

Date of Hearing: May 6, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

AB 1636 (Solache) – As Amended April 27, 2026

Policy Committee:	Higher Education	Vote:	10 - 0
	Education		9 - 0

Urgency: No State Mandated Local Program: No Reimbursable: No

SUMMARY:

This bill requires the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO), on or before September 1, 2027, to collaborate with the Cerritos Community College District to develop a student data-sharing method pilot program to create a community college student record for course enrollment.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the Cerritos Community College District to enter into a data-sharing agreement with a partner local educational agency (LEA) to facilitate student enrollment in community college and to transmit the same information to the CCCCCO. The bill requires the Cerritos Community College District, on or before January 1, 2031, in collaboration with the CCCCCO, to submit a report to the Legislature on the effectiveness of this data-sharing method for improving enrollment of participating LEA students in community college courses.

FISCAL EFFECT:

Minor and likely absorbable costs to the CCCCCO to develop a data-sharing method for community college course enrollment for prospective students of the Cerritos Community College District.

Currently, all students enrolling in a community college use the CCCApply online application, which takes applicants an average of 45 minutes to complete according to the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. The alternative application method created by this bill may result in duplicative and increased manual workload for the CCCCCO to create a student record for purposes of community college course enrollment, however, the CCCCCO reports the bill’s focus on only one district will minimize this additional workload.

While the bill does not have a significant fiscal effect, generally, the committee will move to the suspense file any bill it determines has the primary purpose of creating a pilot program.

COMMENTS:

1) **Purpose.** According to the author:

More than half of California's high school graduates begin at a community college, yet too many students, especially first-general students, face unnecessary barriers during the transition from high school to college. AB 1636 streamlines that transition by allowing Cerritos College, in partnership with local K-12 districts, to create

ready-to-enroll student records using existing verified data. The bill does not mandate enrollment or replace existing systems; it simply removes friction and technical hurdles that can discourage students from completing the process.

- 2) **Background. *Cerritos Community College District.*** According to the CCCCO, the Cerritos Community College District, located in Los Angeles, had 35,577 total students, 17,015 of which were full-time and 3,417 high school students enrolled in a College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) dual enrollment program in the 2024-25 academic year. According to the author, there are a total of four different school districts each operating multiple high schools within the college's geographic service area.

CCAP Dual Enrollment. Under CCAP, an LEA and the community college district (CCD) in its service area enter into a partnership agreement to provide dual enrollment opportunities to the LEA's high school students. CCAP has various advantages to students as compared to traditional dual enrollment. CCAP statute prohibits colleges from charging students enrollment fees and requires that textbooks and supplies be provided by colleges to students free of charge, and classes are typically on a high school campus, among other differences. Since the founding of CCAP, the Legislature has made various statutory changes to refine the program. According to the CCC Chancellor's Office, in the 2019-20 school year, about 75,000 high school students enrolled in community college courses as part of a CCAP program. In terms of additional full-time-equivalent students (FTES) and the associated funding for participating CCDs, from the academic year 2018-19 and 2025-26, community college dual enrollment (not limited to CCAP) has increased from 37,370 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students to an estimated 65,620 FTE students.

The CCAP program credits a CCD with apportionment funding for students enrolled in CCAP for up to 15 units per term (1.0 FTE). CCAP students may generate full CCC apportionment funding of \$7,346 per FTE student for this instruction, depending on the number of courses taken, credited to the CCC. High school students generate Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) funding of \$12,746 per student annually for the school districts they attend, with additional funding for disadvantaged students. As long as a high school student participating in a CCAP program enrolls in a minimum of three hours of instruction per day at the student's high school, the student generates full LCFF funding for the school. However, current law prohibits a partner LEA from receiving state funding for an instructional activity for which the CCD receives state funding, and vice versa.

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