

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
Senator Thomas Umberg, Chair
2025-2026 Regular Session

AB 90 (Jackson)
Version: July 8, 2025
Hearing Date: July 15, 2025
Fiscal: Yes
Urgency: No
ID

SUBJECT

Public postsecondary education: overnight student parking

DIGEST

This bill requires the governing boards of California Community College districts to adopt, by September 1, 2026, a plan for an overnight parking program, and that the governing board vote on whether to establish the program by December 31, 2026, as specified.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The cost of college has increased significantly over the last few decades. According to research, housing has been the key driver in the rising cost of attending public colleges. For many students, meeting these costs has become exceedingly difficult. A 2023 report by the Community College League of California found that almost three out of every five CCC students are housing insecure, and that about 25% of CCC students experience homelessness. Some students who are experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity choose to sleep in their vehicles.

AB 90 proposes to require that community college districts adopt plans for an overnight parking program that offers enrolled students the option to use an overnight parking lot to stay in their vehicles overnight. AB 90 specifies various requirements for the program, including that it include an agreement with campus security for the monitoring and security of the overnight parking lot and spots, and that the plan establish program rules that include zero tolerance for intimidation, harassment, and the use of drugs or alcohol. AB 90 also provides that a campus that complies with its provisions is not civilly liable for a campus employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, the overnight parking, except as specified. AB 90 requires the governing board of the community college district to adopt the plan by

September 1, 2026, and to vote on whether to establish the program by December 31, 2026.

AB 90 is author-sponsored, and is supported by the Student Senate for California Community Colleges and student groups and other organizations. It is opposed by a coalition of community colleges and community college districts. It previously passed out of the Senate Education Committee by a vote of 4 to 2.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE LAW

Existing law:

- 1) Requests that the CCCs that maintain student housing facilities give priority for housing to current and former homeless youth and current and former foster youth in order to ensure that they have stable housing, including to facilities that are open for occupation year-round if the school provides year-round housing facilities. (Ed. Code § 76010.)
- 2) Requests that CCC campuses develop plans to ensure that current and former homeless and foster youth can access housing resources during and between academic terms, including during academic and campus breaks, regardless of whether the campus maintains student housing facilities. (Ed. Code § 76010(b).)
- 3) Defines “homeless youth” as a student under 25 years of age, who has been verified as a homeless child or youth (as defined by Federal law). Provides that a student who is verified as a former homeless youth retains that status for a period of six years from the date of admission. (Ed. Code §§ 76010, 90001.5, and 92660.)
- 4) Requires a CCC campus that has shower facilities for student use on campus to grant access to those facilities to any homeless student who is enrolled in coursework, has paid enrollment fees, and is in good standing with the community college district, without requiring the student to enroll in additional courses. (Ed. Code § 76011.)
- 5) Provides that no community college district, or any officer or employee of such district or board, is responsible or in any way liable for the conduct or safety of any student of the public universities and colleges at any time when such student is not on school property, unless such district has provided transportation for such student to and from the school premises, has undertaken a school-sponsored activity off the premises of such university or college, has otherwise specifically assumed such responsibility or liability, or has failed to exercise reasonable care under the circumstances. In the event of such a specific undertaking, the district is liable or responsible for the conduct or safety of any student only while such student is or

should be under the immediate and direct supervision of an employee of such district or board. (Ed. Code § 87706.)

- 6) Requires the governing board of a community college district to procure insurance against liability to the district for damages for death, injury to person, or damage or loss of property, including such liability arising from officers or employees of the district acting within the scope of their employment. (Ed. Code § 72506(a).)
- 7) Requires every CCC to establish a Basic Needs Coordinator as the single point of contact for students experiencing basic needs insecurity related to basic needs services and resources, and requires that the basic needs coordinator act as a broker in identifying, supporting, and linking students to on- and off-campus housing, food, mental health, and other basic needs services and resources. Requires each CCC campus to report to the office of the Chancellor of the CCCs specified information relating to basic needs services and students, disaggregated by each basic needs service and resource. (Ed. Code § 66023.5.)
- 8) Specifies that, except as provided by statute, a public entity is not liable for an injury, whether such injury arises out of an act or omission of a public entity or a public employee or any other person, and specifies that the liability created in various relevant provisions is subject to an immunity of the public entity provided by statute, and is subject to any defenses that would be available to the public entity if it were a private person. (Gov. Code § 815.)
- 9) Specifies that a public entity is liable for injury proximately caused by an act or omission of an employee of the public entity within the scope of their employment if the act or omission would, apart from this section, have given rise to a cause of action against that employee or his personal representative. Provides that a public entity is not liable for the act or omission of an employee where the employee is immune from liability. (Gov. Code § 815.2.)

This bill:

- 1) Requires that, on or before September 1, 2026, the governing board of each community college district adopt, as part of its annual campus safety plan, a plan to offer an overnight parking program to students enrolled at each campus within the district. Specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature that the plan provides overnight parking to students who are experiencing housing insecurity and allows students to stay in their cars overnight at designated parking lots and spots on campus, and requires that the plan be developed in consultation with the campus' basic needs coordinator and campus safety.
- 2) Requires the plan for an overnight parking program to include the following:

- a) a written agreement with campus security for monitoring the overnight parking lots and spots, to include a procedure for reporting and responding to any threats to the safety of a participating student;
 - b) a program application developed by each campus' basic needs coordinator that requires an eligible student to acknowledge that the campus cannot guarantee the student's safety and to acknowledge and agree to the program rules;
 - c) designated bathroom and shower facilities available to participating students, and an agreement with custodial staff to maintain these designated facilities;
 - d) a determination of whether recreational vehicles will be allowed or prohibited from the overnight parking;
 - e) the designation of at least one parking lot on campus for use by participating students, with the campus determining the number of parking spots designated within the parking lot;
 - f) rules for the program that participating students must follow when using overnight parking, to include the campus' student code of conduct and a zero tolerance policy for intimidation, harassment, and the use of drugs or alcohol;
 - g) rules that specify that a violation of the program rules must be reported and investigated by the campus in the same manner as a student code of conduct violation, and that a participating student who violates the rules must be immediately removed from the overnight parking program;
 - h) procedures for registering and verifying the identity of a participating student and their vehicle through the issuance of an overnight parking permit, and a requirement that this information be used solely for the purpose of implementing the overnight parking program, and cannot be disclosed for any other purpose, unless pursuant to a particularized, court-issued warrant;
 - i) daily time of use or hours of operation for the overnight parking that at least align with the campus' operational hours and provide for parking overnight and during holidays and academic breaks;
 - j) procedures for issuing an overnight parking permit to participating students at no cost, with a specified timeframe for validity not to be less than four weeks and no more than one semester or quarter;
 - k) a requirement for the campus' basic needs coordinator to prioritize securing sustainable housing alternatives for participating students;
 - l) procedures for students to apply for and obtain approval to participate in the program that informs participating students of the bathroom and shower facilities available and the program rules; and
 - m) an estimated cost for the implementation of the program.
- 3) Requires, on or before December 31, 2026, the governing board of each community college district to vote whether the community colleges within the district will

establish an overnight parking program that aligns with the adopted plan for an overnight parking program.

- 4) Specifies that, if a majority of the governing board votes in favor of establishing an overnight parking program, the basic needs coordinator for each campus within the district must implement, with immediate effect, the plan adopted for the overnight parking program, and that the basic needs coordinator must commence accepting applications for the overnight parking program within three months of the vote.
- 5) Specifies that it does not prohibit the governing board of a community college district from revisiting the establishment of an overnight parking program to determine feasibility if not approved pursuant to (3), above.
- 6) Specifies that each campus that offers an overnight parking program must:
 - a) Send a stand-alone email to each student enrolled at the campus at the beginning of each semester or the quarterly equivalent describing available student housing services;
 - b) Provide a description of available student housing services at each student orientation at the campus; and
 - c) Provide a housing assistance tab that is clearly visible and easily accessible from a drop-down menu on the home page of the campus' website.
- 7) Requires that a participating student in an overnight parking program be granted access to overnight parking until the student is provided access to a sustainable housing alternative offered by the campus' basic needs coordinator.
- 8) Specifies that a campus that complies with these requirements is not civilly liable for a campus employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent an injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the hours of operation of, overnight parking. Specifies that this immunity does not apply to gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other laws.
- 9) Requires each CCC campus to report annually in their basic needs report to the Chancellor's office, as required by Education Code section 66023.5, the following:
 - a) The use of overnight parking facilities by participating students;
 - b) The number of participating students served by overnight parking facilities;
 - c) The socioeconomic and demographic backgrounds of participating students;
 - d) Other housing services offered to its students;
 - e) Challenges and best practices in the ongoing operations of overnight parking facilities; and
 - f) Whether participating students remained enrolled or graduated from a campus within the district.

- 10) Requires that the Chancellor's office report, as part of its annual report to the Governor and Legislature, on the overnight parking programs based on the information reported pursuant to (9), above.
- 11) Defines, for the purposes of its provisions, the following:
- a) "basic needs coordinator" to mean the coordinator defined in Education Code section 66023.5, or the coordinator's designee;
 - b) "campus" to mean a California community college campus;
 - c) "Chancellor's office" to mean the office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges;
 - d) "eligible student" to mean a student who meets both of the following requirements:
 - i. The student is enrolled in coursework at a community college offering an overnight parking program established pursuant to these provisions; and
 - ii. The student has paid their enrollment fees, if not waived.
 - e) "participating student" to mean a student who has applied to and been approved to use overnight parking facilities;
 - f) "recreational vehicle" to mean a motor home, travel trailer, truck camper, or camping trailer, with or without motive power, designed for human habitation for recreational, emergency, or other occupancy; and
 - g) "sustainable housing alternative" to mean a housing option that provides a participating student with stable housing for more than three weeks.

COMMENTS

1. Author's statement

According to the author:

AB 90 seeks to provide a backstop and an alternative for emergency shelter, by allowing California college students to stay overnight in their personal vehicles while parked on the campus of their college or university where they are a registered student. While emergency shelter in a vehicle is not ideal, just knowing a student may have a place to shelter, will go a long way to stabilizing their health and providing additional time to find a long-term housing solution.

2. Housing insecurity and homelessness among CCC students

The cost of college has increased significantly over the last few decades.¹ Tremendous increases in the price of tuition, course books and supplies, and student housing has contributed to this historic increase in the cost of college. At the same time, the cost of living and the cost of housing of many university cities have also increased significantly in recent years. In fact, according to research from the Public Policy Institute of California, housing has been the key driver in the rising cost of public colleges.² For many students, meeting these costs has become exceedingly difficult. These increases have pushed many university students to demand “cost-of-living” increases in their student worker pay.³ Still, many students struggle to keep and afford housing.

A 2023 report by the Community College League of California found that almost three out of every five CCC students are housing insecure, and that about 25% of CCC students experience homelessness.⁴ This report found that African American, Native American, and LGBTQ+ students are much more likely to report experiencing homelessness. It further found that half of the CCC students surveyed worried about running out of food before being able to afford more, and that 60% were housing insecure and concerned about being able to pay their housing expenses due to increases in rent, mortgage payments, and utility rates. Homelessness can seriously impact students, resulting in higher levels of anxiety and poorer physical health, less access to nutritional food, and poor academic performance.⁵

3. The CCCs and current efforts to support housing insecure students

Universities and the Legislature have taken some steps in recent years to help ensure that the state’s public university students have housing. The Middle Class Scholarship program, created in 2013, was reformed in 2021 to be based on total cost of attendance of college, thereby factoring in the costs of housing. (SB 169, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Ch. 262, Stats. 2021.) In addition, the Student Success Completion Grant program provides CCC students grants of up to \$8,000 per school year to help offset the

¹ Emma Karr and Sarah Wood, “A look at 20 years of tuition costs at national universities,” U.S. News & World Report (Sept. 22, 2023), <https://www.usnews.com/education/best-colleges/paying-for-college/articles/see-20-years-of-tuition-growth-at-national-universities>.

² Marisol Cuellar Mejia et al., “Is college worth it?” Public Policy Institute of California (accessed Jul. 3, 2025) <https://www.ppic.org/publication/is-college-worth-it/>.

³ Kim Kelly, “UCSC grad students are on strike for a living wage,” Teen Vogue (Feb. 24, 2020), available at <https://www.teenvogue.com/story/why-university-california-santa-cruz-grad-students-strike>.

⁴ Community College League of California, *Real College California: Basic Needs Among California Community College Students*, Affordability, Food, and Housing Access Taskforce Report (Sept. 2023), available at <https://cclleague.org/about-us/press-releases-statements/basic-needs-among-california-community-college-students-2023>.

⁵ Brian Soika, “The impacts of college student homelessness,” USC Rossier School of Edu. (Dec. 3, 2021), <https://rossier.usc.edu/news-insights/news/impacts-college-student-homelessness>.

total cost of community college attendance.⁶ In addition, the Legislature created the Higher Education Student Housing Grant program as part of the 2022-2023 budget agreement to provide \$1.5 billion in funding for grants to support the construction of affordable student housing at the state's public universities. (SB 169, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Ch. 262, Stats. 2021.) In the 2024-2025 budget, the Higher Education Student Housing Grant program was redesigned to be a state lease revenue bond program to provide bond funding to specified housing projects at the community colleges. (SB 155, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Ch. 71, Stats. 2024.)

At least one community college has implemented a program to help students who are experiencing homelessness and need to sleep in their cars. Long Beach City College launched a pilot program for student overnight parking in 2021, providing enrolled students a secure location in which to sleep in their cars if they need.⁷ The program provides students access to a designated parking structure at night, with access to wifi and restrooms throughout the night, and case management from staff to help them find long-term, stable housing. Participating students are also provided access to showers. Reporting suggests the program has generally been a success and has had no safety issues since its launch.⁸

4. AB 90 requires the CCCs to consider a program to allow students experiencing homelessness to park overnight on campus

AB 90 proposes to require the governing boards of each community college district to design and consider a plan for an overnight parking program at each CCC within the district. The plan would be required to include the following elements:

- A written agreement with campus security for monitoring the overnight parking lots and spots, to include a procedure for reporting and responding to any threats to the safety of a participating student;
- A program application developed by each campus' basic needs coordinator that requires an eligible student to acknowledge that the campus cannot guarantee the student's safety and to acknowledge and agree to the program rules;
- Designated bathroom and shower facilities available to participating students;
- A determination of whether recreational vehicles will be allowed or prohibited from the overnight parking;
- The designation of at least one parking lot on campus for use by participating students;

⁶ Coast Community College District, "Student Success Completion Grant (SSCG)" (Apr. 10, 2023), <https://www.cccd.edu/students/financial-aid/student-success-completion-grant.html>.

⁷ Long Beach City College, "LBCC launches pilot program for student overnight parking" (Nov. 1, 2021), <https://www.lbcc.edu/press-release/lbcc-launches-pilot-program-student-overnight-parking>.

⁸ Briana Mendez-Padilla, "Homeless students can sleep safely in their cars at LBCC. Other campuses say no," *CalMatters* (Sept. 18, 2024), <https://calmatters.org/education/2024/09/california-homeless-college-students/#:~:text=When%20students%20aren't%20allowed,sleeping%20in%20their%20vehicles%20overnight>.

- Rules for the program that participating students must follow when using overnight parking, to include the campus' student code of conduct and a zero tolerance policy for intimidation, harassment, and the use of drugs or alcohol;
- Rules that specify that a violation of the program rules must be reported and investigated by the campus in the same manner as a student code of conduct violation, and that a participating student who violates the rules must be immediately removed from the overnight parking program;
- Procedures for registering and verifying the identity of a participating student and their vehicle through the issuance of an overnight parking permit;
- Daily time of use or hours of operation for the overnight parking that at least align with the campus' operational hours and provide for parking overnight and during holidays and academic breaks;
- Procedures for issuing an overnight parking permit to participating students at no cost, with a specified timeframe for validity not to be less than four weeks and no more than one semester or quarter;
- A requirement for the campus' basic needs coordinator to prioritize securing sustainable housing alternatives for participating students;
- Procedures for students to apply for, and obtain approval to participate in, the program that informs participating students of the bathroom and shower facilities available and the program rules; and
- An estimated cost for the implementation of the program.

AB 90 would require the governing board of each community college district to adopt, as part of its annual campus safety plan, this plan for the overnight parking program by September 1, 2026. However, the governing board would not be required to establish an overnight parking program pursuant to that adopted plan unless the board votes to establish it. AB 90 requires that the governing board vote whether it will establish such a program by December 31, 2026. If the governing board votes to establish the program, each campus' basic needs coordinator must immediately implement the program's plan and begin accepting applications within three months. Each campus that offers an overnight parking program must also send an email to enrolled students at the beginning of each semester or quarter describing available student housing services, provide a description of those services at each student orientation, and include a clearly visible tab on the campus' website for housing assistance.

AB 90 also specifies that a participating student in an overnight parking program at a CCC campus must be granted access to the overnight parking until the student is provided access to a sustainable housing alternative offered by the campus' basic needs coordinator. Each CCC campus is also required to include in the annual report regarding basic needs services that it must provide to the Chancellor of the CCC information related to the use of overnight parking facilities by students, the number and demographic composition of participating students, best practices and challenges to the program, and other specified information.

5. AB 90 provides limited liability to a CCC for such a program

AB 90 provides a campus that provides a compliant overnight parking program limitation from civil liability for a campus employee's good faith act or omission that fails to prevent an injury to a participating student that occurs in, or in close proximity to, and during the operating hours of the overnight parking program. This limitation on liability would not apply to gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other laws.

Generally, because public universities are public entities, their liability for torts is limited. (Gov. Code § 815.) However, they may still be vicariously liable for the tortious acts of university employees who are acting within the scope of their employment. (Gov. Code § 815.2.) For negligence, a plaintiff must show that the defendant owed a duty of care to the plaintiff, that the defendant breached this duty of care, and that the breach was the proximate cause of plaintiff's injury. The duty required under negligence only applies to a defendant's own actions and not those of a third party, unless there is a "special relationship" between the defendant and the plaintiff. (*Regents of the University of California v. Superior Court*, (2018) 4 Cal.5th 607.)

Special relationships typically exist where one party relies to some degree on the other for protection, and the other party has some control over that protection or the dependent party's welfare. (*Regents*, 4 Cal.5th 621.) Special relationships include those between common carriers and their passengers, landlords and their tenants, and colleges and students engaged in curricular activities. In the *Regents* case, the California Supreme Court found that a "special relationship" exists between a university and its students, but only if the students are "engaged in activities that are part of the school's curriculum or closely related to its delivery of educational services." (*Regents*, 4 Cal.5th at pp. 624-625.) In that case, the court found that the plaintiff's university had a duty to protect her from a dangerous student who attacked her during class.

AB 90's limitation on liability would shield a CCC from liability for the tortious conduct of its employees in the operation of the overnight parking program. This would include negligent conduct; including, for example, if a campus safety officer failed to prevent an attack on another student in the overnight parking facilities. The college might otherwise be found to have a special relationship with students participating in the overnight parking program, such that the school would owe a duty to exercise reasonable care to protect participating students from reasonable harm. By limiting this liability, the college's exposure to liability could thus be considerably limited. However, as noted, the limitation on liability would not apply to gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or violations of other laws.

Limitations on liability are not generally favored, as they prevent a party who has been injured from being able to be made whole. In the context of an overnight parking program, the college is arguably providing a program meant to provide participating

students with some level of protection or security that is more than they would have if they were sleeping in their vehicle outside of the school grounds. Thus, the school should have a duty to provide some level of protection for participating students. On the other hand, an overnight parking program, in which students are staying in their vehicles in a parking lot or structure that is not as completely or easily secured as a school dormitory or building, the school likely has less of an ability to control or secure the premises. Given that and concerns from the community colleges regarding liability, AB 90 provides participating schools with protection from the tortious acts of school employees related to the overnight parking program. It is also worth mentioning that the bill requires participating students to acknowledge that the school cannot guarantee their safety in the overnight parking facility. This requirement may ensure that the student is aware of existent risks, and perhaps also serve as a defense against negligence as an assumption of the risk by participating in overnight parking.

6. Arguments in support

According to the Student Senate for California Community Colleges, which supports AB 90:

California's college students are facing unprecedented costs to attend school, driven by a historic rise in the price of housing. The impacts of this are extensive and among them may lead to students struggling to academically perform or even complete their education. The data also shows students who are facing homelessness or housing insecurity suffer from higher anxiety, poor physical health, and less access to healthy food.

AB 90 aims to alleviate the housing insecurity of students attending California's public colleges and universities by allowing them to park overnight on campus while they work toward securing stable housing. It is also important to note that AB 90 is not intended to serve as a permanent solution to student homelessness, but rather as a companion effort to those ongoing by the CCC in finding California's college students a more suitable housing solution.

7. Arguments in opposition

According to a number of community colleges and community college districts, which oppose AB 90:

In 2023, the RealCollege Survey conducted by the Community College League of California's Affordability, Food & Housing Access Taskforce revealed that many of our students face housing insecurity or homelessness. The resulting report concluded with a set of policy recommendations for lawmakers to consider, including proposals to expand and invest in student housing initiatives, increase coordination with local counties, strengthen partnerships with community-based

organizations, identify and support student groups with disproportionately high basic needs insecurities, and equitably increase student access to state and federal financial aid. Unfortunately, AB 90 ignores these comprehensive recommendations and instead offers a remedy that doesn't address the root issue and potentially harms other remedies colleges are enacting.

Implementing AB 90 poses significant challenges. Homeless students deserve a safe, clean, and dignified place to sleep at night. According to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, implementing safe parking lots would result in ongoing costs of \$623,000 per campus. This encompasses costs related to student safety and security, student verification processes, sanitation and custodial services, restroom availability, liability insurance, and reporting requirements. As the lowest-funded education system in California, community colleges do not have the resources available to establish safe parking lot programs without making significant cuts elsewhere.

Many community colleges provide temporary housing support to students through hotel or Airbnb vouchers, direct aid via emergency housing grants, rental subsidies, rapid rehousing, partnerships with local non-profit organizations, and referrals to transitional housing. If AB 90 is enacted, these existing programs would be at risk of being cut, as colleges would be forced to make difficult decisions on beginning new programs without adequate funding.

SUPPORT

California Coalition for Youth
California Teachers Association
CFT- a Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, Aft, AFL-CIO
League of Women Voters of California
Nextgen California
Oakland Privacy
Public Advocates
Student Homes Coalition
Student Senate for California Community Colleges

OPPOSITION

Allan Hancock College
Association of California Community College Administrators
Association of Chief Business Officials
Barstow Community College
Berkeley City College
Butte-Glenn Community College District
Cabrillo College

California Mobility and Parking Association
Ceo Affordability, Food & Housing Access Taskforce/Real College California
Cerritos College
Chabot College
Chabot-Las Positas Community College District
Chaffey College
Citrus College
Clovis Community College
Coalinga College
Coast Community College District
College of Alameda
College of Marin
College of the Redwoods
College of the Sequoias
College of the Siskiyous
Columbia College
Community College Facility Coalition
Community College League of California
Contra Costa Community College District
Copper Mountain College
Cosumnes River College
Cuesta College
Cuyamaca College
Cypress College
Feather River College
Folsom Lake College
Foothill-de Anza Community College District
Fresno City College
Gavilan College
Glendale Community College
Grossmont College
Grossmont-Cuyamaca Community College District
Hartnell College
Irvine Valley College
Lake Tahoe Community College District
Laney College
Las Positas College
Lassen Community College
Lemoore College
Los Angeles Community College District
Los Rios Community College District
Madera Community College
Mendocino-lake Community College District
Merced College

Merritt College
Miracosta College
Modesto Junior College
Mt. San Antonio College
Mt. San Jacinto College
Napa Valley College
North Orange Community College District
North Orange County Community College District
Ohlone College
Palomar College
Peralta Community College District
Reedley Community College
Rio Hondo College
Riverside Community College District
Sacramento City College
Saddleback College
San Bernardino Community College District
San Diego City College
San Diego College of Continuing Education
San Diego Community College District
San Diego Mesa College
San Diego Miramar College
Santa Rosa Junior College
Sierra College
Solano Community College
South Orange County Community College District
Southwestern College
State Center Community College District
Taft College
Ventura County Community College District
Victor Valley College
West Hills Community College District
Woodland Community College
Yosemite Community College District
Yuba College
Yuba Community College District

RELATED LEGISLATION

Pending Legislation: AB 648 (Zbur, 2025) exempts the construction of faculty and staff housing projects, student housing projects, and university housing development projects of CCCs from local zoning regulations of any city, county, or city and county, when they are constructed on property owned or leased by a community college district. AB 648 is currently pending before the Senate Local Government Committee.

Prior Legislation:

AB 1818 (Jackson, 2025) would have required the California State University and California Community Colleges to develop a pilot program for overnight parking on campus for eligible students. AB 1818 died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 155 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Ch. 71, Stats. 2024.) redesigned the Higher Education Student Housing Grant program to be a state lease revenue bond program to provide bond funding to specified housing projects at the community colleges.

AB 2416 (Gabriel, Ch. 285, Stats. 2020) required institutions of higher education to consider homelessness as an extenuating circumstance for considering if the student has met "satisfactory academic progress" requirements for student financial aid, and allowed students to appeal their loss of student financial aid if they fail to meet "satisfactory academic progress" due to homelessness.

AB 806 (Bloom, Ch. 163, Stats. 2019) removed the January 1, 2020 sunset in AB 1228 (Gipson, Ch. 571, Stats. 2015) that provided former homeless youth priority enrollment at campuses of the CCC, CSU, and the UC, aligned the definition of "homeless youth" to other provisions of existing law; and specified that current or former homeless youth are eligible for the CCC fee waiver.

AB 302 (Berman, 2019) would have required, on or before July 1, 2020, a CCC campus that has parking facilities on campus to grant overnight access to those facilities for the purpose of sleeping in the student's vehicle overnight to any student experiencing homelessness who is enrolled in coursework, has paid any enrollment fees that have not been waived, and is in good standing with the community college. This bill died on the inactive file on the Senate Floor.

AB 2784 (Caballero, 2018) would have established a program to provide loans for housing expenses to students experiencing homelessness at three CSU campuses. AB 2784 was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1228 (Gipson, Ch. 571, Stats. 2015) extended priority for housing at the UC, the CSU, and the CCC to homeless youth, and requested campuses to develop plans to ensure that homeless and foster youth have housing during breaks.

AB 1393 (Skinner, Ch. 391, Stats. 2009) required CCC and CSU campuses to give priority for housing to current and former foster youth, and required that CCC and CSU campuses keep student housing open during school breaks, or on a year-round basis, to give first priority to current and former foster youth for residence for year-round occupation.

PRIOR VOTES:

Senate Education Committee (Ayes 4, Noes 2)

Assembly Floor (Ayes 50, Noes 14)

Assembly Appropriations Committee (Ayes 11, Noes 1)

Assembly Higher Education Committee (Ayes 6, Noes 2)
