

Date of Hearing: April 24, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Jose Medina, Chair

AB 2666 (Medina) – As Amended April 3, 2018

SUBJECT: Department of Motor Vehicles: interagency agreement: career technical education program students

SUMMARY: Allows the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to enter into an interagency agreement with the Employment Development Department (EDD), the California Community Colleges (CCC) and the State Department of Education (DOE) for the purposes of assisting those entities in identifying students who participate in career technical education programs so that those entities may be able to measure the employment outcomes of those students and recommend how those programs may be improved.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires DMV to have a section for the applicant's social security number on the application for the issuance or renewal of a driver's license or identification card, and prohibits DMV from including the applicant's social security number on a driver's license, identification card, registration, certificate of title, or any other document issued by the department.. (Vehicle Code (VEH) Section 12801)
- 2) Provides that an applicant's social security number, or ineligibility for a social security number, is not a public record and shall not be disclosed by the department except for any of the following circumstances:
 - a) Responding to a request for information from an agency operating pursuant to, and carrying out the provisions of, Block Grants to States for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or Child Support and Establishment of Paternity.
 - b) Responding to information requests from the Franchise Tax Board for the purpose of tax administration.
 - c) Responding to information requests from the Franchise Tax Board for the purpose of tax administration. (VEH Section 1653.5)
- 3) Enables the CDE, the University of California (UC), the California State University (CSU), and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges (CCCCO) to obtain quarterly wage data, commencing July 1, 2010, on students who have attended their respective systems to assess the impact of education on the employment and earnings of those students, to conduct the annual analysis of district-level and individual district or postsecondary education system performance in achieving priority educational outcomes, and to submit the required reports to the Legislature and the Governor. The information shall be provided to the extent permitted by federal statutes and regulations. (Unemployment Insurance Code (UIC) Section 1095)

Existing federal law

- 1) Prohibits a state department of motor vehicles from knowingly disclosing a person's social security number except for certain purposes, including, for use by any government agency, including any court or law enforcement agency, in carrying out its functions, or any private person or entity acting on behalf of a Federal, State, or local agency in carrying out its functions. (18 U.S. Code Section 2721)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS: *Double referral.* This bill was heard by the Assembly Committee on Transportation; and passed out with a vote of 9-2 on April 9, 2018.

Need for the bill. According to the author, "Currently the CCC and CDE do not have access to wage data for recent high school graduates and students attending Adult School at a K-12 school. This data is helpful as it provides additional information on career readiness and assists CCC and CDE in evaluating programs like Career Technical Education (CTE). This data includes the number and percent of students who enter the workforce directly from high school and community college, the work sector, and wages. In order to obtain the most accurate data for wage outcomes of students, AB 2666 requires DMV to enter into an interagency agreement with the EDD, CCC, and the CDE to access the data."

Vision for Success. In September of 2017, the California Community Colleges Board of Governors voted to endorse the *Vision for Success*. The Vision includes six overarching goals for the system to improve student outcomes:

- 1) Increase by at least 20% the number of CCC students annually who acquire associates degrees, credentials, certificates, or specific skill sets that prepare them for an in-demand job.
- 2) Increase by 35% the number of CCC students transferring annually to a UC or CSU.
- 3) Decrease the average number of units accumulated by CCC students earning associate's degrees, from approximately 87 total units (the most recent system-wide average) to 79 total units—the average among the quintile of colleges showing the strongest performance on this measure.
- 4) Increase the percentage of exiting CTE students who report being employed in their field of study, from the most recent statewide average of 60% to an improved rate of 69 %—the average among the quintile of colleges showing the strongest performance on this measure.
- 5) Reduce equity gaps across all of the above measures through faster improvements among traditionally underrepresented student groups, with the goal of cutting achievement gaps by 40% within five years and fully closing those achievement gaps within 10 years.
- 6) Reduce regional achievement gaps across all of the above measures through faster improvements among colleges located in regions with the lowest educational attainment of adults, with the ultimate goal of fully closing regional achievement gaps within 10 years.

According to the CCCCCO, ensuring that community college career education programs align to industry-needs is a key aspect to achieving these goals, especially goal number one.

Outcome tools. To assist colleges in better understanding the outcomes associated with their career education programs, the CCCCO produces a data tool known as “Launchboard”, which allows colleges to view aggregated data for program completers, including salary gains, job placement rates, and attainment of regional living wages. Since 2013, the CCCCO has also published Salary Surfer, which provides aggregated median earnings of graduates in certificate and degree programs from any college in the system and gives students a picture of college graduate salary earnings and industry placement.

The California Department of Education (CDE) has also worked to increase the use of data with the goal of improving curricula, teaching, student performance, and outcomes. The “California School Dashboard” provides information about how local educational agencies and schools are meeting the needs of California’s student population based on a set of ten specific measures, including high school graduation rates, academic performance, and preparation for college/career, among others.

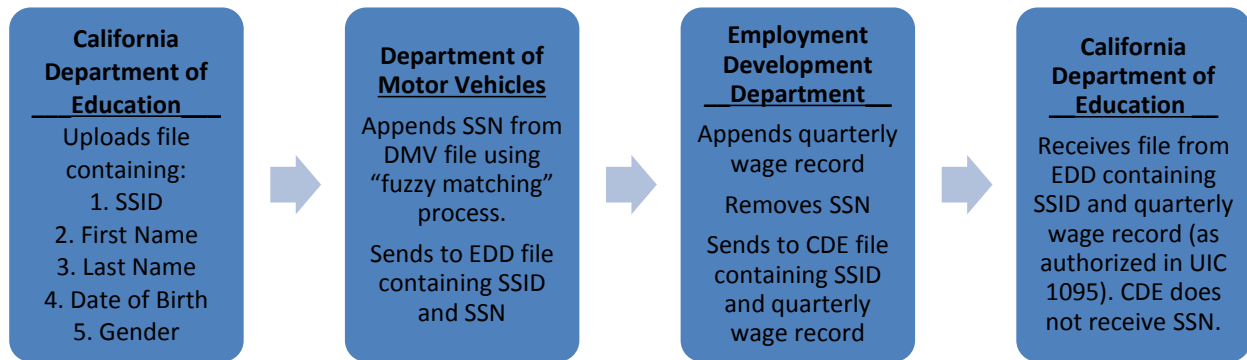
Data Challenges. While CDE is authorized under Unemployment Insurance Code Section 1095 to obtain wage outcome data from EDD, and is required to evaluate employment outcomes associated with career education programs under the California Career Pathways Trust, CDE is currently unable to track wage outcomes. This is because, unlike CCC, CSU, and UC, CDE does not collect students Social Security Numbers (SSN) – SSNs are the key linking field for the EDD quarterly wage file.

According to CDE, some of the data both CDE and CCCCO will be able to access includes specific work sectors (like nursing, hospitality, and automotive) that students enter into following high school. If a student enters a work field not offered as a CTE pathway by the district, the data collected will help districts to better align the CTE programs to address student interests and labor market demands in the region. Data will also include average entry-level wage, which can help to make wage comparisons between students completing a CTE pathway and those not completing a pathway.

DMV and privacy: As noted in the Committee on Transportation analysis, actress Rebecca Schaeffer was stalked and killed in 1989. The murderer obtained her address from a private investigation agency doing business in Arizona through a subcontractor agent in California, who obtained it from DMV. In response, the Legislature enacted AB 1779 (Roos), Chapter 1213, Statutes of 1989, which made all home addresses in DMV records confidential, with limited exceptions.

In 1994 Congress passed the Driver’s Privacy and Protection Act, which placed restrictions on state DMVs from releasing applicant’s personal information, including social security numbers, except in certain circumstances. One of those circumstances authorized is for other government agencies to carry out their functions.

Data Match. The CCCCO outlined how the data match would occur in their letter to the Committee. That chart is included below:



Staff notes that a Statewide Student Identifier (SSID) is a unique, non-personally-identifiable number linked to a given individual student within the California public K–12 educational system. SSIDs are used to maintain data on individual students, such as linking students to statewide assessment scores and tracking students in and out of schools and LEAs in order to determine more accurate dropout and graduation rates.

All public California K–12 local educational agencies (LEAs), including charter schools, are required to obtain SSIDs through the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) for students in kindergarten through grade 12.

Arguments in support: The CCCCCO, writing in support states, “AB 2666 (Medina) is modeled after the work in a handful of other States, notably Idaho, whom have used a partnership with their DMV to facilitate the matching of records between education and workforce entities. Through an MOU between the CDE, the CCCCCO, the DMV, and the Employment Development Department, an annual data match would occur... The data sharing agreement required by AB 2666 will assist lawmakers, the public, students and educational entities in evaluating programs and improving outcomes.”

Superintendent of Public Instruction Tom Torlakson writes that “The data collected under AB 2666 will be helpful as it will provide additional information on career readiness and assist the CCCCCO and the CDE in evaluating programs like CTE. Ultimately, better data leads to increased efficiency and better allocation of resources. Finally, because wage data provides additional information on career readiness, the CDE envisions reporting wage data as it relates to the College/Career Indicator.”

Prior legislation. SB 66 (Leyva), Chapter 770, of 2016, required the Department of Consumer Affairs to make licensure information available to the CCC to evaluate student outcomes for programs that require professional licensure in California.

SB 1022 (Huff), Chapter 394, of 2014, required CSU, and requested the UC, to publicly provide aggregated labor market outcome information consistent with the data provided in the CCC Salary Surfer.

AB 1779 (Roos), Chapter 1213, Statutes of 1989, described in the *DMV and privacy* section above.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Co-Sponsor)

California Community College Chancellor's Office (Co-Sponsor)

Foothill DeAnza Community College District

Kern Community College District

Los Rios Community College District

Opposition

None on file.

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