

Oregon Community College Association 2019 Legislative Session Highlights

Session Overview

Summary

The 2019 Legislative Session began in the wake of an election that somewhat unexpectedly gave Democrats super majorities in both chambers of the legislature, which are needed to pass revenue increases. This provided the majority Democrats and the Democratic Governor what they saw as a rare opportunity to push major changes in policy, revenue and spending. Legislative Democrats' agenda included a new tax to pay for increased education spending, a cap and trade system for carbon emissions, housing, PERS, mandatory vaccinations in K-12, addressing Oregon's troubled foster care system and many other issues. The ambitious agenda pushed forward by Democrats often sparked an equally determined opposition in areas such as tax increases, vaccinations and cap and trade. In addition, Senate Republicans staged two separate multi-day walkouts to slow down or stop legislation they didn't like.

Some of the key outcomes from the 2019 Legislative Session include:

- Community College Support Fund increased 11.5 percent to \$641 million (HB 5024).
- All new community college capital construction projects and existing project reauthorizations approved at requested level of \$75.3 million.
- Oregon Promise flat funded at \$40 million.
- Senate Bill 3 passed creating a process for community colleges to establish Applied Baccalaureate programs.
- SB 1049 passed making changes to the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) that will reduce PERS rates in the 2021-23 biennium but will also impact employee Individual Account Program (IAP) plans through the redirection of a portion of the employee's 6% contribution.
- HB 2016 passed over the opposition of community colleges, public universities, counties, cities and many other public employer groups. It codifies certain practices in public collective bargaining, which may increase costs at several colleges.

OCCA Budget Ask and Statewide Campaign

Leading up to the legislative session, OCCA convened a group of Presidents and employees, board members, and the Higher Education Coordinating Commission's (HECC) Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development to identify what it would take for community colleges to adequately support current functions and make progress in the areas of student completion and expansion of career and technical programs. The ask, which was adopted by the HECC as their Agency Budget Request, included the following:

\$647 million for the Community College Support Fund: At this funding level, colleges could truly maintain current services and keep tuition increases to 5 percent or less, on average, statewide. This funding was \$77 million more than in the 2017-2019 biennium representing a 12 percent increase. This increase was necessary to pay the increasing costs in areas like health care and the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS), but also to cover unfunded mandates passed at the state and federal level, and end reserve spending by colleges.

\$70 million to Increase CTE Programs: This investment would be intended to double the number of CTE graduates statewide leading to an additional 7,900 graduates per year.

\$70 million to Expand Student Success Programs: These dollars would expand student success programs and wrap-around services. Community colleges could expand such programs to 8,950 students per year. These types of student success programs have been proven to more than double student completion rates.

This total of \$787 million would represent a 28 percent increase over the 2017-19 funding level. An increase of this size would essentially not be possible without a significant increase in state revenue. As it was, legislative leaders were struggling with a budget outlook that could require cuts rather than increases across the state budget.

To work toward that goal, OCCA planned a statewide budget campaign, which was developed through the Legislative Affairs Committee and approved by the OCCA Board. The campaign was intended to greatly increase visibility, reach and scope of community college advocacy efforts. For this effort each college designated one or more employees to serve as its Campus Advocacy Coordinator (CAC). This group worked to execute the statewide plan by creating an advocacy network of students, college employees, community and business partners at each college that could be tapped to advocate on behalf of community colleges in a variety of ways. The work done by the CACs was evident in the quality and quantity of community college advocates in Salem throughout the legislative session.

In addition to the organizing done at the state and college level, OCCA also contracted with the strategic communication firm Quinn Thomas for the session to help in developing and amplifying the budget campaign message. Quinn Thomas' key efforts were around a social media campaign directed at legislators and similar earned media campaign getting positive editorials, op/eds and news coverage.

[Click here to view the OCCA Budget Campaign Plan.](#)

Governor's Budget

In December of 2018, Governor Kate Brown, released her Governor's Recommended Budget, which she broke into two versions – A "base budget" with no new revenue and an "investment budget", which included \$2 billion dollars in additional revenue. In the base version of the budget the Governor slashed the Community College Support Fund (CCSF) from \$570 million (FY 17-19) to \$543 million for the upcoming biennium. In the Governor's "investment budget" she included \$647 million for CCSF, the \$70 million investment for CTE, though not the \$70 million for student services. The Governor said she structured her budget this way to get higher education into the conversation around the Joint Committee on Student Success (JCSS).

Community College Caucus, Higher Education Alliance and the Revenue Package

Throughout the session, OCCA worked with the newly-formed Community College Caucus to advocate for funding for community colleges. 20 legislators joined the caucus, which pushed constantly to ensure community colleges were fully funded and to include the CTE and student success funds. A core of members met several times with legislative leadership to push for community colleges to also be in the revenue package being proposed by the Joint Committee on Student Success (JCSS).

OCCA also worked with a group representing colleges, universities, students and labor, which also advocated for funding and inclusion in the JCSS revenue package. The Higher Education Alliance, and community colleges, in particular, made community colleges an unavoidable part of the revenue conversation by flooding hearings with community college students, employees and partners.

Ultimately, legislative leadership and the Joint Committee and Student Success would not compromise on their intention to keep higher education out of the \$2 billion revenue package that became the Joint Student Success Act (HB 3427). However, the work done by community colleges in executing a statewide budget campaign appeared to pay off as many legislators were listing community colleges as their top-priority for additional funding.

Budget

Final Budget Outcome

In the end the Community College Support Fund received \$640.9 million – almost \$100 million more than the Governor’s Base Budget Recommendation of \$543 million. It is the largest budget increase community colleges have received since the beginning of the Great Recession. Having not been included in the K-12 revenue package, colleges did not receive funding for the two investment packages around CTE and student success programs.

View budget report and measure summary [here](#).

Capital Construction

Community colleges entered the legislative session with four new capital construction requests and seven reauthorizations of previously approved projects. The entire request of new and reauthorized projects totaled \$75.3 million, and all projects were approved in the final capital construction bill, HB 5005. OCCA worked throughout session with legislative leadership and members of the Ways and Means Joint Committee on Capital Construction to ensure the college capital list would be adopted. Legislators generally value the process colleges use to create a capital project list that is supported by all 17 colleges. This point was made several times in the hearings process leading to the passage of HB 5005.

View capital construction budget report and measure summary [here](#).

(P) = Passed (F) = Failed to Pass

Accelerated Learning

(P) Accelerated Learning Partnerships ([HB 2263](#)) – Directs Department of Education, in collaboration with Higher Education Coordinating Commission, to administer Accelerated College Credit Planning Partnership Grant Program to encourage partnerships between school districts and post-secondary institutions of education to offer accelerated college credit programs. OCCA worked with CIA to make sure there were no areas of concern with this bill. Effective: June 4, 2019.

(F) Dual Credit Alignment ([SB 800 A](#)) - Directs Higher Education Coordinating Commission to convene stakeholders for purpose of assisting in alignment of credits earned through dual credit programs. OCCA worked closely with the Council of Presidents for the public universities and the Chief Education Office to re-draft the bill with language that worked for higher education. A workgroup of stakeholders including K12 and higher education will be convened by the CEo to further align dual credit with the work being done by the Oregon Transfer Articulation Committee (OTAC) for HB 2864 (2018). This bill made its way through the process but did not make it out of Ways and Means.

Budget

(F) Community College Budget Ask ([HB 2642](#)) – Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Higher Education Coordinating Commission for distribution to community colleges. OCCA worked with Representative Jeff Reardon to put the full community college ask of \$787 million into a standalone bill. The bill was used to show support for community college funding by getting 22 bill co-sponsors and to identify potential supporters for the Community College Caucus. While it did not move through the process it did achieve both of its intended goals.

(P) General Fund Appropriations ([HB 5024](#)) – Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Higher Education Coordinating Commission for certain biennial expenses (See Summary and Budget sections).

Campus Safety

(F) Campus Resilience Consortium ([HB 2207 A](#)) – Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Higher Education Coordinating Commission for distribution to Oregon Campus Resilience Consortium for purpose of implementing emergency response, continuity and recovery initiatives at post-secondary educational institutions in this state. OCCA, as a member of the Consortium, worked with public and private university partners to advocate for an appropriation to fund administration and training efforts for the benefit of community colleges and universities. This continues the work of the 2016 Governor’s Campus Safety Work Group.

(F) Community College Police Departments ([HB 2648](#)) –Permits board of community college to determine whether to establish campus police department and commission police officers. This measure introduced by Representative Gorsek did not receive a hearing. OCCA has opposed similar measures in the past.

(F) Reports of Sexual Assault to Law Enforcement ([SB 540](#)) – Requires that institutions of higher education report allegations of sexual assault to law enforcement agency. SB 540 would have required

community colleges to report to law enforcement contrary to federal law allowing the victim to decide whether to report. The bill did not receive a hearing.

(P) Public Safety Operations ([SB 576](#)) – Imposes certain requirements related to private security providers who contract with or are employed by institutions of higher education to provide private security services on campus. With the support of the Attorney General and legislative leaders this measure, titled Kaylee’s law, passed unanimously. OCCA provided written testimony outlining the commitment of community colleges to maintain safe campuses for students, employees, and visitors. The Attorney General clarified on the legislative record the intent of several provisions in the bill at the request of OCCA.

Capital Construction

(P) Authorization of Community College Capital Construction Projects ([HB 5005](#)) – Establishes amounts authorized for issuance of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, certificates of participation and other financing agreements for biennium (see Capital Construction section).

(F) Article XI-G Bond Matching Requirements ([HJR 21](#)) – Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution to provide that general obligation indebtedness for certain higher education projects must be matched by other moneys in amount equal to at least one-half of amount of indebtedness in nonurban counties or two-thirds of amount of indebtedness in other counties outside of metropolitan service districts. OCCA had worked with several legislators on alternative ways to provide matching dollars for Article XI-G bonds. The bill was never heard in committee.

(P) Approved Capital Construction Project Technical Changes ([SB 5542](#)) – SB 5542, dubbed the early session capital construction bill, included needed capital construction project scope changes for three previously approved community college capital construction projects at Clatsop, Columbia Gorge, and Rogue community colleges. The changes were related to the projects’ scope and descriptions and did not impact the amount of bond funds previously approved for these projects.

Collective Bargaining

(P) Janus Decision Fixes and Union Representative Release Time ([HB 2016](#)) – Requires public employer to grant reasonable paid time to public employee who is designated representative to engage in certain activities. HB 2016 addresses changes to existing Oregon law in response to the recent Supreme Court decision in the *Janus* case related to fair share dues. In addition, it adds a number of new requirements related to union representatives’ release time activities, and union access to employees. Many of these new requirements were previously bargained between union and employer representatives. OCCA joined other local government partners in opposing the measure.

Education Policy

(P) Applied Baccalaureate Degree Programs ([SB 3](#)) – Permits community colleges to offer applied baccalaureate degree programs under specified conditions and upon receiving approval from Higher Education Coordinating Commission. Senate President Peter Courtney introduced this bill, and OCCA worked closely with Senate Education Chair, Rob Wagner, to ensure its passage. OCCA also met with concerned stakeholders such as the private non-profit colleges, public universities and Oregon Health and Sciences University to assuage concerns about community colleges competing with existing baccalaureate programs. Community college elected board members and presidents also reached out to their individual legislators urging support.

(F) Community College and Public University Merger ([SB 4](#)) – Permits merger of community college and public university. Senate President Peter Courtney introduced this concept for the second time, though neither colleges nor universities appeared to be interested in such a merger at the time the bill was heard. The bill received a hearing in the Senate Education Committee, but did not move further through the process.

(F) Prison Education Task Force ([SB 777](#)) – Establishes Task Force on Prison Education. Task Force on Prison Education was proposed to study existing prisoner education and training programs; barriers to accessing such programs; and options and opportunities for expanding, updating, and improving such programs. The bill was heard, amended and passed out of committee. No further action was taken.

(F) Prison Education Pilot Program ([SB 949](#)) -- Appropriates moneys to Higher Education Coordinating Commission for purposes of prison education programs. Appropriates \$350,000 to University of Oregon and \$150,000 to Blue Mountain Community College for educational programs in Oregon correctional facilities. OCCA worked with the sponsor of the bill to expand the opportunity for other community colleges to access the resources. The bill passed out of committee with a do pass and referral to Ways and Means. No further action was taken.

Ethics

(F) Lobbyist Registration ([HB 2277](#)) – Revises and clarifies circumstances in which individuals, including public officials and elected public officials, must register with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission and file a lobbyist registration statement. HB 2277 clarifies who must register as a lobbyist based on hours and expenditures spent on lobbying activities in each quarter of the year and specifically excludes elected officials acting in their official capacity from registration requirements.

Financial Aid

(P) Oregon Promise Timeline after Correctional Facility Release ([HB 2910](#)) – Requires that for a person who completes prior educational requirements to participate in Oregon Promise program while confined in correctional facility, the six-month period to enroll in courses in order to participate in the program begins after the person is first released from the correctional facility. OCCA supported this legislation, which ultimately passed.

(F) Adopted Former Foster Child Tuition Waiver ([HB 3015](#)) – Permits adopted former foster children to

have amount of tuition and all fees waived if attending defined institutions of higher education for purposes of pursuing initial undergraduate degree. This legislation was passed by the Oregon House of Representatives but was ultimately sent to the Ways and Means Committee, and did not move forward in the process.

(F) Student Loan Servicers Licensing Requirement ([SB 279](#)) -- Requires certain persons that service student loans in this state to obtain or renew a license. SB 279 adds new licensing requirements for servicers of student loans and requires HECC to develop and operate a student loan counseling program. OCCA worked with university partners to exempt community colleges from the licensing requirements.

(F) Non-voting Consumer Advocate on HECC ([SB 457](#)) – Adds consumer advocate as nonvoting member of Higher Education Coordinating Commission. This bill was referred to committee but did not receive a hearing.

(F) Oregon Promise Program GPA Change ([SB 497](#)) – Lowers high school grade point average required to participate in the Oregon Promise program from 2.5 to 2.0. OCCA supported this legislation, however, such a change would also increase the cost of the program. While the legislation was passed out of the Senate Education Committee, it also had a subsequent referral to Ways and Means. It did not move out of the committee by the close of session.

Governance

(P) HECC Authority Changes ([HB 2030](#)) – Clarifies authorities governing Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development. This bill included a number of needed technical changes related to HECC operations and authorities. Two areas in which OCCA provided input include HECC's implied authority as an agency, and clarifications for the annual full-time, part-time faculty report. OCCA pushed back on changes to HECC's authority that would have undermined local control. Compromise language retaining local control of decisions not specifically granted to HECC by the Legislature was agreed upon and included in HB 2030.

(F) HECC Membership Expansion ([HB 3280](#)) -- Alters commissioner composition of Higher Education Coordinating Commission by re-designating five current nonvoting positions as voting positions and by adding one additional position for a graduate student attending a public university. It re-designates the following positions as voting members: faculty member at public university, student at community college, faculty member at community college, and non-faculty member of staff. The measure changes the student representing a public university to include both an under-graduate and graduate student. OCCA remained neutral on the bill. The bill passed out of committee although it never made it to either chamber for a vote.

(P) Board Elected Seats and Vote Polarization ([HB 3310](#)) Prohibits school district, community college district and certain education service district elections from being conducted in manner that impairs ability of members of protected class to have equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice as result of dilution or abridgment of rights of electors who are members of protected class. HB 3310 provides a mechanism under state law for protected classes to challenge the makeup of school district, education service district, and community college board positions that are intentionally drawn in a

manner that results in the dilution of votes of protected classes. OCCA worked with the bill's proponents to craft amendments to the bill to reflect the manner in which community college board positions are determined.

(F) Community College and University Tuition and Fee Limits ([HB 3381](#)) – Prohibits public universities from increasing amount of tuition and mandatory fees charged to resident undergraduate and graduate students during 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 academic years. This legislation was introduced as a courtesy to the Oregon Student Association. The bill would have frozen tuition at all Oregon community colleges and public universities for both years of the biennium. The legislation also anticipated funding for the tuition freeze so the cost would not simply fall to colleges and universities. Skeptical that such funding would materialize and on the principles of local governance and sound public policy, community colleges and public universities both opposed the legislation, which did not receive a hearing.

Operations

(P) Public Record Request Fines ([HB 2353](#)) – Authorizes Attorney General, district attorney or court to award penalty to public records requester, or order fee waiver or fee reduction, if public body responds to request with undue delay or fails to be responsive to request. A penalty of \$200 or waiver of public records fees can be awarded to be paid to a public records requester by a public body that fails to respond to a public records request in a timely manner.

(P) Sexual Assault and Harassment Policies and Training ([HB 3415](#)) –Requires institutions of higher education to both adopt written policies and require certain individuals to participate in annual training on sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. HB 3415 is intended to codify in Oregon law existing federal Title IX definitions and requirements in light of proposed rules by the U.S. Department of Education significantly narrowing definitions of sexual harassment. The measure may require expanded staff training for community colleges and universities beyond current training that is done.

(P) Debt Collections ([SB 79](#)) – Provides that Department of Revenue may assist certain public bodies in collecting delinquent accounts, subject to certain limitations. Community colleges are added to the list of public bodies that the Department of Revenue can help in collecting debts owed to the colleges.

PERS

(F) Pension Obligation Bond Issuance Requirements ([HB 3123 A](#)) – Provides that certain public bodies and intergovernmental entities may not issue bonds to finance pension liabilities without first obtaining independent assessment of likelihood that investment returns on bond proceeds will exceed interest cost of bonds and issuing public report relating to proposed bond issuance. This bill would have imposed onerous requirements before a community college could issue pension obligation bonds. OCCA worked with local government partners in opposing the bill. The amended version was added to SB 1049.

(P) PERS Rate Reduction and Employee Contributions ([SB 1049](#)) – Redirects portion of employee contributions of member of Public Employees Retirement System to employee pension stability account. SB 1049 makes several changes to provide PERS rate relief to public employers. The bill does not impact 2019-21 PERS rates but will have the effect of reducing expected system-wide employer rate increases

in the 2021-23 biennium by an estimated 5.43% or \$1.2 to \$1.8 billion a biennium. This is accomplished by changing the amortization period for existing Tier 1/2 liabilities, modifying future retiree benefits by redirecting employee Individual Account Program (IAP) contributions and limiting final average salary calculations, allowing retirees to work after retirement without limitation but requiring employers to continue to make employer contributions to apply toward existing unfunded liabilities. The bill also provides Individual Account member choice in selecting investment options, adds new requirements before local governments may issue Pension Obligation Bonds, and requires the PERS Board to report to the Legislature on changes to actuarial methods and assumptions. SB 1049 includes a \$100 million General Fund appropriation and directs the transfer of Lottery Funds from sports betting games to be used as state matching funds for employer contributions into new or existing side accounts created through the Employer Incentive Funds program created in 2018. The bill provides for expedited review by the Supreme Court if challenged. The bill is effective on passage to allow PERS to begin work on implementation related issues but there are various operative and sunset dates as noted below.

Personnel

(P) Paid Family Leave Insurance ([HB 2005](#)) – Creates family and medical leave insurance program to provide employee who is eligible for coverage with portion of wages while employee is on family leave or medical leave. HB 2005 represents a compromise between employee groups and business to create a paid family leave insurance program paid for through payroll tax contributions by employees and employers. It is similar to unemployment insurance and is modeled on Washington’s program. Paid benefits are limited to 12 weeks per year – much less than originally proposed. The payroll tax rate must be less than one percent of wages with the employer paying 40% and employee paying 60% (as a wage deduction). An employer may pay the entire rate as an employer-offered benefit. Employers that employ fewer than 25 employees are not required to pay the employer contribution. The measure becomes operative January 1, 2022 in terms of the payroll tax, and benefits would be payable beginning in 2023.

(P) OEBC Double Coverage and Employee Opt Out ([HB 2266](#)) – Directs Public Employees' Benefit Board and Oregon Educators Benefit Board to impose a surcharge on an eligible employee who arranges coverage for spouse or dependent with access to medical coverage as employee in health benefit plan offered by Public Employees' Benefit Board or Oregon Educators Benefit Board. This bill overturns a prohibition passed in SB 1067 (2017) that was set to go into effect for the 2020 plan year on double coverage and opt-out incentives for public employees who are covered by their spouse under PEBC or OEBC. HB 2266 allows OEBC to charge a surcharge to those who choose supplemental or dual coverage. OCCA joined with OSBA, COSA and labor unions in support of this change. The bill includes an emergency clause and became effective on June 25, 2019 when it was signed by the Governor.

(P) Education Entity Facility Employee Unemployment Insurance ([HB 2660](#)) – Removes prohibition on payment of unemployment insurance benefits to nonprofessional employees of an educational institution providing facilities or janitorial services for weeks of unemployment commencing during period between two successive academic years or terms. This bill has limited application to community colleges as most employees of this nature are hired on an annual basis. It is intended to apply to a small number of situations where facilities and janitorial services employees are hired for less than 12 months.

(P) Pay Equity Law Clarifications and Corrections ([SB 123](#)) – Provides that an employer is not in violation of pay equity requirements for paying a different level of compensation to an employee who is

performing modified work in certain circumstances. This measure clarifies several provisions in recent pay equity legislation passed in 2017 including the addition of bona fide factors supporting pay differentials in collective bargaining agreements, modified work arrangements, and removing the possibility for liability for conducting a pay equity analysis. BOLI is expected to initiate a new rulemaking process to address several additional concerns raised by higher education institutions.

(P) Workplace Harassment Policies ([SB 479](#)) - Requires public employers to adopt policies to prevent workplace harassment. The bill requires public employers to adopt policies to prevent and investigate workplace harassment. Policies are to be provided to all public employees by their employers. Employers must establish processes for victims of workplace harassment to file complaints

(P) Harassment and Discrimination Policies and Nondisclosure Agreements ([SB 726](#)) - Makes unlawful employment practice for employer to enter agreement that would prevent employee from disclosing or discussing conduct that constitutes unlawful discrimination, including sexual assault. This bill requires employers to have written policies and procedures related to harassment and discrimination. In addition, it prohibits employers from entering into a nondisclosure agreement if the agreement prevents an employee from disclosing or discussing employment discrimination or sexual assault.

(F) Rural Nurse Tax Credit ([SB 754](#)) – Creates income tax credit for rural nurse faculty members. This bill would have provided a \$10,000 tax credit (not to exceed the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year) for qualified rural nurse faculty members. The impetus for this bill came from the Oregon Center for Nursing who cited an Oregon Office of Rural Health Report (2017) that stated, "...rural communities across the state face increasing pressure to recruit and retain qualified nurses." Many employers in Oregon are facing problems with maintaining an adequate workforce (OCN, The Demand for Nursing Professionals in Oregon, 2018). The Southern Oregon Workforce Investment board brought this bill forward and OCCA supported it with amendments to expand the tax credit across the state. The bill was referred to the Joint Committee on Tax Expenditures where it subsequently did not move forward in the process.

(F) Part-time Faculty Health Insurance Access ([SB 852](#)) – Provides that a part-time faculty member at a public institution of higher education who qualifies for health care benefits will pay a percentage of insurance premiums for employee coverage and a larger percentage of the cost for employee and dependent coverage. The balance of the premium would be paid through an appropriation from the General Fund. Currently part-time faculty working at multiple institutions have access to OEBB plans on a self-pay basis. The bill did not make it out of the Ways and Means Committee.

Public Contracting

(P) Higher Education Construction Contract Registered Training Agent Requirements ([SB 455](#)) – Requires certain institutions of higher education to require contractors to employ apprentices and to establish and execute a plan for outreach, recruitment and retention of women and minority individuals for certain work relating to improvements to real property. The requirement applies to capital construction contracts over \$8 million and subcontracts over \$200,000 funded in part or in whole by state bonds. OCCA worked with public universities on amendments to delay implementation for community colleges and regional universities until January 1, 2021.

Revenue

(P) K-12 Student Success ([HB 3427](#)) – Establishes Fund for Student Success. This bill, also known as the Student Success Act, creates a business activities tax to fund \$2 billion in K-12 programs aimed at improving high school graduation rates. (See Summary)

Student Success

(P) Textbook Affordability ([HB 2213](#)) – Requires each community college and public university to establish textbook affordability plan. OCCA worked with HECC to ensure that portions of the bill, identified by CIA, that may hamper college efforts related to multi-term registration were removed.

(F) Competency-based Education Pilot Program ([HB 2809](#)) – Directs Higher Education Coordinating Commission to establish competency-based education pilot program. This bill was referred to Ways and Means where it did not move forward in the process.

(F) Developmental Education Requirements Waiver ([HB 2987](#)) -- Requires public institutions of higher education to bypass developmental educational requirements and placement tests for each student who receives a grade on an approved high school equivalency test indicating the student is fully qualified to bypass requirements and tests. OCCA worked with ABE Directors to testify in support of this bill as many of our colleges already have this in practice, but the bill did not pass out of committee.

(F) Southern Oregon Higher Education Consortium ([HB 3212](#)) – Requires Higher Education Coordinating Commission to provide pilot program grant to consortium to assist public post-secondary institutions of education in Klamath County, Jackson County and Josephine County, also known as the Southern Oregon Higher Education Consortium. This bill died after referral to Ways and Means.

(F) Foster Youth Promise Student Program ([SB 158 A](#)) – Directs Higher Education Coordinating Commission to convene stakeholders to facilitate establishment of foster youth success centers in each public university. This bill came out of committee with a do pass recommendation and referral to Ways and Means where it did not move further.

(P) Credit Award for IB Exam ([SB 160](#)) – Requires public institutions of higher education to provide credit to each student who receives grade of four or higher on International Baccalaureate (IB) exam. CIA was consulted for recommendation on this bill with the end result being that community colleges sought to remain aligned with universities' policies regarding credit for IB exams.

Students

(P) Hazing Policies and Reporting ([HB 2519](#)) -- Requires each community college and each college and university operating in this state that offers baccalaureate degree programs and receives state financial

aid to adopt written policy on hazing, provide on-campus policy training on hazing and annually report to Legislative Assembly number of hazing incidents reported and investigated by community college, college or university during previous academic year.

(F) Oregon Native American Tribal Member Tuition Waiver ([HB 2640](#)) – Provides that public universities and community colleges must waive all tuition and fees for enrolled students who are members of Native American tribe historically based in Oregon. This bill had a referral to Ways and Means where it died.

(F) Student Parent Data Collection ([SB 794 A](#)) -- Requires Higher Education Coordinating Commission to design question allowing each student to identify whether student is parent or person acting as parent or legal guardian that will be placed on one or more forms used on annual basis to collect demographic information by public post-secondary institutions of education. The bill was referred to Ways and Means where it did not move forward in the process.

(P) Native American and Alaska Native Resident Tuition ([SB 312](#)) -- Requires public universities and community colleges to charge resident tuition to Native Americans and Alaska Natives who graduated from Oregon high schools. OCCA was supportive of this legislation.

Transfer

(F) Unified Statewide Transfer Agreements ([SB 730](#)) – Integrates foundational curricula and unified statewide transfer agreements into Transfer Student Bill of Rights and Responsibilities. This bill would codify the work of the Oregon Transfer Articulation Committee (OTAC) whose members are shepherding the work laid out in HB 2864 (2017) including the development of foundational curriculum and unified statewide transfer agreements. It was referred to Ways and Means where it subsequently died.

Veterans

(F) Veterans' Hiring Preference and Process ([HB 2886](#)) – Modifies law regarding the requirement that a public employer grant preference to a veteran or disabled veteran in selection process for a civil service position. This bill was referred to the House Rules Committee and did not receive additional action in this form. The provisions of the bill were added as an amendment to SB 332.

(F) Veterans' Hiring Preference ([SB 332](#)) – Modifies law regarding requirement that a public employer grant preference to a veteran or disabled veteran in the selection process for a civil service position. The bill was amended in the House Business and Labor Committee and provisions similar to HB 2886 were substituted for the Senate-passed measure. As amended the bill would change existing law related to veterans' preferences and expand the definition of veteran and disabled veteran. It establishes a new process for awarding preferences at each stage of the application process. Public employers have discretion on the final hiring decision but are required to provide written explanation to a veteran if the employer decides not to hire him or her.

2019 OCCA LEGISLATIVE MONTH BY MONTH ADVOCACY PLAN

	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Key Dates	Dec 12-14: Legislative Committee Days	Jan 22: Legislative Session begins Jan: 24 "Call-In Day" Jan 31: OPC	Feb 1: CTE Day at Capitol, OPC mtg, OCCA Board mtg Feb 25-28: "Call-in Days" on Budget Ask	March 6-7: OCCA Legislative Summit CCWD Budget Hearing 3/25-26	April: 4/26 AOAT Event (Phi Theta Kappa)	May 16-17: OPC, OCCA Board May 6: Student Lobby Day	June 6: OPC
Theme	GRB	Tuition	CTE	\$787m Budget Ask, Revenue Package CTE \$70m	Revenue Package. Poll results and CTE \$70m	\$647m Budget Ask	\$647m Budget Ask
Actions	- Leg Mtgs by Board & Presidents in Salem or in District on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRB Response, CC Caucus, CC Budget Bill - Letters from Board & Presidents on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRB, Tuition, Budget 	- Letters and in-district or Salem mtgs by Board & Presidents on tuition. -SFO Coalition Meetings -Jan 31-Feb 1 Employer/Recent Grad Leg meetings	- CTE Day in Gallery + Legislative Visits on CTE by Board, Presidents, employers, students, alumni - CTE Students recognized in floor session throughout month - SFO Coalition Meetings - Ramp up CC Caucus	- Legislative Summit + Lobby Visits by Board, Presidents, students, faculty - CC Caucus mtgs focus on CSL & CTE - Rally at the capitol and caravan D1-CCWD Budget – all hands-on deck	- Leg Meetings on CTE and student tuition costs - Business Partner Day at the Capitol - CC Caucus mtgs focus on CTE, business partners - CC Poll Results shared widely - CCWD Budget – all hands-on deck	- Leg Meetings on base budget and tuition - Student Lobby Day - CC Caucus mtgs focus on base budget -CCWD Budget – all hands-on deck	- Leg Meetings on \$647m Budget Ask - CC Caucus mtgs focus on base budget -CCWD Budget – all hands-on deck
Materials Needed	- Narrative piece, - OCCA Sponsored Budget Bill Draft, -Talking Points -Writing Points (AP) what's this?	- Tuition talking points - GRB Tuition "Call in Day"	- CTE One-Pager - CTE Talking Points - CTE Student/Grad Profiles	- Tuition talking points - Student Profiles	- Student Profiles - 647m budget ask - Employer stories - Tuition talking pts	- Student Profiles - 647m budget ask - Employer stories - Tuition talking pts	"Call-in" Day on Budget
Participants Needed	- Board Members - Presidents	- Board Members - Presidents - Students - Faculty - Employers -Recent Grads	- Board Members - Presidents - CTE Employers - CTE recent grads - CTE apprentice or internship students	- Board Members - Presidents - Students - Faculty - Admin	- Board Members - Presidents - Students - Faculty - Admin	- Board Members - Presidents - Students - Faculty - Admin	Board Members - Presidents - Students - Faculty - Admin

AOAT = All Oregon Academic Team

CC= Community Colleges

GRB = Governor's Recommended Budget

SFO = Students, Faculty, OCCA

TRU = Technical and Regional Universities