

**Academic Senate Resolution on behalf of Rising Scholars**

Whereas the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges passed resolution 3.06 in fall of 2019 to work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to include current and formerly incarcerated youth as a special population in the system's equity plans yet lack access to priority one registration;

Whereas Rising Scholars is comprised of students who are both currently and formerly incarcerated minors and adults (and in some cases minors who are now adults who continue to be held at juvenile detention facilities) and are disproportionately impacted in that a majority are likely to have a history of trauma, neglect, and/or abuse, learning needs that may or may not have been diagnosed or addressed in TK-12 grades, as well as other health conditions¹ and an increased risk of high ACES (Adverse Childhood Experiences Scores);²

Whereas the total number of people incarcerated in California, including state and federal prisons, jails, youth facilities, and involuntary commitment is approximately 241,000 and a majority of individuals on parole from state prison are Black and Latinx with nearly half between the ages of 25-39;³

Whereas incarcerated individuals who participate in correctional education programs have 43 percent lower odds of recidivating than those who do not;⁴

Whereas access to priority one for Rising Scholars would allow students the opportunity to select classes that address their complicated conditions and carceral system limitations such as: day and time in which they can participate in a class due to requirements of probation and facility schedules, changes by the facility that can occur without notice, access to online learning and technology, and available time to utilize support resources;

Be it resolved that the ASCCC work with the Chancellor's Office and the Board of Governors to make the required, associated changes to Ed Code and Title 5 statutes to add Rising Scholars to the priority 1 registration designation.

¹ Youth with undiagnosed or untreated disabilities. Coalition for Juvenile Justice. <https://www.juvjustice.org/our-work/safety-opportunity-and-success-project/national-standards/section-i-principles-responding-2> Retrieved 1/11/23

² Turner D, Wolf AJ, Barra S, Müller M, Gregório Hertz P, Huss M, Tüscher O, Retz W. The association between adverse childhood experiences and mental health problems in young offenders. *European Child Adolescent Psychiatry*. 2021 Aug;30 (8):1195-1207. doi: 10.1007/s00787-020-01608-2. Epub 2020 Aug 2. PMID: 32740721; PMCID: PMC8310856. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8310856/> Retrieved 1/11/23

³ Prison Policy Initiative. (2018). California Profile. Northampton, MA.: Author. Retrieved from <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/CA.html>
Source: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. (2020). Offender Data Points. [Report] Sacramento, CA.: Author. Retrieved from <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/offenderoutcomes-characteristics/offender-data-points/>

⁴ Davis, Lois M., Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders, and Jeremy N. V. Miles, Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2013. https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html. Also available in print form.