

---

# **Implementation of the California College Promise AB 19 – Statutes of 2017**

Laura N. Metune  
Chancellor's Office  
[lmetune@cccco.edu](mailto:lmetune@cccco.edu)  
916.323.5951



# California College Promise

## Program Goals

---

- More high school students deemed college ready, placed into transfer-level math and English, and enrolling directly into CCC.
- More students earning associate degrees, in-demand CTE certificates and employment in the field of study.
- More students transferring to and graduating from the CSU and UC with a baccalaureate degree.
- Reduction and elimination of regional achievement gaps and for traditionally underrepresented students.

[Education Code Section 76396.1](#)



## How does the California College Promise assist colleges in accomplishing program goals?

---

- Statutory framework to incentivize *best practices* in support of student enrollment and completion.
- Colleges that implement best practices qualify for *additional funding* to support the goals of the program.
- Colleges have *flexibility* to use funding for “free tuition” or for other activities to accomplish the statutory goals.



# California College Promise

## Participation Requirements

---

- **K-12 Outreach.** Establish an [Early Commitment to College Program](#) to help students and families learn about college, visit campuses, take and complete college prep courses, and apply for college and financial aid.
- **K-12 Partnerships.** Partner with LEAs to support college readiness and reduce remediation through evidence-based practices like learning communities or concurrent enrollment.
- **Assessment and Placement Reform.** Implement evidence-based assessment and placement that improves outcomes for underprepared students, including multiple measures that utilizes student high school performance data. (See: [AB 705](#))
- **Guided Pathways.** Participate in the [Guided Pathways Grant Program](#).
- **Maximize Need-Based Financial Aid.**
  - Leverage [BOGFW](#) “California College Promise Grant”
  - Ensure all students complete the FAFSA or Dream Act application
  - Participate in the federal loan program



# California College Promise

## Federal Loan Program Participation

---

*Colleges must participate in the federal loan programs to receive Promise funding. A community college that does not currently participate in the loan program shall be provisionally eligible to participate in the Promise until January 1, 2019.*

- 22 colleges concerned with high loan default rates and potential penalties
  - Colleges would be eligible for the Federal Participation Rate Index Appeal
  - Chancellor's Office Default Prevention Program and Financial Literacy Support
    - In operation since 2013
    - Provides full college analysis, support with Incorrect Data Challenges and PRI appeals, financial literacy and default prevention services
    - Program resulted in system wide CDR reduction to 18.7 (from 23.5%)
- 



# California College Promise Program Funding

---

- Governor's 2018-19 Budget proposes \$46M
- Funding based on cost to provide one-year, first-time, full-time student fee waivers
- Any funding in excess of fee waiver costs should factor FTES and Pell recipients
- The California College Promise does not directly impact existing locally organized and funded Promise programs



# California College Promise Authorized Expenditures

---

- Colleges may (not required) provide a one-year fee-waiver for first-time, full-time students.
- Full-time currently 12-units, Governor's Budget proposes 15-units upon implementation of Guided Pathways.
- Local factors, such as existing tuition waiver programs or high levels of unmet financial need among low-income students, might necessitate other expenditure priorities.



## Contact Information:

---

Laura Metune  
Vice Chancellor of Government Relations  
916.323.5951 or [lmetune@cccco.edu](mailto:lmetune@cccco.edu)

---

Rhonda Mohr  
Interim Vice Chancellor of Student Services  
916.323.6894 or [rmohr@cccco.edu](mailto:rmohr@cccco.edu)

---





The Promise of Community College: Implementation of AB 19  
**Financial need of community college students beyond tuition**

Laura Szabo-Kubitz  
Associate California Program Director  
The Institute for College Access & Success

Community College League of California  
January 28, 2018

# The Institute for College Access & Success

---

In California and nationally, TICAS works to:

- ▶ Increase awareness and reduce the burden of student loan debt
- ▶ Improve access to available aid
- ▶ Strengthen need-based grant programs
- ▶ Protect students, borrowers, and taxpayers

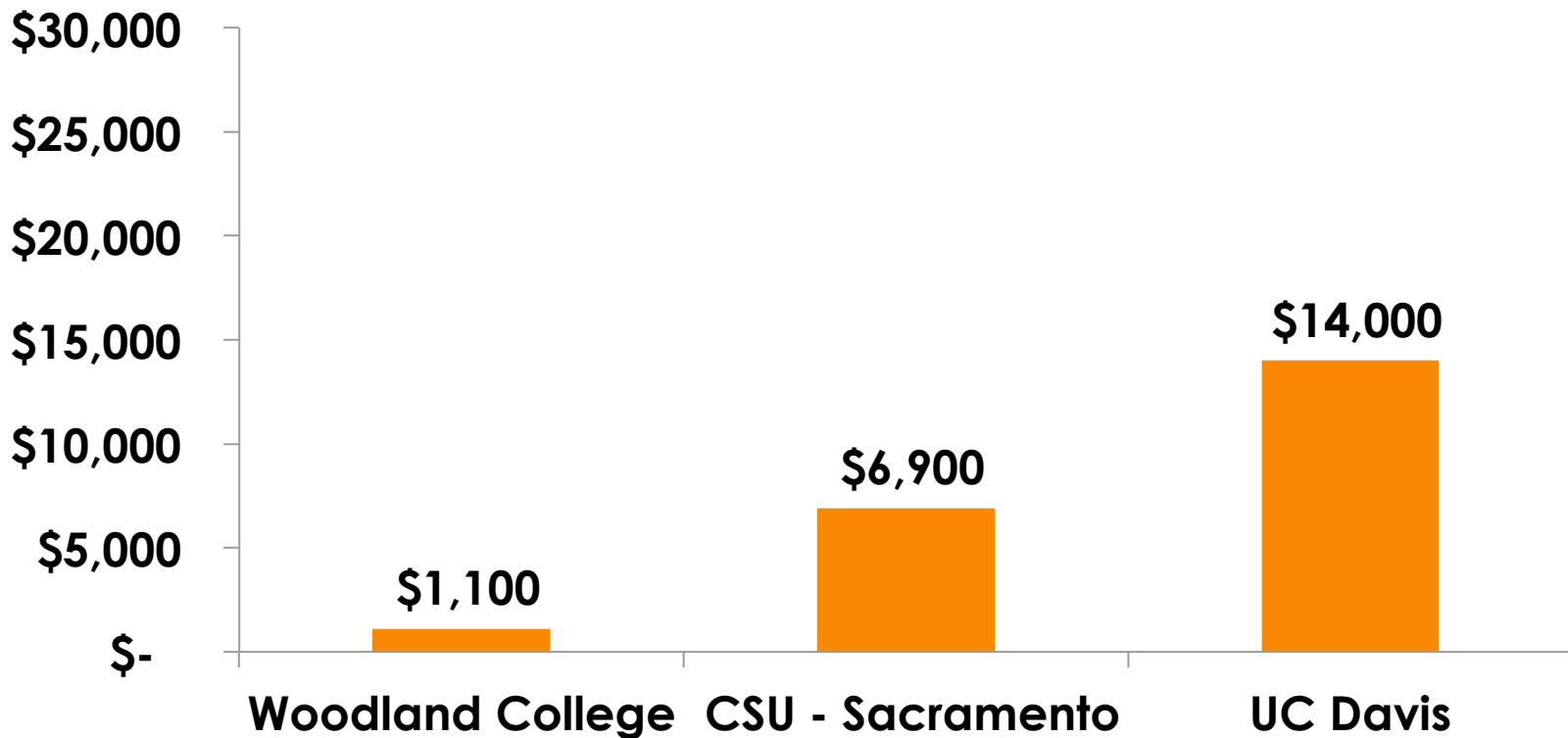
# Aid's Impact on Access and Success

---

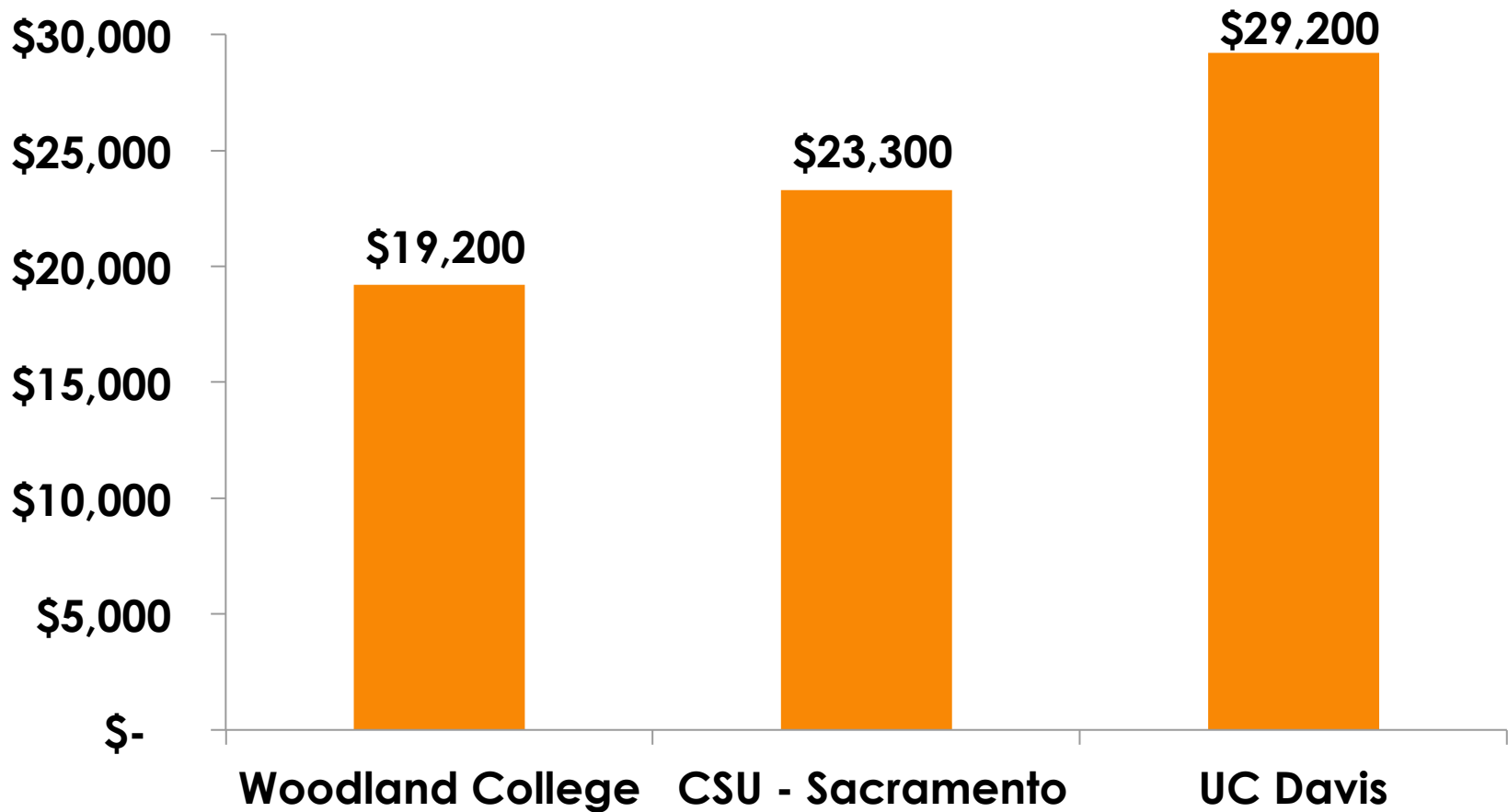
- ▶ Can a student enroll in college?
  - ▶ Aid for *tuition* facilitates college access.
- ▶ Can the student get to campus regularly, buy the required books and materials, and afford to spend their time in class and studying rather than working?
  - ▶ Aid for *non-tuition* costs facilitates college success.

# Tuition Costs at Three Public California Institutions

---



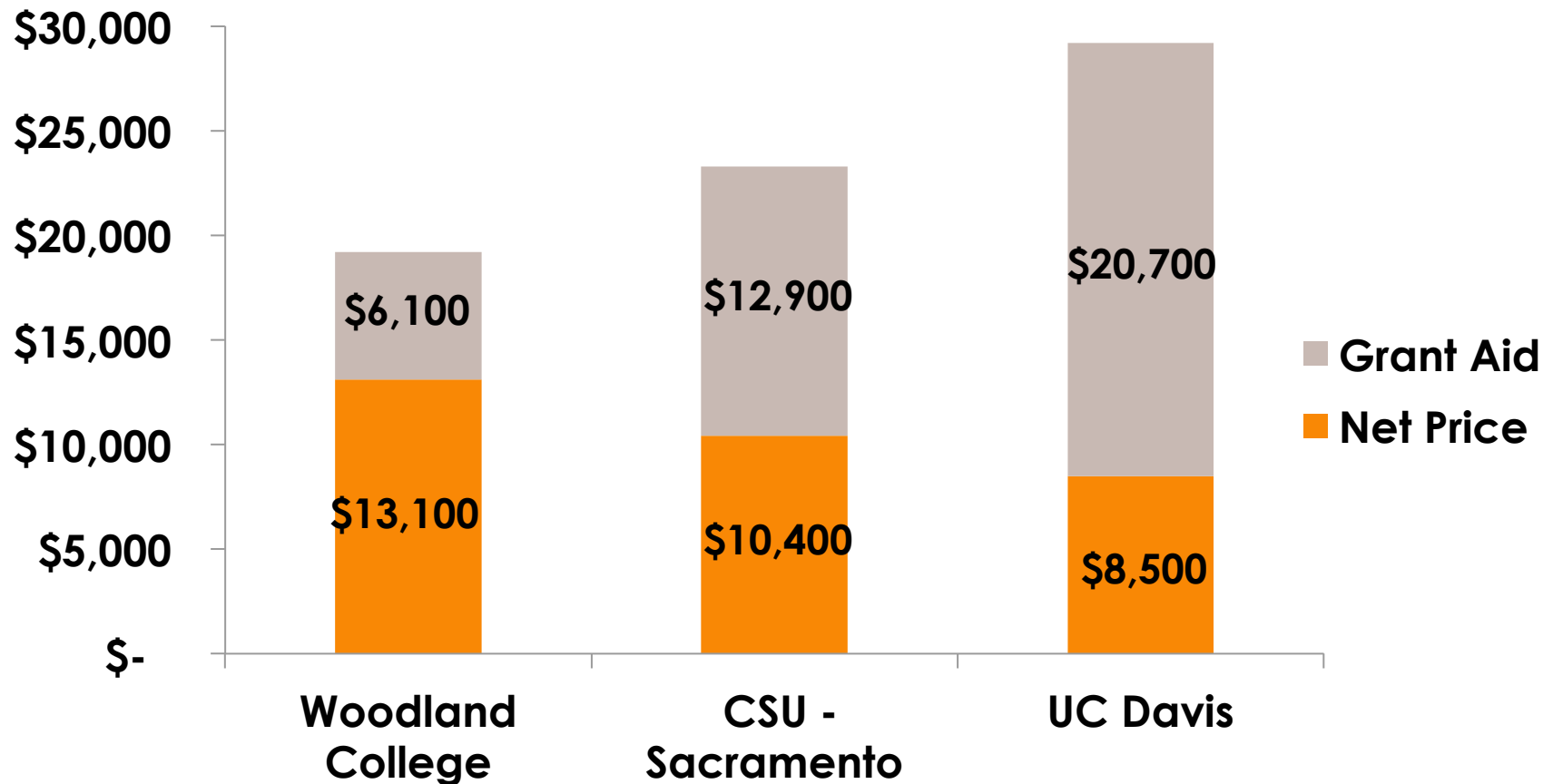
# Total Cost of Attendance at Three Public California Institutions



13

**Sources:** Figures from each school's Net Price Calculator (NPC) for a dependent student from a family of four (with one child in college) with a family income of \$20,000 (or under \$30,000 at the community college and CSU), living independently off-campus. Among dependent students attending California public colleges with family incomes between \$0 and \$30,000, \$18,000 is the median parental income and \$2,000 is the median student income (from the U.S. Department of Education, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2008). NPCs were accessed in November 2017; figures are rounded to the nearest \$100.

# Comparison of Net Price at Three Public California Institutions

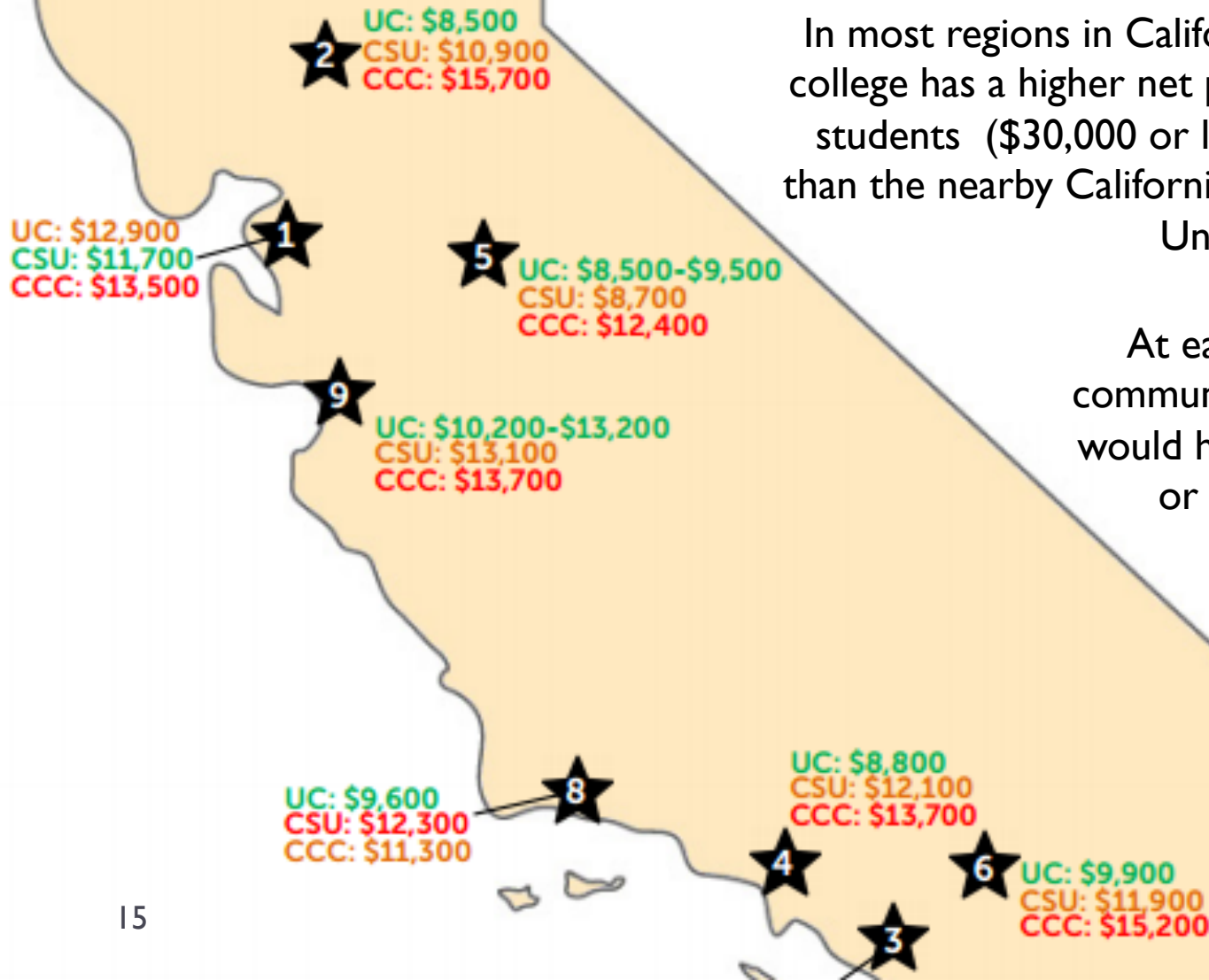


**Sources:** Figures from each school's Net Price Calculator (NPC) for a dependent student from a family of four (with one child in college) with a family income of \$20,000 (or under \$30,000 at the community college and CSU), living independently off-campus. Among dependent students attending California public colleges with family incomes between \$0 and \$30,000, \$18,000 is the median parental income and \$2,000 is the median student income (from the U.S. Department of Education, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2008). NPCs were accessed in November 2017; figures are rounded to the nearest \$100.

# California Public College Net Prices

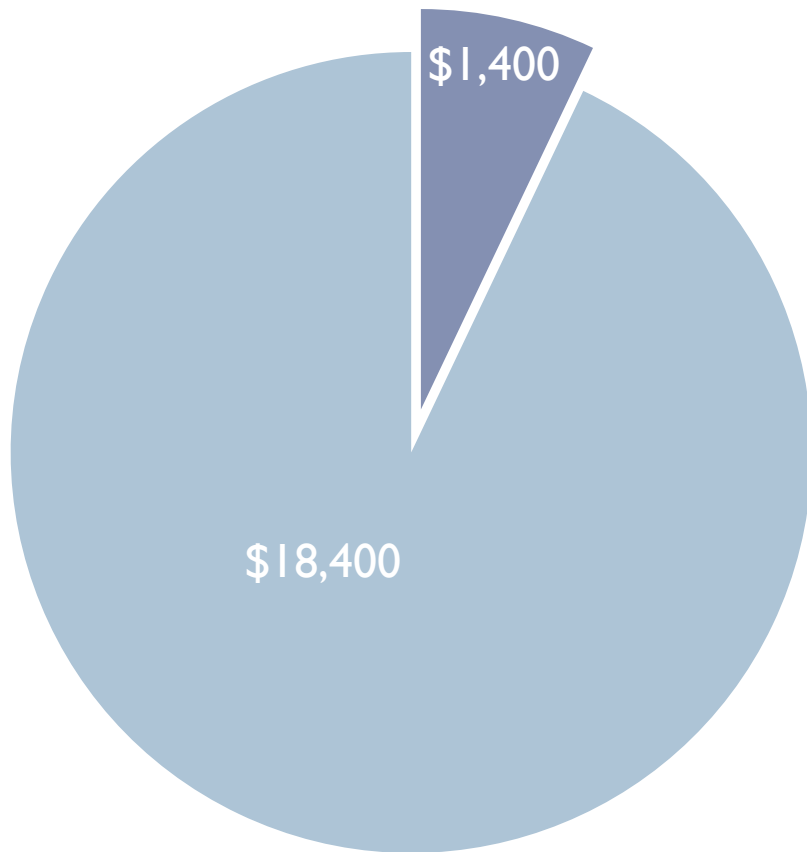
In most regions in California, the community college has a higher net price for low-income students (\$30,000 or less in family income) than the nearby California State University or University of California.

At each of these California community colleges, a student would have to work 28 hours or more per week at the state's minimum wage to pay their net price.



# Costs and Available State Aid at CCCs

---

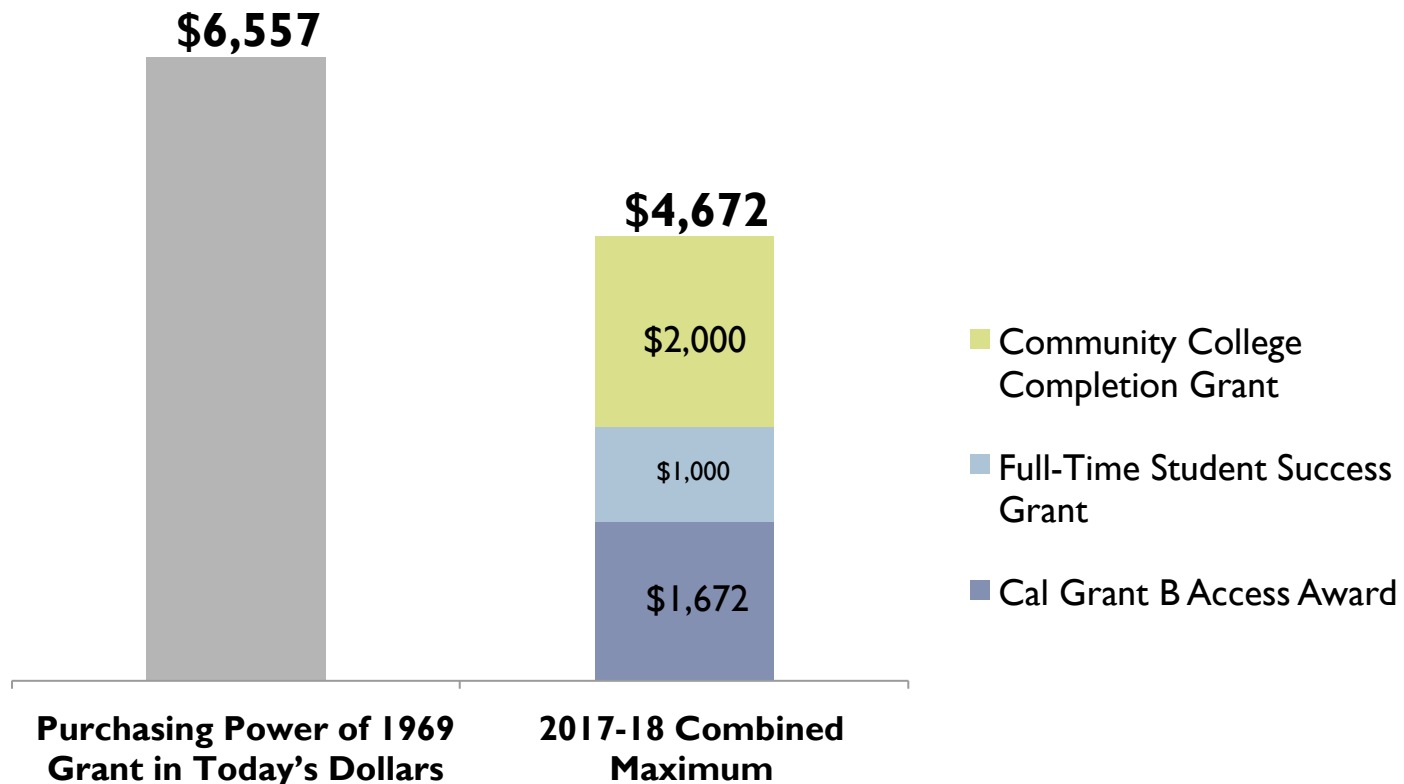


- Fees. Nearly half of all CCC students do not pay fees, including 70% of full-time students.
- Non-tuition costs. 5% of CCC students receive state Cal Grants to cover non-tuition costs.



# CCC Students' Cal Grant Award Value

While important gains have been made in recent budgets, CCC students' Cal Grant awards (for those fortunate enough to get one) have not retained their purchasing power.



# Competing Costs & Responsibilities

---

*“Since I am a middle-aged single parent it is often hard to concentrate on school while worrying about other things like bills, child care, housing, food, and adequate clothing for my children and myself.”*

*“My only issue was a problem finding and paying for child care. It is a real hardship and messed up my entire class lineup. I still have to miss class on not-so-rare occasions when I have no one to watch my son for the 90 minutes or so I need to be in class.”*

*“Since I am in the process of finding a job, my resources are running low. I was struggling to pay my rent and have no transportation to get to school. Therefore, I now walk an hour to/from school each day. It would be nice if my college had emergency resources for people in my situation.”*

# Options for Low-Income Students

---

Additional aid leaves four-year college students better positioned to attend college full time without excessive work or debt.

	<b>Woodland College</b>	<b>CSU Sacramento</b>	<b>UC Davis</b>
Number of Weekly Work Hours Needed to Pay the Net Price of College	<b>38</b>	27	21
Share of Students Borrowing Loans	<b>0%</b>	38%	39%
Share of Students Enrolled Full Time	<b>26%</b>	80%	97%

# The Impact of Work on Student Success

---

*“I only take a couple classes a semester because that is all I can afford at the time, and I have to keep working 30-40 hours a week to pay for everything else.”*

*“I pay for all of my bills, school, and personal needs with the hours I work. Because of this, it’s taking me much longer to get through school than I would like, and I struggled a lot my first two years with the balance of work and school.”*

---

For more CCC student stories, see TICAS, *On the Verge: Costs and Tradeoffs Facing Community College Students*



# Key Implications for Financial Aid Policy

---

- Critical to address the **full cost of attending college**, including tuition, textbooks, transportation, and living costs.
- Financial aid investments should be **targeted at the students for whom college costs are most burdensome**, and for whom college costs serve as a barrier to enrollment and completion.

# What Colleges and Districts Can Do – Using AB 19 Funds to Help Needy Students with Non-Tuition Costs

---

- ▶ Support childcare centers on campuses, or direct aid to low-income parents to help them **cover childcare costs**.
- ▶ **Provide transportation passes or textbook vouchers** for low-income students, better positioning them to get to campus and pass their courses.
- ▶ More than 20 community colleges in California do not offer federal student loans, in part because they don't feel they have the resources to administer the loan program responsibly; use funds to **support loan counseling and other efforts that would enable them to reenter the loan program**.

# Thank You

---

Laura Szabo-Kubitz

▶ [Laura@ticas.org](mailto:Laura@ticas.org)

▶ 510-318-7908

# **Community College Promise Implementation Strategy Mt. San Antonio College**

Bill Scroggins  
President & CEO

January 2018



# What is the profile of students who would have their fees paid by College Promise grants?

## Data Set

- ▶ Students living within the Mt. SAC District
- ▶ Students enrolled for Fall 2017 in 12 or more units
- ▶ Students who are NOT eligible/receiving BOG Waivers
- ▶ Students who are NOT receiving Pell Grants
- ▶ Students who are NOT on probation

These “College Promise” students are compared to all credit students enrolled in Fall 2017.

NOTE: 68% of Mt. SAC students receive BOG Waivers

# Comparison of All Credit Students to College Promise Students

- ▶ 7% gain for males and 7% decrease for females
- ▶ Age 19 or less increases from 28% of all credit students to 42% of Promise students
- ▶ Asians increase from 19% to 33% and Latinos/as drop from 63% to 48%
- ▶ Those with income >\$50 K up from 21% to 45%
- ▶ Increase in students living in Walnut and Diamond Bar

Data Link

[http://www.mtsac.edu/president/cabinet-notes/2017-18/College\\_Promise\\_Demographics.v1.4b.pdf](http://www.mtsac.edu/president/cabinet-notes/2017-18/College_Promise_Demographics.v1.4b.pdf)

# Summary of Comparison of College Promise to All Credit Students

Compared to all credit students, the College Promise students represent:

- ▶ A higher percentage of males
- ▶ A younger population
- ▶ A higher percentage of Asians and lower percentage of Latinos/as
- ▶ A higher income
- ▶ More living in Walnut & Diamond Bar.

**NOTE: These are not Mt. SAC students who are most challenged to complete college.**

# How Can College Promise Reduce Barriers to Completion?

---

1. Fund unmet FAFSA-verified need not covered by BOG Waivers and Pell Grants
2. Textbooks: pay book loan cost and establish textbook libraries in success centers
3. Waive fees for those with need but not BOG eligible: non-AB 540 undocumented students and those not eligible because of GPA below 2.0.
4. Support for those without technology particularly laptop loaners.



# Emergency Loans/Grants and Bridge Loans/Grants

---

6. Food Insecurity. Vouchers for College Food Service and partner restaurants and markets
  7. Emergency Housing. Arrangements with local hotels/motels for an overnight stay to get a student out of a situation of potential physical threat and emergency loans to avert eviction
  8. Child Care. Single parents, particularly mothers, who do not have the resources or support network to provide competent, affordable child care
  9. Transportation. Paying the Class Pass bus fee, subsidizing Parking Permits, and emergency loans for car repair
- 





# **Community College Promise A Perspective on Implementation & Practice Rio Hondo College**

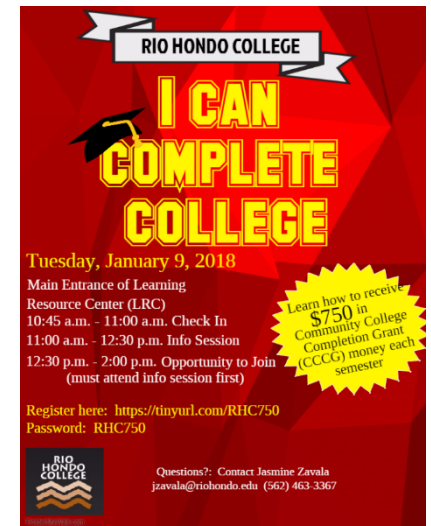
**Mike Munoz, Ed.D.  
Executive Dean, Counseling & Student Equity**

**January 2018**

# Leveraging Financial Aid Programs

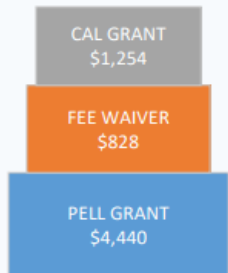
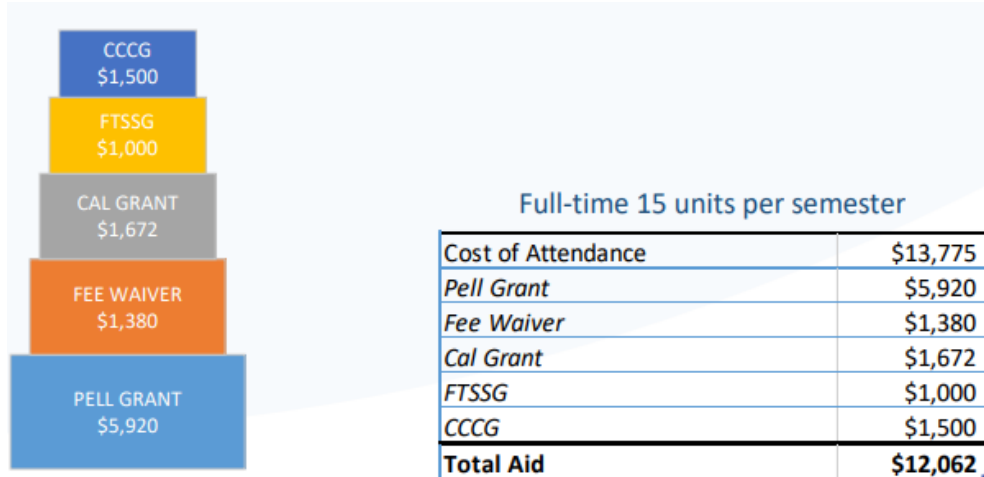
---

- ▶ Established “I Will Complete College Campaign” focused on increasing the number of CC Completion Grant recipients
- ▶ Identified 88 CCCG eligible students & 518 Cal-Grant eligible students enrolled between 12-14.5 units to encourage them to enroll in 15+ units
- ▶ Redesigned Orientation & Family Nights to include stackable grants & managing financial aid awards



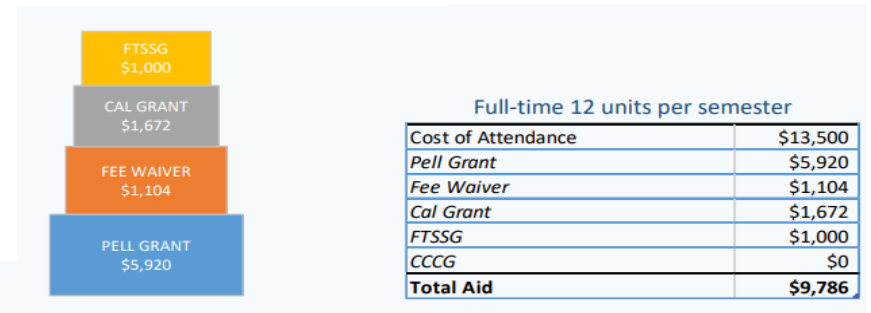


# Stackable Grants



¾ time 9 units per semester

Cost of Attendance	\$12,672
Pell Grant	\$4,400
Fee Waiver	\$828
Cal Grant	\$1,254
FTSSG	\$0
CCCG	\$0
<b>Total Aid</b>	<b>\$6,482</b>



# Revisiting Educational Planning

## Unit Enrollment

- Student must enroll in 15 units per term (Fall/Spring) or
- A Student may enroll in a combined 30 units per aid year if they enroll in 15 units between Spring/Summer or
- Students may enroll in 12 units per term if they have less than 30 units to complete program

Fall 2017	
ART 106	3
ART 120	3
ART 121	3
PHTO 292	3
Total 12	

No payment at 12 units

Spring 2018	
MATH 073	5
ENGL 035	3
ENGL 035W	0.5
PHTO 290	2
SPCH 100	3
Total 13.5	

Summer 2018	
GEOL 150	3
Total 3	

Summer is entry term.  
Spring/Summer units combine to 16.5

Fall 2018	
MATH 130	4
ENGL 101	3.5
CHST 146	3
COUN 151	3
SOC 114	3
Total 16.5	

Qualifies for payment at 16.5 units.

Spring 2019	
PHIL 110	3
BIOL 101	4
POLS 110	3
HIST 144	3
Total 13	

Qualifies for payment at 13 units, student has less than 30 units to complete program

Summer 2019	
Total	

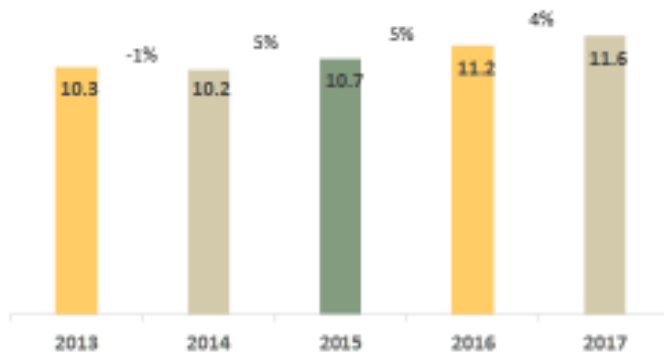


# Anchoring CA College Promise within Guided Pathways Framework

---

## Rio Promise/SSSP: Mandatory Assessment, Orientation, and Ed Planning offered on-site at Feeder High Schools

Average Units Attempted in First Term of Enrollment by Cohort High School Graduation Year



- Consistent upwards trend of units attempted per student since 2013
- Between 2016 and 2017, units attempted within the first term increased by 4%
- Within the five year period, average units attempted per student within first term increased by **12%**

**Note:** Only students who enrolled within summer or fall terms following high school graduation date are included in this analysis.

# Integrating CA College Promise + Existing College Promise Efforts

---

- ▶ Things to consider...
  - ▶ In-District vs. Out-of-District
  - ▶ Direct vs. Non-Direct Matriculants
  - ▶ CA College Promise & Rio Promise Program Elements
  - ▶ Messaging Implications around BOGFW & distinctions between CA College Promise & Rio Promise
  - ▶ Align data elements with Guided Pathways framework

