



Association of Community and Continuing Education 2018 Annual Conference

February 8, 2018

***Presented by: Ashley Walker, Policy Advisor,
Nossaman LLP***

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MAKING IT HAPPEN.

THANK YOU!

I am pleased to be officially representing ACCE in Sacramento. Thank you for your confidence in my ability to advocate on behalf your interests!

Goals of Today's Presentation

- Provide an update on the political climate and status of the legislative session in Sacramento.
- Review how a bill becomes a law and the State Budget process.
- Discuss hot policy issues that impact ACCE Members.
- Discuss ACCE's legislative goals.

Political Climate & Status of Session

- The Legislature convened the second year of its 2017-2018 two-year legislative session on January 3, 2018. All bills that were introduced in 2017, but that did not get passed by the Legislature, remained eligible to be considered during 2018, but must have met the deadline to pass out of their house of origin by January 31, 2018.
- This past fall, three members of the legislature - Assemblymember (Asm.) Raul Bocanegra (AD 39), Asm. Matt Dababneh (AD 45), and Asm. Sebastian Ridley-Thomas – resigned. The Governor has called a special election on April 3 and, if necessary, a June 5 runoff. A fourth legislator, Senator Tony Mendoza (D-32), who is also facing sexual harassment charges and an investigation by the Senate, has taken a paid leave of absence.
- The Senate Democratic Caucus voted to elect Senator Toni Atkins (D-San Diego) as the next Senate Pro Tem. Senator Atkins will officially assume her leadership position on March 21, 2018. Senator Atkins served as the Speaker when she was in the State Assembly. As with any change in leadership, we anticipate Senator Atkins will announce new committee assignments in late March or early April.

Political Climate & Status of Session

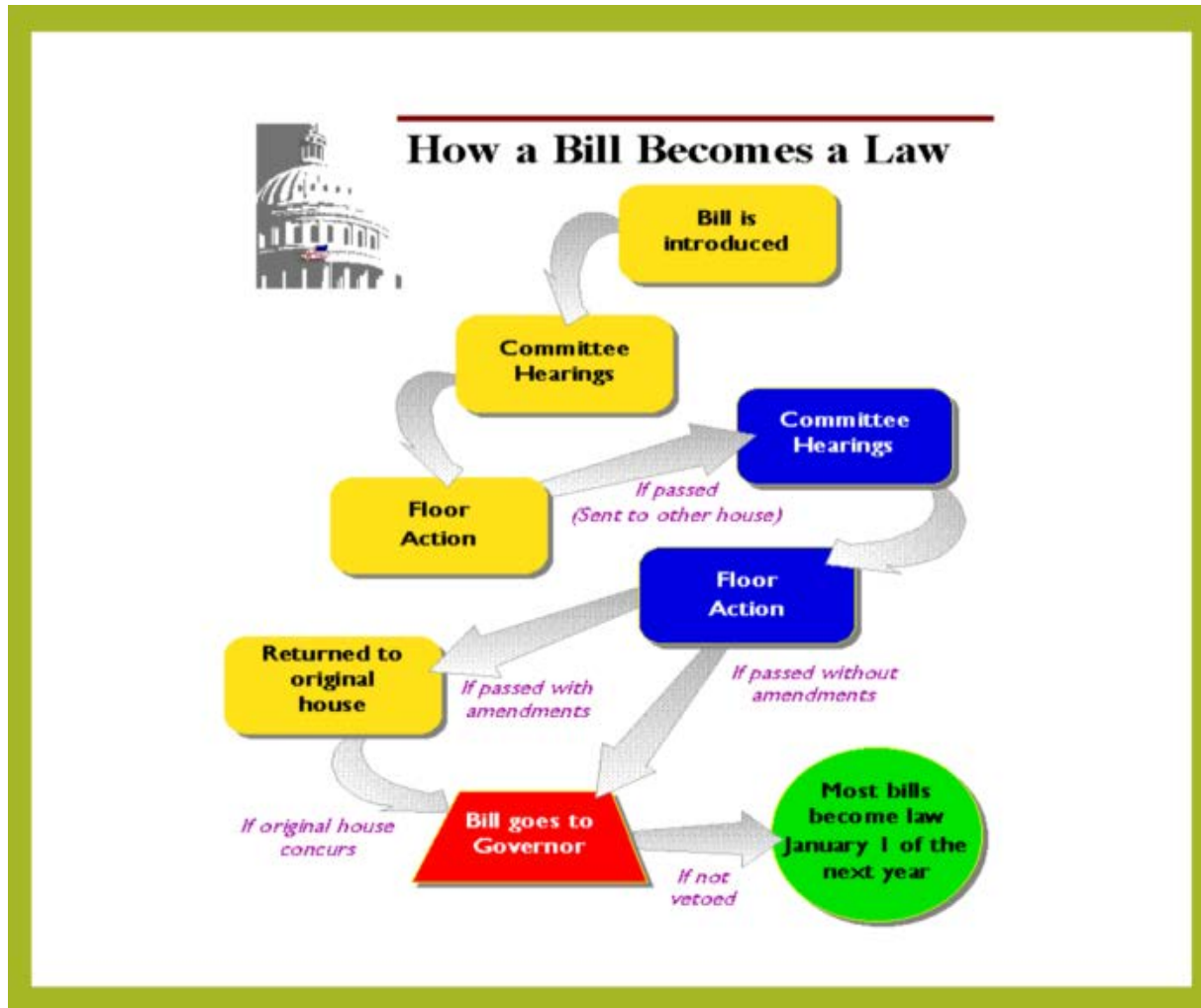
▪ Key Legislative Calendar Dates

- January 31: All two-year bills must have passed out of their house of origin
- February 16: Last day for bills to be introduced
- March 22 - April 2: Legislature on Spring Recess
- April 24: Assembly Budget Subcommittee on Education Finance Hearing on Career Technical Education and Adult Education
- April 26: Senate Budget Subcommittee on Education Hearing: Adult Education
- April 27: Last day for Policy Committees to hear fiscal bills
- May 11: Last day for Policy Committees to hear non-fiscal bills
- Mid-May: Release May Revision of State Budget

▪ Committees that Matter

- Senate Education Committee
- Senate Budget Subcommittee #1 on Education
- Assembly Education Committee
- Assembly Higher Education Committee
- Assembly Budget Subcommittee #2 on Education Finance

How a Bill Becomes Law



www.leginfo.ca.gov

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How the State Budget Process Works

- January: Governor and Administration release their proposed budget in January.
- February: Trailer bill language is released by the Department of Finance.
- February – May: The Legislature's budget subcommittees meet to hear proposals, but most of the time do not vote on items.
- Mid-May: The May Revision is released.
- May: The Legislature's budget subcommittees meet to vote on updated proposals, and can offer their own proposals.
- May – June: The Legislature convenes a Budget Conference Committee to align the Assembly and Senate budgets.
- June: The Legislature must pass a budget by June 15th.

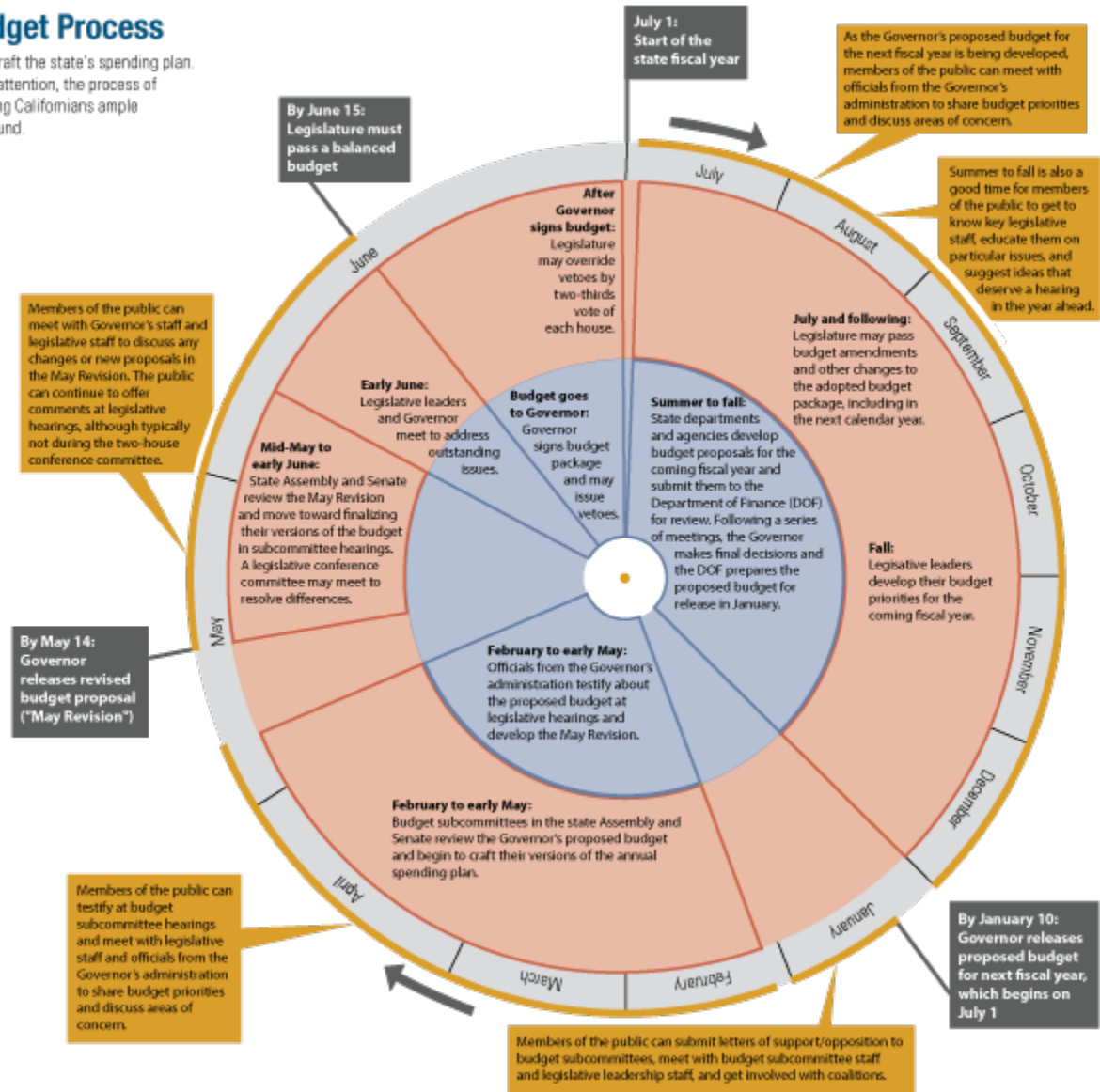
Navigating the State Budget Process

Each year the Governor and Legislature work to craft the state's spending plan. While the January-to-June period gets the most attention, the process of crafting the budget is an ongoing enterprise, giving Californians ample opportunity to stay engaged and involved year-round.

The Governor
 The Governor has the lead role in developing the state budget. Each year, the Governor proposes a spending plan, which is introduced as the budget bill in the Legislature. The Governor can sign or veto the budget bill passed by legislators as well as other bills in the budget package that make policy changes related to the budget. The Governor can also reduce or eliminate individual appropriations using the line-item veto.

The Legislature
 The Legislature – made up of the Assembly and Senate – reviews the Governor's proposed budget and crafts its own version of the spending plan. The Legislature can maintain, modify, or reject the Governor's proposals, with review occurring through each house's budget committee and related subcommittees. The Legislature must pass the budget bill, but not other bills in the budget package, by June 15. The Legislature can override a Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote of each house.

The Public
 The public has various opportunities for input during the budget process. Members of the public can meet with officials from the Governor's administration and with legislators and their staffs, testify before budget committees and subcommittees, and write letters of support and opposition. Through individual engagement or as part of coalitions, members of the public can express their budget priorities and areas of concern.



December 2014
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Hot Policy Topics

- **Governor Brown's January Budget Proposal:**

- Student-Focused Funding Formula: Student Focused Funding Formula:

50% of apportionment based on enrollment: The Governor's budget proposal references one FTES reimbursement rate for community college apportionment offerings. We propose that the same rate be applied to all noncredit offerings, CDCP and regular noncredit. The change in the budget formula could be an opportunity to do away with the tiered reimbursement system and, by doing so, acknowledge and communicate the value of all noncredit programs, including programs for adults with disabilities, parents, and older adults. This would also significantly simplify the new funding formula calculations.

25% for low-income students based on numbers of fee waivers and Pell grants awarded: Noncredit programs serve low-income and under-represented populations; however, the proposed budget formula defines low-income students based solely on financial aid, which excludes students enrolled in noncredit program. The State may consider the addition of the indicators specifically designed for adult education, such as barriers to employment (WIOA) and community in-need (AEBG).

Hot Policy Topics

- **Governor Brown's January Budget Proposal:**

- Student-Focused Funding Formula: Student Focused Funding Formula:

25% for performance based on degree/certificate completion or transfer: While the notion of success in addition to access in the budget formula is commendable, the proposed indicators of completion and transfer as the way to measure success for funding purposes, exclude the full spectrum of success metrics of students who enroll in community colleges for skill building.

We are pleased the trailer bill language includes noncredit certificates; however the proposed indicators do not take into consideration the important milestones leading to completion and transfer. Transfer is defined narrowly as the movement from community colleges to four-year institutions excluding an important momentum point of transition from noncredit to credit programs.

Instead, the State may consider inclusion of the critical milestone indicators leading to completion as defined by the Scorecard, Institutional Effectiveness Partnership Initiative, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Strong Workforce Program, and Adult Education Block Grant.

Hot Policy Topics

- **Governor Brown's January Budget Proposal:**
 - Online Community College:
 - While there are still some unknowns about this proposal, programs developed by FLOW should be portable, in other words, available for other colleges to be offered for their local populations without additional curriculum approval by the Chancellor's Office.
 - The ability for colleges to tap into existing programs and expand those offerings by the online college will allow more students to be served statewide.
 - Community college noncredit programs are positioned to establish and expand online learning opportunities; however a better designed funding formula for noncredit online offerings and additional resources for faculty support will incentivize colleges to do so.

Hot Policy Topics

- **Legislative Proposals:** There have not been many bills related to California Community Colleges introduced yet. Bill introduction deadline is February 16, 2018. We anticipate several more bills to be introduced prior to the deadline. Bills of interest to ACCE include:
 - SB 1009 (Wilk): This bill would provide that tutoring for courses and classes in all subject areas that **are either basic skills or degree applicable, irrespective of whether a student being tutored has been referred to tutoring by a faculty member**, is eligible for noncredit state apportionment funding. The bill would also make technical and conforming changes in this provision.
 - AB 1935 (Irwin): This bill would provide that supervised tutoring **for degree-applicable and transfer-level courses, as authorized pursuant to regulations adopted by the board of governors**, is eligible for noncredit state apportionment funding.

ACCE's Legislative Goals

- **Present at the ACCE Conference in February.** I will update Members on the legislative process and hot policy discussions in Sacramento.
- **Develop a legislative advocacy platform for ACCE.** This will help target our advocacy efforts in Sacramento.
- **Advocate for necessary policy changes that benefit noncredit and community education programs and students.**
- **Establish ACCE as the noncredit and community education voice in Sacramento at the statewide level, by:**
 - Educating policy makers about ACCE, what noncredit is, and what community education is.
 - Building relationships with key policy makers and staff.
 - Have ACCE members attend important legislative hearings and meetings.

QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!

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