

Date of Hearing: April 19, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Jose Medina, Chair

AB 1746 (Medina) – As Introduced January 31, 2022

SUBJECT: Student financial aid: Cal Grant Reform Act.

SUMMARY: Makes significant reforms to the Cal Grant Program, the state's largest post-secondary financial aid program, including phasing-out existing programs and the creation of the new Cal Grant 2 Program for California Community College (CCC) students and the Cal Grant 4 Program for students attending the University of California (UC), California State University (CSU), and eligible private institutions. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Establishes the Cal Grant Reform Act and makes the Act's provisions, upon an appropriation by the Legislature of sufficient funds, for students applying for aid beginning October 1, 2023, and receiving aid for the 2024-25 academic year.
- 2) Recast and revises the existing long-term policy and maximum award payment provisions establishing and governing the Cal Grant program and the Middle Class Scholarship Program to apply to the Cal Grant Reform Act.
- 3) Specifies that the new Cal Grant Program consists of a Cal Grant 2 Program for students attending a CCC and a Cal Grant 4 Program for students attending a four-year university or private college.
- 4) Requires that the Commission adopt regulations, including emergency regulations, necessary to implement the Cal Grant Reform Act, as specified.
- 5) Recasts and revises definitions in the Ortiz-Pacheco-Poochingan-Vasconcellos Cal Grant Program to apply to the Cal Grant Reform Act.
- 6) Revises provisions related to the federal methodology used to determine financial need with the new federal "Eligibility index for student aid" and requires that "Eligibility index for student aid" serve as the formula for determining the eligibility for state-funded financial assistance.

Cal Grant 2 Program

- 7) Establishes the Cal Grant 2 program for students enrolled in a degree, certificate, or transfer program at a campus of the CCC and requires that to be eligible for the award, a student must:
 - a) Be a California resident or qualify for waiver of nonresident tuition, as specified;
 - b) Submit a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or a California Dream Act application on or before September 2 of the year immediately preceding the award year;

- c) Enroll, at least half-time, at a campus, or a combination of campuses, of the California Community Colleges and maintain satisfactory academic progress; and,
 - d) Establish eligibility based on their household income or other circumstances that would qualify the student for a maximum federal Pell Grant award.
- 8) Provides that the award include an access award, covering non-tuition expenses, of no less than the pre-student amount provided in the 2020-21 award year in the first award year. In subsequent years, the award amount is adjusted based on the California Consumer Price index, except under certain circumstances as provided.

Cal Grant 4 Program

- 9) Establishes the Cal Grant 4 program for students enrolled in any institution, other than a community college, meeting the definition of “qualifying institution” specified in current law and requires to be eligible for the award, that a student:
- a) Be a California resident or qualify for a waiver of nonresident tuition, as specified;
 - b) Submit a Free Application for Federal Student Aid or a California Dream Act application on or before March 2 of the year immediately preceding the award year;
 - c) Verify, from a high school or community college transcript, that the student has a grade point average of 2.0 or greater;
 - d) Enroll, at least half-time, at a qualifying California institution, as defined and maintain satisfactory academic progress; and,
 - e) Have a household income below the percentage of the federal poverty level applicable to the student, as prescribed in the bill and based on the status and size of the student’s household.
- 10) Requires that the amount of the annual Cal Grant 4 award be based on the institution at which the recipient student is enrolled, in accordance with the following:
- a) For a student enrolled at a UC campus or CSU campus, the cost of tuition and mandatory systemwide fees;
 - b) For a student enrolled at an independent institution of higher education, \$9,220;
 - c) For a student enrolled at a for-profit institution accredited by the Western Association of Schools and colleges (WASC), \$8,056; and,
 - d) For a student enrolled at a for-profit institution that is not accredited by WASC, \$4,000.

Institutional aid

- 11) Requires the CSU Trustees, and request the UC Regents, to adopt a statement of policy by June 30, 2023 on how their institutional aid programs address student basic needs and how these institutional funds are prioritized for disbursement.
- 12) Declares that it is the intent of the Legislature that:
 - a) In partnership with the UC and CSU, that institutional aid programs address tuition and fee assistance for highest need students when other coverage is not available, prioritize addressing nontuition costs serving the highest need students first, and support students who are not as needy if funding permits;
 - b) The UC and CSU do not supplant their undergraduate institutional need-based aid for students with the funds provided by the Cal Grant Reform Act, and to the extent possible, maintain institutional aid funding amounts at a level that is equal to the level maintained during the 2022-23 academic year;
 - c) That Cal Grant recipients maximize their awards via timely degree completion and degree completion requirements and use of awards align with goals of the Associate Degree for Transfer and the California Community College Guided Pathways program; and,
 - d) That a working group be convened to evaluate changes to statute and federal financial aid following the operative date of the Act.

Reporting requirements

- 13) Requires the UC, CSU, and private nonprofit and for-profit institutions of higher education, and community college districts whose students receive Cal Grant aid to report, as specified, to the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst's Office and the Legislature, annually, starting with the 2022-23 academic year.

Miscellaneous

- 14) Declares that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would appropriate funds for purposes of the Cal Grant 2 and 4 Programs that would, among other things, revise eligibility requirements so that all students with household incomes qualifying for a federal Pell Grant award would be eligible for a Cal Grant award, as well as increase Cal Grant 2 award amount to \$2,500.
- 15) Grandfathers existing Cal Grant A, B, C (Entitlement and Competitive Awards) Program award recipients in for these programs until the expiration of their award eligibility.
- 16) Suspends and makes the current financial aid program inoperable on July 1, 2024, or on a date determined in the annual Budget Act, whichever date is later.
- 17) Makes clarifying and conforming changes to existing law.

EXISTING LAW: *Federal law.* The federal Pell Grant provides aid to students who demonstrate financial need. The Pell Grant award can be used for tuition and fees, books, and

supplies, transportation, and living expenses for the equivalent of up to six years of full-time enrollment. The maximum Pell Grant for 2022-23 (which covers the span of July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023), will be \$6,895 (20 U.S.C. Section 1070).

Currently, the maximum Pell Grant for 2021-22 is \$6,345.

State law.

- 1) Establishes the CSAC for the purpose of administering specified student financial aid programs (Education Code (EC) Section 69510, et seq.).
- 2) Cal Grant A Entitlement Awards. Students that meet income, asset and other eligibility requirements, have at least a 3.0 grade point average, and apply either the year they graduate from high school or the following year are entitled to an award that provides coverage for tuition and fees (EC 69434).
- 3) Cal Grant B Entitlement Awards. Students that meet income and asset thresholds and other eligibility requirements, have at least a 2.0 GPA and apply either the year they graduate from high school or the following year are entitled to a living allowance and tuition and fee assistance. Awards for most first-year students are limited to an allowance for non-tuition costs (access award), such as books and living expenses. In the second and subsequent years, the award also provides tuition and fee support (EC Section 69435.).
- 4) California Community College (CCC) Expanded Entitlement Program. Commencing with the 2020-21 academic year, a student who was not awarded a Cal Grant A or B award at the time of the student's high school graduation but will be enrolled at a CCC during the award year and meets all of the eligibility criteria, will be entitled to a Cal Grant A or B award (EC 69435.5).
- 5) CCC Transfer Entitlement Awards. Cal Grant A and B awards are guaranteed to every student who graduated from a California high school after June 30, 2000, was a California resident at the time of high school graduation, transferred to a qualifying baccalaureate-degree granting institution from a CCC during the award year, was under the age of 28 at the time of the transfer, and had a minimum CCC GPA of 2.4 (EC Section 69436).
- 6) Competitive Cal Grant A and B Awards. Students who are not eligible for entitlement awards may compete for a Cal Grant A or B Competitive award. The award benefits and eligibility requirements are the same as the entitlement program, but awards are not guaranteed (EC Section 69437).
- 7) Cal Grant C Awards. Specifically to assist students with tuition and training costs at occupational or vocational programs of four months to two years in length. Since 2000-01, the total number of new annual Cal Grant C awards has been set at 7,761. The maximum award amounts, which are determined in the annual Budget Act, are currently up to \$2,952 for tuition and fees and \$576 for non-tuition costs, for recipients attending other than a community college, and \$1,094 toward non-tuition costs for CCC students (EC Section 69439).

- 8) Establishes the MCS Program to offset a portion of tuition costs at the University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) for students with annual household incomes of less than \$150,000. Commencing with the 2022-23 academic year, the student's annual household income does not exceed the following amounts: \$201,000 if the student is a dependent student or an independent student with dependents other than a spouse; \$133,000 if the student is a married independent student with no dependents other than a spouse; and, \$116,000 if the student is a single independent student with no dependents (EC 70020, et seq.).
- 9) Establishes the Community Colleges Student Success Completion Grant, which supplements the Cal Grant B access award by up to \$1,298 annually for students enrolled in 12, 13 or 14 units per semester and up to \$4,000 annually for student taking 15 or more units per semester (EC Section 88930.).

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS: *Background.* California's primary state-funded student financial aid program, the Cal Grant, is the largest state financial aid program, with the Governor's 2022-23 Budget proposing nearly \$2.8 billion in ongoing state General Fund (GF) and federal funds for the 2022-23 program year.

However, the Cal Grant was initially designed decades ago and no longer meets the needs of the state's struggling college students. In 2020, 7 of 10 students lost some or all of their income due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, COVID-19 and the ensuing recession have only heightened financial pressures being experienced by students while also highlighting the need for longer-term structural reform of state financial aid.

There are currently three kinds of Cal Grants, A, B and C, of which eligibility is determined by the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or California Dream Act Application, a student's verified Cal Grant GPA, the type of California colleges a student listed on their FAFSA, and whether they are a recent high school graduate. Students are considered for a Cal Grant A, B, or C after they either establish eligibility for an Entitlement award (if they graduated from high school less than one year ago or transfer from a community college before age 28) or secure one of a limited number of Competitive awards (for any students that do not qualify for an Entitlement).

Recent Budget Actions. The 2021-22 Budget Act included the largest Cal Grant expansion in more than two decades. Prior to this action, only recent high school graduates and transfer students under the age of 28 qualified for a Cal Grant entitlement award, which left tens of thousands of low-income California college students out of the program. Committee Staff notes that it has mostly been community college students who have been left out.

Additionally, the Budget Act expanded entitlement awards to CCC students regardless of their age and time out of high school. For CCC students who receive this new award, they remain eligible for the award even after transferring to a CSU or UC. However, they are not eligible to use it if they transfer into an independent college or university (ICCU).

Further, most recent Budget Act included various Cal Grant augmentations, including a new supplemental access award for foster youth and an increase in the maximum tuition award for

students attending an ICCU. For foster youth and students with dependent children attending the CCC, CSU, or UC, they are eligible for a maximum of \$6,000 in non-tuition state support.

The Governor's 2022-23 Budget Proposal appears to have additional increases to the Cal Grant; however, the increases align, in part with the increased tuition at the UC.

Despite the state's significant investment and strong evidence of the benefits of financial aid, there is significant consensus among higher education stakeholders that California's aid programs are too complicated, exclude too many needy students, and do not adequately address the costs that today's students face; major factors contributing to rising student debt and suboptimal outcomes.

Need for the measure. According to the author, the Cal Grant program excludes hundreds of thousands of the most financially vulnerable students. The author contends that, "Cal Grant eligibility rules are geared toward college students who are 18- to 24-years old and attending college directly after finishing high school. Although the Community College Entitlement Program of 2021 removed age and time-out-of high school eligibility for community college students, adult learners are still overwhelmingly excluded from Cal Grants due to the GPA barrier."

Additionally, non-tuition costs are not adequately addressed. Much of the state financial aid program was created in a time when housing costs were lower, part-time jobs were more easily available to college students and the minimum wage had more buying power. Today's college students face significant costs, particularly housing: all three public segments and independent postsecondary institutions indicate many students will spend at least \$12,000 annually on room and board in 2018-19.

The author also contends that, "State aid programs are too complex. The different Cal Grant Awards have complicated eligibility and application requirements that limit students' access to aid and do not align with federal financial aid policies."

Federal changes. As part of federal COVID-19 related legislation signed into law in late December 2020, the process for applying for and receiving federal aid was simplified. The federal changes, initially were to commence with the 2023-24 academic year. However, the changes were delayed in June 2021 and now, are expected to be effective commencing with the 2024-25 academic year. In part, the upcoming changes do the following:

- 1) *Simplifies the FAFSA form.* The FAFSA is the form students need to complete in order to receive any financial aid from the federal government to help pay for college. Each year, over 13 million students who file the FAFSA get more than \$120 billion in grants, work-study, and low-interest loans from the U.S. Department of Education. Additionally, many states, including California, and colleges use the FAFSA to determine which students will receive state and institutional financial aid—and how much they will receive.

Simplifying the FAFSA will not only make the form easier to fill out by eliminating two-thirds of the questions, but it will also affect the determination of financial need for low-, middle- and high-income students.

- 2) *Changes the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) to the Student Aid Index (SAI).* While the SAI is similar in nature to the EFC, according to TICAS, the name change will more

accurately reflect the meaning of the calculation when determining student aid eligibility rather than an expectation of what a family can afford to pay for college.

Under the new model, a student applicant's SAI can be as low as -\$1,500; however, the lowest EFC under the existing model is \$0.

Committee Staff understands that the goal of the negative SAI is to provide states and postsecondary institutions of learning a more nuanced picture of student need in order to best target institutional and campus-based aid.

- 3) *Changes how Pell Grant eligibility will be determined.* Using the simplified FAFSA form, the Pell amounts will generally be determined by subtracting the SAI from the maximum Pell Grant award. Students who have a negative or zero SAI will receive the maximum amount available.

Applicants whose family adjusted gross income (AGI) falls below a specified percentage of the federal poverty level, will be guaranteed eligibility (regardless of their SAI). Further, applicants whose family AGI is up to 225% of the federal poverty level could also be eligible for the maximum award, and up to 400% of the federal poverty level for the minimum Pell award.

Committee Staff understands that this additional eligibility layer is intended to enable students and families to make a simpler and earlier determination of their Pell eligibility than what is possible under the existing system.

According to TICAS, high and low national projections for what the new changes mean for the number of students receiving Pell Grants suggest that between 420,000 and 555,000 more students will receive Pell Grants. Additionally, 1.6 to 1.7 million more students will receive the maximum Pell Grant award. While more needs to be understood about the eligible SAI ranges, TICAS projects that under the new system, approximately 81% of Pell Grant recipients will be eligible for the maximum grant; a significant increase from the 64% of Pell recipients who currently have an EFC of zero.

Challenges with the existing Cal Grant program.

- 1) *Cal Grant program excludes hundreds of thousands of needy students.* Cal Grant eligibility rules are geared toward "traditional" college students, i.e. those who are 18- to 24-years old and are attending college directly after finishing high school. Students within one year of high school or community college graduation are automatically awarded a Cal Grant if they meet income/asset and GPA requirements. Students ineligible for the entitlement program must compete for a limited number of Cal Grant awards through the competitive Cal Grant program.

Subsequently, hundreds of thousands of needy students are left out of the Cal Grant system. To note, only about 10% of students who were eligible for a Cal Grant based on income/asset levels and GPA are typically awarded a Cal Grant through the competitive Cal Grant system; most of these students are from households living below the federal poverty line, and their average age is 27. According to CSAC, about 76% of the students who are income- and GPA-eligible for a Cal Grant, but do not receive an award are community college students.

As more Californians seek a higher education, more and more eligible students are being left out of receiving much-needed financial aid.

- 2) *Non-tuition costs are not adequately addressed.* Much of the state financial aid program was created at a time when housing costs were lower, part-time jobs were more easily available to college students and the minimum wage had more buying power. Today's college students face significant costs, particularly housing: all three public segments and the ICCUs indicated many students will spend at least \$12,000 annually on room and board in 2018-19, which is about the same cost as UC tuition and far higher than CSU and community college tuition.

To note, the maximum Cal Grant B Access Award - which helps students pay for these non-tuition costs - is just one-quarter the amount of what the award would have been if it had kept up with inflation since its creation in 1969.

- 3) *State aid programs are too complex.* Complicated eligibility and application requirements limit students' access to aid.

Cal Grant A and B have significant eligibility and benefit differences: Cal Grant B requires a lower GPA – 2.0 – and lower income/asset levels, while Cal Grant A requires a higher GPA – 3.0 – and is available to students with higher income levels. According to CSAC, more than 9,000 students are ineligible for a Cal Grant because they have a family income higher than the Cal Grant B limit but a GPA lower than the Cal Grant A requirement. For example: a student from a family of four with a family income of \$53,000 and a GPA of 2.9 would receive no Cal Grant at all; the same student with a family income of \$52,000 and a GPA of 2.4 would receive a Cal Grant B award worth thousands of dollars annually.

Cal Grant C, which is available for students in career technical education programs, requires students to submit a subsequent application after fulfilling all other Cal Grant paperwork. Take-up rates for this award vary widely, with students in private, for-profit programs receiving the award at much higher rates than students in community college programs. This may be an indicator of the extent to which campuses provide information and support to students in accessing financial aid.

The MCS provides tuition discounts of up to 40% to UC or CSU students based on income levels and other aid the student receives. The MCS is targeted to students with family incomes higher than Cal Grant levels and is designed as a “last-dollar” financial aid approach, meaning students are eligible for the program only after all their other financial aid is factored into their award. Campus administrators suggest the MCS is difficult to administer, because students cannot access MCS funding until all other aid funding is considered. Changes in other aid amounts lead to changes in MCS amounts, which leaves counselors and students unclear as to how much MCS funding will be available to them.

- 4) *Despite state and segment focus on quicker time-to-degree, state aid does not adequately cover summer school costs.* Cal Grant is limited to four academic years, requiring students who wish to take summer school to forego Cal Grant support, or receive less funding in the spring and fall to use some money in the summer. This limit does not support current efforts to encourage more students to use summer courses to graduate within four years. Increasing the number of students who graduate within four years is beneficial to the student, who can begin earning money in the workforce sooner, as well as to the state and the segments. Demand for summer school is clear: in the first year that the federal government again

offered additional Pell Grant funding to support summer school attendance, 83% of community colleges across the country reported increased summer-school enrollment, according to a survey conducted by the American Association of Community Colleges.

Committee Staff notes that budget actions taken last year to eliminate the age and time-out-of-high school barriers for community college students was a tremendous step in the right direction and now allows 100,000 plus students into the program. However, as aforementioned, there remains a great financial need for countless students.

A comprehensive reform of the entire Cal Grant program is beyond overdue.

Need for state financial aid reform. Assembly Members José Medina and Kevin McCarty, along with Senator Connie Leyva, wrote a letter to CSAC in September 2019, calling on the Commission to create a working group of financial aid stakeholders to develop recommendations to reform Cal Grant. The group was asked to consider the priorities of previous reform legislation - AB 1314 (Medina and McCarty) and SB 291 (Leyva) – and create a plan, and cost estimates, to expand Cal Grant eligibility and better support students' overall costs.

The Cal Grant Reform Work Group included representatives of higher education segments, students, staff from the Executive and Legislative branches, and key nonprofit and advocacy partners. Several work group meetings were held between October 2019 and February 2020, with several policy proposals considered and discussed in detail. This work led to a proposal that was released in March 2020, just days before the Legislature would call an emergency recess due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The proposal, in part, consolidated the existing Cal Grant A, Cal Grant B, and Cal Grant C awards and the High School Entitlement, Transfer Entitlement, and Competitive programs into a two-part Cal Grant entitlement program – Cal Grant 2 (for community college students) and Cal Grant 4 (for most other students). The proposal eliminated or streamlined GPA verification for students, eliminated age and time out of high school requirements, and eliminated California's unique 'income and asset' standards to determine level of need and instead based financial need on the federal formula for EFC.

The Assembly Budget Subcommittee #2 was to have a hearing to discuss the March 2020 CSAC proposal, but due to the aforementioned emergency Legislative Recess, the proposal was never discussed. Further, the economic recession that resulted from the pandemic has made it unlikely that the state will have ongoing General Fund (GF) resources to support the original CSAC proposal.

Moving to 2021, and AB 1456, Assembly Members Medina and McCarty, and Senator Leyva intended to build on the budget action and fully reform the Cal Grant program, but this measure was vetoed. Which brings us to AB 1746, which seeks to build upon budget action taken last year to implement the Cal Grant Equity Framework.

Major components of this measure. To ensure Californians have access to debt free college, comprehensive reform is needed. The new Cal Grant Equity Framework will better support students as California recovers from COVID-19; the program will thus be built on targeted investments and reflect the needs of today's student population. AB 1746 will do the following:

- Consolidate Cal Grant Awards A, B, & C into Cal Grant 2 and Cal Grant 4 Programs;

- *Cal Grant 2*: Guarantee an access award for all California Community College (CCC) students with incomes or other circumstances that would qualify for a Pell Grant award and who do not have any dependents under age 18;
- *Cal Grant 4*: Maintain a tuition award to students at eligible four-year institutions;
- *Students with Dependent Children*: Enhance basic needs awards for student-parents with dependent children and who are enrolled at a public college or university;
- Remove barriers for adult learners such as GPA—eliminating the need for the competitive Cal Grant program;
- Open up eligibility to Cal Grant aid to over 150,000 California students, including adult learners, student-parents, and students of color; and,
- Align state and federal financial aid policies to create a more coordinated approach to investments in college affordability that leverages federal fund sources to most effectively serve students.

According to the author, “By reforming our Cal Grant system now, California will support its diverse students with the opportunity to pursue higher education.”

Committee comments and amendments. Committee Staff notes that there are drafting errors that inadvertently reference the wrong code sections. Further, Committee Staff understands the author will add additional co-authors to this measure.

With this in mind, the Committee recommends, and the author has accepted, amendments that address the existing drafting errors, and add the following Legislators as co-authors: Assembly Members Berman, Low, and Robert Rivas; and, Senators Limón and Ochoa Bogh.

Related legislation. SB 851 (Portantino) of 2022, which is currently on the Suspense File in the Senate Committee on Appropriations, modifies the formula for determining the amount of a Cal Grant award for a student who attends a California nonprofit independent institution of higher education (Independent California Colleges and Universities - ICCU). It further expands eligibility for supplemental Cal Grant programs and the Community College Entitlement program to students attending ICCUs.

Prior legislation. AB 1456 (Medina and McCarty) of 2021, which was vetoed by the Governor, enacted the Cal Grant Reform Act to be operative for financial aid awarded during the 2022-23 academic year. The act made vast reforms to the Cal Grant program, the state’s largest post-secondary financial aid program

AB 1314 (Medina and McCarty) of the 2019-20 Session, initially enacted the Cal Grant Reform Act. However, on June 26, 2020, the measure was amended out of the jurisdiction of the Assembly Higher Education Committee to deal with law enforcement. The amended version of the bill died for a lack of hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

SB 291 (Leyva) of the 2019-20 Session, in part, would establish the CCC Student Financial Aid Program to be administered by the CCC Board of Governors in order to assist in covering CCC students' total cost of attendance. This measure died for lack of a hearing by this Committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Alliance College-ready Public Schools Foundation
Antelope Valley Community College District
Blu Educational Foundation
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
California Edge Coalition
California State Student Association
California Student Aid Commission
California Undocumented Higher Education Coalition
Campaign for College Opportunity
City College of San Francisco
Community Coalition
Congregations Organized for Prophetic Engagement (COPE)
Contra Costa Community College District
Council of Mexican Federations in North America Cofem
Dolores Huerta Foundation
Faculty Association of California Community Colleges
Foothill-de Anza Community College District
GenUp (Generation Up)
Go Public Schools
Growing Inland Achievement
Hispanas Organized for Political Equality (HOPE)
Improve Your Tomorrow, Inc.
Innercity Struggle
John Burton Advocates for Youth
Kern Community College District
Lake Tahoe Community College
League of Women Voters of California
Linked Learning Alliance
Los Angeles College Faculty Guild, Local 1521
Los Angeles Community College District
Moorpark College
Mt. San Antonio College
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
NextGen California
North Bay Leadership Council
Office of The Riverside County Superintendent of Schools
Palo Verde Community College District
Para Los Ninos
Pasadena Area Community College District
Peralta Community College District
Promesa Boyle Heights

Public Advocates

San Bernardino Community College District

San Diego Community College District

San Jose-Evergreen Community College District

Santa Barbara City College

Santa Clarita Community College District - College of The Canyons

Santa Monica College

Southern California College Access Network

Strategic Education Services

Student Senate for California Community Colleges

The Education Trust - West

The Institute for College Access & Success

Unidosus

Unite-LA, Inc.

University of California Student Association

Young Invincibles

Yuba Community College District

Opposition

None on file.

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