



GOVERNMENT RELATIONS UPDATE

April 2019 ACL



COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA



Today's Update

- *Call to order and Introductions*
 - *Budget Update*
 - *Sponsored Legislation & Advocacy*
 - *Review of Legislation*
 - *Federal Issues*
-



Governor's Budget

Revenues

- The LAO estimates that 2018-19 apportionments cost \$69 million more than provided for in the Governor's current budget package.
- The administration indicates it will decide whether to provide additional funding to address the apportionment shortfall in May, at which time the state will have updated estimates of both apportionment costs and General Fund revenues.

Budget Strategy

- This needs to be corrected.
- Reinforces our advocacy for continuing appropriation (a benefit K-12 has).
- Our request is Base plus ongoing COLA – fund stability/ hold harmless



Governor's Budget

Facilities Advocacy:

- California community college students need and deserve to have high quality classrooms, CTE buildings and other facilities to be academically successful.
- By not fully funding approved projects, the state government is ignoring the voters will.
- The longer we wait, the more expensive these projects will get.
- The League is working with Senator Jerry Hill to coordinate a Legislator letter to Governor Newsom



Budget Letter

League Budget Letter

- Provide Colleges with Funding Protections Afforded to K-12 Education
 - Adopt Sensible Modifications to the Student-Centered Funding Formula
 - Fund All Projects in 2019-20 Capital Outlay Plan
 - Protect and Strengthen College Infrastructure & Learning Resources
 - Financial Aid that Equitably Serves Community College Students
 - Technical Adjustments
-



League Priorities



League Priority: Affordability, Food and Housing Access

- Affordability, food and housing insecurities present a significant barrier to attending colleges.
- 19% of students were homeless in the previous year
- 50% of students surveyed experienced food insecurity
- Sizable racial/ethnic disparities in basic needs insecurity among CCC students
- More than half of all students with financial need report the desire to take more classes but cannot do so because of the need to work.



League Priority: Educational Opportunity & Quality

- Community colleges receive the lowest per pupil funding rate
- General operating dollars fund innovation on campuses.
- Provide flexible dollars that colleges can utilize to hire faculty and staff, pay down increasing PRS/STRS employer contribution costs and other district priorities.
- Provide Community Colleges and automatic backfill when property tax revenues are lower than estimated.



League Priority: Protect Learning Resources

- Governor Newsom did not propose any funding for instructional equipment or deferred maintained.
- Colleges are grappling with aging infrastructure that will need to be replaced, renovated or retrofitted.
- The absence of instructional equipment and deferred maintenance funds represent a threat to a college's ability to offer quality learning experiences on a safe, clean, and adequately equipped campus environment.



Sponsored Legislation



Celebrate Colleges

April is California Community Colleges Month

- The League is partnering with Assemblymember Limon and the Chancellor's Office to pass **Assembly Concurrent Resolution (ACR) 31** declaring April California Community Colleges Month!
- This is an exciting opportunity to highlight the public and economic value of our colleges.
- The resolution will likely be heard for an Assembly floor vote on April 11th.



League Priority: Financial Aid Reform

- The true financial barriers for college students are living costs such as housing, rent, or transportation.
- Despite comprising 2/3 of higher education students in CA, CCC students receive less than 10% of Cal Grant funds.

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.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA
Chief Executive Officers of the California Community Colleges (CEOCCC)

**AFFORDABILITY, FOOD & HOUSING ACCESS TASKFORCE
RECOMMENDATIONS**

NEED

Across California concerns about college costs and affordability are widespread. Most research identifies community college students as a population particularly impacted by unaffordable college costs. Unfortunately, 7 in 10 students have experienced food insecurity or housing insecurity or homelessness in the previous year. Therefore, college leaders came together to collaborate around best practices, to remove policy barriers, and to establish effective partnerships.

BACKGROUND

The CEOCCC Affordability, Food & Housing Access Taskforce has met with college and community stakeholders, and is now recommending actions based on data-informed, research driven, promising practices, as cited from the following reports:

- California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Basic Needs Survey Report;
- Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice;
- College Ready, Hungry, and Homeless Report;
- Struggling to Survive – Striving to Succeed: Food and Housing Insecurities in the Community College;
- United States Government Accountability Office: Food Insecurity - Better Information Could Help Eligible College Students Access Federal Food Assistance Benefits Report;
- California Community Colleges #RealCollege Survey;
- Community College Equity Assessment Lab (CCEAL) CEOCCC Affordability, Food & Housing Access Taskforce Community College Food and Housing Inventory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand state financial aid to address the inequities California Community College (CCC) students face in accessing resources and aid to cover the total cost of attending college.
2. Expand and increase funding for Student Equity and Achievement (SEA) Program to allow for support of hunger-free campuses, mental health services, and basic needs professional development opportunities for faculty and staff, and emergency financial grants to students.



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.

A vertical graphic titled 'FACT SHEET' on the left side. The text is arranged in a column: 'F', 'A', 'C', 'T', 'S', 'H', 'E', 'E', 'T'. The background is dark blue with white and light blue text. It features a sunburst logo at the top left and a circular inset image of students in a classroom.

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



Bills of Interest

New Legislation:

AB 1774 (Bonta) Cal Grant Deadline Flexibility
SB 575 (Bradford) Second Chance Cal Grants
AB 1153 (Wicks) Sexual Harassment Training
SB 493 (Jackson) Title IV Investigations

Updates:

AB 302 (Berman) Parking Lots
AB 500 (Gonzalez) Maternity Leave
AB 897 (Medina) Rehire rights and 85% Workload
AB 1364 (Rubio) and SB 700 (Roth) Nursing Programs
SB 777 (Rubio) Mandated Full Time Faculty Hiring



Bills of Interest

AB 1774 (Bonta) Cal Grant Deadline Flexibility

Would permit the California Student Aid Commission to extend any deadlines to apply for any state administered financial aid programs an extra thirty days if a disaster or another emergency impacts the ability students to apply for state aid.

SB 575 (Bradford) Second Chance Cal Grants

This bill would permit students who are currently incarcerated to be eligible for both the Cal Grant Entitlement and Competitive Awards.

Staff Recommendation: **Support** both AB 1774 (Bonta) and SB 575 (Bradford)



Bills of Interest

AB 1153 (Wicks) Childhood Abuse Training Act

Would require each governing board of a community college district to:

- (1) Annually train, using the online training module developed by the State Department of Education, or other training, as specified, employees and administrators of the district who are mandated reporters on the mandated reporting requirements.
- (2) Develop a process for those persons required to receive training under the bill to provide proof of completing this training within the first 6 weeks of each academic year or within 6 weeks of that person's employment.
- (3) Develop a process to identify the students who are minors enrolled in classes at the community college district and provide that information only to faculty members and other employees who are mandated reporters.



Bills of Interest

SB 493 (Jackson) Title IV Investigations

Would require an institution of higher education to comply with requirements relating to the protection of students from, and providing students with procedural protections relating to complaints of sexual harassment. Specifically each college will be required to:

1. Disseminate a notice of nondiscrimination to each employee and volunteer.
2. Designate at least one employee of the institution to act as a gender equity officer.
3. Adopt rules and procedures for the prevention of sexual harassment
4. Adopt and publish on its internet website grievance procedures providing for the prompt and equitable resolution of sexual harassment complaints.
5. Publish on the institution's internet website the name, title, and contact information for the gender equity officer and any individual official with the



Bills of Interest

SB 493 (Jackson) Title IV Investigations (Cont)

6. Publish on the institution's internet website the name, title, and contact information for the gender equity officer and any individual official with the authority to investigate complaints or to institute corrective measures.
 7. Include specified training to each employee engaged in the grievance procedure.
 8. Include annual trauma-informed training for resident life student and nonstudent staff for handling reports regarding incidents of sexual harassment or assault at an institution with on-campus housing
 9. Adopt and publish on the institution's internet website investigation procedures for student sexual harassment complaints.
-



Bills of Interest

SB 493 (Jackson) Title IV Investigations (Cont)

Discussion Points:

- Reaction to the rescission of the 2011 Dear Colleague Letter
 - Could put California's colleges in conflict with new federal regulations governing investigations.
 - Provides a private right of action if an individual feels his or her rights provided in SB 493 (Jackson) are violated.
-



Bills of Interest

Affordability:

AB 302 (Berman): Homeless Students and Parking Logs

Would require community colleges to open up parking lots over night for homeless students to sleep in. Permits colleges to make policies and procedures relating to the safety and sanitation needs of those students.



Bills of Interest

Employee Relations:

AB 500 (Gonzalez Fletcher) Mandates that colleges provide at least six weeks of paid maternity leave.

AB 897 (Medina) Would increase 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.



Bills of Interest

Nursing Programs: Attempts to address clinical displacements.

AB 1364 (Rubio) Removes Board of Registered Nursing oversight over nursing programs that are nationally accredited and have a nursing exam passage rate of over 80%.

Staff Recommendation: **Oppose Unless Amended** or **Oppose**

SB 700 (Roth) Spot bill related to drive a stakeholder consultative process on a governance structure.

Staff Recommendation: Continue to work with the author.



Bills of Interest

Faculty Obligation Number:

SB 777 (Rubio) Mandate that colleges increase their full time faculty numbers by 10% of the difference between 75% and the percent of their classes taught by full time faculty a year until they reach the 75/25 goal.

Example: If a 55% of courses are taught by full time faculty, the difference between 75% and 55% is 20. 10% of 20 is 2, thus this college would be required to increase its faculty hiring by 2%.



Federal Issues



Accreditation

- Deal regarding revision of regulations on accrediting bodies reached.
 - Earliest regulations can go into effect is 2020.
 - First time in a decade that an agreement was reached regarding regulations via negotiated rulemaking.
 - 15 negotiators that comprised of college groups, regional accrediting bodies, students and other stakeholders.
 - Two community college representatives.
-



Accreditation

Focus Area: Innovation and Flexibility

Before: Accreditors were limited in providing waivers to institutions to not comply with one or more of their accrediting rules

After: Accreditors will have broad authority to waive rules. Some examples of being able to waive rules are:

- Colleges suffering from natural disasters.
 - Changes in state licensure requirements.
 - Career technical education standards
-



Accreditation

Focus Area: Direct Assessment

Before: Colleges were required to get the approval by the Secretary of Education for each new program that utilized the direct assessment model.

After: Colleges would still be required to obtain approval for their first direct assessment program, but can bypass the Secretary for approval if subsequent programs are deemed equalization or of lower academic level.



Accreditation

Focus Area: Distance Education

Before: Colleges were required to provide regular and substantive interaction with instructors for their students in online programs.

After: More clarity in what “regular” and “substantive” means.

- Colleges must allow opportunities for students to interact with instructors throughout the course.
 - Policies and procedures that guide how online instructors interact with students.
-



Accreditation

Focus Area: State Authorization

Before: Colleges were required to be authorized to operate in every state they provided instruction in. Department of Education proposed rescinding the rule but backed off.

After: Language is mostly similar to regulations crafted in 2016.

- Colleges must meet requirements of students where they are **located** in, rather than where they **reside**.



Accreditation

Rejected Proposals:

- Making it easier to transfer credits between colleges accredited by regional vs. national accrediting agencies.
 - Limiting the number of states that can participate in a regional accrediting agency.
 - Changes in federal definition of a credit-hour.
-