Government Relations Agenda

• Budget Update
• Federal Update
• Legislative Update - Bill for Discussion
Budget Update
Legislative and Budget Calendar

- January-March  Budget Hearings
  - Assembly Sub #2 Hearing-March 16, 2021
- March-May  Policy Hearings (Legislation)
- May-June  May Revise Budget Hearings
CCC: Early Actions

- One-time investment of $100 million in emergency student financial assistance grants,
- One-time resources of $20 million for retention and re-enrollment strategies
- One-time of $3.1 million for support outreach and application assistance for CalFresh.
2021-22 League’s Advocacy

1. Greater base resources for our districts to keep pace with increasing costs and to maintain capacity for their students and communities;

2. Maximize flexibility and local control over funds designated for operational needs and student support;

3. Evaluation and analysis of the interplay between state and federal support to ensure that we are not duplicating efforts in some areas while leaving others behind.
The LAO Encourages Legislature to be:

• **Strategic With Ongoing Spending Commitments**
  augmentation for apportionments

• **Strategic With One-Time Funds**
  paying down more deferrals
  mitigating districts’ future pension cost increases

• **Proposals that Could Be Better Coordinated**
  basic needs block grant
League Partner with faculty and students
  • An unallocated base augmentation or COLA increase
  • Address deferrals if new dollars are available
  • Financial Aid reform that addresses total cost of attendance

• After May Revise
  • Addressing any new revenues
  • Any proposed changes from the Administration
  • Last push for League priorities
Budget Analysis & Talking Points

2021-22 Budget and Related News

Materials from the League

- League December Letter

Materials from the CCCC0

- CCCC0 2021-22 System Budget & Legislative Request
- 2021-22 Joint Analysis of the Governor’s Budget Proposal

Materials from the Administration (Governor and DOF)

- Governor’s Budget Summary 2021-22

Materials from the Legislature and Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO)

- Assembly Budget Committee - Highlights of Governor's Proposed 2021-22 Budget
- Senate Committee on Budget & Fiscal Review- Summary of Governor's Proposed 2021-22 Budget
- LAO Overview of Governor’s Budget
- LAO 2021-22 Fiscal Outlook
- LAO Fiscal Outlook for Schools and Community Colleges

Federal Items
Advocating for an E-Shaped Recovery

Economic recovery starts with **Equity.**
And it starts **right now.**

When we invest in **California Community Colleges**, we all advance.

#EquityinEducation
#EShapedRecovery
Federal Update
The American Rescue Plan

Provides $39.6 billion to colleges and universities and their students. Of these funds –

• At least half for emergency financial aid grants to students to help with college costs and basic needs such as food, housing, and health care.

• The other half to higher ed institutions to help compensate for lost revenue and increased costs from declining enrollment, the transition to online learning, closures of revenue-producing services and facilities, and COVID-19 testing, vaccination, PPE, and classroom retrofits.

• A “maintenance of effort” provision to protect against cuts at the state and local level.
Association of Public Land-Grant Universities (APLU) Projections

$5 billion for California Universities and Colleges
- $2.2 billion for CCC
- $1.49 billion for CSU
- $685 million for UC
- $625 million for private universities
# HEERF Allocation in American Rescue Plan Act

(These estimates do not include additional funding allocated exclusively to MSIs)

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<th>Institution Name</th>
<th>HEERF Total Allocation (sum of the following two columns)</th>
<th>HEERF Allocation for which 50% of funds are for student grants (37.5% + 37.5% + 11.5% + 11.5%)</th>
<th>HEERF Allocation for which 1% are for &lt; (1% + 1)</th>
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NCSL on Stimulus Dollars
State and Local Governments

• State and local government use the funds to cover costs incurred by Dec. 31, 2024.

• funds would be distributed in two tranches,
  • with 50% delivered no later than 60 days from the date of enactment,
  • and the remainder delivered no earlier than one year later.
NCSL: Use of funds

• Respond to the COVID-19 emergency and address its economic effects through aid to households, small businesses, nonprofits, and industries such as tourism and hospitality.

• Provide premium pay to essential employees or grants to their employers. Premium pay couldn’t exceed $13 per hour or $25,000 per worker.

• Provide government services affected by a revenue reduction resulting from COVID-19. Make investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

• State and local governments cannot use the funds towards pensions or to offset revenue resulting from a tax cut enacted since March 3, 2021.

• State and local governments could transfer funds to private nonprofit groups, public benefit corporations involved in passenger or cargo transportation and special-purpose units of state or local governments.
National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) State and Local Aid Overview

$350 billion to help states, counties, cities, and tribal governments

$195.3 billion to states and the District of Columbia

$130.2 billion to Local Governments
NCSL State and Local Allocation Estimates

California
$26.065 Billion

Metro Cities
$7.046 Billion

Other non-counties
$1.310 Billion

Counties
$7.663 Billion
Community Project Funding

• Community Project Funding will emphasize community engagement, public transparency, and accountability of direct spending
• Signals a move to end the temporary moratorium on congressionally directed spending, or “earmarks”
• California Community College districts are encouraged to move quickly to set up meetings with their delegation to discuss projects that could qualify
• For guidance on this new process, contact League consultant Tom Downs at TCDowns@downsgovaffairs.com.
Initial Thoughts from legislature

• State Sen. Jim Nielsen (R-Red Bluff) -- state officials should commit to using some of the money to cover unpaid water, electricity, and internet bills for struggling Californians.

• Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon (D-Lakewood) -- the money could supplement existing funds for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention efforts and environmental protection needs in low-income communities.

• Assembly Member Phil Ting (D San Francisco), -- state may want to consider using a portion of the $26-billion federal payment for one-time infrastructure projects — most notably, long-discussed efforts to significantly expand broadband access in underserved neighborhoods and rural areas.
Bill of Interest
League Priority Bills:
AB 103 (Holden) Dual Enrollment Expansion
AB 927 (Medina) Community College Baccalaureate Degree
AB 1456 (Medina) Financial Aid Reform

Academic Affairs:
AB 1040 (Muratsuchi) Ethnic Studies

Collective Bargaining:
AB 275 (Medina) Classified Employees
SB 205 (Leyva) Employee Sick Leave

Governance:
AB 1216 (Salas) Student Trustee Rights
AB 1432 (Low) Calbright

Transfer:
AB 928 (Berman) Transfer
AB 927 (Medina) Community College Baccalaureate Degree Programs
Would remove the current sunset date on the California community college baccalaureate degree program and would expand eligibility so that all community colleges could participate.

CEO Position: Support AB 927

AB 103 (Holden) College and Career Access Pathways: County Offices of Education
Would permit community college districts to enter into College and Career Access Pathway programs with County offices of Education.

CEO Position: Support
AB 1456 (Medina) Cal Grant Reform

Would change the state’s system of financial aid to focus on the specific needs of students at two-year and four-year colleges:

Cal Grant 2 – Community College Students

• Provides an access award of $1,250 (currently at $1,656)
• Removes eligibility requirements relating to age, GPA, and time out of high school.
• Will increase number of students eligible for award but does not provide additional funding for those students.
• Without increased funding, individual student award levels will go down.

Cal Grant 4 – Four Year Institutions

• Award level tied to tuition.
AB 1040 (Muratsuchi) Ethnic Studies
Starting of the 2022-23 academic year, this bill would mandate community colleges to require a three-unit ethnic studies class for graduation.
AB 275 (Medina) Classified Employees
Currently, colleges and collective bargaining units are permitted to negotiate the length of a probationary period for a newly hired employee for up to one year. This bill would reduce the maximum length of time from one year to six months.

CEO Position: Oppose

SB 205 (Leyva) Employee Sick Leave
Would require an employee who exhausts all available sick leave and continues to be absent from duties on account of illness or accident for an additional period of 5 months to receive the employee’s full salary during those 5 months.

CEO Position: Oppose
AB 1216 (Salas) Student Trustees

Would encourage the Chancellor’s Office to form a workgroup to study the feasibility of giving student trustees a full vote and mandate the following:

- An advisory vote for a student trustee.
- Ability to make motions and seconds.
- Equal pay between community and student-elected trustees.
- Participation in closed sessions, with the exception of those related to collective bargaining or personnel matters.

AB 1432 (Low) Calbright

Would eliminate Calbright at the end of the 2022-23 academic year.
AB 928 (Berman) Transfer

Currently a spot bill, but based on conversations with the author’s office and the sponsor, it is intended to do the following:

• Establish an intersegmental committee focusing on simplifying transfer and removing barriers to ADTs. It also would be empowered to suggest intersegmental transfer goals to the state legislature. Members of the committee would be reps from the segments, campuses/districts, systemwide Academic Senates, and outside research groups.

• Set a target date for UC and CSU to create one unified pathway for transfer prep.

• Require community college students to be placed in the ADT of their relevant major. Students will still be able to opt-out into a traditional associate’s degree or UC transfer pathway.
Questions