

Introduced: 2/4/2021

Status: 9/10/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Location: 9/10/2021-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state and authorizes them to operate campuses and provide instruction. This bill would authorize the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to establish a program, named the Rising Scholars Network, to enter into agreements with up to 50 community colleges to provide additional funds for services in support of postsecondary education for justice-involved students, as defined. The bill would require a community college district that wishes to participate in the Rising Scholars Network to apply to the board of governors for funding pursuant to these provisions, as provided, and would require the board of governors to adopt regulations for the Rising Scholars Network that fulfill certain goals and guidance. The bill would require the board of governors, on or before December 31, 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, to submit a report, as specified, describing its efforts to serve justice-involved students, and including recommendations on whether and how the Rising Scholars Network can be expanded to all community college districts and campuses. The bill's provisions would be operative in a fiscal year only if funds have been appropriated for those purposes for that fiscal year by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute.

Position

AB 438 (Reyes D) School employees: classified employees: layoff notice and hearing.

Introduced: 2/4/2021

Last Amend: 9/2/2021

Status: 9/8/2021-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. (Ayes 42. Noes 13.) Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 49. Noes 13.).

Location: 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Under existing law, classified employees of school districts and community college districts subject to layoff as a result of the expiration of a specially funded program at the end of a school year are required to be given written notice on or before April 29 informing them of certain rights. Existing law also requires that notice be given not less than 60 days before the effective layoff date if the termination date of a specially funded program is other than June 30, or if classified employees are subject to layoff as a result of a bona fide reduction or elimination of a service performed by a department. This bill instead would revise and recast provisions relating to the layoff of classified employees of school districts and community college districts to require certain notices and opportunities for a hearing when a permanent classified employee's services will not be required for the ensuing year due to lack of work or lack of funds. The bill would, for the purposes of specified notice and hearing rights, define "permanent classified employee" to include both an employee who was permanent at the time the notice or right to a hearing was required and an employee who became permanent after the date of the required notice. The bill would express the intent of the Legislature in enacting the bill to provide permanent classified school employees and those who become permanent classified school employees with the same rights to notice and hearing with respect to layoffs as are provided to certificated employees of school districts, including teachers and administrators, and academic employees of community college districts. If classified positions must be eliminated as a result of the expiration of a specially funded program, the bill would require written notice of the layoff date and certain rights be given to the classified employees not less than 60 days before the effective layoff date. If, after January 1, 2021, the Legislature provides certificated or academic employees with any additional rights to notice or hearing as to layoffs, the bill would require the respective permanent classified employees, as described, to be afforded the same rights by the school district or community college district, as applicable. To the extent school districts and community college districts are required to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 543 (Davies R) Public postsecondary education: student orientation: CalFresh.

Introduced: 2/10/2021

Last Amend: 6/15/2021

Status: 9/8/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.

Location: 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the eligibility of households to be determined to the extent permitted by federal law. This bill would, as a part of campus orientation, require the Trustees of the California State University and request the Regents of the University of California to provide, for all campuses of their respective segments, and require each campus of the California Community Colleges to provide, educational information about CalFresh and the student eligibility requirements for CalFresh to all incoming students. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 576 (Maienschein D) Community colleges: apportionments: waiver of open course provisions: military personnel.

Introduced: 2/11/2021

Last Amend: 6/22/2021

Status: 9/7/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 66. Noes 0.).

Location: 9/7/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law requires the board of governors to appoint a chief executive officer, to be known as the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges. Existing law waives open course provisions in statute or regulations of the board of governors for any governing board of a community college district for classes the district provides to inmates of certain facilities, and authorizes the board of governors to include the units of full-time equivalent students generated in those classes for purposes of state apportionments. This bill would waive open course provisions in statute or regulations of the board of governors for any governing board of a community college district for community college courses the district provides to military personnel, their dependents, and authorized civilian employees on a military base, and would authorize the board of governors to include the units of full-time equivalent students generated in those community college courses for purposes of state apportionments.

Position

AB 595 (Medina D) Public postsecondary education: University of California and California State University: student eligibility policy.

Introduced: 2/11/2021

Last Amend: 3/15/2021

Status: 4/14/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 3/24/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the University of California, under the administration of the Regents of the University of California, and the California State University, under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University, as the 2 segments of public postsecondary education in the state generally authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees. The Donahoe Higher Education Act sets forth the missions and functions of the segments of postsecondary education in this state. Provisions of the act apply to the University of California only to the extent that the regents act, by appropriate resolution, to make those provisions applicable. A provision of the act expresses the intent of the Legislature that, in determining the standards and criteria for undergraduate and graduate admissions to the University of California and the California State University, the governing bodies of the segments develop processes that, among other things, strive to be fair and are easily understandable. This bill would require the trustees, and request the regents, before making any change in undergraduate student eligibility policy that adds new eligibility requirements, as described, that impact students across its segment, to engage in public discussions with and coordinate with other educational segments that will be impacted by the policy to understand the impacts of the policy in order to try to align preparation and their respective student eligibility policies. The bill would also require the trustees, and request the regents, to commission an independent study by a third-party research organization to assess the impact of the change in student eligibility policy on the eligibility rates of the graduates of public secondary schools who are members of underrepresented student groups, and specifically examine the impact on eligibility and admission rates of all high school graduates, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, income, and region. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

AB 599 (Jones-Sawyer D) Public schools: accountability: county superintendents of schools.

Introduced: 2/11/2021

Last Amend: 7/15/2021

Status: 9/7/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 61. Noes 0.).

Location: 9/7/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: (1)Under existing law, county superintendents of schools superintend the schools of that county, maintain responsibility for the fiscal oversight of each school district in that county, and visit and examine each school in the county at reasonable intervals to observe its operation and learn of its problems. This bill would recast and revise the duties of the county superintendent. The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, to identify a list of schools pursuant to a specified procedure based on the schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement and additional targeted support and improvement or as low-performing pursuant to specified federal laws, and to additionally include on the list schools where 15% or more of the teachers are holders of a permit, certificate, or any other authorization that is a lesser certification than a preliminary or clear California teaching credential. The bill would require, after the initial list is established in the 2021–22 fiscal year, the Superintendent to identify a list of these schools again in the 2022–23 fiscal year, and then every 3 fiscal years thereafter, during the same fiscal year that the schools are identified for comprehensive support and improvement or additional targeted support and improvement, as specified. The bill would require the county superintendent to annually inspect those schools on the list in the county, and submit a report that describes the state of those schools in that county. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 940 (McCarty D) College Mental Health Services Program.

Introduced: 2/17/2021

Last Amend: 4/15/2021

Status: 5/20/2021-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 4/21/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act, an initiative statute enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, funds a system of county mental health plans for the provision of mental health services, as specified. Existing law establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund. Existing law requires the Controller, prior to distributing the balance of the funds to the counties, as specified, to reserve up to 5% of the total annual revenues of the fund for the costs for the State Department of Health Care Services, the California Behavioral Health Planning Council, the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission, the State Department of Public Health, and any other state agency to implement all duties pursuant to the programs set forth in the act. This bill would amend Proposition 63 by appropriating \$20,000,000 annually from the administrative account of the Mental Health Services Fund to the University of California, if the University of California chooses to accept the moneys, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, as specified, to implement the College Mental Health Services Program. The bill would require those funds to be used for the purpose of funding programs to increase campus student mental health services and mental health-related education and training. The bill would require

campuses that participate in the program to report on the use of those grant funds, as specified, and to post that information on their internet websites.

Position

AB 1111 (Berman D) Postsecondary education: common course numbering system.

Introduced: 2/18/2021

Last Amend: 8/26/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/9/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law, known as the Donahoe Higher Education Act, sets forth the missions and functions of California's public and private segments of higher education and their respective institutions of higher education. The act requires, not later than June 1, 2006, the California Community Colleges and the California State University to adopt, and authorizes the University of California and private postsecondary institutions to adopt, a common course numbering system for the 20 highest-demand majors in the respective segments. The act requires, not later than June 30, 2006, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the Trustees of the California State University to report to the Legislature, and requests the Regents of the University of California to report to the Legislature, on the status of the activities of their respective segments related to that numbering system and on the plans to implement a common course numbering system for the majors that are not the 20 highest demand majors. The act also requires each campus of a public postsecondary educational institution to incorporate the common course numbering system in its catalog at the next adoption of a campus catalog after June 1, 2006. This bill would require the California Community Colleges, on or before July 1, 2024, to adopt a common course numbering system for all general education requirement courses and transfer pathway courses, and require each community college campus, on or before July 1, 2024, to incorporate common course numbers from the adopted system into its course catalog. The bill would require the common course numbering system to be student facing and ensure that comparable courses across all community colleges have the same course number. By requiring community college campuses to incorporate common course numbers in their catalogs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

AB 1326 (Arambula D) Public social services: county liaison for higher education.

Introduced: 2/19/2021

Last Amend: 8/31/2021

Status: 9/8/2021-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. (Ayes 42. Noes 13.) Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Location: 9/8/2021-A. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law provides for the protection, care, and assistance for the people of the state, and the promotion of the welfare and happiness of all people in the state by providing appropriate aid and services to the needy and distressed. Under existing law, counties are responsible for administering the various public social services programs and related services, including, but not limited to, CalFresh and general assistance benefits. This bill would require 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. The bill would require any disclosure or sharing of personal information under the bill to be made in compliance with applicable state and federal confidentiality laws. The bill would require a county human services agency, with input from the public institutions of higher learning in

the county, to develop protocols for engagement between the staff liaison and a campus of an institution of public higher education located within the county and would encourage those entities to consult with specified stakeholders in the development of those protocols. The bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services to implement its provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions. By requiring counties to perform new duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 2 (Bradford D) Peace officers: certification: civil rights.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 9/1/2021

Status: 9/8/2021-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 28. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Location: 9/8/2021-S. ENROLLMENT

Summary: (1)Under existing law, the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act, if a person or persons, whether or not acting under color of law, interferes or attempts to interfere, by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any individual or individuals of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, the Attorney General, or any district attorney or city attorney, is authorized to bring a civil action for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief in the name of the people of the State of California, in order to protect the exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured. Existing law also authorizes an action brought by the Attorney General, or any district attorney or city attorney, to seek a civil penalty of \$25,000. Existing law also allows an individual whose exercise or enjoyment of rights has been interfered with to prosecute a civil action for damages on their own behalf. The bill would eliminate certain immunity provisions for peace officers and custodial officers, or public entities employing peace officers or custodial officers sued under the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 16 (Skinner D) Peace officers: release of records.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 8/30/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.

Location: 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED

Summary: (1)Existing law makes peace officer and custodial officer personnel records and specified records maintained by any state or local agency, or information obtained from these records, confidential and prohibits these records from being disclosed in any criminal or civil proceeding except by discovery. Existing law sets forth exceptions to this policy, including, among others, records relating to specified incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, sexual assault, perjury, or misconduct by a peace officer or custodial officer. Existing law makes a record related to an incident involving the use of force against a person resulting in death or great bodily injury subject to disclosure. Existing law requires a state or local agency to make these excepted records available for inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act, subject to redaction as specified. This bill would make a sustained finding involving force that is unreasonable or excessive, and any sustained finding that an officer failed to intervene against another officer using unreasonable or excessive force, subject to disclosure. The bill would require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would also require the disclosure of records relating to an incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency that

a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct involving prejudice or discrimination on the basis of specified protected classes. The bill would make the limitations on delay of disclosure inapplicable until January 1, 2023, for the described records relating to incidents that occurred before January 1, 2022. The bill would require the retention of all complaints and related reports or findings currently in the possession of a department or agency, as specified. The bill would require that records relating to an incident in which an officer resigned before an investigation is completed to also be subject to release. For purposes of releasing records, the bill would exempt from protection under the lawyer-client privilege, the disclosure of factual information provided by the public entity to its attorney, factual information discovered by any investigation by the public entity's attorney, or billing records related to the work done by the attorney. The bill would expand the authorization to redact records to allow redaction to preserve the anonymity of victims and whistleblowers. The bill would require records subject to disclosure to be provided at the earliest possible time and no later than 45 days from the date of a request for their disclosure, except as specified. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 22 (Glazer D) Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.

Introduced: 12/7/2020

Last Amend: 5/20/2021

Status: 6/10/2021-Referred to Coms. on ED. and HIGHER ED.

Location: 6/10/2021-A. ED.

Summary: (1)Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Existing law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Existing law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 71 (McGuire D) Infractions: community service: education programs.

Introduced: 12/9/2020

Last Amend: 6/16/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.

Location: 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law authorizes a court to sentence a person convicted of an infraction to perform community service in lieu of the total fine, as defined, that would otherwise be imposed, upon a showing that payment of the total fine would pose a hardship on the defendant or the person's family. This bill would additionally authorize the court to allow a person to participate in educational programs, as defined, to satisfy community service hours.

Position

SB 270 (Durazo D) Public employment: labor relations: employee information.

Introduced: 1/28/2021

Last Amend: 9/3/2021

Status: 9/10/2021-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 27. Noes 10.)
Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Location: 9/10/2021-S. ENROLLMENT

Summary: Existing law, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, the Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act, and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Transit Employer-Employee Relations Act, provisions commonly referred to as the Educational Employment Relations Act, and the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act, among others, regulates the labor relations of the state, the courts, and specified local public agencies and their employees. This bill, commencing July 1, 2022, would authorize an exclusive representative to file a charge of an unfair labor practice with the board, as specified, alleging a violation of the above-described requirements only if specified conditions are met, including that the exclusive representative gives written notice of the alleged violation and that the public employer fails to cure the violation, as specified. The bill would limit a public employer's opportunity to cure certain violations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 274 (Wieckowski D) Local government meetings: agenda and documents.

Introduced: 1/29/2021

Last Amend: 4/5/2021

Status: 8/30/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.

Location: 8/30/2021-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Existing law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by email or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified. By requiring local agencies to comply with these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 290 (Skinner D) Density Bonus Law: qualifications for incentives or concessions: student housing for lower income students: moderate-income persons and families: local government constraints.

Introduced: 2/1/2021

Last Amend: 8/16/2021

Status: 9/3/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.

Location: 9/3/2021-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law, known as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development in the city or county with

a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units, or for the donation of land within the development, if the developer agrees to, among other things, construct a specified percentage of units for very low income, low-income, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents, including lower income students. This bill would require a unit designated to satisfy the inclusionary zoning requirements of a city or county to be included in the total number of units on which a density bonus and the number of incentives or concessions are based. The bill would require a city or county to grant one incentive or concession for a student housing development project that will include at least 20% of the total units for lower income students. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 391 (Min D) Common interest developments: emergency powers and procedures.

Introduced: 2/11/2021

Last Amend: 7/8/2021

Status: 8/30/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.

Location: 8/30/2021-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law defines a board meeting as a congregation, as provided, or a teleconference, as provided. Existing law requires, among other things, a board meeting held by teleconference to identify at least one physical location so that members of the association may attend, except as provided. This bill would establish alternative teleconferencing procedures for a board meeting or a meeting of the members if gathering in person is unsafe or impossible because the common interest development is in an area affected by a federal, state, or local emergency. The bill would also make a conforming change. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

SB 416 (Hueso D) Corrections: educational programs.

Introduced: 2/12/2021

Last Amend: 8/30/2021

Status: 9/9/2021-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 1 p.m.

Location: 9/9/2021-S. ENROLLED

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to implement literacy programs in the state prison. Existing law requires the department to offer college programs through voluntary education programs or their equivalent. This bill would instead require the department to make college programs available for the benefit of inmates with a general education development certificate or equivalent or a high school diploma and would require those college programs to only be provided by the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the University of California, or other regionally accredited, nonprofit colleges or universities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

SB 673 (Portantino D) Adult Education Block Grant Program: reporting requirements.

Introduced: 2/19/2021

Last Amend: 3/10/2021

Status: 6/17/2021-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 6/17/2021-A. RLS.

Summary: Existing law creates the Adult Education Block Grant Program under the administration of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The program requires the chancellor and the Superintendent, with the advice of the executive director of the State Board of Education, to divide the state into adult education regions and approve one adult education consortium in each adult education region, as specified. Existing law requires the chancellor and the Superintendent to provide to the Director of Finance, the State Board of Education, and the Legislature preliminary reports on or before October 30 following each fiscal year for which funds are appropriated for the program and final reports on or before February 1 of the following year about the use of specified funds and outcomes for adults statewide and in each adult education region. This bill would require the chancellor and the Superintendent to convene a task force that includes certain representatives to review these reporting requirements, as specified, develop findings and recommendations based on its review, and submit its findings and recommendations to the Department of Finance and the Legislature no later than January 1, 2023.

Position