Today’s Update

- Federal Issues
- Sponsored Legislation
- Legislative Update
- Budget & Finances
Federal Issues
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:

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

Participation in federally funded financial aid programs like Pell Grants, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant or work-study do not qualify for consideration.
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.
In partnership with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, the Foundation for California Community Colleges, Immigrants Rising, and the Student Senate for California Community Colleges, the League will engage in a week of action to provide support for and advocate in solidarity with undocumented students at California’s community colleges.

**Preview of 2019 Toolkit:**
- Draft press release
- Draft resolution
- Draft op-ed
- List of suggested daily activities

**What’s different this year?**
- Phone2Action
- No postcards
Bills of Interest
League Advocacy Timeline

Constitutional deadline to pass budget – Legislators do not receive pay if the budget does not pass.

**Budget Deadline**

- June
  - Policy committee hearings intensify. Committees take letters and public testimony.
  - Bill Hearings in Second Chamber

- July
  - Appropriations Committees
    - Bills are amended to address costs. If bills are too expensive, they stay on “Suspense” and often die.

- August
  - Suspense File Hearing: August 30th

- Sept.
  - End of Session
    - The Legislature concludes the nine-month legislative session. Most bills that pass will go into effect on January 1st.

- October
  - Governor Deadline to Sign or Veto Bills
    - The Governor has until October 13th to sign, veto, or let bills become law without signature.
Suspense File?

- Utilized by both the Senate and Assembly Appropriation Committees

- “Parking Lot” for legislation.

- All bills with a cost greater than $150,000 in the Assembly and $50,000 in the Senate are referred to the Suspense File.

**Purpose:**
- Permits the appropriations committees to consider the cost of each individual bill in the context of overall spending.
- Permits legislative leadership to change or halt bills without forcing their members to take a difficult vote.

**Key Dates:**
- August 30th – Assembly Suspense File Hearing.
- August 30th – Senate Suspense File Hearing.
Bills of Interest

Suspense File

Parking Lots:
• AB 302 (Berman) Parking Lots

Parcel Taxes:
• SCA 5 (Hill) Parcel Taxes

Employee Relations:
• AB 500 (Fletcher) Maternity Leave

Facilities:
• AB 48 (O’Donnell) K-14 Bond

Instructional Service Agreements:
• AB 720 (Muratsuchi) ISAs and Public Safety Agencies

Non-Credit Programs:
• AB 1727 (Weber) Census Date

Taxation
• SB 468 (Jackson) Tax Review Board
• SB 268 (Wiener) Voter Guide
Bills of Interest

Berman Parking Lots:

**AB 302 (Berman)** Requires colleges to permit homeless students to sleep in their cars. Provides some liability protections for colleges and an opt out provision providing that colleges implement a series of costly measures aimed at alleviating housing insecurity.

Department of Finance (DOF) is opposed due to cost concerns. DOF estimates cost at $50-80 million annually.

**Referred** to the Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File.
Bills of Interest

Parcel Taxes:

**Senate Constitutional Amendment 5 (SCA 5 – Hill)**
- The proposal would lower the threshold to pass a parcel tax for schools and community colleges from the current two-thirds majority vote to 55 percent.
- As a constitutional amendment, SCA-5 would require a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of the Legislature before eventually appearing on a statewide ballot measure.

Employee Relations:

**AB 500 (Gonzalez)** Mandates that colleges provide at least six weeks of paid maternity leave.

**Referred** to the Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File.
Facilities:
**AB 48 (O’Donnell)** Authorizes K-14 general obligation bond for the 2020 primary and 2022 general election ballots.

*Referred* to the Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File.

Instructional Service Agreements:
**AB 720 (Muratsuchi)** Permits courses offered pursuant to an instructional service agreement with a public safety agency to be funded based on a general apportionment rate.

*Referred* to the Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File.
Non-Credit Programs:
AB 1727 (Weber) Would permit non-credit programs to capture apportionment based on census day attendance accounting rules.

Referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File.

Taxation:
SB 468 (Jackson) Would create 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 ask the University of California to perform this analysis and present the results to the board by July 2021.

Referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee Suspense File.
Taxation:
**SB 268 (Wiener)** Existing law requires that the ballots used by a local governing body to remain within a 150 word limit and have printed on them a true and impartial statement describing the purpose of the measure.

This bill clarifies the language for local bond measures by including the sentence “See voter guide for tax rate information.”

*Referred* to the Assembly Appropriations Committee Suspense File.
**AB 30 (Holden):** Would streamline the current process to enter into CCAP dual enrollment partnerships with K-12 districts.

**AB 612 (Weber):** Statewide MOU between Chancellor’s Office and State Department of Social Services to enable access to CalFresh/EBT on campus.

*Both bills referred to the Senate Appropriations Suspense File. Hearing August 30th.*

**SB 291 (Leyva):** Legislation to reform state’s system of financial aid for community college students.

*Now a 2-year bill.* Senator Leyva, Assemblymember Medina, and Assemblymember McCarty have pledged to work together to identify strategies to address the total cost of attendance and reform financial aid.
Budget & Finances
## Prop 98 Totals

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<th>Source</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
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Proposition 98 Funding
2008-09 to 2019-20
(Dollars in Billions)

- 2008-09: 49.2
- 2009-10: 51.6
- 2010-11: 49.7
- 2011-12: 47.3
- 2012-13: 58.1
- 2013-14: 59
- 2014-15: 67.1
- 2015-16: 69.1
- 2016-17: 71.6
- 2017-18: 75.6
- 2018-19: 78.1
- 2019-20: 81.1
Split Roll Commercial Property Tax Measure

• Prop 13, passed in 1978, is being challenged by the California League of Women Voters and labor activist groups.

• Currently the tax is assessed at 1% of the sale price with an increase of 2% per year.

• The new “split roll” tax measure is based on reassessing commercial property tax every three years to bring it up to current market value.

• The residential property tax assessment format would not change.

• Resources would support public education and community colleges.
Measures to Increase Per-Student Funding

• A coalition of K-12 and community college organizations are also exploring a ballot measure that would generate an estimated $15 billion for public education.

• Proponents are exploring a partnership with Assembly leadership to introduce the measure for the March or November 2020 ballot.

• This would generate non-98 resources for schools and colleges.

• The purpose is to bring per-student funding rates up to par with national averages.
Thank You

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