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# SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Senator Sasha Renée Pérez, Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

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<b>Bill No:</b>	AB 2301	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	July 1, 2026
<b>Author:</b>	Soria		
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<b>Urgency:</b>	No	<b>Fiscal:</b>	Yes
<b>Consultant:</b>	Olgalilia Ramirez		

**Subject:** Community colleges: Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program.

## SUMMARY

This bill requires the California Community College (CCC) Chancellor's Office to establish a Community College Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing Pilot Program that would authorize 10 community college districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree.

## BACKGROUND

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 is authorized to provide 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 are required to provide undergraduate and graduate instruction and research in accordance with their respective missions.
  - d) The mission and function of the CCC is the offering of academic and vocational instruction at the lower division level, and the CCC are authorized to grant the Associate in Arts and the Associate in Science degrees. The community colleges are also required 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 (EC) § 66010.4)

- 2) Authorizes the CCC Board of Governors, in consultation with the CSU and the UC, to establish baccalaureate degree programs that do not duplicate a baccalaureate degree program offered by the CSU or UC. Allows for the approval of 30 community college baccalaureate degree programs per academic year. Current law further requires the CCC Chancellor to consult with and seek feedback from the CSU Chancellor, the UC President, and the President of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities 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. (EC § 78040 et seq.)

## ANALYSIS

This bill:

- 1) Requires the Chancellor of the CCC to develop a Bachelor of Science in Nursing Program that authorizes select community college districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree.
- 2) Limits the pilot program to 10 community college districts statewide and requires the chancellor to identify eligible community college districts based on the following criteria:
  - a) The CCC Chancellor is encouraged to ensure there is equitable access between the northern, central, and southern parts of the state for the pilot program.
  - b) Priority granted to community college districts that are located in underserved nursing areas.
  - c) Priority granted to community college districts where the service area of the community college district includes communities with persistent poverty.
  - d) The community college district has a nationally accredited program.
- 3) Requires the community college district to retain the associate degree in nursing program.
- 4) Specifies that the total number of participants in a pilot program at a community college district is to be limited to the class size approved by the Board of Registered Nursing, and the total number of participants in a pilot program is to be limited to 25 percent of that class size, or 35 students, whichever is greater.
- 5) Allows CCC districts without a nationally accredited nursing program, but that are in “candidate” status, to be provisionally selected to participate in this pilot program and commence the program upon final accreditation, as specified. This bill further requires that priority be given to CCC districts located in the Central Valley and Inland Empire. If a CCC district that is provisionally selected is found to be making untimely progress toward accreditation, after notice and an

opportunity to cure, the Chancellor's Office may withdraw the provisional selection and may select a different CCC district to participate in the pilot program.

- 6) Requires the Chancellor's Office to develop a process designed to assist CCC nursing programs applying for national accreditation for the purpose of qualifying for the pilot program, and that assistance be made available to CCC districts upon request.
- 7) Requires each participating district to give priority registration for enrollment in the pilot program to students with an associate degree in nursing from that CCC district.
- 8) 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 CCC district to submit the information necessary for this evaluation, as determined by the LAO, to the Chancellor's Office.
- 9) Exempts a Bachelor of Science in Nursing offered under the pilot program from being subject to the CCC bachelor's degree approval process outlined in existing law.
- 10) Defines, for purposes of the bill, "underserved nursing area" to mean a Registered Nurse (RN) shortage area designated at a high-, medium-, or low-severity level as identified by the Department of Health Care Access and Information.
- 11) Sunsets this bill's provision on January 1, 2036.

## STAFF COMMENTS

- 1) **Need for the bill.** According to the author, "California's current healthcare workforce development apparatus is not equipped to handle the growing nursing needs of the state, especially in disadvantaged communities in more rural parts of the state. While California's Community College system can reach these communities and does offer associates degrees in nursing, the needs of the healthcare workforce more frequently demand a bachelor's degree. This level of degree is exclusive in California to private institutions that are prohibitively expensive or the UC and CSU systems that have limited capacity and difficulty serving areas of the state with the highest need.

"In order to meet our nursing workforce needs and extend these career opportunities to Californians throughout the state, we must expand the role of our community college system. AB 2301 will take the first steps in this process by allowing a limited number of campuses to expand their nursing programs to offer Bachelors of Science in nursing degree."

- 2) **Differentiation of mission.** The state has four segments of higher education: three public and one private. Each plays a vital and unique role for the state and

in California's higher education system. Their mission statements are outlined in the Master Plan for Higher Education and by state statute. The CCCs are to have an open admission policy and bear the most extensive responsibility for lower-division undergraduate instruction. Their primary areas of mission include instruction leading to associate degrees and university transfer, vocational instruction, and remedial education. Despite the differentiation of mission, the Legislature has authorized the CSU and CCCs to go beyond their original mission to offer doctoral degree and baccalaureate degree programs, respectively, so long as programs do not duplicate those offered by the other segments with primary jurisdiction. This bill would authorize an additional exception by creating a separate pathway for CCC Bachelor of Science in Nursing programs that is exempt from the existing community college baccalaureate approval process. *The Committee may wish to consider whether this proposal represents an appropriate next step of the community college mission or whether any expansion of community college baccalaureate authority should occur through a broader review of California's higher education structure.*

- 3) **Related budget agreement to expand access.** The 2024 Budget agreement included \$60 million per year, from 2025-26 to 2028-29, to the CCC system for the Rebuilding Nursing Infrastructure Grant Program. Moneys allocated to this program may be used to develop or expand associate-level degree programs at the CCCs while also explicitly allowing for the use of those funds to develop or expand Bachelor of Science in Nursing partnerships with CSU, UC, and independent nonprofit colleges. Rather than authorizing community colleges to independently offer additional bachelor's degree programs, the budget agreement invested in strengthening California's existing nursing education pipeline by expanding associate degree capacity while leveraging the bachelor's degree authority of California's universities through collaborative partnerships. Proposals to authorize independent baccalaureate degree programs at CCCs, as proposed in this bill, were not included in the negotiated framework. *Given that these investments were enacted only one year ago, the Committee may wish to consider whether sufficient time has gone by to evaluate their effectiveness before establishing a separate statutory pathway for community college Bachelor of Science in Nursing programs.*
- 4) **State investment in CCC associate degree in nursing programs.** Of California's three public higher education segments, only the CCCs offer associate-level nursing programs. Numerous legislative efforts and investments have been made to expand CCC associate degree in nursing enrollments and improve retention to facilitate the expansion of associate degree in nursing programs, including all of the following:
  - a) Since 2009-10, the Legislature has provided ongoing funding (\$13.4 million) through grants to CCC associate degree in nursing programs in recognition of the relatively high cost of educating nurses.
  - b) The Budget Act of 2015 provided additional nursing program support to expand enrollments and improve student retention in associate degree nursing programs.

- c) The Department of Health Care Access and Information, which administers a state program to help, among other things, increase support for nursing education programs, awarded a total of \$17 million to 34 nursing programs in 2023, including 17 CCC associate degree in nursing programs.
- d) 2024 Budget agreement appropriated funding for the Rebuilding Nursing Infrastructure Grant Program.

Collectively, these investments demonstrate the Legislature's commitment to expanding community college nursing capacity within the community colleges' traditional role of preparing entry-level registered nurses. *The Committee may wish to consider whether further state investments should continue building upon that role through expanded transfer and Bachelor's of Science in Nursing partnership opportunities, or instead authorize community colleges to independently offer additional bachelor's degree nursing programs.*

- 5) **Is this the appropriate solution?** If it is the desire of the Legislature to expand Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree programs, arguably, more effective and efficient alternatives do not require a departure from the CCC's mission to expand and streamline Bachelor of Science in Nursing pathways between CCCs and public universities or nonprofit colleges. Further, in its recommendation for alternatives to the original CCC baccalaureate degree pilot program, the LAO's analysis notes that some CCCs have existing agreements with baccalaureate degree-granting institutions. 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. The LAO report further asserts that such partnerships could not only be more cost-effective but also benefit more students (including place-bound students), thereby having a more widespread impact. *The Committee may wish to consider all of the following:*
  - *Should community colleges demonstrate that partnership opportunities have been explored before establishing an independent bachelor's degree program?*
  - *Are there statutory or administrative barriers that unnecessarily limit the expansion of collaborative Bachelor of Science in Nursing pathways?*
  - *Would additional investment in existing university Bachelor of Science in Nursing capacity achieve similar workforce outcomes while preserving California's differentiated system of higher education?*
- 6) **Tuition costs?** Current law allows CCCs to raise tuition for the other CCC baccalaureate degree programs to the same amount as a CSU. This bill, however, makes it clear that those provisions are not applicable to the proposed pilot program but is silent on tuition costs. Tuition fees for CCC courses are currently \$46 per credit. Without statutory authorization, it is uncertain if CCC districts can charge higher rates or retain the \$46 per credit charge for the more advanced nursing degree.

- 7) **Not all CCC nursing programs are accredited.** Accreditation acts as a measure of quality that verifies a program meets standards of educational quality set by a recognized accrediting body. According to the CCC Chancellor's Office, in 2024, 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 Board of Registered Nursing (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. Accreditation also enables students to qualify for federal financial aid. This bill restricts participation in the pilot program to nationally accredited CCC nursing programs but allows a non-accredited CCC program to be provisionally selected as they work toward obtaining accreditation.
- 8) **Nursing programs in California.** Graduates of associate or bachelor nursing degree programs may sit for nurse licensure exams and become licensed RN. Notably, licensure may be achieved with an associate degree. 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, 92 associate degrees in nursing, 47 bachelor of science in nursing, and 13 Entry Level Master's (ELM) programs. According to the most recent BRN annual school report (2022-2023), California graduated about 13,900 students in 2022-23 from RN programs (associate, bachelor's, and ELM combined), which represents a 23.9 percent increase in student completions since 2013-14 (11,291). Completion rates are expected to increase. The 2019-20 academic year was the first year that the number and percentage of bachelor's degree completions surpassed the associate degree completions. The trend continues to persist. The number of joint associate degrees in nursing and bachelor's programs has increased over the last 10 years. 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.  
<https://www.rn.ca.gov/forms/reports.shtml#school>
- 9) **Enrollment decisions controlled by the licensing board.** The BRN is one of a few licensing boards that continues to actively approve educational programs and make enrollment decisions. According to a recent state audit of the BRN, two of the key factors that should be included in the BRN's enrollment decisions are the forecasted supply of nurses that the state will need to fulfill demand and the available number of clinical placement slots. The audit found that the BRN has failed to gather and use sufficient data related to both of these factors to appropriately inform its enrollment decisions. *Should the BRN continue to approve RN educational programs? Shouldn't institutions play a greater role in determining enrollment decisions?*
- 10) **Statewide workforce shortage projected to close, and regional workforce disparities may persist.** State forecasts of the RN workforce reports provide

both state-level and regional projections. The Institute for Health Policy Studies at the University of California, San Francisco, conducted the 2024 reports, “Regional Forecasts of the Registered Nurse Workforce in California,” and “Forecasts of the Registered Nurse Workforce in California,” which find that statewide forecasts have projected that a shortage exists now but that it will abate over the next few years. Projections indicate that rising numbers of nursing enrollments will close the current shortage of RNs by 2028. Noting that after decreases in new RN education enrollments and graduations during the pandemic, RN schools have returned to growth. This growth has been concentrated in private and bachelor’s degree programs. Regional projections indicate that all regions of California face a shortage of RNs, but the degree of shortage varies widely, as does the projected growth of RN supply, particularly in the Central Valley, Central Coast, and San Francisco Bay Area. These disparities suggest that healthcare demand in some regions may fall below population needs, especially when compared to national benchmarks. Factors such as RN degree program graduates, inter-regional migration, and employment rates can influence future workforce projections. The report further notes that regional healthcare and education leaders should closely monitor these variables—along with faculty shortages, clinical placement availability, reliance on contract nurses, and new student enrollments in nursing programs to determine whether and the extent to which local nursing degree program--should expand.

<https://www.rn.ca.gov/pdfs/forms/fogCrecast2023.pdf>

<https://www.rn.ca.gov/pdfs/forms/forecast2024.pdf>

*If it is the desire of the Legislature to increase the number of graduates from baccalaureate-level nursing programs, should the pilot program be limited to CCC districts in underserved nursing areas, rather than prioritizing them?*

- 11) **Greater higher education coordination.** All of California’s public education institutions share a commitment to work together to ensure that parts of the system work for all Californians. The assignment of distinct missions is important as it helps to justify allocation of state resources for three separate public university systems (CCC, CSU, and UC), contain growth in costs, and facilitate college access for all eligible California students. Although the Legislature recently established the California Education Interagency Council to improve coordination across California’s education systems, California no longer has an entity charged with statewide higher education planning and coordination of institutional missions, academic program development, and long-range postsecondary policy following the elimination of the California Postsecondary Education Commission in 2011. As a result, significant changes to California’s higher education framework are increasingly considered through individual legislative proposals rather than through a comprehensive statewide planning process, which could result in an uncoordinated and fragmented system. This bill illustrates the broader challenge facing the Legislature. The Committee may wish to consider whether major changes to the Community College Baccalaureate Degree Program are better addressed through a comprehensive statewide review rather than through individual program specific approach.
- 12) **Arguments in support.** The California Community College League of California states in their letter of support submitted to this Committee, in part, “Traditionally,

an Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN) has been the basic credential requirement for employment as a Registered Nurse (RN) in a healthcare facility. However, healthcare workforce requirements are changing, and hospitals are increasingly preferring and requiring a BSN degree. 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-prepared nurses. Additionally, 31.5% of nurses with an ADN stated that the lack of a BSN degree was cited as the reason for their failure to be hired.

“Currently, when students are not admitted into a public nursing program, they often turn to for-profit and private institutions. According to the Board of Registered Nursing, the California State University (CSU) and the University of California (UC) systems collectively produce only around 25% of BSN graduates, while the remaining 75% come from private institutions that have established a strong presence in nursing education. While private universities may be a viable option for some students, they are often significantly more expensive than public options. As a result, many students are priced out or are forced to take on substantial debt, contributing to long-term financial strain and reinforcing existing socioeconomic disparities.

“AB 2301 represents an opportunity to leverage California’s community colleges to provide students with an affordable and accessible pathway to a BSN degree, expanding advanced career opportunities for the state’s most diverse student populations and strengthening the pipeline of BSN-prepared nurses for California’s healthcare workforce. By utilizing existing ADN infrastructure, the bill is designed to minimize new programmatic costs”.

- 13) **Arguments in Opposition.** In their letter in opposition submitted to this Committee the CSU, argues, in part, “State law has authorized—with the passage of Assembly Bill 927 (Medina)—that the California Community Colleges (CCC) may establish up to 30 baccalaureate degree programs per academic year, provided that the program or program curricula is not already offered by the CSU or University of California (UC). This process has led to the creation of more than 50 baccalaureate degree programs offered at community colleges across the state. Authorizing Bachelor of Science in nursing (BSN) programs at community colleges sets a precedent for duplication of CSU and UC baccalaureate degrees, not only in nursing programs but in every field. AB 2301 would result in increased competition for limited clinical placements and qualified faculty, further complicating the problem that already exists in the State.

“Last year, the Governor vetoed an identical bill that would have authorized 10 community college districts to offer a BSN degree...The CSU agrees with the Governor’s statement and believes the most appropriate and proven path forward to achieve an increase in the number of nurses is through partnerships and the ADN to BSN pathways. In 2023, the state budget provided \$300 million over five years to expand CCC nursing programs, including support for BSN partnerships with the CSU and other higher education institutions.

“CSU universities offer several online Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN) to BSN programs which serve rural students and allow them to fulfill all upper division coursework remotely while a community health clinical requirement is completed in the student’s local area. Twenty CSU universities offer ADN-to-BSN programs, and the CSU partners with 49 community colleges on concurrent ADN-to-BSN pathways to further shorten time to completion. Unlike pre-licensure BSN programs that remain impacted due to the requirement and shortage of clinical placements, post-licensure ADN-to-BSN programs maintain significant enrollment capacity. Since 2017, the CSU has consistently graduated more than 1,000 students each year through these programs. We believe these programs are the most appropriate and proven path forward to achieve an increase in the number of BSNs”.

- 14) ***Related and prior legislation.*** AB 664 (Alvarez, 2026) authorizes the CCC Chancellor to allow the Southwestern Community College District to offer no more than four workforce- aligned baccalaureate degree programs, as provided. Requires interim and final reports from the LAO, and sunsets the provisions on January 1, 2035. AB 664 is set to be heard by this Committee on July 1, 2026.

AB 2053 (Ta, 2026) authorizes the Chancellor of the CCC to authorize the Coast Community College District to offer a workforce-aligned cybersecurity baccalaureate degree program at Coastline College, as provided. Require the LAO to, on or before July 1, 2030, conduct and present to the Legislature and the Governor an interim evaluation of the baccalaureate degree program that is offered pursuant to that authorization and, on or before July 1, 2034, a final evaluation of that degree program, as provided. AB 2053 was heard in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education on April 21, 2026, and failed passage.

AB 2136 (Pacheco, 2026) authorizes the Board of Governors of the CCC to authorize the Cerritos Community College District to offer up to three applied baccalaureate degree programs in the fields of public safety management, paralegal studies, and automotive technology. AB 2136 was held in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education.

AB 2694 (Alvarez, 2026) changes the standard governing when community college districts may offer baccalaureate degree programs, replacing a hard prohibition on duplicating CSU or UC programs with a more flexible “substantially similar within the geographic region” test that includes exceptions for unmet workforce need and lack of CSU or UC enrollment from that region. The bill also modifies the objection and consultation process, narrowing the required consultation to programs that may be substantially similar to nearby CSU or UC offerings and streamlining the written agreement process when an objection is filed. AB 2694 is scheduled to be heard in this Committee on July 1, 2026.

SB 960 (Cabaldon, 2026) limits the prohibition on CCC duplication of CSU baccalaureate degree programs to instances where a CSU’s campus local admission area includes or overlaps with the CCC district’s territory, except when the CSU program has been impacted for at least three consecutive years. SB 960 is currently pending hearing in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

AB 1400 (Soria, 2025) would have required the Chancellor of the CCC to develop a Bachelor of Science in Nursing Pilot Program that authorizes select community college districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. AB 1400 was vetoed by the Governor, whose message read in part:

***“Last year, I vetoed a nearly identical bill, citing two primary reasons that continue to persist.***

***“First, the 2024 Budget Agreement included \$60 million per year, from 2025-26 to 2028-29, for the Rebuilding Nursing Infrastructure Grant Program, which may be used to develop or expand BSN partnerships with UC, CSU, and independent nonprofit higher education institutions. These partnerships have proven successful in expanding BSN access for community college students and increasing the number of BSN degree recipients. All segments of higher education must continue to collaborate on building these programs, and returning this bill will ensure those collaborative efforts are not undermined.***

***“Second, in recent years, both the CCC and the CSU have been authorized to offer independent programs outside of their traditional roles, provided they do not duplicate degree offerings of other public segments. I encourage the CCC system to focus on implementing this expanded authority and to ensure that it can continue to make progress on the unique and vital role the CCC plays in serving its students and the state. Given these significant changes, a pause should be maintained to understand their full impact before additional authorities are granted”.***

SB 155 (Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 71, Statutes of 2024) created 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. The Budget Act of 2024 supported this program with \$60 million Proposition 98 General Fund per year for five years, starting in 2024-25, with CCC Strong Workforce Program funding.

AB 2104 (Soria, 2024) would have required the Chancellor of the CCC to develop a Bachelor of Science in Nursing Pilot Program that authorizes select CCC districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. AB 2104 was vetoed by Governor Newsom, whose veto message read in part:

***“I support the author’s intent to expand access to baccalaureate nursing degree programs in underserved communities. The 2024 Budget Agreement included \$60 million per year, from 2025-26 to 2028-29, for the Rebuilding Nursing Infrastructure Grant Program, which may be used to develop or expand Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) partnerships with higher education institutions. These types of partnerships have proven successful in expanding BSN access for community college students and increasing the number***

***of BSN degree recipients. All segments of higher education should continue to focus on building these programs together, and I am concerned this bill could inadvertently undermine that collaboration.***

***“Additionally, in recent years, both the CCC and the CSU have been provided with expanded authority to offer independent programs. Given these major changes, a pause should be taken to understand their full impact before additional authorities are granted.”***

SB 895 (Roth, 2024) would have required the CCC Chancellor’s Office to establish a Community College Bachelor of Science in Nursing Pilot Program that would authorize 10 CCC districts to offer a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree. SB 895 was vetoed by Governor Newsom, whose veto message read in part:

***“I appreciate the author’s commitment to expanding access to baccalaureate nursing degree programs for community college students. The 2024 Budget Agreement included \$60 million per year, from 2025-26 to 2028-29, for the Rebuilding Nursing Infrastructure Grant Program, which may be used to develop or expand Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) partnerships with higher education institutions. These types of partnerships have proven successful in expanding BSN access for community college students and increasing the number of BSN degree recipients. All segments of higher education should continue to focus on building these programs together, and I am concerned this bill could inadvertently undermine that collaboration.***

***“Additionally, in recent years, both the CCC and the CSU have been provided with expanded authority to offer independent programs. Given these major changes, a pause should be taken to understand their full impact before additional authorities are granted.”***

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 CCCs, the CSU, and the UC. Required the final assessment to be reported, in writing, to the Legislature and the Governor on or before January 1, 2025, as specified.

## **SUPPORT**

United Nurses Associations of California/Union of Health Care Professionals (sponsor)  
 Allan Hancock College  
 American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO  
 Antelope Valley Community College District  
 Association of California Community College Administrators  
 Barstow Community College  
 Cabrillo Community College  
 Calbright College  
 California Community College Baccalaureate Association

California Hospital Association  
California Latino Legislative Caucus  
California School Employees Association  
California Teachers Association  
Cerritos College  
Chabot-Las Positas Community College District  
Chaffey College  
Citrus College  
Clovis Community College  
Coalinga College  
Coast Community College District  
College of Marin  
College of the Canyons  
College of the Desert  
College of the Redwoods  
College of the Sequoias  
College of the Siskiyous  
Columbia College  
Community College League of California  
Contra Costa Community College District  
Copper Mountain College  
Cuesta College  
De Anza College  
El Camino College  
Evergreen Valley College  
Feather River College  
Foothill College  
Foothill-De Anza Community College District  
Fresno City College  
Gavilan College  
Glendale Community College  
Grossmont-Cuyamaca Community College District  
Hartnell College  
Imperial Valley College  
Kern Community College District  
Lake Tahoe Community College  
Lassen Community College  
LeadingAge California  
Lemoore College  
Long Beach City College  
Long Beach Community College District  
Los Angeles Community College District  
Los Angeles Pierce College  
Los Angeles Unified School District  
Madera Community College  
Mendocino College  
Merced College  
MiraCosta College  
Modesto Junior College  
Mt. San Antonio College

Mt. San Jacinto Community College  
NextGen California  
North Orange County Community College District  
Ohlone College  
Palo Verde College  
Palomar Community College District  
Pasadena Area Community College District  
Peralta Community College District  
Rancho Santiago Community College District  
Reedley College  
Rio Hondo College  
Riverside City College  
Riverside Community College District  
San Bernardino Community College District  
San Diego City College  
San Diego Community College District  
San Diego Continuing Education  
San Diego Mesa College  
San Diego Miramar College  
San Diego Unified School District  
San Francisco Community College District  
San Jose City College  
San Jose-Evergreen Community College District  
San Mateo County Community College District  
Santa Monica College  
Santa Rosa Junior College  
Shasta College  
Sierra College  
Solano Community College  
South Orange County Community College District  
Southwestern College  
State Center Community College District  
Student Senate for California Community Colleges  
Taft College  
Valley Children's Healthcare  
Ventura College  
Ventura County Community College District  
Victor Valley College  
Victor Valley Community College District  
West Hills Community College District  
West Valley-Mission Community College District  
Yosemite Community College District  
Yuba College  
Yuba Community College District

**OPPOSITION**

California Faculty Association  
California State University, Office of the Chancellor