



GOVERNMENT RELATIONS UPDATE

Student Engagement Council | November



COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA



Today's Update

- *Legislative Session Wrap-up*
 - *Sponsored Legislation*
 - *Review of Legislation*
 - *Federal Issues*
 - *Budget Update*
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A stylized sunburst graphic with a central white circle and numerous light blue lines radiating outwards, some thicker than others, creating a sun-like effect.

Legislative Session Wrap-up



End of Session

- First year of Governor Newsom's tenure – different in areas such as education bonds and strategy for opposing bills.
- Governor acted on more than 1,000 bills in 2019
- He signed 870 bills and vetoed 172 (16%)
- Nearly 300 bills were signed which make changes to California's Education Code.





End of Session

- A few measures that stalled this year may return in 2020, including proposals the League supported which would increase financial aid for community college students: (SB 291 [Leyva, D]) and AB 1314 [Medina, D]).
 - The League's End-of-Session Report on our website at:
www.ccleague.org/advocacy.
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Sponsored Legislation



AB 612 (Weber): Increased 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.

Signed by Governor Newsom.

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): Dual Enrollment Partnerships

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, Ahiburg, & 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 student, 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.

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.

Signed by Governor Newsom

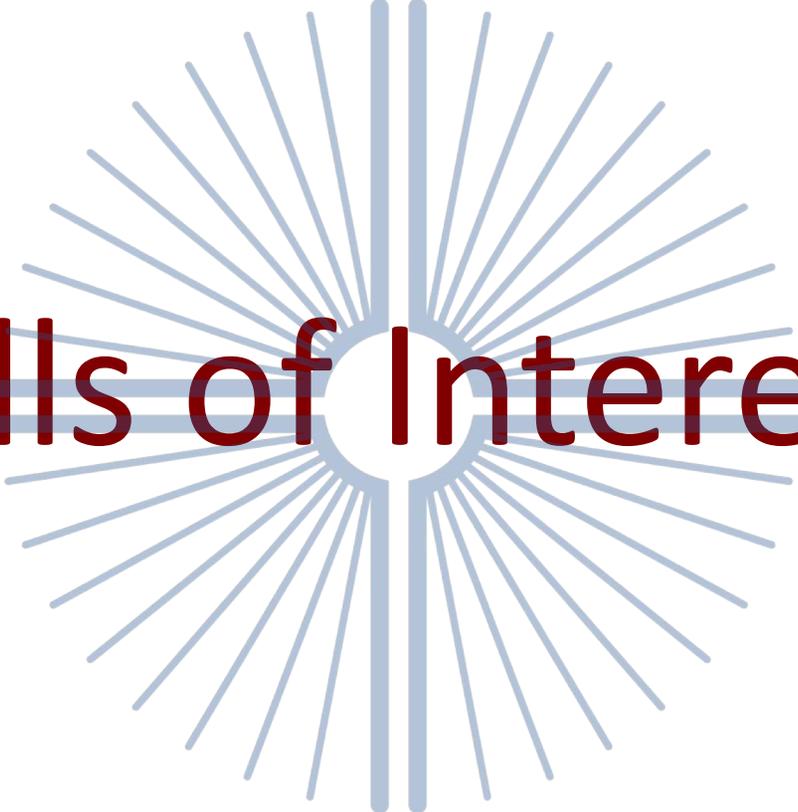


Sponsored Legislation

Thank YOU for your support!

Focus is now implementation.

- Coordinate statewide MOU and college-level interest
- Partnership with DocuSign for electronic dual enrollment student paperwork



Bills of Interest



Bills of Interest

Facilities:

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

Financial Aid

- AB 2 (Santiago) College Promise
- AB 540 (Limon) Service Grants
- AB 943 (Chiu) Emergency Grants

Governance

- AB 130 (Low) Coordinating Body

Funding:

- AB 1727 (Weber) Non-Credit Programs

Human Resources

- AB 500 (Gonzalez) Maternity Leave

Student Life

- AB 1504 (Medina) Student Rep Fee
- SB 206 (Skinner) Athletics

Taxation

- SB 468 (Jackson) Tax Review Board



Bills of Interest

Facilities:

AB 48 (O'Donnell) Authorizes K-16 general obligation bond for the 2020 primary ballot. Would generate the following revenues for each of the higher education and K-12 systems:

- Community Colleges - \$2 Billion
- California State University - \$2 Billion
- University of California - \$2 Billion
- K – 12 - \$9 Billion

SIGNED by Governor Newsom

California community colleges will be crucial to the passage of this measure – please stay tuned for ways you can get involved!



Bills of Interest

Financial Aid:

AB 2 (Santiago) Authorizes the second year of tuition waivers for first-time full-time students.

SIGNED by Governor Newsom.

AB 540 (Limon) Creates 2,000 services incentive grants for AB 540 students receiving a Cal Grant B award.

SIGNED by Governor Newsom.

AB 943 (Chiu) Authorizes colleges to provide emergency grants to students who are in danger of dropping out of school due to a financial emergency.

SIGNED by Governor Newsom.



Bills of Interest

Governance:

AB 130 (Low) Would have created a higher education coordinating body that excludes segmental representation.

Vetoed by Governor Newsom

Funding:

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

Vetoed by Governor Newsom

Human Resources:

AB 500 (Gonzalez) Would have required schools and community college districts to provide an additional six weeks of maternity leave.

Vetoed by Governor Newsom



Bills of Interest

Student Life:

AB 1504 (Medina) Permits the Student Senate for California's Community Colleges to collect a \$1 per student per semester fee to represent students at the state level.

SIGNED by Governor Newsom.

SB 206 (Skinner) Prohibits four year colleges from sanctioning a student athlete from generating income via endorsements starting in and requires the Chancellor's Office to convene a work group to study the issue for community college student-athletes.

SIGNED by Governor Newsom.



Bills of Interest

Taxation:

SB 468 (Jackson) Would have created a tax review board to evaluate major tax expenditures that cost the state's general fund at least \$1 billion in the last 10 years. It would have asked the University of California to perform this analysis and present the results to the board by July 2021.

Vetoed by Governor Newsom



Federal Issues



Higher Education Act: Parties Release Proposals

- Majority parties in both houses – Republicans in the Senate and Democrats in the House – have released proposals to reauthorize the Higher Education Act.
- Significant differences between the two proposals.
- Republicans want to make relatively small, bipartisan modifications to federal higher education policy while Democrats want significant changes.
- Ukrainian impeachment inquiry and 2020 election year make compromise very unlikely.
- Better seen as markers for the 2021.



Higher Education Act: Senate Republicans - S. 2557

Areas of Agreement:

- FASFA simplification.
 - Making students in short term programs eligible for Pell Grants.
 - Making incarcerated students eligible for Pell Grants.
 - Makes the \$255 million for minority serving institutions and Historically Black Colleges permanent.
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Higher Education Act: Senate Republicans - S. 2557

- Senator Alexander introduced the Student Aid Improvement Act (S. 2557)
 - Makes small changes to act and focuses of area of bipartisan agreement.
 - Focuses on:
 - FASFA simplification.
 - Extends Pell Grant eligibility to cohort-term training programs.
 - Second chance Pell Grants
 - Creates data sharing agreement between US Department of Education and IRS.
 - Senate Democrats have indicated they will oppose legislation.
 - Senator Alexander is holding up funding for historically black colleges and universities and minority serving institutions to pass bill.
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Higher Education Act: House Democrats – (H.R. 4674)

- Far more comprehensive than the Senate proposal and makes sweeping changes to federal higher education policy.
- Increases Title IV aid and institutional support grants spending by billions but does not identify a funding source.
- Cost: \$400 Billion
- If fully funded would result in a significant improvement in college affordability and funding for colleges.
- Three Areas of Primary Focus:
 - College Affordability
 - Investments in Institutional Quality
 - Increased federal and state oversight of institutions



Higher Education Act: House Democrats – (H.R. 4674)

Investments in Increasing College Affordability:

Free Community College:

- Would result in more California community college students receiving free tuition and a significant budget increase for California community colleges.
- Federal government would pay \$3 for every \$1 a college or state invests to create a free tuition program.
- Students taking six units or more would be eligible.
- Would result in a significant budget increase for California community colleges due to already generous tuition and fee policies.
- Goal is to have 100% of a Pell Grant go directly to the student – already occurs in California.

Pell Grants:

- Increase the maximum value of Pell Grants by \$625 and indexes it to inflation.
- Increasing the lifetime eligibility window of Pell Grants from 12 to 14 semesters.
- Permits students in short term programs to qualify for Pell Grants.
- Permits incarcerated students to qualify for short term Pell Grants



Higher Education Act: House Democrats – (H.R. 4674)

Investments in Increasing College Affordability:

Dreamer Eligibility:

- Would permit undocumented students who entered the country as children and have obtained a high school diploma or GED to qualify for Title IV Aid

Other Financial Aid Programs:

- Emergency grant aid program via the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program.
- Reforms work-study to be more fair and equitable.

Investments in Institutional Quality:

Competitive Grant Programs:

- \$1 billion for community colleges to increase success rates.
- \$250 million for community colleges to develop dual enrollment programs.
- \$500 million for institutions based on the number of Pell Grant recipients they have.
- Makes the current allocation of \$255 million for Minority Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities permanent.



Higher Education Act: House Democrats – (H.R. 4674)

New Accountability Measures:

Cohort Default Rates:

- New metric intended to take into account low loan participation rates.
- Colleges with low loan participation rates can have volatile swings due to the actions of a few people.
- California community college systemwide loan participation rate of 2%
- New scaled system that could put a college at risk for sanctions if their adjusted Cohort Default Rate goes above any of the following thresholds:
 - Over 20% over three *consecutive* years.
 - Over 15% over six *consecutive* years.
 - Over 10% over ten *consecutive* years.

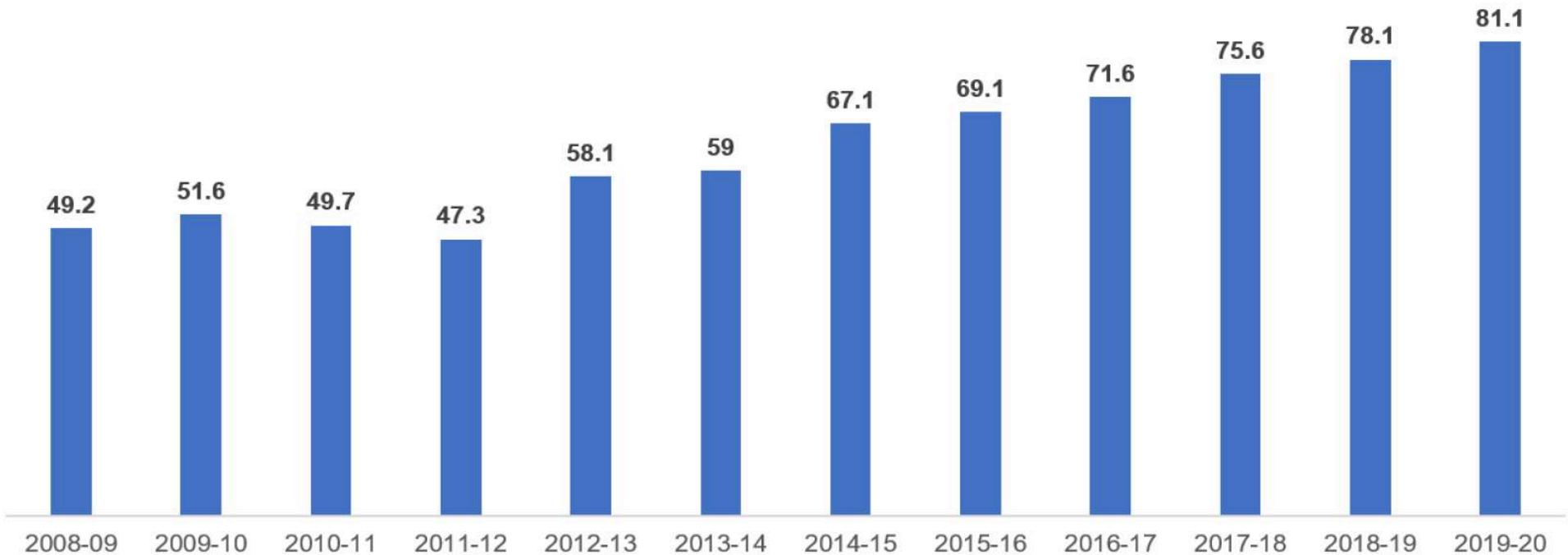


Budget Update



2019 Budget Act

**Proposition 98 Funding
2008-09 to 2019-20
(Dollars in Billions)**





Economic Update

Community College Funds

- 2019-20 Budget Act provided \$255 million to cover enrollment growth and provide a 3.26 percent COLA for apportionments.
- Using the most recent estimates, the Governor and Legislature would need to appropriate an additional \$103 million for 2018-19 FY to fully fund all districts.

State Revenue

- Fiscal year 2018-19 finished \$874 million above the 2019-20 Budget Act forecast.
- Year-to-date, 2019-20 revenues are about 1% above forecast.
- Prop 98 test year may only result in modest increase and one-time funds.





Total Cost of Attendance

CSAC released the 2018–19 Student Expenses and Resources Survey (SEARS) preliminary findings

64%

of students cite cost and school-work balance as the major obstacles to success

\$2K

non-tuition costs per month

Limited or lacking financial aid has



basic needs insecurity



2019 Recess Talking Points

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA
2019 POLICY AGENDA
FALL RECESS 2019



Economic and Social Mobility for All Californians

California's Community colleges are an indispensable investment in our state's present and future prosperity. California's public Community Colleges constitute an accessible path to a better life for generations of low-income and working-class Californians. Our Community Colleges are driven by an enduring vision of equity, and their employees embrace their critical role in lifting the state's economy, closing achievement gaps, and offering quality higher education and workforce development for all Californians.

EDUCATIONAL QUALITY THROUGH HIGHER PER-STUDENT FUNDING

• Fully Fund the SCFF and Backfill Property Tax Shortfalls

There is a critical nexus between per-student funding and educational quality. Access to a greater level of resources enables innovation on campuses and promotes fiscal stability for districts confronting rapidly growing energy, pension, and teaching costs. Our priority is to protect quality public higher education opportunities for Californians by securing a robust investment in California's community colleges.

System	Per-Student Funding
UC	\$33,569
CSU	\$18,445
K-12	\$12,018
CCC	\$8,306

In 2018-19, state leaders adopted a new funding formula predicated on the goal of increasing successful outcomes of low-income and traditionally underserved Californians. We ask State leaders to automatically increase the California Community College general fund allocation to fully fund the Student Centered Funding Formula (SCFF) and, if necessary, to automatically backfill any shortfalls in the SCFF and property taxes. The 21st Century labor market necessitates some postsecondary education. This economic reality requires a continued investment in and protection of the educational opportunities provided by California's public Community Colleges. Therefore, we respectfully ask State leaders to protect funding for colleges.

EQUITY & AFFORDABILITY: RE-ENVISION FINANCIAL AID

• Equitably Fund Financial Aid for Community College Students

As currently structured, Cal Grants continue to distribute less than 10% of its resources to California community college students despite the fact that our students comprise two-thirds of the higher education population. State leaders continue to perpetuate systems that oppresses low-income students of color when they exclude community college students from basic needs proposals and limit access to financial aid. **It's time to reform financial aid to cover community college student's total cost of attendance.**

- Recess Talking Points provided by the League each fall
- Serves as starting points for conversations with legislators during the legislative recess
- Excellent time to invite lawmakers onto campus
- League staff can help coordinate visits



2020 League Events



2020 Annual Legislative Conference

Sun, January 26, 2020 to Mon, January 27, 2020
Sacramento Sheraton Grand

Need a legislative update? Learn from experienced advocates at the League's Annual Legislative Conference. The Conference provides a unique opportunity to connect with other advocates and learn the latest news on higher education in California, as well as meet with legislators.

[› REGISTER NOW](#)

[› MORE INFO](#)



2020 NLS California Delegation Breakfast & Briefing

Tue, February 11, 2020
Washington Marriott Marquis, Washington DC

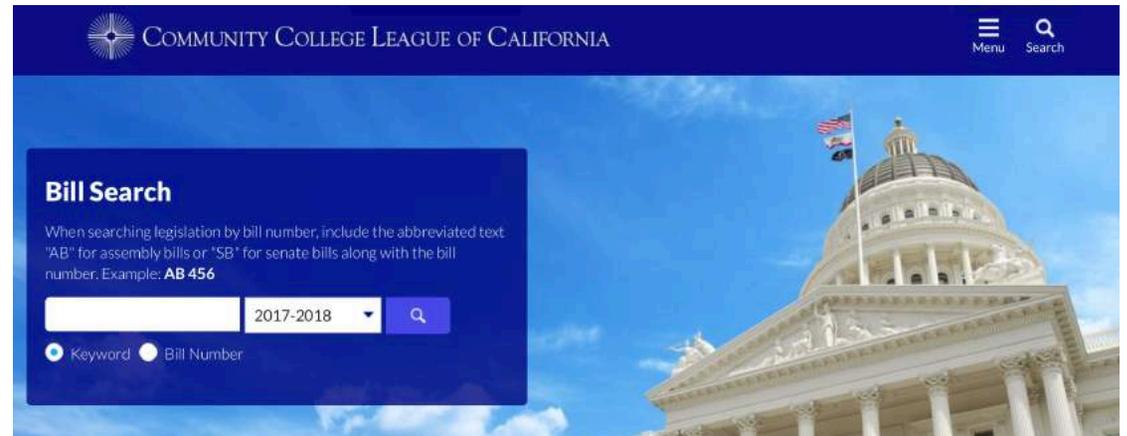
Join California community college leaders in a meeting to strengthen our collective voice as we prepare for productive visits on Capitol Hill at the 2020 Community College National Legislative Summit (NLS).

[› MORE INFO](#)



Stay Connected

- Track Bills on the League website: www.ccleague.org



- Sign-up of the League's monthly GR newsletter
- Join the monthly Student Engagement Council call: first Mondays at 12:15 PM.



Thank You



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