



GOVERNMENT RELATIONS UPDATE

CEOCCC May 2019 Board Meeting



COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA



Governor's Budget

Proposition 98 Funds	Non-Proposition 98 Funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•\$230 million to cover a 3.26% COLA for CCC apportionments•\$45 million ongoing to cover a second year of California College Promise•\$13 million to provide a COLA for several CCC categorical programs•\$25 million to cover 0.55% enrollment growth - about 6,000 additional FTE students•\$10 million to provide legal services to undocumented and immigrant students and staff•\$39 million Deferred Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•\$3 billion for CalSTRS employer contribution rate decreases•\$358.7 million in Proposition 51 general obligation bond funding for 12 new and 15•continuing projects•\$121.6 million for Cal Grant Access Awards for students with dependent children•\$9.6 million to increase the number of Competitive Cal Grant Awards from 25,750 to 30,000



Budget Timeline

Assembly

Budget Sub #2 Hearing: May 15

- Discussion & Vote Items

Budget Sub #2 Hearing: ~May 21st

- Vote on Remaining Items

Conference Committee - Expected
Announcement By week of May 20th

Conference Committee - Expected
Votes week of June 3rd

Final floor votes - June 14 or 15th

Senate

Budget Sub #1 Hearing: May 15

- Discussion & Vote Items

Budget Sub #1 Hearing: May 16

- Vote on Remaining Items

Conference Committee - Expected
Announcement by week of May 20th

Conference Committee - Expected
Votes week of June 3rd

Final floor votes - June 14 or 15th



Governor's May Revise

- Under the Governor's May Revision estimates, the revenues would be sufficient to cover 2018-19 Total Computational Revenue (TCR), which would mean the Chancellor's Office would not administer a deficit.
- While this is a relief for districts, it's important to clarify that the Governor's proposals reduce apportionments in 2018-19 mainly through reducing the transfer counts in the student success allocation (\$49 million worth) rather than fully funding the SCFF as approved by the 2018 Budget Act.



Governor's May Revise

For 2019-20, the Administration's adjustments to the SCFF include:

1. Mirroring 2018-19 funding rates plus COLA for 2019-20, thereby maintaining the 70/20/10 percentage distribution.
2. Capping year-to-year growth in a district's student success allocation to 10% beginning in 2019-20.
3. Adjustments to the definition of transfer outcomes for the student success allocation. Under the proposed definition, a student's successful transfer would be attributed to the student's district of residence.



ASCCC Position

1. Level the point system for associate degree awards so that all educational goals and achievements of comparable unit values are counted equally.
2. Award colleges only once per year per student for the highest award achieved as a means of prioritizing per-student success, as opposed to incentivizing maximizing awards more generally.
3. Keep the performance metric portion set at 10% of the total allocation indefinitely to ensure funding stability and to support college exploration of how best to serve students.



Senate Subcommittee Actions

The Senate Subcommittee 1 has closed out and sent the following item to Conference Committee:

Funding Formula: Placeholder TBL to modify by (1) implementing a 3-year rolling average of the student success allocation, and (2) only counting the highest award obtained.

Deferred Maintenance: \$42.316 million one-time **Capital Outlay:** Approved all projects in 2019-20 Plan

Basic Needs: \$15 million one-time Proposition 98 to address student hunger and basic needs.

Veterans: \$15 million Proposition 98 one-time to support veterans resource center

Full-Time Faculty: \$23.07 million ongoing to hire new faculty

Teachers: \$1.5 million one-time Proposition 98 to implement the CCC Teacher Credentialing Partnership Pilot (SB 577)

Other: \$1 million one-time for Mendocino CCD to implement a construction trades program in Lake and Mendocino counties.



Sponsored Legislation

AB 30 (Holden): Would streamline the current process to enter into CCAP dual enrollment partnerships with K-12 districts.

AB 612 (Weber): Statewide MOU between Chancellor's Office and State Department of Social Services to provide easier access to CalFresh/EBT.

SB 291 (Leyva): Legislation to reform state's system of financial aid to cover the total cost of attendance for community college students.

All bills **PASSED** out of their respective fiscal committees without taking any substantive amendments.



League Priority: Financial Aid Reform

- The true financial barriers for college students are living costs such as housing, rent, or transportation.
- **Budget Request for 2019-20 is \$250 million General Fund**

SB 291 (Leyva): CCC Financial Aid Program

- All California Community College students with financial need should be eligible to receive financial aid—regardless of their age or time out of high school.
- A student's financial aid should be linked to the *total* cost of attendance—not just tuition and fees, but also housing, food, transportation, and supplies.
- SB 291 would provide community college students with a new grant that is linked to the cost of attendance.

*Sponsored by the Board of Governors for CCC
Co-Sponsored by the League*



AB 612 (Weber): Increasing Access to CalFresh/Food Aid

- Would authorize the State Department of Social Services to enter into an MOU with the Chancellor's Office to permit colleges to process EBT cards.
- Reduce red tape colleges through to bring access to Cal Fresh on campus.
- Based on recommendations and information gathered by the League's Affordability, Food and Housing Taskforce.
- Part of an attempt to destigmatize Cal Fresh by rebranding it as financial aid.





AB 30 (Holden): Protect Access to Dual Enrollment

Dual enrollment programs are proven to increase student success and equity.

- Extends the sunset on CCAP.
- Includes continuation high schools.
- Streamlines the process for developing partnerships between districts.
- Streamlines the dual enrollment application.
- Amended based on CCCCCO memo that they couldn't meet 2020 report deadline.

**FACT SHEET**

AB 30 (HOLDEN)

COLLEGE & CAREER ACCESS PATHWAYS (CCAP) PARTNERSHIPS

Summary

ASSEMBLY BILL 30 (HOLDEN)

Research has demonstrated that dual enrollment students are more likely to enter college, persist in college to completion, and graduate. Through Assembly Bill 30 (Holden), which amends Ed Code 76004, California can increase access to college opportunities, streamline the process to develop strong partnerships between K-12 and community colleges, and remove barriers for students.



BACKGROUND

Dual enrollment is an effective strategy that leverages partnerships between high school and community college to create seamless pathways from high school to college. Dual enrollment has three key benefits: reduction of time to degree completion, increasing college attainment, and closing achievement gaps for underrepresented students.

Dual Enrollment as an Approach to Reduce Time to Degree Completion

The change in traditional timelines for college completion can become expensive when viewed in terms of college costs, taxpayers' subsidies, and the wages students forfeit with each additional semester of enrollment (DesJardins, Ahlburg, & McCall, 2002; Gilmore & Hoffman, 1997). Dual enrollment enables students to acquire college credits early by completing foundational courses while simultaneously completing a high school diploma.

Dual Enrollment as an Approach to Increase College Attainment

Projections suggest that the state will continue to need greater numbers of highly educated workers. In 2030, if current trends persist, 38% of jobs will require at least a bachelor's degree. However, population and education trends suggest that only 33% of working-age adults in California will have bachelor's degrees by 2030—a shortfall of 11 million college graduates* (Public Policy Institute of California, 2018). Dual enrollment is a strategy that can lead to more graduates. A California study of 3,000 students, sixty percent students of color and forty percent first-generation, found that dual enrollment participants are more likely to graduate from high school, less likely to need basic skills in college, more likely to persist in postsecondary education (Hughes, Rodriguez, Edwards, & Belfield, 2012).

Dual Enrollment as an Approach to Close the Achievement Gap

According to an October 2018 Career Ladders study, students who participate in dual enrollment at a community college during high school are more likely to graduate and enter college and more likely to complete a certificate, degree, or transfer. A key finding was that students most underrepresented in community colleges often benefit the most.



Bills of Interest

Athletics:

- SB 206 (Skinner) Collegiate Athletics

Employee Relations:

- AB 500 (Fletcher) Maternity Leave
- AB 897 (Medina) 85% Cap

Facilities:

- AB 48 (O'Donnell) K-14 Bond

Instructional Service Agreements:

- AB 720 (Muratsuchi) ISAs and Public Safety Agencies

Faculty Obligation Number:

- SB 777 (Rubio) Full Time Faculty

Nursing Programs:

- AB 1364 (Rubio): Board of Registered Nursing

Non-Credit Programs:

- AB 1727 (Weber) Census Date

Parking Lots:

- AB 302 (Berman) Parking Lots

Sexual Assault and Harassment:

- SB 439 (Jackson) Education and Sex Equity

Student Government:

- AB 1504 (Medina) Statewide Student Representation Fee

Student Health:

- AB 1689 (McCarty) Prop 63 Grants
- SB 660 (Pan) Mental Health Counselor



Bills of Interest

Athletics

SB 206 (Skinner) Legislation that would permit student athletes to earn income based off of endorsement deals. **PASSED** and amended to delay implementation date.

Employee Relations

AB 500 (Gonzalez) Mandates that colleges provide at least six weeks of paid maternity leave. **PASSED** with bipartisan support.

AB 897 (Medina) Would have increased the teaching threshold in which a faculty member could teach without receiving full time benefits from 67% to 85% and create rehire rights for those faculty members. **HELD.**



Bills of Interest

Instructional Service Agreements:

AB 720 (Muratsuchi) Permits courses offered pursuant to an instructional service agreement with a public safety agency to be funded based on a general apportionment rate. **PASSED.**

Facilities:

AB 48 (O'Donnell) Authorizes K-14 general obligation bond for the 2020 primary and 2022 general election ballots. **PASSED** and took amendments adding preschool facilities.

Faculty Obligation Number:

SB 777 (Rubio) Create a formula that would mandate the hiring of full time faculty. **PASSED** and took amendments making it contingent on funding.



Bills of Interest

Non-Credit Programs:

AB 1727 (Weber) Would permit non-credit programs to capture apportionment based on on census day attendance accounting rules.

PASSED.

Nursing Programs:

AB 1364 (Rubio) Would have exempted 10 colleges, including American Career College and West Coast University from Board of Registered Nursing oversight. **HELD.**

Parking Lots:

AB 302 (Berman) Requires colleges to permit homeless students to sleep in their cars. **PASSED.**



Bills of Interest

Sexual Assault and Harassment:

SB 493 (Jackson) Mandated policies and procedures as they relate to sexual assault and violence investigations. **PASSED** and amended to increase the threshold for a private right of action.

Student Government:

AB 1504 (Medina) Would create a \$1 per semester statewide fee to fund the Statewide Student Senate.

- Generates around \$4 million a year.
- Create an organization similar in size and scope to the League.
- Supported by Chancellor's Office, CTA, CFT, Academic Senate and FACCC.

Staff Recommendation: **Support** AB 1504 (Medina).



Bills of Interest

Student Health:

AB 1689 (McCarty) Matching grant program funded by Prop 63 funds to fund campus mental health programs
HELD.

SB 660 (Pan) Would have mandated the hiring of full time mental health counselors on the basis of one for every 1,500 students ratio. **PASSED** and took amendments stating that this is only a goal.