

Date of Hearing: July 2, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Mike Fong, Chair

SB 895 (Roth) – As Amended May 16, 2024

**SENATE VOTE:** 38-0

**SUBJECT:** Community colleges: Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program

**SUMMARY:** Requires the California Community College (CCC) Chancellor’s Office to establish a Community College Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program that would authorize 15 community college districts (CCD) to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) degree. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires the Chancellor’s Office to develop a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program that authorizes select community colleges to offer a BSN degree. It provides that the pilot program be limited to 15 CCDs statewide.
- 2) Requires that the Chancellor identify and select eligible CCDs based on the following criteria:
  - a) The Chancellor’s Office is encouraged to ensure there is equitable access between the northern, central, and southern parts of the state to the pilot program.
  - b) That priority be given to CCDs in underserved nursing areas.
  - c) That the CCDs have a nationally accredited nursing program.
- 3) Provides that a CCD selected for the pilot program continue to offer an associate degree in nursing program.
- 4) Limits the total number of associate degree in nursing (ADN) and BSN students at a CCD to the CCD’s ADN class size approved by the Board of Registered Nursing (BRN), and further limits the total number of participants in a pilot program to 25 percent of that class size or 35 students, whichever is greater.
- 5) Allows a CCD without a nationally accredited nursing program, but are in “candidate” status, be provisionally selected to participate in this pilot program, and commence the program upon final accreditation, as specified. This bill further requires the CCC Chancellor’s Office to develop a process designed to assist community college nursing programs applying for national accreditation for the purpose of qualifying for the pilot program, and that assistance be made available to CCDs upon request.
- 6) Requires each participating CCD to give priority registration for enrollment in the pilot program to students with an associate degree in nursing from that CCD.
- 7) Requires that the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) conduct an evaluation of the pilot program to determine the effectiveness of the program and the need to continue or expand

the program, as specified. This bill further requires each participating CCD to submit the information necessary for this evaluation, as determined by the LAO, to the CCC Chancellor's Office.

- 8) States that the existing CCC baccalaureate degree authorization does not apply to programs created under this bill's provision.
- 9) Sunsets this bill's provision on January 1, 2034.
- 10) States various findings and declarations relative to this bill's provisions.

#### **EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Differentiates the missions and functions of public and independent institutions of higher education. Under these provisions:
  - a) The primary mission of the California State University (CSU) is to offer undergraduate and graduate instruction through the master's degree in the liberal arts and sciences and professional education including teacher education. The CSU is authorized to establish two-year programs only when mutually agreed upon by the Trustees and the CCC Board of Governors. The CSU is also authorized to jointly award the doctoral degree with the University of California (UC) and with one or more independent institutions of higher education;
  - b) The UC provides undergraduate and graduate instruction and has exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education over graduate instruction in the professions of law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. The UC is also the primary state-supported academic agency for research;
  - c) The independent institutions of higher education requires undergraduate and graduate instruction and research in accordance with their respective missions; and,
  - d) The mission and function of the CCC offers academic and vocational instruction at the lower division level, and the CCC authorizes to grant the Associate in Arts and the Associate in Science degrees. The community colleges also requires to offer learning supports to close learning gaps, English as a Second Language instruction, and adult noncredit instruction, and support services which help students succeed at the postsecondary level. (Education Code (EDC) Section 66010.4)
- 2) Authorizes the BOG of the CCC to establish permanent district baccalaureate degree programs, and provided that only 15 baccalaureate degree programs are approved during each application period allowing for a total of 30 baccalaureate degree programs per academic year. Additionally, existing law:
  - a) Specifies that CCDs, as part of the baccalaureate degree program, will have the additional mission to provide high-quality undergraduate education at an affordable price for students and the state.

- b) Requires the Chancellor of the CCC to consult with and seek feedback from the Chancellor of the CSU, the President of the University of California (UC), and the President of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) on proposed baccalaureate degree programs, as specified, and establishes a mechanism for the assessment, consultation, and approval of programs where duplication is identified, as specified;
  - c) Requires a CCD to continue to offer an associate degree program in the same academic subject for which baccalaureate degree program has been approved, unless the CCD has received approval from the CCC Chancellor to eliminate the associate degree program, and requires the CCC Chancellor to evaluate both changes to the labor market viability of an associate degree and changes to the minimum education required to maintain program accreditation when making a decision to authorize the elimination of an associate degree program; and,
  - d) Specifies that the total number of baccalaureate degree programs offered by a CCD, at any time, does not exceed 25% of the total number of associate degree programs offered by the CCD, including associate degrees for transfer. (EDC Section 78040, et seq.)
- 3) Authorizes the CSU to award professional or applied doctoral degrees statewide that do not duplicate University of California (UC) doctoral degrees and satisfy certain requirements. Requires a CSU campus seeking authorization to offer a professional or applied doctoral degree to submit specified information on the proposed doctoral degree for review by the office of the Chancellor of the CSU, and approval by the CSU Board of Trustees (BOT), as provided. Authorizes a proposed doctoral degree that is approved for implementation by the BOT to be implemented at the CSU systemwide, but would limit the number of doctoral degree programs that may be offered at a California State University campus. (EDC Section 66046)
  - 4) Authorizes the CSU to independently award the Doctor of Education (Ed.D.) degree focused solely on preparing administrative leaders for California public elementary and secondary schools and community colleges and on the knowledge and skills needed by administrators to be effective leaders in California public schools and community colleges. (EDC Section 66040, et seq.)
  - 5) Authorizes the CSU to offer the Doctor of Audiology (Au.D) degree; and, specifies that the Au.D degree programs at the CSU will focus on preparing audiologists to provide health care services and shall be consistent with the standards for accreditation set forth by the Council on Academic Accreditation in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology. (EDC Section 66041, et seq.)
  - 6) Authorizes the CSU to offer the Doctor of Physical Therapy (D.P.T.) degree, and specifies that the D.P.T. degree programs at the CSU will focus on preparing physical therapists to provide health care services, and be consistent with meeting the requirements of the Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education. (EDC Section 66042, et seq.)
  - 7) Authorizes CSU to offer the Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) degree programs, and specifies that the DNP offered by the CSU will focus on the preparation of nursing faculty to

teach in postsecondary nursing education programs and may also train nurses for advanced nursing practice or nurse leadership. (EDC Section 89280, et seq.)

- 8) Authorizes CSU to offer the Doctor of Occupational Therapy (OTD) degree, and specifies that OTD degree programs offered by the CSU will focus on preparing occupational therapists to provide health care services and to be consistent with the standards for accreditation set forth by the appropriate accrediting body. (EDC Section 66043, et seq.)
- 9) Authorizes CSU to offer the Doctor of Public Health (Dr.PH) degree, and specifies that DrPH degree programs offered by the CSU will focus on health and scientific knowledge translation and transformative community leadership, and will be designed to address the community public health workforce needs of California and prepare qualified professionals to be leaders and experienced practitioners who apply their advanced knowledge in service to California's diverse communities in areas such as community health administration, health education and promotion, and public health advocacy. (EDC Section 66044, et seq.)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** According to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, while there could be one-time Proposition 98 General Fund costs for each pilot district to create and implement a Bachelor of Science of Nursing degree program, the CCCCCO indicates that these initial start-up costs could be absorbable within existing resources. The costs would encompass any updates to the design of new nursing academic standards, student learning outcomes, updates to existing curriculum that would be needed to satisfy the program, and implementation of other coursework. The CCCCCO believes these costs are consistent with recent state budget actions to implement new academic programs and curriculum. The Chancellor's office estimates one-time General Fund workload costs of between \$33,000 and \$53,000 to develop the application for the pilot program, issue guidance, and provide technical assistance.

**COMMENTS:** *Purpose.* According to the author, "For over 40 years, the community college ADN has been the basic credential requirement for employment as a registered nurse in a health care facility. However, due to a push by credentialing organizations to increase the percentage of nurses holding BSN degrees to 80 percent of those employed in health care facilities, the BSN degree is now becoming the new industry standard for employment in California hospitals. BSN degreed nurses are qualified to become supervisors and managers in healthcare facilities, become Master's or Doctorate degreed nurse practitioners in independent practice settings, and become members of nursing school faculty – which are sorely needed to continue to expand our healthcare workforce."

"However, the demand for production of BSN credentialed [registered nurses] continues to increase without a corresponding increase in the capacity to train them at our public nursing schools. This bill proposes to utilize existing ADN programs at our underutilized community colleges on a limited basis to supplement the work of our public and private BSN programs to meet this demand."

"Given our current and future budget challenges and the high cost of setting up and expanding undergraduate nursing programs—both in terms of the cost of the equipment and brick-and-mortar facilities and the low student-to-faculty ratios required—why not try using the underutilized team member with campuses most accessible to students—one with a cadre of fully trained and licensed ADN's ready to earn the relatively few humanities and leadership course units remaining for the BSN credential at their local community college as they perform

critical health care delivery duties in our local communities. It is critical that we use all the tools in our tool chest to address the need. The time to try it is now.”

*Master Plan for Higher Education.* As outlined in the Master Plan for Higher Education and by state statute, the CCCs are designated to have an open admission policy and bear the most extensive responsibility for lower-division undergraduate instruction. Its three primary areas of mission include education leading to associates degrees and university transfer, career technical education, and basic skills. The primary mission of the CSU is undergraduate and graduate instruction through the master’s degree. The UC was granted the sole authority to independently offer doctoral degrees.

Notwithstanding the differentiation of the mission envisioned by the Master Plan, and as outlined in statute, the Legislature authorized the CSU to go beyond its original mission to offer six professional doctoral degrees which include the Au.D, Ed.D, D.P.T., DNP, OTD, and Dr.PH. Each program was individually approved through legislation. Fees were capped at the rate charged at the UC, no additional funding was provided by the state, and these programs were to be implemented without diminishing or reducing enrollment in undergraduate programs. Additionally, the CSU programs that offer applied doctorates were not duplicative of degrees offered by UC.

*Parallel expansion.* SB 850 (Block), Chapter 747, Statutes of 2014, authorized the CCC BOG, in consultation with the CSU and the UC, to establish a baccalaureate degree pilot program. The pilot program allowed up to 15 participating community college districts to offer one baccalaureate degree program each to meet local workforce needs as long as it was not duplicating a baccalaureate degree program already offered by the CSU or the UC. The LAO conducted interim and final evaluations of the pilot program.

Assembly Bill 927 (Medina and Choi), Chapter 565, Statutes of 2021 made the SB 850 (Block) pilot program permanent, perpetually approving the original pilot programs and authorizing as many as 30 new baccalaureate degrees per year. As of publication of this analysis there are a total of 39 approved programs. Most participating campuses currently offer one program, while seven campus offer two baccalaureate degree programs. Consistent with the provisions of SB 850 (Block), AB 927 (Medina and Choi) mandates that none of the CCC baccalaureate degree programs can duplicate programs offered by the CSU or UC.

AB 656 (McCarty), Chapter 663, Statutes of 2023, authorizes the CSU to award professional or applied doctoral degrees statewide that do not duplicate UC doctoral degrees and satisfy certain requirements.

*Nursing programs in California.* Graduates of associate and BSN degree programs may sit for nurse licensure exams and become licensed registered nurses. The state’s BRN approves all of California’s pre-licensure nursing programs offered by public and private colleges and makes decisions about the number of students that new and existing nursing programs are allowed to enroll. The number of nursing programs in the state totals 152, with 101 public, 91 associate degrees in nursing, 48 BSN, and 13 Entry Level Master’s (ELM) programs.

According to the most recent BRN annual school report (2021-2022), California graduated about 13,300 students in 2021-22 from registered nursing programs, which represents an 18% increase in student completions since 2012. Associate’s degree completions decreased while bachelor’s

degrees and ELM nursing completions increased. The number of joint associate degrees in nursing and bachelor's programs has increased over the last 10 years. The time it takes a student to graduate from a program varies by degree. An associate degree in nursing prepares students for registered nursing care in a variety of settings in two-three years, whereas a bachelor's degree takes about four years to train students for registered nursing care as well as administrative and leadership positions. An ELM is a one- to two- year program for baccalaureate degree holders in other fields seeking to become registered nurses. All schools are required to provide clinical instruction with clinical placement in a health care facility in each phase of the educational process. Students must pass a national licensure examination to earn a license. The BRN projects enrollment to increase for the 2023-2024 academic year to about 18,500.

*Budget Support.* The Budget Act of 2024, through SB 155 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), establishes the Rebuilding Nursing Infrastructure Grant Program to expand nursing programs and partnerships, address nursing shortages, and increase, educate, and maintain the next generation of registered nurses through the community college system. This grant program will receive \$60 million Proposition 98 General Fund per year for five years, starting in 2024-25, with CCC Strong Workforce Program funding. This program would specifically be used for developing or expanding BSN in nursing partnerships, including established partnerships with the CSU, the UC, or independent institutions of higher education or developing or expanding associate degree in nursing programs (or a combination thereof, amongst other purposes).

*It is presently unclear what the impacts of this funding would be on this proposed pilot program.*

*Not all community college nursing programs are nationally accredited.* According to the CCC Chancellor's Office, of the 77 associate degree for nursing programs, 28 are nationally accredited 27 by the Accreditation Commission for Education on Nursing (ACEN), and one by the Commission for Nursing Education Accreditation. Nine are candidates for national accreditation by ACEN. All programs have BRN approval. BRN approval ensures compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements whereas accreditation provides a baseline measure of program quality and supports transferability of credits for students seeking an advanced degree. This bill restricts participation in the pilot program to nationally accredited community college nursing programs. This bill allows non-nationally accredited community college programs to be provisionally selected as they work toward obtaining accreditation.

*Arguments in support.* According to the Community College League of California, "SB 895 is a direct response to a national trend of hospitals requiring and preferring to hire BSN educated nurses, which disadvantages community college nursing students. A 2021 Health Impact report found that 18% of California hospitals surveyed stated that a BSN was required for employment – double the percentage from 2017 – and 54.3% reported a preference for hiring BSN nurses. Additionally, 31.5% of nurses with an Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN) stated that the lack of a BSN degree was given as the reason for their failure to be hired. SB 895 utilizes California's community colleges to create an affordable and accessible pathway towards a BSN degree, leading to advanced career opportunities for the state's most diverse students, and an increased pool of BSN-educated nurses for the state's healthcare workforce."

"Under SB 895, community college students seeking a BSN will not be competing for additional clinical placements. Currently, upon completing an ADN program, community college students can take a licensing exam, become a Registered Nurse (RN), and apply for employment. SB 895 works within the current ADN infrastructure; for instance, in a cohort of 100 ADN students, 35

of those students would be eligible to pursue their BSN degrees. By utilizing an existing framework, students entering the BSN program would've already completed their hospital clinical placements in the ADN portion of their education. Students in the BSN program would not be competing for clinical placements since they already completed that requirement. These students would only be required to conduct post-licensure clinical work in Leadership and Community Health, which are structured as independent projects with individual nurses or in the community and are not competitive hospital clinical slots.”

“The BSN programs established by SB 895 will maintain the highest standards of quality. Baccalaureate-level education is not foreign to California’s community colleges, which currently offer over 30 baccalaureate degree programs ranging from Dental Hygiene and Respiratory Care to Biomanufacturing. Several parameters ensure BSN programs established by SB 895 are of the highest quality, including that each participating community college must have a nationally accredited nursing program and that all programs must be approved by the Board of Registered Nursing, the same standard for existing nursing schools.”

*Arguments in opposition.* The CSU Chancellor’s Office argues that “SB 895 is intended to allow licensed ADN holders to earn a BSN at a community college. CSU can, and does, fulfill this role. 20 CSU universities offer ADN-to-BSN degree programs, with the majority offering hybrid and online programs. These CSU nursing programs have open enrollment slots available to qualified applicants. Community colleges desiring to offer BSN degrees are already partnering with CSU universities to offer students streamlined BSN pathways, which can reduce the time to graduation from an average of five to six years to three to four years. 37 community colleges have concurrent enrollment nursing partnership programs with 15 CSU universities, and CSU is seeking to add more. These joint programs have helped community colleges become nationally accredited and have increased opportunities for clinical coordination.”

“Of the 77 community college campuses offering the ADN, only 33 programs are nationally accredited. Several community college nursing programs are on probationary status with the California Board of Registered Nursing this year because they fell below the state’s National Council Licensure Exam (NCLEX) minimal pass rates of 75%. Conversely, the CSU provides excellent (BSN) programs at 20 of our universities, all of which are nationally accredited. NCLEX passage rates for CSU nursing graduates are consistently high. The latest BRN data show that all CSU universities reported pass rates of over 85%. Seven CSU nursing programs and three UC programs are rated as the top ten nursing programs in California. Students within CSU partnership programs often complete their ADN and BSN degrees faster than students at a community college completing their ADN degree because of high quality academics and student supportive services.”

The Association for Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) wrote that “in October 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed AB 927 (Medina) into law. That bill granted permanent authority for the California Community Colleges to offer baccalaureate degrees within certain parameters, including a clear restriction that ‘a baccalaureate degree program shall not offer a baccalaureate degree program or program curricula already offered by the California State University or the University of California.’ That restriction was repeatedly acknowledged by proponents throughout the legislative process, and following the bill’s enactment the chairs of the Assembly Higher Education Committee and Senate Education Committee sent a joint letter on April 18, 2023 affirming this restriction. Respectfully, we view this proposal to be a

significant shift away from that recently agreed upon framework that made the authority permanent.”

*Committee staff notes* that further expansion of CCC baccalaureate degrees as proposed in this bill would signal the Legislature’s willingness to allow CCCs to deviate further from their institutional mission, duplicate programs offered by the other segments with primary jurisdiction, and bypass the existing CCC baccalaureate approval process.

*Committee staff further notes* that SB 895 (Roth) does not specifically require the pilot programs to be bridge programs (ADN to BSN) – though it does require that each participating CCD to give priority registration for enrollment in the pilot program to students with an associate degree in nursing from that CCD.

*Moving forward, the author may wish to consider amending the bill to specify that the pilot program is specifically for ADN-to-BSN bridge programs.*

*If it is the desire of the Committee to expand BSN degree programs, arguably more effective and efficient alternatives do not require a departure from the CCC’s mission to expand and streamline BSN pathways. For example, the Tri-County Nursing Pathway is a partnership between Riverside City College and two CSU campuses (Fullerton and San Bernardino) that allows associate degree nursing students to concurrently obtain their bachelor’s degrees. Students can enroll in CSU courses while still completing their associate degree requirements, allowing them to obtain their bachelor’s degree with only six additional months of coursework. Improving alignment between CCC and the universities could increase the number of CCC students who ultimately obtain a bachelor’s degree and reduce the amount of time students take to obtain their degree.*

*Related and prior legislation.* AB 2104 (Soria), requires the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges (CCC) to develop a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing (BSN) Pilot Program that authorizes select community college districts to offer a BSN degree. AB 2104 (Soria) is scheduled to be heard on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024 in the Senate Committee on Education.

AB 656 (McCarty), Chapter 663, Statutes of 2023, authorized the CSU to award professional or applied doctoral degrees statewide that do not duplicate UC doctoral degrees and satisfy certain requirements. Required a CSU campus seeking authorization to offer a professional or applied doctoral degree to submit specified information on the proposed doctoral degree for review by the office of the Chancellor of the CSU, and approval by the CSU Board of Trustees, as provided.

AB 1311 (Soria), Chapter 126, Statutes of 2023, required the LAO to conduct an assessment, on or before January 1, 2025, evaluating the efficacy of existing programs in allied health jointly offered between campuses of the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California. Required the final assessment to be reported, in writing, to the Legislature and the Governor on or before January 1, 2025, as specified.

SB 684 (Hueso), Chapter 936, Statutes of 2022, authorized CSU to offer the DrPH degree, and specified that DrPH degree programs offered by the CSU will focus on health and scientific knowledge translation and transformative community leadership.



AB 927 (Medina and Choi), Chapter 565, Statutes of 2021, removed the cap on the total number of baccalaureate degree programs allowed within the CCC system and eliminates the January 1, 2027, sunset date of the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program, thereby permanently authorizing the offering of baccalaureate degree programs at CCCs.

SB 874 (Hill) of 2020, would have extended the operation of the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program indefinitely. The bill would have removed the requirements that the program consist of a maximum of 15 community college district programs and for a student to commence a program by the end of the 2022–23 academic year. SB 874 was held in the Senate Committee on Education due to bill restrictions from COVID-19.

AB 829 (Bloom), Chapter 183, Statutes of 2019, authorized CSU to offer the OTD degree, and specifies that OTD degree programs offered by the CSU will focus on preparing occupational therapists to provide health care services and to be consistent with the standards for accreditation set forth by the appropriate accrediting body.

SB 577 (Dodd), Chapter 603, Statutes of 2018, established the CCC Teacher Credentialing Partnership Pilot Program, awarding grants to collaboratives of one or more teacher-credentialing higher education institutions partnering with one or more community colleges for the purpose of offering teacher credentialing programs at community colleges.

AB 422 (Arambula), Chapter 702, Statutes of 2017, authorized CSU to offer the DNP degree programs, and specified that the DNP offered by the CSU shall focus on the preparation of nursing faculty to teach in postsecondary nursing education programs and may also train nurses for advanced nursing practice or nurse leadership.

SB 769 (Hill) of 2017, would have extended the operation of the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program until July 1, 2028. SB 769 was held in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

AB 2317 (Mullin), Chapter 267, Statutes of 2016, authorized the CSU to offer the Au.D degree, and specifies that the Au.D degree programs at the CSU shall be focused on preparing audiologists to provide health care services and shall be consistent with the standards for accreditation set forth by the Council on Academic Accreditation in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology.

SB 850 (Block), Chapter 747, Statutes of 2014, authorized the CCC BOG, in consultation with the CSU and the UC, to establish a baccalaureate degree pilot program. The pilot program allows up to 15 participating community college districts to offer one baccalaureate degree program each to meet local workforce needs as long as it does not duplicate a baccalaureate degree program already offered by the CSU or the UC.

AB 661 (Block, 2011) authorized Grossmont-Cuyamaca and the San Mateo Community College districts to offer one baccalaureate degree pilot program per campus. AB 661 was heard and passed in the Assembly Higher Education Committee by a vote of 6-0 but was moved to the inactive file on the Assembly Floor.

AB 2400 (Block, 2010) authorized the San Diego, Grossmont-Cuyamaca and San Mateo Community College districts to establish baccalaureate degree pilot programs. No vote was taken and AB 2400 was held in the Assembly Higher Education Committee.

AB 2382 (Blumenfield), Chapter 425, Statutes of 2010, authorized the CSU to offer the D.P.T. degree, and specified that the D.P.T. degree programs at the CSU shall be focused on preparing physical therapists to provide health care services, and shall be consistent with meeting the requirements of the Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education.

SB 724 (Scott), Chapter 269, Statutes of 2005, authorized the CSU to independently award the Ed.D degree focused solely on preparing administrative leaders for California public K-14 schools.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

Academic Senate for California Community Colleges  
Adventist Health White Memorial  
Alameda Health System  
Alianza  
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees  
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Afl-cio  
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees  
American Nurses Association/california  
Antelope Valley College  
Antelope Valley Community College District  
Asian American Pacific Islander Trustees and Administrators Caucus of The Community  
College League of California  
Association of California Community College Administrators  
Association of California Healthcare Districts  
Bakersfield College  
Board of Registered Nursing  
Butte-glenn Community College District  
Cabrillo Community College District  
California Assisted Living Association  
California Association for Health Services At Home  
California Association of Health Facilities  
California Association of Latino Community College Trustees and Administrators  
California Community College Baccalaureate Association  
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office  
California Community Colleges Chief Instructional Officers  
California Hospital Association  
California Kidney Care Alliance  
California School Nurses Organization  
California State Association of Counties (CSAC)  
Cerritos College  
Chabot Las Positas Community College District  
Citrus College

City of Los Angeles  
Coast Community College District  
Community College League of California  
Compton Community College District  
Contra Costa Community College District  
County Health Executives Association of California (CHEAC)  
County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors  
Cpca Advocates  
Deputy Sheriffs' Association of Monterey County  
Desert Community College District  
El Camino Community College District  
Faculty Association of California Community Colleges  
Faculty Association of California's Community Colleges  
Foothill-de Anza Community College District  
Fresno City College  
Gavilan Joint Community College District  
Glendale Community College District  
Grossmont College  
Grossmont-cuyamaca Community College District  
Hartnell College  
Health Net  
Individual (8)  
Kern Community College District  
Lassen Community College District  
Long Beach Community College District  
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce  
Los Angeles Community College District  
Los Angeles Pierce College  
Los Angeles Regional Consortium  
Los Angeles Unified School District  
Los Angeles Valley College  
Memorialcare, Orange Coast Medical Center  
Merced Community College District  
Miracosta Community College District  
Monterey Peninsula Community College District  
Moorpark College  
Mt. San Antonio College  
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District  
North Orange County Community College District  
Ohlone Community College District  
Palo Verde Community College District  
Palomar Community College District  
Pasadena Area Community College District  
Peralta Community College District  
Placer County Deputy Sheriffs' Association  
Providence  
Rancho Santiago Community College District  
Redwoods Community College District  
Rio Hondo College

Riverside Community College District  
Riverside Sheriffs' Association  
Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)  
San Bernardino Community College District  
San Diego Community College District  
San Diego Unified School District  
San Jose-evergreen Community College District  
San Luis Obispo County Community College District / Cuesta College  
San Mateo County Community College District  
Santa Ana College  
Santa Clarita Community College District - College of The Canyons  
Santa Rosa Junior College  
Sharp Healthcare  
Sierra Community College District  
Sierra Joint Community College District  
Siskiyou Joint Community College District  
South Orange County Community College District  
Southwest California Legislative Council  
Southwestern Community College District  
Student Senate for California Community Colleges  
Sutter Health  
Telacu  
Tri County Chamber Alliance  
United Nurses Associations of California/union of Health Care Professionals  
Urban Counties of California (UCC)  
Ventura County Community College District  
Victor Valley College  
West Hills College Lemoore  
West Hills Community College District  
West Kern Community College District  
West Valley-mission Community College District  
Westhillscollege.com

### **Opposition**

Academic Senate Executive Committee, California State University, Bakersfield  
Academic Senate of The California State University  
Association of Independent California Colleges & Universities (AICCU)  
Azusa Pacific University  
Bakersfield, California State University  
Cal Poly Humboldt Nursing  
California Association of Colleges of Nursing  
California Baptist University  
California Baptist University College of Nursing  
California Faculty Association  
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo  
California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona  
California State University Alumni Council

California State University Long Beach  
California State University, Los Angeles  
California State University, Office of The Chancellor  
Channel Islands, California State University  
Chico, California State University  
Concordia University Irvine  
Csu Dominguez Hills  
Csulb School of Nursing  
Dominguez Hills, California State University  
Dominican University of California  
East Bay, California State University  
Fresno, California State University  
Fullerton, California State University  
Individual (9)  
Long Beach, California State University  
Monterey Bay, California State University  
Northridge, California State University  
Sacramento, California State University  
San Bernardino, California State University  
San Diego State University  
San Francisco State University  
San José State University  
San Marcos, California State University  
School of Nursing, Sacramento State University  
Sonoma State University  
Stanislaus, California State University  
University of San Francisco School of Nursing and Health Professions

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