

## REPORT TO THE IHCC BOARD

### IACCT REPORT

The IACCT Board met by phone on April 2, 2020. The following is the report of the meeting.

Covid 19 was the main emphasis of the meeting. Dr. Kinney, Jr., is the Chair of the President's group and he reported that the Presidents of the community colleges have been regularly meeting and conferring about rules, regulations and best practices in connection with the disruptions of the college year.

It was reported that the CARES Act (stimulus) will result in community colleges in Iowa receiving about \$36 million and there is a formula based upon PELL student enrollment and non-student enrollment. I have received the allocations and will send that separately. The money is allocated to 2 pots. One pot of 50% is allocated to emergency aid to students. The details of what that covers is unclear and further conversations will explain how that money can be used. The second pot or 50% is for the colleges to cover staff salaries, costs of converting to online education and funds for equipment to be used in fulfilling the conversion to online learning. It is interesting to note that the Iowa Regents' institutions and the private colleges will share about \$33 million. Dr. Sprouse can explain further developments about this.

The final figures were provided for the 4% dues increase which will be about \$1,500 for the 2021 year for our college and there have been no dues increases for about 7 years.

The Department of Education (DE) reported that they are working to get guidance from the US Department of Education and from the Higher Learning Commission regarding how lab requirements and contact hours will need to be handled. It is my impression that the DE and the colleges are working to make sure that appropriate work is being done in order to earn the academic credit for our students but also to accommodate the students in this unusual time. This is very important to transfer students so that all earned credits are transferrable for students in their new school.

I don't want to sound like a broken record but the registration for the summer IACCT conference in Sioux City is open now and trustees should decide if you will be attending. The two keynote speakers are an executive from Apple and the education director of the Omaha Nation.

Separately you will receive the report that was given to the Presidents from the contract lobbyists. There is not much activity at the State House and it is expected that revenues will be down because of the virus so we will have to be vigilant on resource allocation and budget changes.

That is my report

# **DIVISION A – KEEPING WORKERS PAID AND EMPLOYED, HEALTH CARE SYSTEM ENHANCEMENTS, AND ECONOMIC STABILIZATION**

## **TITLE I—KEEPING AMERICAN WORKERS PAID AND EMPLOYED ACT**

### **Subtitle B—Education Provisions**

Section 3501. Short Title

#### **Section 3502. Definitions**

Sets definitions for terms of “coronavirus,” “qualifying emergency,” “institution of higher education,” and “Secretary.”

#### **Section 3503. Campus-Based Aid Waivers**

Waives the institutional matching requirement for campus-based aid programs. Allows institutions to transfer unused work-study funds to be used for supplemental grants.

#### **Section 3504. Use of Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants for Emergency Aid**

Allows institutions to award additional SEOG funds to students impacted by COVID-19.

#### **Section 3505. Federal work-study during a qualifying emergency**

Allows institutions to issue work-study payments to students who are unable to work due to work-place closures as a lump sum or in payments similar to paychecks.

#### **Section 3506. Adjustments of Subsidized Loan Limits**

For students who dropped out of school as a result of COVID -19 excludes the term from counting toward lifetime subsidized loan eligibility.

#### **Section 3507. Exclusion from Federal Pell Grant Duration Limit**

For students who dropped out of school as a result of COVID -19 excludes the term from counting toward lifetime Pell eligibility.

#### **Section 3508. Institutional Refund and Federal Student Loan Flexibility**

For students who dropped out of school as a result of COVID-19, the student is not required to return Pell grants or federal student loans to the Secretary. Waives the requirement that institutions calculate the amount of grant or loan assistance that the institution must return to the Secretary in the case of students who dropped out of school as a result of COVID-19.

#### **Section 3509. Satisfactory Progress (SAP)**

For students who dropped out of school as a result of COVID -19, the student’s grades do not effect a student’s federal academic requirements to continue to receive Pell Grants or student loans.

**Section 3510. Continuing Education at Affected Foreign Institutions**

Permits foreign institutions to offer distance learning to U.S. students receiving title IV funds for the duration of the COVID-19 declaration of disaster.

**Section 3511. National Emergency Educational Waivers**

Provide the Secretary of Education with waiver authority to provide waivers from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, except civil rights laws, that are necessary and appropriate due to the COVID-19 declaration of disaster.

**Section 3512. HBCU Capital Financing Program**

Authorizes the Secretary of Education to defer payments on current HBCU Capital Financing loans during the national emergency period so HBCUs can devote financial resources to COVID-19 efforts.

**Section 3513. Temporary Relief for Federal Student Loan Borrowers**

Requires the Secretary to defer student loan payments, principal, and interest for 6 months, through September 30, 2020, without penalty to the borrower for all federally owned loans. This provides relief for over 95 percent of student loan borrowers.

**Section 3514. Provisions Related to the Corporation for National and Community Service**

Provide participants serving in the National Service Corps programs with the educational award they were due to receive before their duties had been suspended or placed on hold during the COVID-19 declaration of disaster. Extend the age limits and the terms of service to allow individuals serving in national service programs to continue participating in programs after the COVID-19 declaration of disaster ends.

**Section 3515. Workforce Response Activities**

Provides local workforce boards with additional flexibility to use funds received under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act for administrative costs, including for online resources. Allows Governors to utilize reserved workforce funds on rapid response activities in response to COVID-19.

**Section 3516. Technical Amendments**

Makes technical edits to the FUTURE ACT to improve implementation and aid student loan borrowers.

**Section 3517. Waiver Authority and Reporting Requirements for Institutional Aid**

Authorizes the Secretary of Education to waive certain outcome requirements for FY2021 grant programs for HBCU and other Minority Serving Institutions.

**Section 3518. Authorized Uses and Other Modifications for Grants**

Authorizes the Secretary of Education to waive or modify current allowable uses of funds for institutional grant programs (TRIO/GEARUP/Title III/Title V/and sections of Title VII) so colleges can re-deploy resources and services to COVID-19 efforts. Permits institutions to request

waivers from the Secretary of Education for financial matching requirements in competitive grant and other MSI grant programs in the Higher Education Act so colleges can devote institutional resources to COVID-19 efforts.

**Section 3519. Service Obligation to Teachers**

For teachers who could not finish their year of teaching service as a result of COVID-19, their partial year of service shall be counted as a full year of service toward TEACH grant obligations or Teacher Loan Forgiveness. Waives a requirement that teachers must serve consecutive years of teaching service for Teacher Loan Forgiveness eligibility, if a teacher's service is not consecutive as a result of COVID-19.

## **Subtitle C—Labor Provisions**

### **Section 3601. Limitation on Paid Leave**

Creates a limitation stating an employer shall not be required to pay more than \$200 per day and \$10,000 in the aggregate for each employee under this section.

### **Section 3602. Emergency Paid Sick Leave Limitation**

Creates a limitation stating an employer shall not be required to pay more than \$511 per day and \$5,110 in the aggregate for sick leave or more than \$200 per day and \$2,000 in the aggregate to care for a quarantined individual or child for each employee under this section.

### **Section 3603. Unemployment Insurance**

Provides that applications for unemployment compensation and assistance with the application process, to the extent practicable, be accessible in two ways: in person, by phone, or online.

### **Section 3604. OMB Waiver of Paid Family and Paid Sick Leave**

Allows the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to exclude for good cause certain Executive Branch employees from the Paid Family Leave mandate. Allows the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to exclude for good cause certain Executive Branch employees from the Paid Sick Leave mandate.

### **Section 3605. Paid Leave for Rehired Employees**

Allows an employee who was laid off by an employer March 1, 2020, or later to have access to paid family and medical leave in certain instances if they are rehired by the employer. Creates regulatory authority to implement the tax credit advances.

### **Section 3606. Advance Refunding of Credits**

Allows employers to receive an advance tax credit from Treasury instead of having to be reimbursed on the back end. Creates regulatory authority to implement the tax credit advances.

### **Section 3607. Expansion of DOL Authority to Postpone Certain Deadlines**

Amends Section 518 of ERISA to provide the Department of Labor the ability to postpone certain ERISA filing deadlines for a period of up to one year in the case of a public health emergency.

### **Section 3608. Single-Employer Plan Funding Rules**

Provides single employer pension plan companies with more time to meet their funding obligations by delaying the due date for any contribution otherwise due during 2020 until January 1, 2021. At that time, contributions due earlier would be due with interest. The bill also provides that a plan's status for benefit restrictions as of December 31, 2019, will apply throughout 2020.

**Section 3609. Application of Cooperative and Small Employer Charity Pension Plan Rules to Certain Charitable Employers whose primary Exempt Purpose is Providing services with respect to Mothers and Children**

Amends a the definition of CSEC Plans to provide that a pension plan will be a CSEC plan if, as of January 1, 2000, the plan was sponsored by an employer that (i) is exempt from taxation under Code section 501(c)(3), (ii) has been in existence since 1938, (iii) conducts medical research directly or indirectly through grant making, and (iv) has as its primary exempt purpose providing services with respect to mothers and children. This section is effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2018.

**Section 3610. Federal Contractor Authority**

Ensures that federal contractors who cannot perform work at their duty-station or telework because of the nature of their jobs due to COVID-19, continue to get paid.

This description reflects ACE's plain language reading of the bill's allocation formula for 90 percent of the available funding for the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund.

It is not known if the Department of Education will use this methodology or a different one to allocate this funding.

The Senate bill provides for two index-driven allocations of available funds:

1. Relative institutional shares of FTE Pell recipients; and
2. Relative institutional shares of FTE students who were not Pell recipients.
3. Both FTE Pell recipients and non-recipients exclude students enrolled exclusively in distance education courses prior to the coronavirus emergency.

The calculation of institutional awards requires counting the number of students in each of two categories: FTE Pell recipients and FTE non-Pell recipients.

There is no such thing—at least in federal databases—as FTE Pell recipients, and consequently FTE Pell non-recipients.

So, we use the following data source and make the following assumptions for the simulated allocation of Section 18004(a)(1) funds to institutions--

IPEDS is the only data source used

The data are stale – 2017-18 is the latest full-year available,  
And known to be inaccurate.

For example, FSA data show about 7.2 million Pell recipients in 2017-18  
IPEDS has around 6.2 million for the same year.

IPEDS data used in this simulation follows:

IPEDS has two enrollment measures: 12-month and opening Fall.

1. 12-month FTE enrollments for both undergraduates and graduate students (and thus the total of all students)
2. 12-month headcount enrollments for both undergraduates and graduate students (and thus the total of all students)

So we know the ratio of full-year FTE to headcount for each institution.

3. Fall enrollments for both undergraduates and graduate students (and thus the total of all students)
4. Numbers of undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in the Fall who are
  - a. Enrolled exclusively in distance education courses;
  - b. Enrolled in some but not all distance education courses; and
  - c. Not enrolled in any distance education courses.

5. The full-year number of Pell grant recipients (headcount).

Calculations:

As noted above, we have a two-part calculation.

Let's start with estimating the number of FTE Pell recipients for each institution.

1. Estimate the number of FTE Pell recipients by multiplying the full-year number of Pell recipients by the ratio of FTE undergraduate enrollment to undergraduate headcount enrollment. Note the graduate students not eligible for Pell so we use undergraduate counts.
2. Exclude from this number undergraduate students enrolled exclusively in distance education courses:
  - a. Multiply estimated FTE Pell recipients (step 1) by the ratio of the number of undergraduates not enrolled exclusively on-line in the Fall to the total number of undergraduates enrolled in the Fall.

This is the estimated number of FTE Pell recipients for use in the formula.

Now determine the number of FTE students who were not Pell recipients.

3. Estimate the number of FTE non-Pell recipient students by subtracting the estimated number of FTE Pell recipients (step 1) from total headcount enrollment. Total headcount enrollment is used because graduate students are Pell non-recipients.
4. Exclude from this number all students enrolled exclusively in distance education courses:
  - a. Multiply estimated FTE Pell non-recipients (step 3) by the ratio of the total number of students not enrolled exclusively on-line to the total number of all students enrolled in the Fall.

This is the estimated number of FTE Pell non-recipients for use in the formula.

Finally, multiply the relative shares of the estimated FTE Pell recipients (step 2, undergraduates only) by the funds available for this allocation, i.e. 75% of the total amount available (about \$9.4 billion).

Then multiply the relative shares of estimate FTE Pell non-recipients (step 4, all students) by the funds available for this allocation, i.e. 25% of the total amount available (about \$3.2 billion).

\*\*\* PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS \*\*\*

"CARES Act" -- Higher Education Relief Fund: Simulated Distribution of Amounts Provided Under Section 18004(a)(1)

Institution Name	State	Control	Pell FTE Amount	NOT Pell FTE Amount	Total
Briar Cliff University	IA	Private	\$726,000	\$125,000	\$850,000
Buena Vista University	IA	Private	\$927,000	\$215,000	\$1,142,000
Capri College-Cedar Rapids	IA	For-profit	\$289,000	\$25,000	\$314,000
Capri College-Davenport	IA	For-profit	\$256,000	\$23,000	\$280,000
Capri College-Dubuque	IA	For-profit	\$296,000	\$34,000	\$330,000
Carlson College of Massage Therapy	IA	For-profit	\$37,000	\$3,000	\$40,000
Central College	IA	Private	\$754,000	\$275,000	\$1,029,000
Clarke University	IA	Private	\$639,000	\$159,000	\$798,000
Coe College	IA	Private	\$1,257,000	\$318,000	\$1,575,000
Cornell College	IA	Private	\$673,000	\$229,000	\$902,000
Des Moines Area Community College	IA	Public	\$3,889,000	\$3,263,000	\$7,152,000
Des Moines University-Osteopathic Medical Center	IA	Private	\$0	\$85,000	\$85,000
Divine Word College	IA	Private	\$31,000	\$13,000	\$44,000
Dordt College	IA	Private	\$811,000	\$358,000	\$1,170,000
Drake University	IA	Private	\$1,128,000	\$884,000	\$2,012,000
E Q School of Hair Design	IA	For-profit	\$120,000	\$6,000	\$127,000
Eastern Iowa Community College District	IA	Public	\$2,071,000	\$936,000	\$3,008,000
Ellsworth Community College	IA	Public	\$541,000	\$122,000	\$663,000
Emmaus Bible College	IA	Private	\$260,000	\$49,000	\$310,000
Faith Baptist Bible College and Theological Seminary	IA	Private	\$271,000	\$51,000	\$322,000
Faust Institute of Cosmetology-Spirit Lake	IA	For-profit	\$17,000	\$3,000	\$20,000
Faust Institute of Cosmetology-Storm Lake	IA	For-profit	\$55,000	\$3,000	\$58,000
Graceland University-Lamoni	IA	Private	\$839,000	\$210,000	\$1,050,000
Grand View University	IA	Private	\$1,462,000	\$340,000	\$1,802,000
Grinnell College	IA	Private	\$793,000	\$419,000	\$1,212,000
Hamilton Technical College	IA	For-profit	\$184,000	\$75,000	\$260,000
Hawkeye Community College	IA	Public	\$1,287,000	\$593,000	\$1,880,000
Indian Hills Community College	IA	Public	\$1,806,000	\$564,000	\$2,370,000
Iowa Central Community College	IA	Public	\$2,051,000	\$745,000	\$2,795,000
Iowa Lakes Community College	IA	Public	\$613,000	\$325,000	\$939,000
Iowa School of Beauty-Des Moines	IA	For-profit	\$168,000	\$15,000	\$184,000
Iowa School of Beauty-Marshalltown	IA	For-profit	\$39,000	\$4,000	\$43,000
Iowa School of Beauty-Ottumwa	IA	For-profit	\$51,000	\$7,000	\$58,000
Iowa School of Beauty-Sioux City	IA	For-profit	\$86,000	\$3,000	\$89,000
Iowa State University	IA	Public	\$15,033,000	\$7,884,000	\$22,917,000
Iowa Wesleyan University	IA	Private	\$613,000	\$98,000	\$711,000
Iowa Western Community College	IA	Public	\$2,208,000	\$876,000	\$3,084,000
Kirkwood Community College	IA	Public	\$3,944,000	\$1,975,000	\$5,919,000
La James College of Hairstyling and Cosmetology	IA	For-profit	\$179,000	\$4,000	\$183,000

\*\*\* PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS \*\*\*

"CARES Act"—Higher Education Relief Fund: Simulated Distribution of Amounts Provided Under Section 18004(a)(1)

Institution Name	State	Control	Pell FTE Amount	NOT Pell FTE Amount	Total
La James International College-Cedar Falls	IA	For-profit	\$54,000	\$2,000	\$57,000
La James International College-Davenport	IA	For-profit	\$130,000	\$6,000	\$136,000
La James International College-Ft Dodge	IA	For-profit	\$72,000	\$3,000	\$75,000
La James International College-Iowa City	IA	For-profit	\$78,000	\$6,000	\$84,000
La James International College-Johnston	IA	For-profit	\$104,000	\$9,000	\$112,000
Loras College	IA	Private	\$846,000	\$355,000	\$1,201,000
Luther College	IA	Private	\$990,000	\$501,000	\$1,492,000
Maharishi University of Management	IA	Private	\$225,000	\$207,000	\$433,000
Marshalltown Community College	IA	Public	\$453,000	\$228,000	\$681,000
Mercy College of Health Sciences	IA	Private	\$580,000	\$138,000	\$718,000
Mercy-St Luke's School of Radiologic Technology	IA	Private	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$28,000
Morningside College	IA	Private	\$907,000	\$237,000	\$1,144,000
Mount Mercy University	IA	Private	\$1,012,000	\$303,000	\$1,315,000
North Iowa Area Community College	IA	Public	\$945,000	\$416,000	\$1,362,000
Northeast Iowa Community College	IA	Public	\$1,181,000	\$602,000	\$1,784,000
Northwest Iowa Community College	IA	Public	\$227,000	\$198,000	\$425,000
Northwestern College	IA	Private	\$652,000	\$231,000	\$883,000
Palmer College of Chiropractic	IA	Private	\$32,000	\$15,000	\$47,000
PCI Academy-Ames	IA	For-profit	\$315,000	\$32,000	\$348,000
Purdue University Global-Cedar Falls	IA	Public	\$187,000	\$22,000	\$209,000
Purdue University Global-Cedar Rapids	IA	Public	\$296,000	\$44,000	\$340,000
Purdue University Global-Davenport	IA	Public	\$131,000	\$30,000	\$161,000
Purdue University Global-Des Moines	IA	Public	\$469,000	\$86,000	\$554,000
Purdue University Global-Mason City	IA	Public	\$75,000	\$9,000	\$84,000
Ross College-Quad Cities	IA	For-profit	\$222,000	\$10,000	\$232,000
Saint Ambrose University	IA	Private	\$1,504,000	\$622,000	\$2,125,000
Shiloh University	IA	Private	\$0	\$0	\$0
Simpson College	IA	Private	\$1,018,000	\$349,000	\$1,367,000
Southeastern Community College	IA	Public	\$894,000	\$340,000	\$1,234,000
Southwestern Community College	IA	Public	\$509,000	\$192,000	\$701,000
St Luke's College	IA	Private	\$131,000	\$30,000	\$161,000
The Salon Professional Academy-Cedar Falls	IA	For-profit	\$120,000	\$5,000	\$125,000
UnityPoint Health-Des Moines School of Radiologic Technology	IA	Private	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$20,000
University of Dubuque	IA	Private	\$2,483,000	\$408,000	\$2,891,000
University of Iowa	IA	Public	\$9,962,000	\$6,668,000	\$16,630,000
University of Northern Iowa	IA	Public	\$5,789,000	\$2,383,000	\$8,172,000
Upper Iowa University	IA	Private	\$1,419,000	\$645,000	\$2,064,000
Waldorf University	IA	For-profit	\$464,000	\$121,000	\$585,000
Wartburg College	IA	Private	\$949,000	\$366,000	\$1,315,000

\*\*\* PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS \*\*\*

"CARES Act" -- Higher Education Relief Fund: Simulated Distribution of Amounts Provided Under Section 18004(a)(1)

Institution Name	State	Control	Pell FTE Amount	NOT Pell FTE Amount	Total
Wartburg Theological Seminary	IA	Private	\$0	\$36,000	\$36,000
Western Iowa Tech Community College	IA	Public	\$1,430,000	\$603,000	\$2,033,000
William Penn University	IA	Private	\$1,160,000	\$161,000	\$1,321,000
Totals: Iowa			\$84,900,000	\$38,123,000	\$123,024,000
Academy di Firenze	ID	For-profit	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$12,000
Austin Kade Academy	ID	For-profit	\$205,000	\$11,000	\$216,000
Aveda Institute-Boise	ID	For-profit	\$90,000	\$11,000	\$101,000
Aveda Institute-Twin Falls	ID	For-profit	\$171,000	\$7,000	\$179,000
Boise Barber College	ID	For-profit	\$100,000	\$11,000	\$112,000
Boise Bible College	ID	Private	\$148,000	\$17,000	\$164,000
Boise State University	ID	Public	\$7,833,000	\$3,665,000	\$11,497,000
Brigham Young University-Idaho	ID	Private	\$8,188,000	\$4,837,000	\$13,024,000
Carrington College-Boise	ID	For-profit	\$284,000	\$97,000	\$382,000
College of Eastern Idaho	ID	Public	\$514,000	\$133,000	\$646,000
College of Massage Therapy	ID	Public	\$24,000	\$5,000	\$30,000
College of Southern Idaho	ID	Public	\$1,181,000	\$971,000	\$2,152,000
College of Western Idaho	ID	Public	\$3,334,000	\$1,423,000	\$4,756,000
Cosmetology School of Arts and Science LLC	ID	For-profit	\$119,000	\$3,000	\$122,000
Elevate Salon Institute-Chubbuck	ID	For-profit	\$91,000	\$5,000	\$97,000
Evans Hairstyling College-Rexburg	ID	For-profit	\$85,000	\$8,000	\$93,000
Headmasters School of Hair Design	ID	For-profit	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$55,000
Idaho State University	ID	Public	\$5,150,000	\$1,934,000	\$7,085,000
Lewis-Clark State College	ID	Public	\$1,651,000	\$531,000	\$2,182,000
Milan Institute-Boise	ID	For-profit	\$284,000	\$8,000	\$291,000
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Lewiston	ID	For-profit	\$27,000	\$1,000	\$28,000
Mr Leon's School of Hair Design-Moscow	ID	For-profit	\$28,000	\$0	\$28,000
North Idaho College	ID	Public	\$1,595,000	\$656,000	\$2,250,000
Northwest Nazarene University	ID	Private	\$385,000	\$455,000	\$840,000
Oliver Finley Academy of Cosmetology	ID	For-profit	\$334,000	\$37,000	\$371,000
Paul Mitchell the School-Boise	ID	For-profit	\$446,000	\$43,000	\$488,000
Paul Mitchell the School-Nampa	ID	For-profit	\$271,000	\$12,000	\$283,000
Paul Mitchell the School-Rexburg	ID	For-profit	\$356,000	\$21,000	\$377,000
Stevens-Henager College	ID	Private	\$500,000	\$62,000	\$562,000
Stevens-Henager College	ID	Private	\$217,000	\$20,000	\$236,000
The College of Idaho	ID	Private	\$682,000	\$204,000	\$885,000
The Salon Professional Academy-Nampa	ID	For-profit	\$125,000	\$10,000	\$135,000
University of Idaho	ID	Public	\$5,227,000	\$2,053,000	\$7,280,000
Urban 113 School of Cosmetology	ID	For-profit	\$33,000	\$7,000	\$40,000

# Community College Presidents Meeting

April 1, 2020

# State General Aid

## What we know:

- IACCT's budget request is an increase of \$8.8 million
  - \$8.8 million increase above current years \$208.7 million
- Governors budget proposal is an increase of \$5.2 million
- House and Senate had not released their targets prior to recess.

# State General Aid

## Issues that may affect SGA due to Covid-19

- How long will the State be on a partial shutdown?
  - Impact on State Revenue.
    - Will the Governor revise her budget?
    - Will the REC reconvene and revise projected revenues?
  - What will it cost the state?
    - The Legislature authorized \$20 million in emergency assistance, how much more will it need to allocate?
  - Will gaming revenue be reallocated to help backfill the State's budget?
  - To what extent will the Federal Government's fiscal stimulus package impact the State.

# Policy Bills

## Policy bills in a shortened session

- Only essential policy bills will move this session
  - Governor priorities
    - IWILL (Governor already said this initiative has been put on the back burner)
    - FRI-Likely will move in some form.
      - Division III seems to be the only part up for discussion
  - House and Senate leadership bills
    - Tax policy
    - Local “Political” constituent bills
    - Standings Appropriation bill will need to be keenly watched as this will be a vehicle for many policy bills worked on during session.

# Policy Bills

- **Monitored Bills**

- CTE Instructors-Passed the House and Senate before the recess
- EMS Training
- Lobbying Reporting
- Election Bill
- Cosmetology Bill
- High Demand Jobs
- Gun Bills

# Federal Stimulus Package

- Funding for current fiscal year versus the next fiscal year.
  - Important to keep these years separate as It may impact State funding amounts and impact the distribution of Federal funding.
- What limitations will be imposed on the funding?
  - Students vs. Operations
  - Maintenance of Effort

# Federal Stimulus Legislation

- What Can we learn from 2008/2009—federal stimulus w/similar maintenance of effort requirements
  - 2008
    - Legislature provided initial SGA appropriation of \$183.1 million
    - December—Governor Culver did 1.5% ATB cut, reducing funding by \$2.74 million to \$180.3 million
  - 2009
    - Federal Government approved stimulus package which provided \$2.1 billion to state of Iowa
      - \$25.6 million appropriated by the legislature to community colleges from federal ARRA \$
      - Federal legislation required states to appropriate for FY 2009, 2010, 2011 at least at the FY 2006 level
        - For community colleges, FY 2006 level was \$149.6 million
    - Legislature funds SGA at \$158.1 million, 13.3% reduction from previous year
    - October—Governor does 10% ATB reduction, cutting SGA by \$15.8 million to \$142.9 million
      - SGA reduced by \$40 million in less than 18 months—22%

# Federal Stimulus Legislation

- What can we learn from 2008/2009—federal stimulus w/similar maintenance of effort requirements (cont.)
  - 2010
    - Because 10% ATB cut took funding below FY 06 maintenance of effort, legislature provided a supplemental appropriation for FY 2010 of \$5.9 million to get FY 2010 funding back to \$149 million level
    - For FY 2011, increased SGA to \$158.7 million
    - Still nearly \$25 million below initial FY 2009 level

# Federal Stimulus Legislation

- Key Differences between 2008/2009 and 2020
  - Maintenance of effort calculation similar
    - Uses three year rolling average over FY 2018, 2019, 2020
    - Calculates to \$205.2 million
    - FY 2020 appropriation was \$208.7 million; FY 2021 ask is \$217.5--\$8.8 million increase
  - Important difference—because SGA over past three years is much closer to current funding level, floor that state can drop SGA is significantly less than 2008/2009
    - 2008/2009—gap between FY 2009 and FY 2006 was \$34 million
    - 2020—gap between FY 21 and three-year average is \$12 million
  - Unclear if Maintenance of Effort will be required for workforce training programs—PACE/GAP, Kibbie Grants were not funded in FY 2009-2011

# Action Items

- Firm up detailed revenue loss projections for current and next fiscal years
- Determine working group of Presidents/CFO's, IACCT staff and Lobby
  - Important to maintain communication to navigate through the Federal stimulus program and the SGA (and any other state emergency programs)
- Continue communication with Legislative leaders and staff as well as the Governors office and departments.