The Mission of CCCAOE is to provide leadership for occupational education and economic development professionals involved in workforce development and the enhancement of California’s position within a global economy.
Definition of Policy

• **a**: prudence or wisdom in the management of affairs

• **b**: management or procedure based primarily on material interest

• **a**: a definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions

• **b**: a high-level overall plan embracing the general goals and acceptable procedures especially of a governmental body
Policy Process Life Cycle

1. Discussion and Debate
2. Political Action
3. Legislative Proposal
4. Law and Regulation
5. Compliance
Law

- Law is a **system** of rules and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to govern behavior.
Sources of Law

- Constitution
- Statutes
- Regulations
- Cases
Persuasive Authority

- Legal opinions
- Legal dicta
  - *Persuasive*: possesses credibility to the extent that it influences implementation and may help to ensure compliance, but will not necessarily be held up in legal proceedings.
  - *Persuade*: to induce to believe by appealing to reason or understanding;
Multiple Layers of Government

- Federal
- State
- Local
Who Develops Federal Policy?

- Congress
- US Department of Education and other regulatory bodies
- American Association of Community Colleges; Association of Community College Trustees; Association of Career Technical Educators
Who Develops State Policy?

- Governor
- Legislature
- Chancellor’s Office
- CCCAOE; CC League, ASCCC, FACCC, ACCCA
California for Beginners

also palm trees and earthquakes and beaches and freeways and missions and in-n-out! everywhere! duuuuude!
Who Develops Local Policy?

- Board of Trustees
- Local Chancellors
- Constituent Groups: Administrators, Faculty, Staff, Students
How is Policy Developed?

- Constitutional Change
  - Federal level – must be an act of Congress (two-thirds vote) and approval by three-fourths of the states
  - State level – vote of the people (placed on the ballot either by signature process or two-thirds super-majority of Legislature)
Changes to the Law

- Act of Congress or Legislature
  - Enacting Statues

- Regulatory Change
  - Enacted by federal or state agencies – Must follow statute

- Judicial Decision
  - Interpreting existing statutes and regulations
HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW

AS INTRODUCED

AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE

AS AMENDED ON SECOND READING

AS ENACTED

AS FUNDED BY JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

AS IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE AGENCY

AS REPORTED BY THE MEDIA

AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE PUBLIC

WHAT WAS ACTUALLY NEEDED
Local Regulations

- Must be allowable by state statute or regulation
- Accomplished pursuant to local rules
Factors to Consider

- Permissive versus mandated
  - Allowed unless prohibited *(commonly mandated with exceptions provided elsewhere)*
- Various mechanisms of ensuring compliance
  - Differs greatly for each type of policy
- Balance between loose but flexible policy versus strict but clear policies
  - Policy must serve all equitably in spite of diverse paradigms, origins and context
Implementing Federal Policy

- **Federal Agencies**
  - **US Dept of Education**
    - Standards enforced to receive new monies
    - Maintenance of Efforts imposed on state spending
  - **Federal contract agencies**
    Accrediting agencies, contracted by Dept of Education, to oversee structural soundness of institutions; embodied with high level of authority even though they are not *per se* an arm of the federal government
Implementing Federal Policy

- **States**
  Chancellor’s office responsible for administering many federal policies

- **Locals**
  State’s authority extends to the locals
Implementing State Policy

- Chancellor’s Office/Board of Governors
  - Development and approval of Title 5
  - Guidelines
  - Legal opinions
  - Manuals
  - Memos
Other State Agencies

- Department of Labor
- Department of Rehabilitation
- Controller’s Office
- CalPers and CalSTRS
- Attorney General’s Office
Implementing Local Policy

- Local Boards
- Local constituents hammer out details of implementation
  - T5-53430 (b) Developing policies for establishing minimum qualification equivalencies
- Differences between single college districts and multi-college districts
The World of Laws and Regs

California Legislature & Ballot Initiatives

Community Colleges Board of Governors

CCCO

Local Boards

All CA Laws

Ed Code

CCR

Title 5

Standing Rules = Policy for CCCCO

Policy, Guidelines for Districts and Colleges

Administration: Procedures, Manuals
LEGAL OPINIONS
California Ed Code and CTE

- Calls for CTE Advisory Committees
- Sets up CTE reporting and information system
- Establishes program review and the 2-year review requirement for CTE
- Specifies requirements of the CTE plan
Sets the mission of the economic and workforce development program
Funds EWD program and its grants
Establishes the rights and parameters of Contract Education
Establishes apprenticeship and internship programs
Title 5--Division 6

- Title 5 is one of 28 Titles in the CCR
- Title 5—Division 6 is written by the Board of Governors to guide the work of community colleges
  - The BOG also creates Standing Rules which govern the operations of the state Chancellor’s Office
- Title 5 establishes:
  - Guidelines for participatory governance
  - The roles of the Curriculum Committee
  - Course Approval Procedures
  - Space allocation criteria
Advocating Policy Change --
Federal

- Connecting with Congress
  - More formal than Legislature or local boards
  - Committees invite experts to testify
  - Federal agencies publish notice of proposed rule making (Federal Register); seek public comment
Advocating Policy Changes -- State

- Legislative proposals are all assigned hearings
- Bills move according to a defined legislative calendar
- Public allowed to testify
- Interest groups commonly present ideas for statutory changes to legislators - CCCAOE
- Community College Board of Governors allows for testimony on proposed regulatory changes
Advocating at Local Level

- Relationships critical with local board members
- Formal and informal protocol for advocating before local board members (learn protocol at your district)
- Participation in local consultation process is critical
Policy Analysis: Extends to Development, Implementation and Advocacy

- Official line: lawyers, consultants, experts, consultants all say policy x (or policy change x) does the following A, B, C
- Others might interpret policy x (or policy change x) to do not A, not B, not C
- Interest groups work to carry message
- Sometimes questions can be resolved legally, other times, through legislatively, still other times, we are left with ambiguity
- Question how to resolve issues collegially
Resources

- State legislation and codes:
  http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/

- State regulations:
  http://oal.ca.gov/CCR.htm

- Federal legislation or codes:
  http://thomas.loc.gov/

- Federal regulations:
  http://bitly.com/gmlh38
## More Resources

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<tr>
<th>Government Sites</th>
<th>Organizational Sites</th>
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An out-of-state group places ads across the state decrying the completion rate of CTE students and challenging the public investment in community colleges.

These ads have been placed at the time that Congress is reauthorizing Perkins and the State Legislature is voting on the state budget.

There is tremendous concern that these ads will influence votes in Washington, DC and Sacramento.

Continued next slide
In order to respond, we need to identify which policies need defending and which need amending.

Which issues are legislative? Which are political? Which are strictly public relations?

What interest groups would be working on this?

What are the multiple ways you could be involved?