
SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Senator Sabrina Cervantes, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular Session

SB 1328 (Cervantes) - Public postsecondary education: Equity in Higher Education Act: campus contact

Version: April 13, 2026

Urgency: No

Hearing Date: May 4, 2026

Policy Vote: ED. 5 - 1

Mandate: Yes

Consultant: Lenin Del Castillo

Bill Summary: This bill requires the California State University (CSU) and each community college district, and requests the University of California (UC), to designate an employee as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex, and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students at a branch campus, satellite location, or site other than the main campus.

Fiscal Impact:

- The Chancellor's Office estimates ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund costs of \$996,000 each year for community college districts to designate an employee at each of their satellite campuses as a point of contact for the needs of these students. This estimate assumes a cost of \$12,000 for each of the 83 educational centers located throughout the state. These costs could be lower if an existing college point of contact is able to serve the same role at an educational center.
- The UC estimates ongoing General Fund costs of \$4.8 million each year. This estimate assumes that the bill would apply to 390 sites throughout the state which includes medical clinics, hospitals, and research sites, and the equivalent time base of 30 full-time employees across the system.
- The CSU estimates that the cost for CSU to comply with this bill would be minor and absorbable within existing resources.

Background: Existing law establishes Title IX which provides that, in part, "no person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program of activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Enforcement of compliance is initiated upon the filing of a complaint alleging a violation of Title IX. The law also requires each school district and county office of education, or a local public or private agency that receives funding from the state or federal government, to designate a person to serve as the Title IX compliance coordinator to enforce compliance at the local level, including coordinating any complaints of non-compliance.

Existing law requires each educational institution in California (K-12 and postsecondary education) to have a written policy on sexual harassment, and requires schools to display the policy in a prominent location in the main administrative building or other area of the campus or schoolsite, be provided as part of any orientation program for

new students, provided to each faculty member, administrative staff and support staff, and appear in any publication of the school that sets forth the rules, regulations, procedures and standards of conduct.

Existing law establishes the Equity in Higher Education Act to prohibit a person from being subjected to discrimination on the basis of disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or any other characteristic that is contained in the statutory definition of hate crimes, in any program or activity conducted by a postsecondary educational institution that receives, or benefits from, state financial assistance or enrolls pupils who receive state student financial aid.

Existing law requires the CSU Trustees and the governing board of a community college district, and requests the UC Regents, to designate an employee at each of their respective campuses as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex, and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students.

Proposed Law: This bill requires the CSU Trustees and each governing board of a community college district, and requests the UC Regents, to designate an employee as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex, and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students of a branch campus, satellite location, or site other than the main campus by complying with either of the following: designating an additional employee for the branch campus, satellite location, or site other than the main campus; or requiring the designated point of contact for the main campus to hold virtual or in-person office hours every week, every month, or regularly as determined by the employee, at a branch campus, satellite location, or site other than the main campus.

This bill requires that the CSU Trustees and each governing board of a community college district to publish the name and contact information of the designated point of contact on the internet website for the branch campus, satellite location, or site other than the main campus, and that this information be included in any printed and online directories for the branch campus, satellite location, or site other than the main campus.

This bill clarifies that the existing requirement for the name and contact information of that designated employee shall be published on the internet website for the respective main campus and shall be included in any of the main campus' printed and online campus directories.

This bill provides that the employee designated as the point of contact for a main campus, branch campus, satellite location, or site other than the main campus shall not be the campus's Title IX coordinator.

This bill defines the following terms for purposes of the bill:

- a) "Branch campus" as a site other than the main campus or satellite location.
- b) "Main campus" as the campus's sole or primary teaching location.

- c) "Satellite location" as an auxiliary classroom or teaching site within 50 miles of the main campus or a branch campus.
- d) "Site" as a main campus, branch campus, or satellite location.

Related Legislation: SB 1491 (Eggman, Chapter 490, Statutes of 2024) requires the CSU Trustees and the governing board of each community college district to designate an employee at each of their respective campuses as a point of contact for the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, intersex and two-spirit faculty, staff, and students at the respective campus.

Staff Comments: This bill requires the CSU and community college districts, and requests the UC, to provide a designated employee as a point of contact for the needs of faculty, staff, and students at a branch campus, satellite location, or other sites, which is different from the requirement under current law that only applies to the main campuses for each segment. There are 20 and 83 of these locations for the CSU and CCC systems, respectively, according to their system offices. The bill provides flexibility for the segments to comply by designating an additional employee for additional sites or allowing the designated point of contact of the main campus to hold virtual or in-person office hours at a regular interval determined by the employee.

According to the author, "LGBTQ+ students, especially LGBTQ+ women, face disproportionate amounts of sexual harassment and violence on college campuses. Without access to culturally competent support, this issue will continue to worsen. ... This bill will expand upon the work done by the LGBTQ Caucus through Senate Bill 1491 (Eggman, 2024) and further ensure that there is a point of contact for our LGBTQ+ students, faculty, and staff at satellite or branch campuses of the University of California, California State University, and community colleges. ... Geography should not determine whether our students have a safe and supportive learning environment at our public institutions of higher education. Whether they are on the main campus or a satellite site, our students deserve the right to further your education without fear of discrimination, harassment, or violence."

"One gap in SB 1491 was that it did not cover satellite campuses. ... This forces students at these sites to travel to the main campus of their institution to access confidential culturally competent care. ... This can require several hours-long journeys for students depending on the location of their site. This creates serious barriers to care and support, especially for students in rural areas. ... Every satellite campus is different. Some are down the street from the main campus, and some are in other counties entirely. ... All LGBTQ+ students in California should be able to access support no matter if they take classes at a main campus or a satellite campus."

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