Today’s Update

• Legislative Update

• Budget Update

• Q & A
Legislative Update

Community College
League of California
Legislative Update: Key Themes

- Election Year
- Janus vs. ASFCME
- Title IX and #MeToo
- College Affordability
- Immigration

- 2018 Legislative Year – By the Numbers
  - 2,293 Introduced Pieces of Legislation
  - 90 Bills Impact Community Colleges
  - 26 “Spot” or “Intent” Bills
SB 1406 (Hill) Public Postsecondary Education: Community College Districts: Baccalaureate Degree Pilot Program

Would extend the current baccalaureate degree pilot program at California's community colleges by permitting students to enroll in the existing 15 programs through 2022.

Staff Recommendation: Support
Immigration and Financial Aid: AB 1037 (Limon)

AB 1037 (Limon) Cal Grant B Service Incentive Grant Program

• Intended to be a substitute for federal work-study programs for which undocumented students are ineligible.
• Provide access to financial aid grants to undocumented students in return for community service or volunteer work.
• Individual grants of up to $1,500 depending on income and amount of hours worked.
• 2,500 total grants.
• Sponsored by the California Student Aid Commission

• League Position: Support
Financial Aid: AB 1858 (Calderon)

AB 1858 (Calderon) Student Financial Aid: Financial Aid Shopping Sheet

- Requires colleges to utilize a standardized form showing how much financial aid is available to students.
- Form clearly delineates what form of aid takes, such as grants or loans.
- Intended to help students more easily compare financial aid packages between colleges.
- Targeted towards for-profit institutions that often provide confusing and misleading financial aid package awards for students.
- About half of all community colleges utilize standardized forms.

Staff Recommendation: **Watch**
ACL Recommendation: **Watch**
CEO Position: **Watch**
Financial Aid:
AB 2306 (Santiago)

AB 2306 (Santiago) Student Financial Aid: Cal Grant Program

• Extends allowable use of Cal Grants by community college students from the equivalent of five years of full time enrollment to six.
• Many community college students decline to utilize Cal Grant award while enrolled in community colleges because:
  — The awards are significantly more valuable at four year institutions.
  — Student believes their education will take longer than four years to complete.
• Sponsored by the Los Angeles Community College District

Staff Recommendation: Support
ACL Recommendation: Support
CEO Position: Support
Financial Aid:
SB 1471 (Hernandez)

SB 1471 (Hernandez): Cal Grant Program Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards

• Increases the current total number of competitive Cal Grant awards from 25,750 to 30,000.
• Competitive awards overwhelmingly go towards community college students.
• Over 300,000 qualified applicants compete for 25,750 awards.

Staff Recommendation: Support
ACL Recommendation: Support
CEO Position: Support
Free Speech Policies

Numerous pieces of legislation impacting free speech policies have been introduced by republican legislators in response to protests and counter protests at UC Berkeley. They are:

- AB 2081 (Melendez)
- ACA 14 (Melendez)
- SB 1381 (Nielsen)
- SB 1388 (Anderson)

Staff Recommendation: Work with higher education coalition partners to ameliorate the impact of these bills.

ACL Recommendation: Oppose unless Amended
CEO Position: Oppose
Both bills would expand access to supervised tutoring for students in credit courses. Differences between the bills:

- **Basic Skills**: SB 1009 (Wilk) explicitly mentions student referral for basic skills tutoring, while AB 1935 (Irwin) does not.
- **Self Referral**: SB 1009 (Wilk) explicitly mentions student referral for basic skills tutoring, while AB 1935 (Irwin) does not. The Chancellor’s Office has stated that they are planning on including self referral in regulations authorized under AB 1935 (Irwin).
- **Implementation Method**: AB 1935 (Irwin) authorizes the BOG to create regulations, SB 1009 (Wilk) makes changes to statute.
- **Sponsorship**: AB 1935 (Irwin) is sponsored by the California Community College Chancellor's Office while SB 1009 (Wilk) is sponsored by the College of the Canyons.
Dual Enrollment: AB 2575 and AB 2891

**AB 2575 (Santiago): Dual Enrollment: Charter Schools and Private Schools**

- Would permit community college districts to enter into a dual enrollment partnership with a charter or private school.

Staff Recommendation: **Support**  
ACL Recommendation: **Support**  
CEO Position: **Support**

**AB 2891 (Holden): Dual Enrollment: Charter Schools**

- Would permit community college districts to enter into a dual enrollment partnership with a charter school.

Staff Recommendation: **Support**  
ACL Recommendation: **Support**  
CEO Position: **Support**
Collective Bargaining: AB 2012 (Medina)

AB 2012 (Medina): Collective Bargaining: Differential Pay

• Regardless of what differential pay system a college utilizes for academic or classified employees, a college would be required to pay an employee at least 50% of an employee’s salary for a 12 workweek portion of parental leave.

• Effectively eliminates differential pay for employees if their compensation is lower than half of their pay while on leave.

Homework: Feedback for the League
• Ask your HR officer if they use a differential or half pay system when employees are on leave.
• Ask your HR officer to attempt to quantify the costs.
• Send Ryan the results at ryan@ccleague.org or (916) 444-8641
Workforce and CTE:
SB 1348 (Pan)

SB 1348 (Pan): Postsecondary Education: Allied Health Professional Clinical Programs: Reporting

• Would require that each community college, California State University and private postsecondary institution report the number of clinical placements it receives in allied health programs.
• Sponsored by SEIU – HW
• Goal of legislation is to determine if private for-profit institutions are receiving a disproportionate share of clinical placements in allied health programs.

Staff Recommendation: Watch
ACL Recommendation: Watch
CEO Position: Watch
State Budget Update

Community College League of California
K-12 Strong Workforce Program

Provides $212 million to establish a K-12 Strong Workforce Program

• The Governor’s proposed budget provides $200 million to establish a K-12-specific component of the Strong Workforce Program
• The Governor provides $12 million to fund local industry experts to provide technical support to K-12 districts that operate CTE programs.
• CCCs used as a pass through for the funds
Financial Aid Consolidation

Proposal to Align CCC Financial Aid Programs

Prop 98 financial aid program of $124 million

Pool of Eligible Students:
Cal Grant B or C award recipients estimated at 60,000 students or about 6% of the total community college student population.

Conditions for a Student Receiving Grants:
Receive a Cal Grant B or C Award
Complete an Education Plan
California Resident, including AB 540
Financial Aid Consolidation

Grant Amounts by Units Taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units Per Semester/Year</th>
<th>Proposed Annual Grant Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 per semester/24 per year</td>
<td>$1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 per semester /26 per year</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 per semester /28 per year</td>
<td>$1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+ per semester /30+ per year</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Criteria:
- Awards cannot exceed a student’s financial need per Cal Grant application
- Enroll full-time in fall and spring to qualify for annual maximum
League Priority: Financial Aid Streamlining For Student Success

Under Resourced Financial Aid Offices: Impediment to Students Success

- Current processing process is long, labor intensive and can take up to four weeks to process financial aid applications.
- New financial aid initiatives increase administrative burden for financial aid offices.
  - FASFA Completion
  - Free tuition
  - Student Success Incentive Grants

Solution:

- Financial aid software that streamlines financial aid verification process.
- Cuts processing time from four weeks to three days.
- Allows colleges to turn their financial aid administrators into financial aid counselors.
Buy Down Some Pension Liabilities

- STRS costs are expected to grow from $416 million in 2017-18 to $550 million in 2020-21.
- PERS cost are expected to grow from $283 million to $362 million during the same period.
- A combined statewide increase of $213 million in period three years.

Alone, STRS and PERS contribution costs are estimated to increase to approximately $600 million annually by 2021.
Effects of Current Funding Formula

- Growth: 44%
- Not Fully Restored: 31%
- Stability: 25%
Data-Informed and Equity Focused

- Establish a process for an annual review and analysis of the funding formula.
- Annual reports to the Board of Governors by March of each year.
- Set a plan in place for an equity focused funding model while enabling necessary adjustments to meet key principles.
Equitable Success

Metrics are based on Strong Workforce Program (SWP) 17% incentive funding research and Guided Pathways key performance indicators (KPIs).

Districts are recognized for the successful outcomes of economically disadvantaged students.

- Measure All Transfers
- Employment and Economic Mobility
- Capture Momentum Points
75% Access

- Continue to provide basic allocation, base FTES revenue and growth adjusted by the annual COLA
- The higher of: (1) the current year FTES, or (2) a three-year average FTES
- A three-year average supports planning for new, and continuation of, highly effective programs
Thoughtful & Phased-In

Implemented in year three as outlined unless the Board of Governors proposes new measures after extensive research and simulations.

**Transition:**
- Equitable Success metrics would increase by 5% each year until full implementation.
- At full implementation, over $2 billion would be dedicated to Equitable Success metrics.
Categorical Program Structure

The Student Equity & Success Program

- Workgroups recommend integration of Student Success and Support Services, Basic Skills, and Student Equity
- Create a restricted categorical known as the Student Equity & Success program
- Continued commitment to equity-minded, student-centered services and supports
- Enables alignment of reporting metrics and maximizes services to students
Implementation Timeline

2 Year Program Transition
- No districts would receive less funding than prior fiscal year.
- Districts allotted time to implement Guided Pathways, AB 705

5 Year Equitable Success Formula Phase-In
- Equitable Success metrics would increase by 5% each year until full implementation.
- Access funding based on higher of: (1) the current year FTES, or (2) a three-year FTES average.
Online Education Opportunities

We support the Governor’s proposal to explore innovative approaches for a redesigned public online ecosystem for California Community Colleges. With the goal of serving more Californians with accessible quality online instruction, we recommend design principles that:

• Support working learners by establishing a vehicle for system innovation;
• Advance Credit for Prior Learning and Competency based Education;
• Ensure integration and transfer of learning milestones within the system such as translation of competencies to credits across the entire system;
• Integrate the existing online ecosystem, including the Online Education Initiative and ongoing efforts of system colleges;
• Align with existing system frameworks such as Doing What Matters - Strong Workforce, and Guided Pathways;
• Apply regulatory relief, and design and delivery innovation to all colleges simultaneously, where and whenever possible;
• Efficiently leverages existing system infrastructure investments;
• Allow for consistent input and feedback from system colleges throughout the design and implementation process and/or includes the colleges in the design process throughout;
• Adopt a prototyping model wherein significant design changes (including further regulatory and system changes/modifications) are anticipated throughout implementation based on ongoing assessment; and
• Leverage the accreditation and regional business partnerships with existing colleges.
Expanding Opportunity, Reducing Debt: Reforming California Student Aid Community College League of California
Total Cost of Attendance: Equitable Approach to Financial Aid

CSAC Report intended to:
• Simplify financial aid programs
• Focus on total cost of attendance.

Key Recommendations:
• Decouple Cal Grants from tuition.
• Pay student’s Expected Family Contribution (EFC).
• Combine Cal Grant A, B and C programs.

Significant Increase in Financial Aid for Community College Students
Total Cost of Attendance: Equitable Approach to Financial Aid

Current Structure: Focused on Tuition
- 94% of Cal Grant funds go towards tuition.
- Significant inequity among systems.
- Designed for tuition that was half of what it is today.
- More expensive for a financially needy student to attend community college than UC or CSU.

Proposed Structure: Expected Family Contribution (EFC)
- Treats students across all systems equitably
- Accounts for total cost of attendance:
  - Tuition
  - Living Expenses
- Simplifies financial aid programs by consolidating Cal Grants A, B and C.
Additional Steps Needed to Improve Cal Grants

Revise eligibility requirements:
- Remove age limits.
- Remove time out of high school requirements.
- Make Cal Grants available for students in programs as short as one semester.

Update Expected Family Contribution (EFC)
- Up to each college to determine EFC.
- Proposes creating standard methodology that takes into regional living costs

Increase State Appropriations to Cal Grant System
- Significant funding increase needed to implement provisions.
Email us your feedback on legislation!

Lizette Navarette
Vice President
lizette@ccleague.org

Thank You!

Community College League of California • Office of Government Relations