



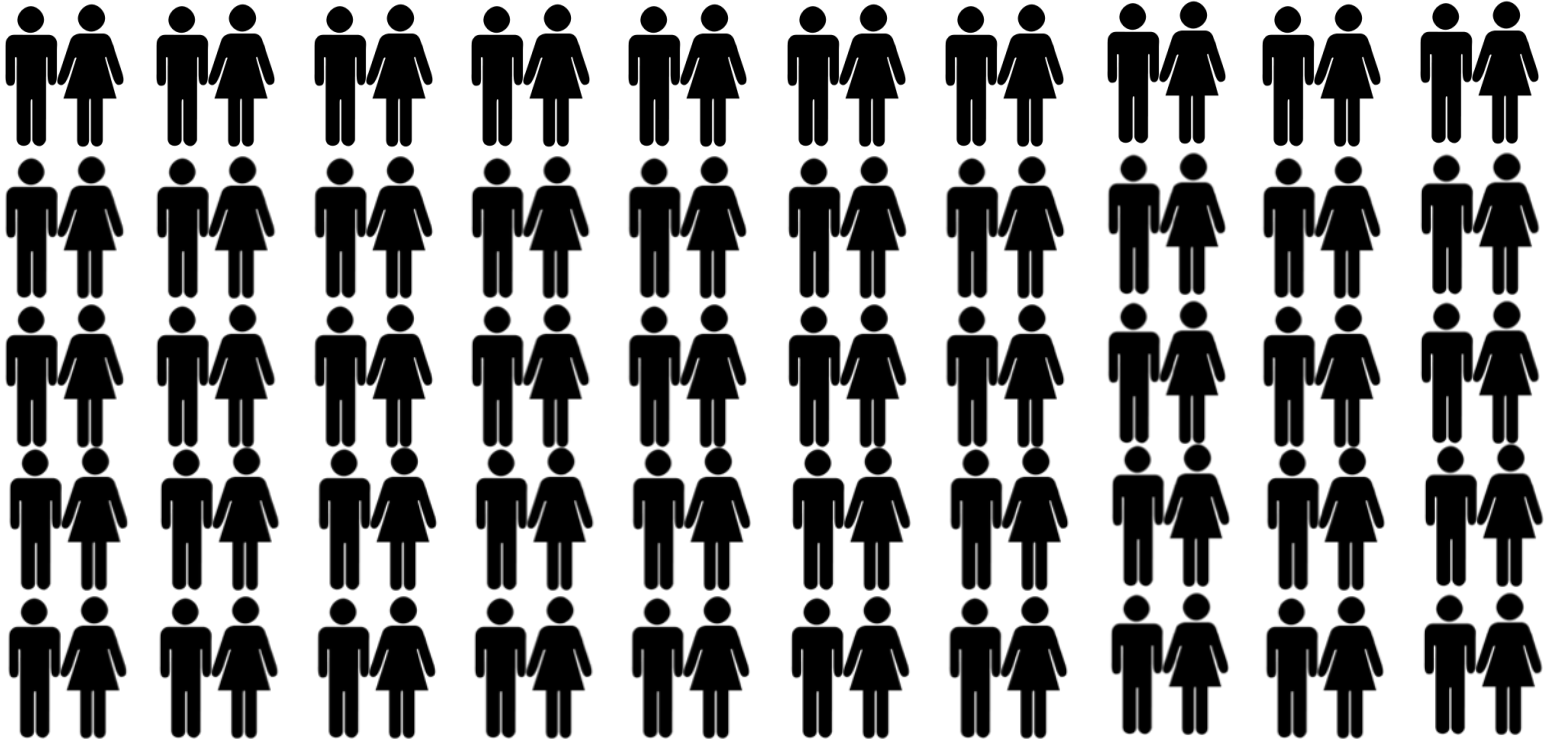
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS UPDATE

Student Trustees Conference



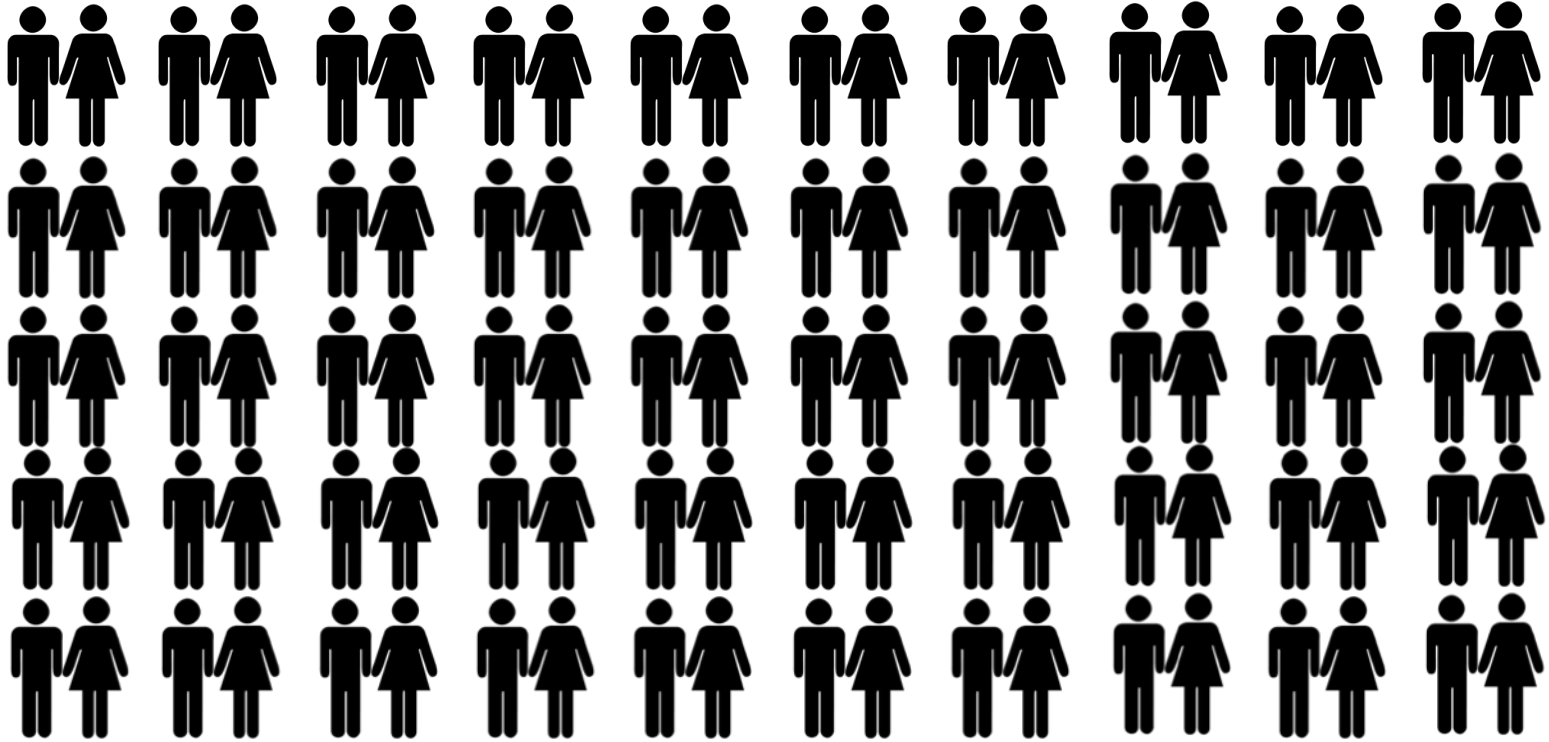
COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

2,752,530



WE

Serve California's College Students!

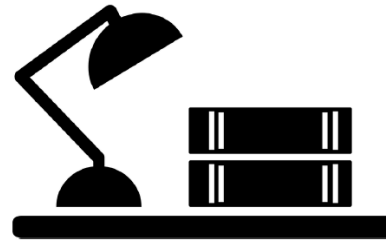


74% at California's Community Colleges



Key Figures

43% of CCC students
are first-generation



STUDENT ENROLLMENT STATUS (2017-18)

Full-Time: 27.4%

Part-Time: 63.2%

Noncredit: 9.4%

The average lifetime earnings of a graduate with an associate's degree (**\$400,000** more than for a high school graduate)

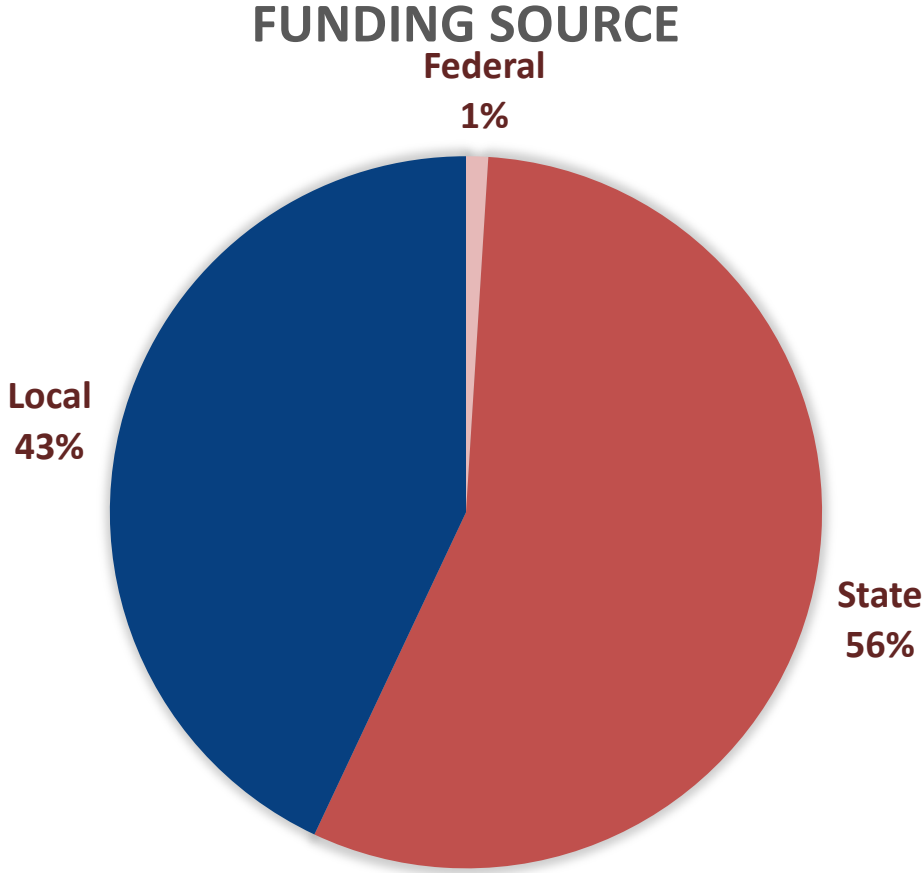


\$1.6M



Importance of Advocacy

Where does a college's money come from?





Importance of Advocacy



Why be an advocate?

- Crucial decisions impacting your institutions and students are made in Sacramento.
- Due to Propositions 13 and 98 bulk of funding for community college goes through Sacramento.
- Legislature sets state policy goals for community college districts.



Importance of Advocacy

Three Areas of Advocacy



State Budget



State Legislation



Federal Issues



Federal Issues



Federal Context

- Role of Federal Government in supporting students.
- Higher Education Act
- Appropriations Process
- Department of Education
- Undocumented student services and programs



Financial Aid

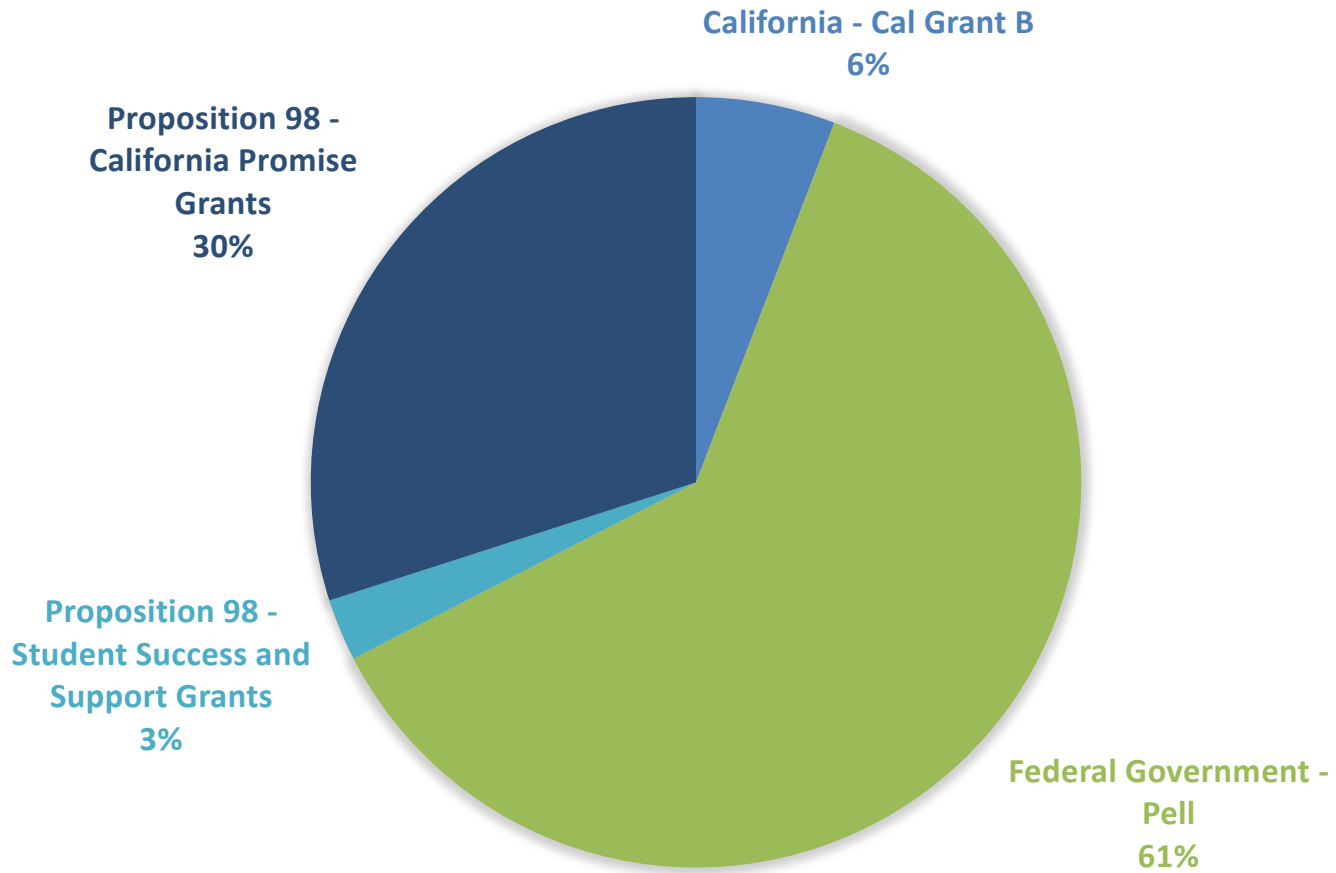


- The federal government by far the biggest provider of financial aid to students.
- Pell Grants – Direct Grants to Low Income Students
 - In California 100% of Pell Grant goes directly to the student.
- Department of Education – The “Bank” of the Federal Government
 - Administers over \$1.5 trillion in student loan debt.
 - 6% of California community college graduates have federal loans.



Financial Aid

MAJOR FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS





Financial Aid

Setting Federal Higher Education Policy

- Expired in 2013
- Goal is to periodically update and review federal higher education policy.
- Theoretically primary vehicle behind federal higher education policy.
- Opportunity to pass legislation closing.



Higher Education Act

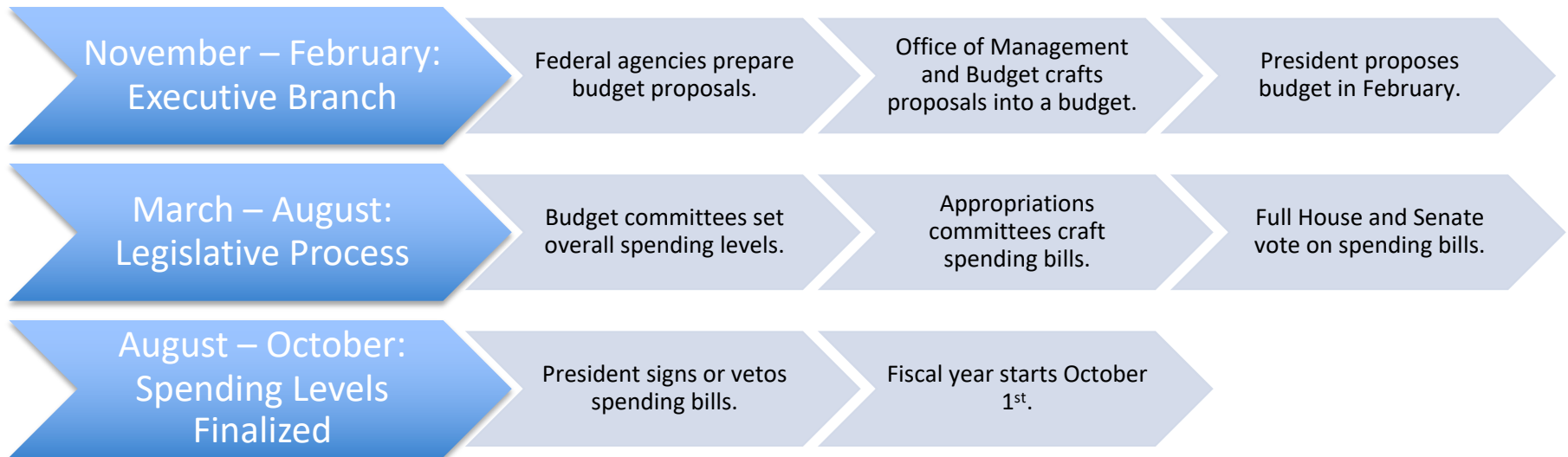
Focused on:

- **Affordability**
 - Pell Grants
 - Free Community College
 - Student Loans
 - FASFA Simplification
- **Accountability**
 - Cohort Default Rate vs. Risk-Sharing
- **Data**
 - Update student outcome data system.
 - Does not reflect the majority of students.



Appropriations Process

“Conventional” Appropriations Process:



- Lawmakers often ignore process.
- If no agreement, generally a resolution authorizing programs funded at current levels to be continued.
- Most community college funding contained in HHS – Education - Labor spending bill.



Appropriations Process

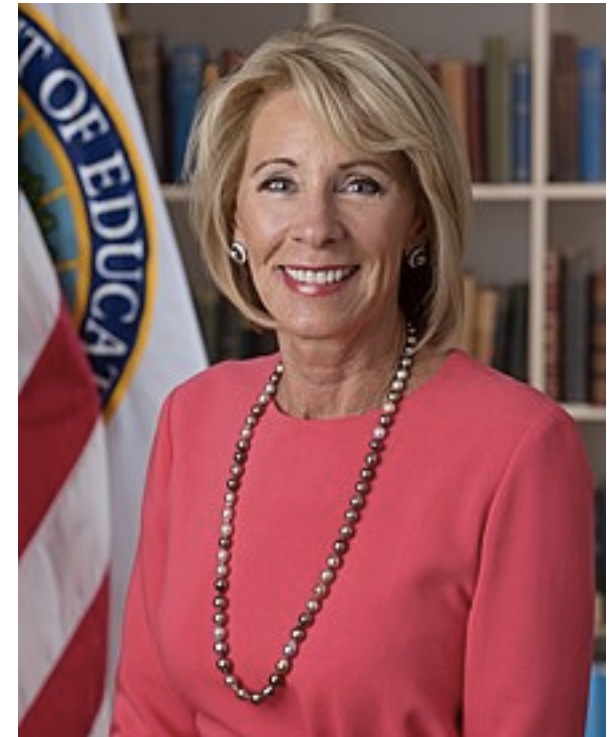
- Bipartisan agreement to lift discretionary budget caps.
- Senate Appropriations
 - Has not started the appropriations process.
 - Waited until agreement on caps reached.
 - Two months to act.
- House Appropriations
 - Six percent increase for Department of Education
 - New program for community colleges to provide workforce training for displaced workers.
 - Education linked with Department of Defense.



Department of Education: Policymaking by Regulation



- Lack of congressional action on Higher Education Act has led to increased Department of Education regulatory action.
- Practice under both the Obama and Trump administrations.
- Focused on providing more flexibility for institutions.
- Particular focus on making it easier for for-profit colleges to operate.





Department of Education: Policymaking by Regulation

Current Department of Education Higher Education Priorities:

- Reduction in oversight of the accreditation process.
 - More flexibility for institutions to innovate.
 - Additional discretion for accrediting bodies on when and how to sanction their member institutions.
 - Largely positive for California community colleges.
 - Could hurt students as consumers, particularly those at for-profit institutions.
- Revision of Title IX Investigation Procedures
 - Overly legalistic.
 - Resource intensive
 - Tilts investigation in favor of alleged perpetrator.
- Elimination of Consumer Protections
 - Gainful Employment
 - Borrower Defense



Undocumented Students: Public Charge Rule

Public Charge: Immigration officials must consider the possibility of legal immigrants being dependent on the federal government programs when considering applications for permanent residency.

Old Interpretation: Applied narrowly to generally only those who are in mental health institutions.

New Interpretation: Significantly expanded to require immigration officials to consider the following when considering authorizing permanent residency or citizenship:

- Factors such as education, health, income levels and household size.
- Utilization of public benefits like SNAP, Section 8 Vouchers, Social Security, Medicaid

Impact: Chilling effect on the use of targeted programs and discriminates against legal immigrants for factors not relevant to rule's intention:

- Makes it more difficult for immigrant students impacted by the rule to attend college due to reduction of vital support from programs intended to support them.
- Will result in a reduction in subsidized medical care and thus potentially increase overall healthcare costs and likelihood of public health emergencies.



Undocumented Students: DACA and DREAM Act



Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival:

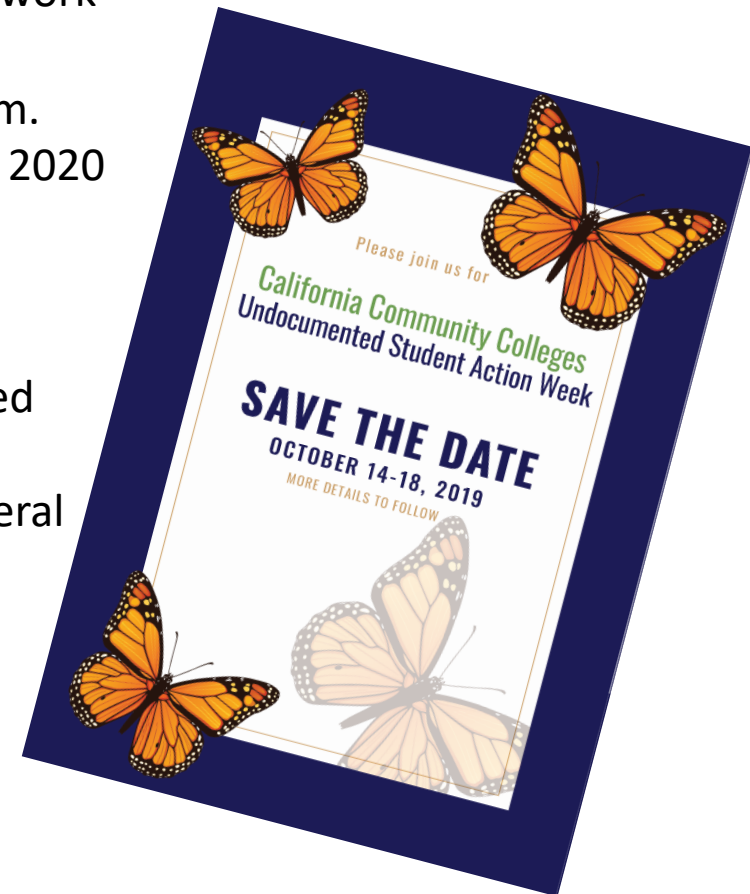
- Permits students brought to US as children to obtain work permits.
- President Trump has proposed rescinding the program.
- Supreme Court to determine legality of revocation in 2020 term.

DREAM ACT:

- Would provide a path to citizenship for undocumented students.
- Permit undocumented students to be eligible for federal financial aid.

Current Services:

- AB 540 Centers
- Undocumented Student Action Week
- Legal services



A stylized sunburst logo consisting of a central white circle with numerous thin, light blue lines radiating outwards in a semi-circle. Two thicker, vertical light blue lines intersect the center of the sunburst.

Legislative Landscape



Legislative Update: 2019-20 Legislative Session

- Democrats achieved super majorities.
- Supermajority derived from legislators elected in moderate to conservative districts.
- Due to revised term limits, this is the most experienced state legislature since the early 2000s.
- Key education committees chaired by Inland Empire legislators.





Sponsored Legislation



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.
- Request for 2019-20 is \$250 million General Fund

*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



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 (DeSandino, Ahibug, & 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, 36% of jobs will require at least a bachelor's degree. However, population and education trends suggest that only 35% of working-age adults in California will have bachelor's degrees by 2030—a shortfall of 13 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, & Beifield, 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.
- CCCC is requesting an amendment to move the report date back to 2021.

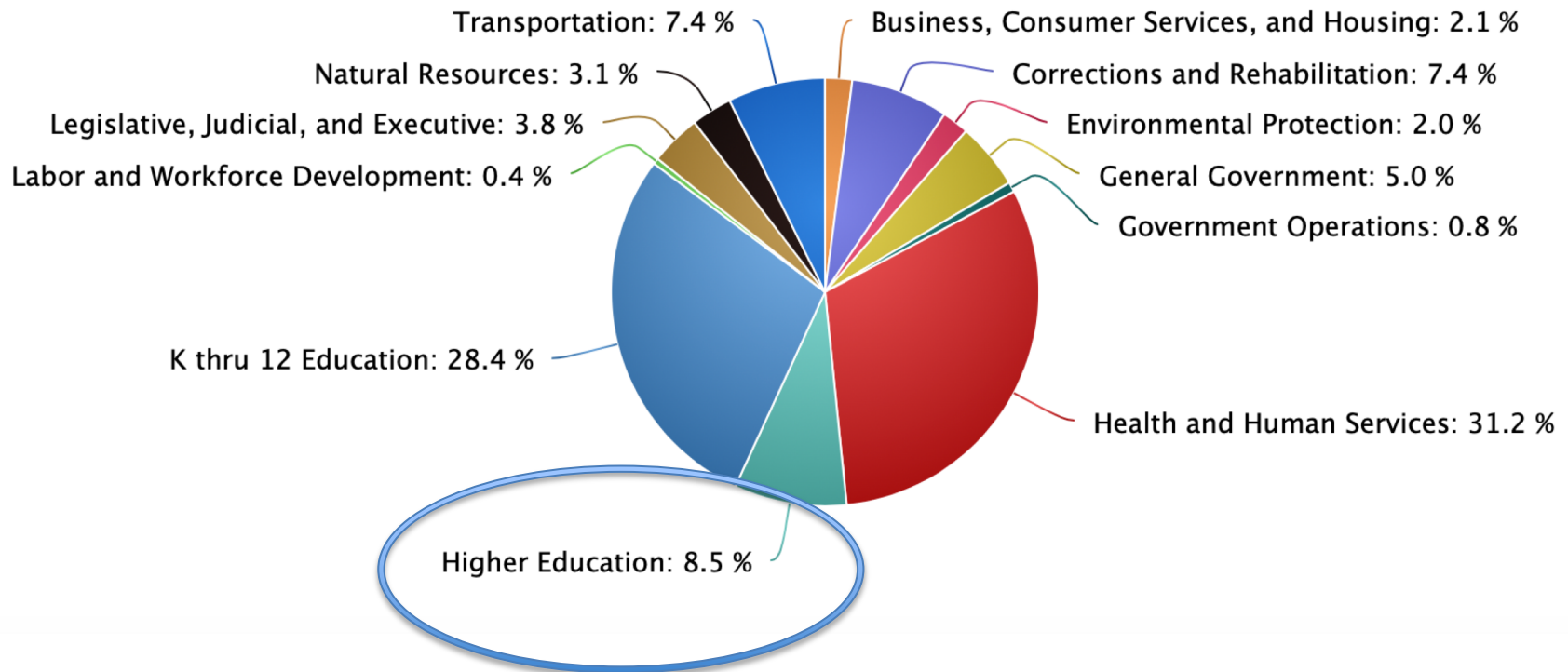


Budget Update



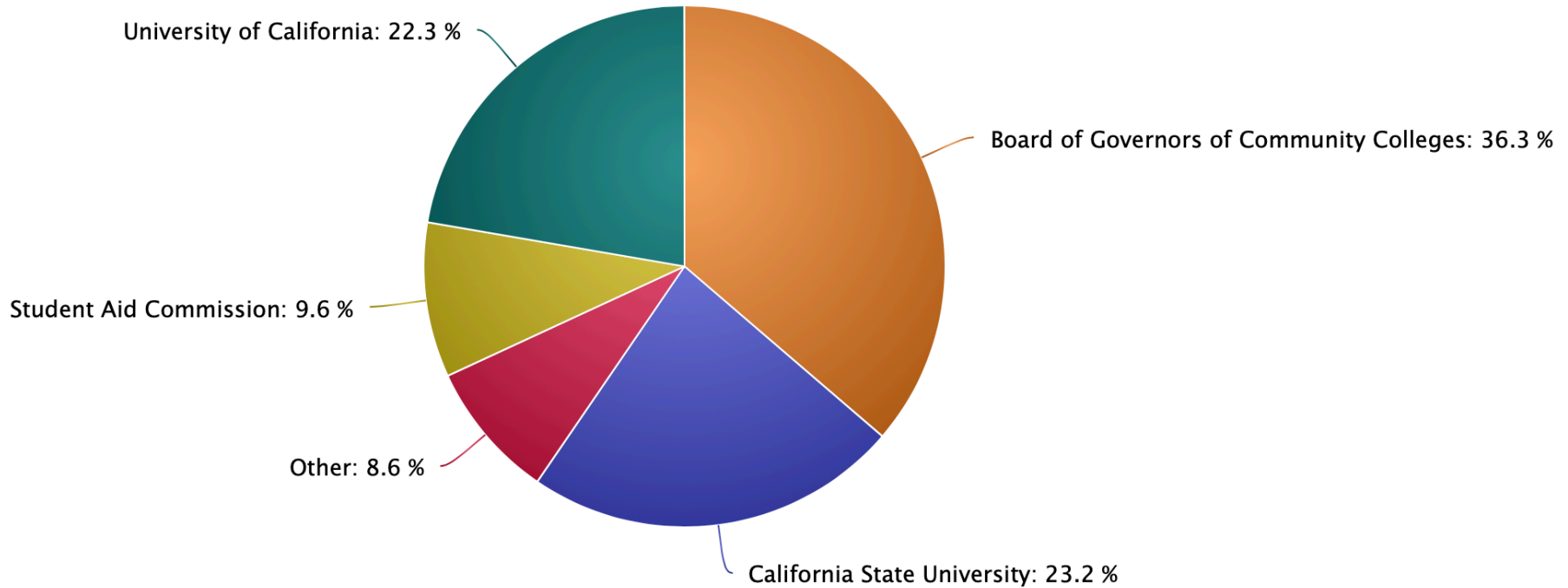
2019 Budget Act

Total State Funds Total \$214 Billion





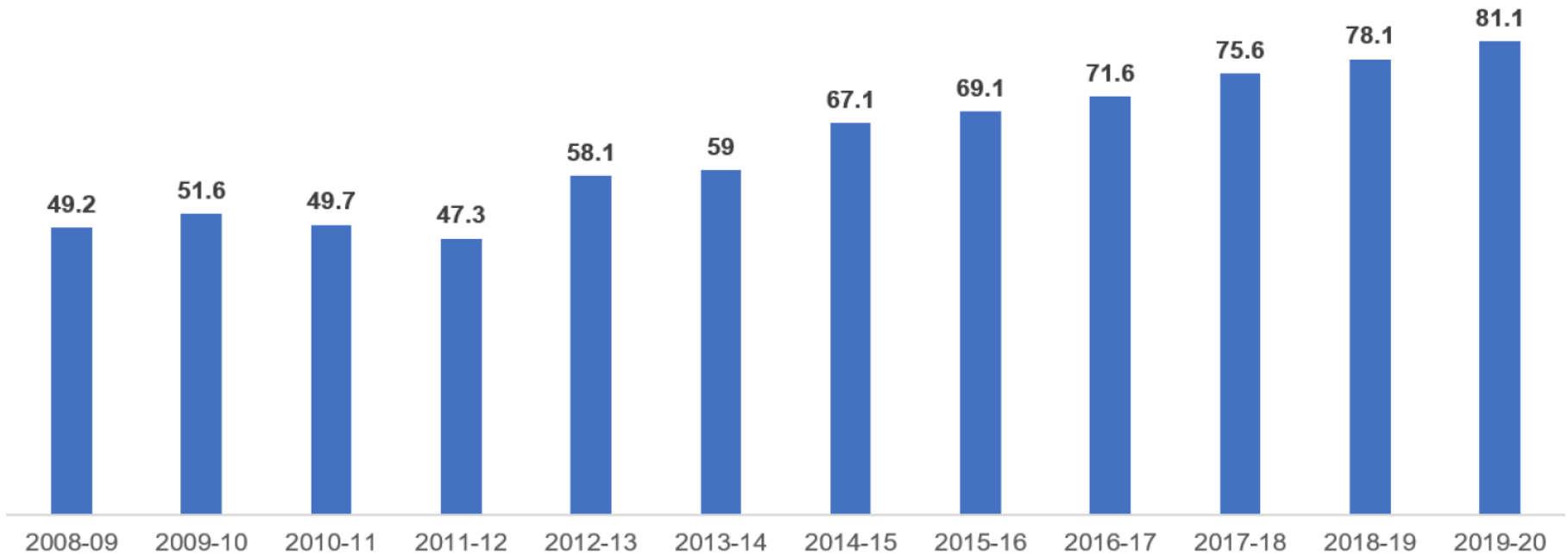
2019 Budget Act





2019 Budget Act

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

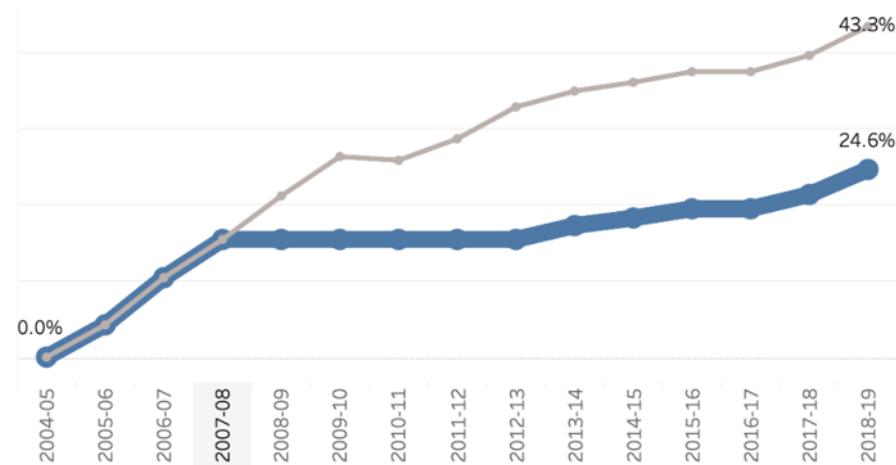
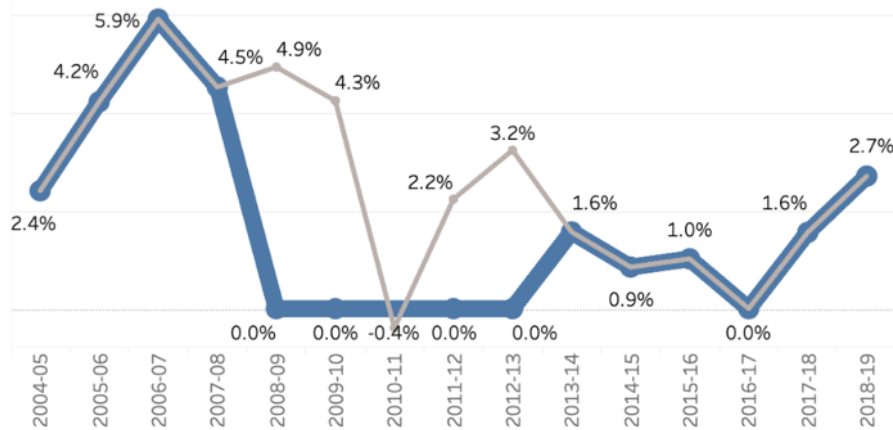




Cumulative Effect



Cost of Living Adjustments between **CCC** and **Statutory** are mostly in lock step with the exception of the period between 2008-2013 when there were no adjustments for **CCC**. The cumulative effect of these discrepancies results in a nearly **20%** difference over this timeframe.





2019 Budget Act

Cal Grant Expansion.

The budget expands the number of competitive Cal Grant awards to allow the state to serve 15,000 more students.


These awards go primarily to community college students.



2019 Budget Act

Expansion of College Promise.

- The Budget Act expands the California College Promise (Assembly Bill 19 of 2017, Santiago) to provide funding for a second year of fee waivers for all first-time, full-time students.
- Allocates a \$42.6 million augmentation
- Total program at \$83 million ongoing Prop 98



***“CCC Students
face basic needs
insecurity.
Financial aid
can help.**”*

***Free Tuition is
popular, easy
to explain &
“Press-Ready”***



A Tale of Two Messages

- Board of Governor's Fee Waiver program is the largest free-tuition program in the country and serves 60% of students.
 - Nearly any student who demonstrates financial need qualifies for a fee waiver.
 - 7 in 10 students experienced food insecurity *or* housing insecurity *or* homelessness
 - Proposition 98 dollars should be used to increase quality of instruction through a base augmentation
- Proposition 98 dollars should be used to fund *free tuition for all middle to high income full-time students*
 - Tuition is the barrier to full-time enrollments
 - This approach may help declining enrollments
 - \$110 million ongoing proposal out of Prop 98.



Options to Unite Messages

- “Thank you for your focus on affordability!”
- Let’s work together on a concept that improves access and addresses students’ affordability challenges.
- Lets move beyond free college proposals to broader investments in general operating funds that make the college experience better, not just cheaper.
- Investments in a community college-focused financial aid program



Table Exercise

Craft the Message

Work with peers at your table to craft a tagline convincing the Governor and Legislature to increase CCC per-student funding.

(5 minutes)



Advocacy & Your Key Role

Legislators

- How are these resources helping your students?

Want

- What impact will the bill have on individual students in the legislator's district?

Local

Context

- What successful efforts have these funds or policies allowed your college to launch?
- Give specific program examples.

Share Your District's Success Stories!



Planning Legislator Visits to Campus

What should the invitation to a Legislator say?

- Make sure your request is specific, relevant, timely, and that it appeals to the interests of your members.
- Make sure to clearly outline why your request is relevant.

What details should I include?

- Legislative offices want to know basic information. Invitation should also address the ‘who,’ ‘what,’ ‘when,’ and ‘where.’
- Ensure that other key campus leaders know about your invitation, and note in the invitation if they or other faculty, staff, or students may be present.
- Provide a basic description of what will occur during the tour or event, and how long it will be.



Our Work Ahead



Governor Newsom Releases Revised “California for All” State Budget

Published: May 09, 2019

“**One Billion Dollars to Fight Homelessness** - California is facing a homelessness epidemic across the state. This crisis is exacerbated by a health care system that does not adequately serve individuals with mental illness.

The budget includes: **Who’s Missing!?!?**

- \$650 million to local governments for homelessness emergency aid.
- \$120 million for expanded Whole Person Care services.
- \$150 million for strategies to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the public mental health system.
- \$25 million for Supplemental Security Income advocacy.
- \$40 million for student rapid rehousing and basic needs initiatives for students in the **University of California** and **California State University** systems.”

CCC Students receive
less than 10% of ALL
Cal Grant dollars!

CCCs serve the largest
proportion of low-income
students and students of color!



43% of our
students are
first-generation!

More than 1/2 of
CA Veterans
attend CCCs

64% of our
students attend
part-time because
they have to work!

The CCC system is the
lowest funded system of
education in California (aka
the 5th largest economy)

ENOUGH

It's time to eliminate bias from higher education!





Student Engagement Council

COMMUNITY COLLEGE
LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

STUDENT ENGAGEMENT COUNCIL

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

Together we will advocate on behalf of a system that adequately supports the success of all California Community College students by promoting access, quality, and equity.

JOIN THE MONTHLY MEETINGS

First Mondays of the month.
12:15 PM - 1:00 PM

RSVP today!
Email Rina@ccleague.org to join.

- Together we'll advocate for an adequately funded system that supports the success of all California Community College students.
- Join our calls beginning October!
- First Monday of every month at 12:15pm-1:00pm.
- More details and information to follow.



Thank You



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