

Date of Hearing: July 10, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Patrick O'Donnell, Chair

SB 586 (Roth) – As Amended June 13, 2019

**[Note: This bill is double referred to the Assembly Higher Education Committee and was heard by that Committee as it relates to issues under its jurisdiction.]**

**SENATE VOTE:** 38-0

**SUBJECT:** College and Career Access Pathways partnerships

**SUMMARY:** Requires the governing board of a school district and community college district to consult and seek specified input prior to voting on a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership agreement. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires the governing board of a school district and a community college district, as part of a career technical education (CTE) CCAP partnership, to consult with the appropriate local workforce development board to determine the extent to which the pathways are aligned with regional and statewide employment needs prior to voting on a CCAP partnership agreement.
- 2) Requires the governing board of a school district and a community college district to present, take comments from the public on, and subsequently approve or disapprove the dual enrollment partnership agreement at an open public meeting of the governing board of the district.
- 3) Extends the sunset of CCAP partnerships statute from January 1, 2022, until January 1, 2027.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Authorizes the governing board of a school district, upon recommendation of the principal of a student's school of attendance, and with parental consent, to authorize a student who would benefit from advanced scholastic or vocational work to attend a community college as a special part-time or full-time student. Additionally, current law prohibits a principal from recommending, for community college summer session attendance, more than five percent of the total number of students in the same grade level. (Education Code (EC) Section 48800, et seq.).
- 2) Prohibits a pupil enrolled in a public school from being required to pay a pupil fee for participation in an educational activity, and specifies that all of the following requirements apply to the prohibition:
  - a) All supplies, materials, and equipment needed to participate in educational activities shall be provided to pupils free of charge;
  - b) A fee waiver policy shall not make a pupil fee permissible;
  - c) School districts and schools shall not establish a two-tier educational system by requiring a minimal educational standard and also offering a second, higher educational standard

that pupils may only obtain via payment of a fee or purchase of additional supplies that the school district does not provide; and,

- d) A school district or school shall not offer course credit or privileges related to educational activities in exchange for money or donations of goods or services from a pupil or a pupil's parents or guardians, and a school district or school shall not remove course credit or privileges related to educational activities, or otherwise discriminate against a pupil, because the pupil or the pupil's parents or guardians did not or will not provide money or donations of goods or services to the school district or school (EC Section 49011).
- 3) Requires the California Community College (CCC) Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) to report to the Department of Finance and the Legislature annually on the amount of full-time equivalent students (FTES) claimed by each CCC district for high school pupils enrolled in non-credit, non-degree applicable, and degree applicable courses; and provides that, for purposes of receiving state apportionments, CCC districts may only include high school students within the CCC district's report on FTES if the students are enrolled in courses that are open to the general public, as specified. Additionally, current law requires the governing board of a CCC district to assign a low enrollment priority to special part-time or full-time students in order to ensure that these students do not displace regularly admitted community college students (EC Sections 76001 and 76002).
  - 4) Authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a CCAP partnership with the governing board of a school district for the purpose of offering or expanding dual enrollment opportunities for students who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education, with the goal of developing seamless pathways from high school to community college for CTE or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness; and authorizes the governing board of a community college district participating in a CCAP partnership agreement to exempt special part-time students, as specified, from various fee requirements, as specified (EC Section 76004).

**FISCAL EFFECT:** This bill has been keyed non-fiscal by the Office of Legislative Counsel.

**COMMENTS:**

***Need for the bill.*** According to the author, "Currently, there is no requirement for a CCAP agreement to include input from local job agencies on job trends and labor market and economic trends."

***Dual Enrollment.*** According to the United States Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences Transition to College, What Works Clearinghouse Report of February 2017, dual enrollment programs allow high school pupils to take college courses and earn college credits while still attending high school.

Such programs, also referred to as concurrent enrollment, dual credit, or early college programs, are designed to increase college access and degree attainment, especially for students typically underrepresented in higher education. According to the report, dual enrollment programs support college credit accumulation and degree attainment via at least three mechanisms:

- 1) Allowing high school students to experience college-level courses helps them prepare for the social and academic requirements of college while having the additional supports available to them as high school pupils (this could reduce the need for developmental coursework).
- 2) Students who accumulate college credits early and consistently are more likely to attain a college degree.
- 3) Many dual enrollment programs offer discounted or free tuition, which reduces the overall cost of college and may increase the number of low socioeconomic status students who can attend and complete college.

***College and Career Access Pathways partnership.*** Community college districts have several statutorily authorized methods by which apportionment can be claimed for minors enrolled by the district. However, a variety of conditions must be met by CCC districts that admit special part-time students.

In an effort to expand the availability of dual enrollment programs to a broader range of students, AB 288 (Holden), Chapter 618, Statutes of 2015, created another category of special admit options, the CCAP. The intent of this new pathway was to serve lower achieving students in an effort to reduce remediation, increase degree completion, decrease time to earn a degree, and stimulate interest in higher education among high school students who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education.

The program was structured to authorize a model more like the Long Beach Promise, which offers dual enrollment as a pathway, rather than a series of disconnected individual courses, and to provide greater flexibility in the delivery of courses at the high school campus. Unlike other concurrent enrollment options, AB 288 authorized community colleges to offer courses that are closed to the general public if offered on a high school campus, to grant special admit students higher enrollment priority than currently possible, and to exceed the current 11-unit cap per semester if the student is receiving both a high school diploma and an associate's degree.

In exchange for the greater flexibility, CCAP program districts must meet a variety of requirements relative to instructors, job displacement, preserving access for adult students, and allowances and apportionments.

To note, while CCD may operate a dual enrollment partnership through an early college high school or middle college high school, they are prohibited from operating as a CCAP partnership unless they comply with the provisions established pursuant to AB 288.

***Recommended committee amendments.*** As currently drafted, this measure requires school and community college governing boards to consult with the appropriate local workforce development boards to determine the extent to which the pathways are aligned with regional and statewide employment needs. While this seems like a laudable goal, it is unclear as to what the workforce development boards role would be, particularly if there are differences of opinion between the governing board and the local workforce development board. That is to say, what if the CCAP partnership agreement does not align with the local workforce development boards' view of workforce demands in the region? Who would make the final determination? Would the CCAP partnership agreement still be eligible for a vote by the school and community college district governing boards? ***Staff recommends that this bill be amended to*** state that school and

community college governing boards must consider the input of the local workforce investment board, and clarify that the final decision making authority regarding the CCAP partnership agreement is with the school and community college governing boards.

**Arguments in support.** According to the California State Parent Teachers Association, “The California State PTA believes that every child should graduate from high school with the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in the ever-changing world and be prepared for life-long learning. Career counseling and guidance in making informed educational and occupational choices are needed to meet individual student needs. By providing the most comprehensive and diversified education possible for all children, districts have the opportunity to give students choices that will encourage maximum development.”

**Related legislation.** AB 30 (Holden), which is pending in the Senate Education Committee, streamlines the process for developing CCAP partnerships by: changing the conditions of how CCAP partnership agreements may be adopted; authorizing high school pupils to complete only one community college application for the duration of their attendance, as specified; and, extends the sunset of the CCAP partnership from January 1, 2022, to January 1, 2027.

AB 2891 (Holden) of 2017-18 Session would have authorized the governing body of a charter school to enter into a CCAP partnership with the governing board of a CCC district, which allows high school students to concurrently enroll in community college courses. This bill was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee Suspense File.

AB 2364 (Holden), Chapter 299, Statutes of 2016, requires a community college district to exempt all special part-time students, as specified, from nonresident fees and allows these students to be reported as resident FTES to receive associated state apportionments.

AB 288 (Holden), Chapter 618, Statutes of 2015, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the governing board of a community college district to enter into a CCAP partnership with the governing board of a school district within its immediate service area, as specified, to offer or expand dual enrollment opportunities for students who may not already be college bound or who are underrepresented in higher education with the goal of developing seamless pathways from high school to community college for career-technical education or preparation for transfer, improving high school graduation rates, or helping high school pupils achieve college and career readiness.

AB 1451 (Holden) of the 2013-14 Session was similar in nature to AB 288 of 2015, and was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee Suspense File.

AB 1540 (Hagman) of the 2013-14 Session would have specified that the governing board of a school district may authorize a pupil, at the recommendation of a community college dean of a computer science department or another appropriate community college computer science administrator, and with parental consent, to attend a community college during any session or term as a special part-time or full-time student and to undertake one or more computer science courses offered at the community college. This bill was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee Suspense File.

AB 2352 (Chesbro) of the 2013-14 Session would have removed early and middle college high school students concurrently enrolled at a CCC from receiving low priority admission status. This bill was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 160 (Portantino) of the 2011-12 Session would have removed certain restrictions on concurrent enrollment and authorized school districts to enter into partnerships with CCC districts to provide high school pupils opportunities for advanced scholastic work, career technical education, or other coursework at CCC campuses. This bill was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 230 (Carter), Chapter 50, Statutes of 2011, exempts a pupil attending a middle college high school from the requirement that CCC governing boards assign a low enrollment priority to concurrent enrollment students if that pupil is seeking to enroll in a CCC course that is required for the pupil's middle college high school program.

SB 1303 (Runner), Chapter 648, Statutes of 2006, exempts from the specified five percent cap on CCC summer session enrollment, a pupil recommended by his or her principal if the pupil met specified criteria.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:****Support**

California State PTA  
Union Roofing Contractors Association

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Marguerite Ries / ED. / (916) 319-2087