What the Future Holds
The Second Biennial ACCJC Partners in Excellence Conference

Welcome to Burlingame!
Ian Walton, Chair
Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges
Western Association of Schools and Colleges
Meet our Commissioners:

**Ian Walton**, Ph.D., Chair, Public Member  
**John Randy Beach**, M.A., Academic Member  
**Kevin Bontenbal**, Ed.D. Academic Member  
**Danika Bowen**, Ed.D. Independent Institutions Member  
**Sonya Christian**, Ed.D. Vice Chair, Administrative Member  
**Ned Doffoney**, Ed.D. Public Member  
**Barbara Dunsheath**, Ed.D. Academic Member  
**Lori Gaskin**, Ph.D. Public Member  
**Daisy Gonzales**, Ph.D. CCC Chancellor’s Office Member  
**Karolyn Hanna**, Ph.D. Public Member  

**Roberts T. Jones**, B.A. Public Member  
**Willard Lewallen**, Ph.D. Administrative Member  
**John Morton**, Ph.D. Univ. of Hawai‘i Community Colleges Member  
**Cynthia Napoli-Abella Reiss**, Ph.D. Academic Member  
**Mary A. Y. Okada**, Ed.D. Sec./Treasurer, PPEC Member  
**Sally Pestana**, B.S. Academic Member  
**Raúl Rodríguez**, Ph.D., Immediate Past Chair, Administrative Member  
**Matthew Russo**, Ed.D. WASC – ACS Member  
**Carmen Sigler**, Ph.D. WSCUC Member
what the future holds
ACCJC Conference
Welcome and Introduction

Dr. Richard Winn, President
Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges
Meet the people who made this happen!

• ACCJC staff have been addressing hundreds of details for more than two years . . .
  • Hotel contracts (room blocks, space allocation, food, technology, etc.)
  • Program content and design
  • Announcements and promotion to support interest and registration
  • Registration (finances, badges, rosters, take-home bags [Fortune Cookies!], etc.)
  • Sponsors and relationships
  • Budget, expense reimbursement, final bills and reports
  • Break-out session support, materials, facilitators, technology
  • Posters, banners, logos, signage
The Driving Force for this Conference!

Alexandra Spring
Events and Services Coordinator

Jared Spring
Events and Services Manager
Their Mentor – and the Organization’s Anchor

Cheri M. Sixbey, Vice President of Operations
Making it REAL to our members

Stephanie Droker
Senior Vice President

Gohar Momjian
Vice President
Operational gurus whose names you have seen

Elizabeth Dutton
Accreditation Process Manager

Tom Lane, Information Technology/Administrative Support
And special thanks to the Planning Committee

Commissioners

• Danika Bowen, Chair
• Kevin Bontenbal
• Lori Gaskin
• Cynthia Napoli-Abella Reiss
• Sally Pestana
• Theresa Tena

From ASCCC

• Delores Davison
• Samuel Foster, Chair, ASCCC Accreditation Committee
• Christopher Howerton
• Celia Huston
• Colin Williams
Who’s here?

• More than 500 advocates for community colleges
• 111 member institutions represented
• Attendees from California, Hawaii, and each of our Western Pacific Island colleges (Guam, American Samoa, Marshall Islands, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia) and 8 other states

• Categories:
  • 11% CEO/President/Chancellor
  • 48% Instructional Personnel
  • 20% Research, Institutional Effectiveness
  • 7% Student Services
  • 14% Other categories
Thank you to our Sponsors!
Why create an ACCJC Conference?

• Since its founding in the Mid-twentieth Century, ACCJC had not convened its own conference, until two years ago – 2017.

• Other agencies continue to address key aspects of professional development: RP Group, ASCCC, CCLC, ACCT, ACCCA, CAIR, etc.

• Peer review, however, remains a powerful domain of its own to foster excellence in higher education.

• Engagement with ACCJC is not optional for our members. How to optimize this resource-intensive interaction?

• AND, these are no longer simple times . . .
Don’t worry, Howard. The big questions are multiple choice.

New Yorker, October 21, 1991
The critical role of this conference . . . for these people!

• Our country is at a critical inflection point, where the role of educators is more important than ever!

• Community colleges play a central role in shaping the future of this country

• There’s an elegant reason why we dodged the “Varsity Blues” scandal
  • Our students don’t have to bribe their way in
  • Our mission is to democratize higher education, to lift not the 1%, but our society as a whole toward their goals.

• In these rooms, these three days, are the agents of our future!
Fulfilling the Promise: What College Promise Means to Our Future

Dr. Martha Kanter, Executive Director
College Promise Campaign

Introduction by Sonya Christian, ACCJC Commission Vice Chair; President, Bakersfield College
Fulfilling The Promise: What College Promise Means To Our Future

Dr. Martha Kanter, Executive Director
College Promise Campaign
Partners in Excellence: What The Future Holds
Accrediting Commission for Community & Junior Colleges
ACCJC Conference 2019
May 1, 2019
What solutions will make a college education more affordable and accessible for this and future generations?

With our unparalleled diversity, our unique institutional and state missions, and our shared commitment to closing gaps, what solutions will lead us to unparalleled educational equity?

What solutions will dramatically lead us to unparalleled student success, including but not limited to degrees, certificates, and transfer?

Is the College Promise one potential solution and why is it taking hold in the West and across the nation?
100 years ago we made high school available for everyone. **This is an update.**
The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944 (the “G.I. Bill”) provides tuition and living expenses for veterans. By 1956 more than 2 million veterans had attended a college or university and nearly 6 million had attended some form of training program.
The Nation's Challenges

- 99% new jobs awarded to workers with some college
- 7 M unfilled jobs
- 12x cost of college over the past 30 years
- $1.56 T
  - $1,560,000,000,000
  - 44M Americans w/student debt
- 14% community college students are homeless
- 13th U.S. world degree attainment
Student Loan Debt, by Age (NY Fed, Feb. 2019)

Millennials delay home purchases, marriage, and move from rural to urban areas due to debt.

Total student loan balances by age group

Source: New York Fed Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax
• Low-income students often fail to access college, and if they do make it to college, many struggle to afford it.

• 30% of families do not have emergency savings

• The net price low-income families pay is 56% of their income at a public 4-year and 44% at public 2-year institutions

• Just 14% of low-income students earn a bachelor’s degree, compared to 87% high income students (Dynarski).

• The graduation rate for Pell students is 18% less than non-Pell students (Third Way)
Even as the nation makes progress, educational attainment remains unequal across racial and ethnic groups.

Today, opportunity depends on learning beyond high school, these persistent inequities harm us all as Americans.

Postsecondary degree completion as of 2017
- 30.8% of African Americans
- 24.5% of American Indians
- 23.7% of Hispanic

• Access, Equity & Completion agenda promoted
• 50% increase in Pell grant recipients who enrolled in postsecondary education (6M ➔ 9M Pell students)
• Doubled Pell grant funding
• Tied federal interest rate to a sustainable formula (% above treasury note)
• $2B TAACCT Grants to build community college education-workforce capacity in high demand fields
• Postsecondary degree completion for students of color rose but not enough (as of 2017)
  ➢ 30.8% of African Americans
  ➢ 24.5% of American Indians
  ➢ 23.7% of Hispanic
Reduce or eliminate access for targeted populations
Reduce student protections
Restrict international student enrollment
Add >$1 Trillion to federal deficit
Support career-technical education, including apprenticeships & short-term training
Lower tuition in exchange for federal funds & tax breaks
Simplify FAFSA completion & federal student loans
Push school choice & vouchers

Why the school ‘freedom’ programs DeVos backs aren’t really about schools or education
Valerie Strauss
Washington Post
March 26, 2019

Betsy DeVos proposes policy on school choice, or school “freedom,” meaning that public money should go directly to families who then decide where to send their children to school.

The budget includes a $5 billion federal tax credit program that would allow public funds to be used to send children to private and religious schools — even when those schools can legally discriminate against LGBTQ students and other groups of students.

Worries Grow About Outsourcing of College Degrees
Andrew Krieghbaum
Inside Higher Education
January 11, 2019

The slate of proposals focuses largely on rolling back regulations involving higher ed accreditors, the bodies that serve as gatekeepers for federal student aid. Current rules say an institution can outsource up to 25 percent of a program to an unaccredited provider. But having a third party provide between 25 and 50 percent of a program requires an accreditor’s approval.

Under the proposed change, colleges could outsource any amount of a program with permission from their accreditor.
What solutions will make a college education more affordable and accessible for this and future generations?

With our unparalleled diversity, our unique institutional and state missions, and our shared commitment to closing gaps, what solutions will lead us to unparalleled educational equity?

What solutions will dramatically lead us to unparalleled student success, including but not limited to degrees, certificates, and transfer?

Is the College Promise one potential solution and why is it taking hold in the West and across the nation?
In the 21st century, a high school education is not enough to lead Americans to a good job and a decent quality of life.

Every student should have the opportunity to attain an accessible, affordable, quality college education, regardless of income, race, ethnicity, geography, background, or culture.

The College Promise Campaign seeks to increase the social, economic, and civic mobility of students by advancing College Promise programs in communities and states, starting in America’s community colleges.
What is a College Promise?

• A **commitment** to fund a college education for every eligible hardworking student advancing on the path to earn a college degree, a certificate, and/or credits that transfer to a four-year university, starting in America’s community colleges.

• A **promise** to prepare students for the 21st Century workforce and the pursuit of the American Dream without the burden of unmanageable college debt.

• A **promise** to make the first two years of community college – at a minimum – as universal, free, and accessible as public high school has been in the 20th Century.
Place-based
A college, city, region, or state

Cross-sector, Sustainable

Leadership

Financially Sustainable

Evidence & Performance-Based

Guaranteed Financial Support for College

Robust Infrastructure

State Promise Models & Funding Designs Vary

Youth/Adults 5 (AR, IN, LA, TN, WA)
Youth/Adults 6 (NJ, HI, CA, & SD) serve youth,
adults & special populations (e.g., Dreamers, Veterans, Incarcerated)

 Adults 3 (DE, OR, RI) serve youth &

NOTE

4 (NJ, HI, CA, & SD) serve youth,
adults, & special populations

3 (DE, OR, RI) serve youth &

WA)
College Promise Leaders’ Goals

- **Lower student’s tuition and non-tuition expenses**
  (e.g., transportation, books, supplies, childcare, housing)

- **Provide sustainable financing**
  (stable and sustainable state and local revenue models supported by government with public and private sector partners)

- **Leverage what works**
  (e.g., evidence-based high impact strategies: co-requisite remediation, intensive boot camps for underprepared students, mentoring, dual enrollment, paid internships, undergraduate research, civic learning)

- **Provide clear messaging** — **A PROMISE IS A PUBLIC ASSURANCE**
Each College Promise Program is funded based on the resources available, including one or more of the following:

- **local government funding**
- **philanthropic gifts**
- **state appropriations**
- **business investments**
**Funding the Promise**

- **First Dollar:** Covers tuition and fees outright, and enables other financial assistance, like Pell Grant, to cover additional expenses, like textbooks and supplies.

- **Last Dollar:** Fills the gap between a student’s financial aid and the cost of tuition and fees.

- **Last Dollar Plus:** Fills the gap between a student’s financial aid and the cost of tuition and fees, but may also provide funding for additional expenses.
In 3 years, from 1 to 24 statewide Promise programs, with more state launches on the horizon!
College Promise Impacts: Early Promise Outcomes

- Significant increases in enrollment of first generation, underrepresented, underserved student populations
- Persistence from semester to semester
- Increased college aspirations in youth and adults
- Reduction in number and size of college loans
- Number of college promise programs in 44 states has more than quadrupled in three years
College Promise Impacts: Evidence

- **62%**
  - Increase in persistence rate (fall to spring)

- **80%**
  - High school graduation rates, increase from 63% in 2005

- **95%**
  - High school seniors now pledge to attend higher education, an increase from below 30% historically

- **33%**
  - Increase college completion rate

- **25%**
  - More high school graduates attend college

- **16%**
  - Increase in community college retention rate
College Promise Impacts: Equity

- **Pittsburgh Promise**:  
  - 12% Increase in high school graduation rate, and 8% shrink in racial graduation gap

- **Detroit Promise**:  
  - 90% students of color

- **Dallas County Promise**:  
  - 80% of Promise students are low income, 90% were students of color. 
  - 67% FAFSA completion rate, and a 40% increase in enrollment.

- **San Diego Promise**:  
  - Increased from 186 students to over 2,000, 84% are students of color and 72% have financial need 
  - 9% increase in credits accumulated and GPAs of 3.0 or higher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Gender</th>
<th>% Eligible for Promise</th>
<th>6-year completion rate for all students</th>
<th>6-year completion rate for Promise eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td>American Indian</td>
<td>73%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Kalamazoo Promise, updated February 2019
College Promise Impacts: Return on Investment

**FIGURE 1.1**
Median Earnings and Tax Payments of Full-Time Year-Round Workers Ages 25 and Older, by Education Level, 2011

The bars in this graph show median earnings at each education level. The blue segments represent the estimated average federal, state, and local taxes paid at these income levels. The orange segments show after-tax earnings.

NOTE: The numbers in parentheses on the y-axis indicate the percentage of all full-time year-round workers with each education level in 2011. Taxes paid include federal income, Social Security, Medicare, state and local income, sales, and property taxes. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012, Table PINC-03; Internal Revenue Service, 2010; Davis et al., 2013; calculations by the authors.

www.collegepromise.org
The probability of being employed is 24% higher.
The likelihood of being out of the labor force (neither employed nor unemployed) is 74% less.
College graduates utilize about 39% fewer government resources (e.g., emergency assistance and jails).
College graduates report having “good” or “very good” health 44% more than high school graduates.
College graduates are nearly 5 times less likely to be jailed or imprisoned than those who have no college experience.
College graduates contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars more over a lifetime in local, state and federal taxes.
College graduates make substantial contributions to regional economic development and community cohesion.

www.collegepromise.org
The College Promise Campaign is a national, non-partisan initiative to build broad public support for accessible, affordable, quality College Promise programs that enable hardworking students to complete a college degree or certificate, starting in America’s community colleges.

The Campaign empowers community colleges and their education, business, government, and philanthropy partners to enact solutions for students to graduate from college, advance in the workforce, further their education, and build rewarding lives in our nation’s communities and states.
We convene leaders from business, philanthropy, government, and education sectors.

We share the latest research and best practices to promote high impact policy designs and build financially sustainable models.

We promote and scale Promise solutions for students, families, communities, and states.
College Promise Campaign: 3 Years of Outcomes

- Promoted and documented the expansion of local and statewide College Promise programs
- Built national public awareness about the educational, economic, social, and civic needs and benefits for College Promise students, programs, communities, and states.
- Supported the inclusion of access, quality, and completion metrics as College Promise programs are designed, implemented, and expanded
- Showcased local, state, and national research on the effectiveness of College Promise programs
- Tracked the growth of the Program and reported findings through publications, earned and digital media
College Promise Campaign: Results

- 300+ local & state College Promise programs in the searchable, accessible College Promise Database, growing exponentially
- A growing College Promise literature (e.g., College Promise publications available on the website to illustrate evidence-based Promise designs, reports, articles, chapters, and policy briefs)
- College Promise City & County Playbook for local and state leaders on best practices for designing quality programs built for equity
- College Promise Research Network advising on quality metrics and models necessary for the postsecondary and workforce success of underserved and disconnected student populations
- College Promise Rural Network outreach
- Financial Sustainability 1.0 Report available & 2.0 in design
College Promise Campaign:
2019-2021 Strategic Priorities

Overarching Goal

Expand and sustain the College Promise movement

Goal #1: Support and promote the development and expansion of quality College Promise programs in communities, states, and regions

Goals #2: Implement a national growth strategy to increase quality College Promise programs in five regions: West, South/Southwest, Plains/Midwest, Southeast, and Northeast

Goals #3: Increase the impact of the College Promise Campaign by identifying and supporting effective current and future cross-sector College Promise leaders, teams, networks, and communications.
College Promise Campaign:  
2019-2021 Strategic Priorities

Identify & Increase quality College Promise programs in states & regions
- Increase the availability of College Promise programs in communities & states
- Define, identify and showcase quality College Promise programs at the local & state level

Build widespread understanding about the College Promise value proposition & ROI
- Build public awareness about the educational, economic, and social need for College Promise programs
- Partnerships & Symposia – NGA, MDRC, US Conference of Mayors, NLC, etc.

Leverage policy & research to build College Promise 'best practices’ for implementation & scale
- Support the inclusion of access, quality, and completion metrics as College Promise programs are designed, implemented, and expanded
- Showcase local, state, and national research on the effectiveness of College Promise programs
- Track the growth of the Program and report findings through earned and digital media
COLLEGE PROMISE MOVEMENT TODAY

National Landscape

Statewide Promise Programs

State | Governor | Promise Program
--- | --- | ---
AR | Asa Hutchinson | Arkansas Future Grant
CA | Gavin Newsom | California College Promise Grant
DE | John Carney | Student Excellence Equals Degree (SEED)
HI | David Ige | Hawai'i Promise
ID | Brad Little | Direct Enrollment
IN | Eric Holcomb | 21st Century Scholars Work Ready Scholarship
KY | Matt Bevin | Taylor Opportunity Program for Students (TOPS)
LA | John Bel Edwards | Louisiana Promise
MD | Larry Hogan | Maryland Promise
MN | Tim Walz | Minnesota State Reconnect
MO | Mike Parson | A+ Scholarship
MT | Steve Bullock | Montana Promise Act
NC | Roy Cooper | College Promise Act, NC Promise, Adult Promise
NJ | Phil Murphy | New Jersey Promise
NV | Steve Sisolak | Nevada Promise
NY | Andrew Cuomo | Excelsior Scholarship
OK | Kevin Stitt | Oklahoma Promise
OR | Kate Brown | Oregon Promise
RI | Gina Raimondo | Rhode Island Promise
SC | Kristi Noem | Build Dakota
TN | Bill Lee | Tennessee Promise and Reconnect
WA | Jay Inslee | College Bound Scholarship and Adult Re-engagement framework
WV | Jim Justice | West Virginia Invests
WY | Mark Gordon | Wyoming Promise

Local Programs

Most cited Promise models of Financial Sustainability
- Kalomazoo, 2010, local first dollar, private funding
- Tennessee, 2014, statewide last dollar, public funding
- Long Beach, 2008, local last dollar plus, public-private funding

Recent Promise Legislation
New Promise:
- AR, CT, DC, FL, IA, IL, IN, MA, ME, MN, PA, SC, TN, UT, VT, WA, WV, WY
Expansion:
- AR, CA, HI, MD, NJ, NY, OR, RI

Minority Serving Institutions
HBCUs:
- Edward Waters Promise—Edward Waters College (FL)
- Delaware State University (DE)—Inspire Scholarship
Hispanic Serving:
- American Dream Scholarship—Miami Dade College
- At least 27 HBCUs in CA
Fulfilling The Promise:
What College Promise Means To Our Future

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See Which Cities Offer Tuition-Free College Programs

Promise initiatives that cover tuition costs at community colleges are offered at the local level in some cities.

Promise programs do better with support services

Yahoo! Finance

Search for news, symbols or companies

Cities That Offer Tuition-Free College Programs

A range of tuition-free programs available at the city level are not only developed by local officials, but also by private foundations, school districts and colleges. This map highlights the 20 college promise initiatives among the 50 most populated cities in the U.S.

How a coach and a financial incentive helped Detroit high school graduates succeed in college

rd to attend college, he took a job laying bricks to summer or part-time job to pay for college today is utive director of Complete Tennessee, a nonprofit dary access and completion in Tennessee, which take community college free statewide.

SAY YES TO EDUCATION:
A SNAPSHOT OF SAY YES BY THE NUMBERS

What if an entire community came together to ensure that each of its children had the opportunity—and the support—to go to college? That is the promise of Say Yes.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS SERVED

With the addition of the Cleveland as the fourth community-wide chapter for Say Yes to Education, the support services and scholarships of Say Yes are now available to more than 170,000 students in three states. That represents an increase of 32 percent over the last year—and growth of 1,500% from the original 113 students served at the organization’s inception.
“It’s a moment of transformation for our local communities forever! ...this is NOT a program that touches the lucky few...”

“I have never felt so optimistic of anything that has the potential to transform this city into a city of opportunity and equity...”

“We want to figure out how we operationalize Promise to bring up all our kids to get into college, graduate and have the academic and personal skills for a great career and a rewarding life of accelerating change, demands and opportunity.”

Mayor Libby Schaaf, Mayor of Oakland

Oakland Promise Advisory Board
April 25, 2019
Fulfilling The Promise:
What College Promise Means To Our Future

The San Diego Promise: A Solid Investment In Our Future

Dr. Constance M. Carroll, Chancellor of the San Diego Community College District, is a guest contributor for the College Promise Campaign

Maia Wakefield didn’t know what to expect when she learned about the San Diego Promise, a free tuition program that prompted her to enroll at San Diego Mesa College. Two years later, the 19-year-old scholar holds an associate degree in Black Studies and has acceptances at all 12 universities to which she applied.

David Evelo lost his job and his home after breaking both of his legs in a bike accident. Living out of his car, he learned about the San Diego Promise, earned an associate degree with a 3.9 GPA, and is transferring this fall to San Diego State University with plans to attend law school.
Together, we can make the dream of postsecondary education, workforce and community success a Promise for all.