Exhibit 2

Information/Action

Legislative update and consideration of legislative proposals for 2015

This report contains the final disposition of Commission supported legislation in the 2014-2015 legislative session and a more detailed list of bills that will have an effect on CSAC or Cal Grant programs.

A preliminary list of the bill ideas organized under the Commission Policy Priorities for the 2015-2016 legislative session will be sent under separate cover and presented at the committee meeting.

Responsible Person(s): Ed Emerson, Chief
Strategic Policy, Media and Communications Division

Angelo Williams, Legislative Director
Strategic Policy, Media and Communications Division

Strategic Policy and Planning Committee

2014-2015 Legislative Session
As you know the Governor completed his signature of legislation late last month. Of the eight bills supported by the Commission, five were signed, one was vetoed and two died in committee. The following list and chart (attached) gives details regarding the final disposition of these bills.

Signed or Implemented*

1. **SB 174 and SB 798 (DeLeon) -** Establishes a tax credit for contributions to a special education fund for the purposes of providing Cal Grants.

2. **AB 2160 (Ting) –** Mandates high school districts upload GPAs for 12th graders only.

3. **AB 1590 (Wieckowski) -** Changes the date CSAC certifies three-year cohort default rates (Oct. 1 - Nov. 1) Substitutes Stafford for Perkins Loan Program as one of the federal student aid programs in which a private or independent institution must participate to qualify for the Cal Grant program.

4. **AB 2099 (Frazier)-** Deems a private postsecondary educational institution eligible for Title 38 awards if the institution is issued an approval to operate from the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education. Previous version of the bill established student outcome requirements for veteran serving institutions participating in federal veteran's education benefits.

5. ***AB 330 (Chau) –** Requires CSAC website to link Net Price Calculator and information on average student debt.

Vetoed

6. **AB 1976 (Quirk-Silva) –** Allows CSAC to use a three year take rate average to establish awards target.

Died in Committee

7. **AB 640 (Hall) -** Requires the Student Aid Commission to establish an appeal process for an otherwise qualifying institutions that fails to satisfy the cohort default rate and requirements. Consider small cohorts.(*Asm Hall will work with CDU and CSAC Jan 2015 in the Senate on both budget items and legislation needed)*

8. **AB 1318 (Bonilla) –** Requires the maximum Cal Grant Award level for nonpublic postsecondary institutions be set and maintained at 75% of the base funding per Cal Grant student at the UC and the CSU and requires, as a condition for funding of the Cal Grant maximum award, the submission of performance metrics.

In addition to these bills several additional signed bills that will have an effect on CSAC or Cal Grant programs are listed below:

SB 1028 (Hanna Beth Jackson) - SB 1028 modifies the criteria to qualify for a Cal Grant C award to include social and economic factors. Additionally the bill requires CSAC to consult with several state agencies including the Employment Development Department to publicize the program to the long-term unemployed and inform recipients of job search and placement services. The bill charges CSAC to utilize information developed by other agencies (CCC EWD and CWIB) to assist with determining training priorities.

SB 1210 (Lara) - SB 1210 establishes the California DREAM Loan Program (CDLP) for purposes of extending loans to students who meet the requirements established by AB 540 and have financial need, and authorizes any campus of the UC/CSU to participate.

AB 2377 (Perez) - Establishes the California Student Loan Refinancing Program (program), to be administered by the California Educational Facilities Authority (Authority), to assist in the refinance of private student load debt at favorable rates and establishes eligibility requirements for the program.

SB 850 (Block) - Establishes baccalaureate degree pilot program at 15 selected community colleges. 300k allocated for implementation.

SB 967 (De León) - This bill would require the governing boards of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions, in order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, to adopt policies concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking that include certain elements, including an affirmative consent standard in the determination of whether consent was given by a complainant.

A complete list of all bills sponsored and that have an effect on CSAC/ Cal Grant program is included below.

Strategic Policy and Planning Committee

AB 1590 (Wieckowski)

Summary:

The bill simplifies and clarifies Cal Grant policies, and addresses the phase out of the Perkins Loan Program occurring at the federal level. This bill relates to Cal Grant A and B Entitlement Awards. It changes the date that the Student Aid Commission certifies the institution's latest 3-year cohort default rate and graduation rate from October 1 to November 1.

Timeline:

Effective: January 1, 2015

Other Dates:

- November 1 – the commission must certify by November 1 of each year the institution's latest official three-year cohort default rate and graduation rate as most recently reported by the United States Department of Education.

Cost:

Cost to CSAC: Minor absorbable

Cost to Cal Grant Program: Approximately twenty-three schools (which do not currently meet the Pell plus two requirements) could become eligible to participate in the Cal Grant program. This change allows participating institutions to use Direct Loan program to qualify, whereas their lack of Perkins participation had previously disqualified them. The majority of the twenty-three institutions are cosmetology schools which would only impact the Cal Grant C program.

It is important to note that the 23 schools would have to choose to apply for participation, and there are numerous reasons a school that meets these requirements may choose not to participate, or may be ultimately disqualified based on other program requirements

AB 2099 (Frazier)

Summary:

The bill establishes requirements for postsecondary institutions participating in federal veteran's education benefits (GI Bill). Senate amendments removed language that requires institutions to meet Cal Grant qualifications (i.e. cohort default and graduation rate standards) to obtain Title 38 award eligibility. Instead institutions must gain approval to operate from the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education.

Timeline:

Effective: January 1, 2015

Other Dates:

- *January 1, 2016* - obtain and provide evidence to CSAAVE of its candidacy or preaccreditation status to be eligible for Title 38 awards for the academic year of 2015-16, and/or 2016-17.

- January 1, 2017 obtain and provide evidence to CSAAVE of accreditation for the institution to be eligible for Title 38 awards for the academic year of 2017-18, and each academic year thereafter.

Cost:

Cost to CSAC: Negligible

Currently, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs works directly with institutions to disburse Title 38 awards. CSAC is not involved.

AB 2160 (Ting)

Summary:

This bill requires electronic submission of GPA's for every student enrolled in grade 12 in considerations for the Cal Grant program.

Timeline:

Effective: *January 1, 2015*

Other Dates:

- *October 15* - The school district or charter school shall, no later than October 15 of a pupil's grade 12 academic year, notify, in writing, each grade 12 pupil and, for a pupil under 18 years of age, his or her parent or guardian.

Cost:

Of the 422,177 high school seniors in California, the Commission receives GPA data for 364,830 public school students. The additional GPA submissions will result in approximately 2,796 awards likely to be paid. The estimated cost for the increase in new entitlement Cal Grant awards is $13 million for the 2015-16 award year.

SB 174 and SB 798 (De León)

Summary:

SB 174 would offer a temporary (3 years) supplement to the Cal Grant B access award based on the College Access Tax Credit Fund created by Senate Bill 798 (SB 798).

Timeline:

Effective: **SB 174** Immediately and **SB 798** January 1, 2015

Other Dates:

- *January 1, 2014 through January 1, 2017* – allocate and certify tax credits to taxpayers. Allowable tax credit decreases from 60% 2014 to 50% 2017
- 45 days following receipt of the contribution – certify the contribution amount eligible for the credit.
- *March 1* - Provide to the Franchise Tax Board a copy of each credit certificate issued for the calendar year by March 1 of the calendar year immediately following the year in which those certificates are issued.
- *April 1* - The Treasurer shall certify the amount in the Fund.
- *December 1, 2017* – Sunset date.
- *2015-16 Academic Year* - As our state economy is recovering, it is important to provide adequate funding to the Cal Grant B Access awards beginning in the 2015-16 academic year so that these students can stay enrolled

- *On April 1, 2015, and on April 1 annually thereafter*, the Treasurer shall certify the amount of moneys available for distribution from the fund for the academic year commencing the following July 1. The amount available for distribution in any academic year shall not exceed 85 percent of the certified fund balance. Notwithstanding any other law, *the commission shall thereafter determine the amount of the supplemental awards to be granted and the administrative costs that will be incurred, and include these amounts in the budget change proposals submitted each fiscal year pursuant to Section 69518*. The amount determined by the commission under this subdivision shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature to the commission in the annual Budget Act, for the purpose of making awards to students in accordance with this section.

Cost:
The following are operational costs anticipated by Student Aid Commission staff. These costs will be met through the College Access Tax Credit Fund per SB 798, as amended on January 6th, 2014.

Program Administration will require **1.0 PY** at the **Staff Services Analyst** level to

- Work in the call center to field additional calls generated from the additional notifications that will be required for the over 177,000 Cal Grant B new and renewal recipients,
- Regularly revise the website, publications, and award notifications, and
- Update and provide training to high school counselors and college financial aid administrators.

Administration and External Affairs will require **0.5 PY** at the **Research Analyst II** level to

- Review and analyze prior year(s) access awards offered and paid
- Develop a methodology to project the supplemental access award amount to fully utilize the funds available from the College Access Tax Credit Fund each year
- Analyze the actual access award expenditures to determine the amount to be applied against the College Access Tax Credit Fund
- Monitor the supplemental payments expended to the amount of funds available
- Notify accounting to request the College Access Tax Credit Fund be transferred to the General Fund to reimburse the supplement access award expenditures; and
- Prepare a final reconciliation of the access award supplemental payments.

The cost for the 1.0 SSA and the 0.5 RAII will be **$139,600 on-going**

SB 1028 (Hannah-Beth Jackson)

Summary:

SB 1028 modifies the criteria to qualify for a Cal Grant C award to include social and economic factors. Additionally the bill requires CSAC to consult with several state agencies including the Employment Development Department to publicize the program to the long-term unemployed and inform recipients of job search and placement services. The bill charges CSAC to utilize information developed by other agencies (CCC EWD and CWIB) to assist with determining training priorities.

Timeline:

Effective: January 1, 2015

Other Dates:

- *January 1, 2016* – The commission shall update the priority areas of occupational and technical training
- *2014-2015 academic year* - the commission shall give priority to Cal Grant C award applicants seeking to enroll in programs that rate high in graduation rates and job placement data, or salary data.
- *April 1, 2015 on or before* - the Legislative Analyst's Office shall submit a report to the Legislature on the outcomes of the Cal Grant C program on or before April 1, 2015, and on or before April 1 of each odd-numbered year thereafter.

Cost:

Increased workload is placed on existing services and processes which require additional resources including AGPA position and operating expenses totaling $90,000.

SB 1210 (Lara)

Summary:

SB 1210 establishes the California DREAM Loan Program (CDLP) for purposes of extending loans to students who meet the requirements established by AB 540 and have financial need, and authorizes any campus of the UC/CSU to participate.

Timeline:

- *2015-16 academic year* - Commencing with the 2015-16 academic year, a student attending a participating institution may receive a loan under the DREAM Program if the student satisfies all of the following requirements
    - The student applies for financial aid using the application established by the Student Aid Commission known as the Dream Act Application.
    - The Student Aid Commission or the participating institution shall require the student to affirm in writing that he or she satisfies the requirements.
    - A student seeking an award shall authorize the Student Aid Commission to access any information pertinent to certify that the student meets the requirements.

Cost: Minor

The Commission may incur administrative cost to the California Dream Act application to include information about the California Dream Loan Program. The bill does not provide additional funding for administrative costs.

AB 2377 (Perez)

Summary:

Establishes the California Student Loan Refinancing Program (program), to be administered by the California Educational Facilities Authority (Authority), to assist in the refinance of private student load debt at favorable rates and establishes eligibility requirements for the program.

Timeline:

Effective: January 1, 2015

Cost:
Negligible for CSAC

SB 850 (Block)

Summary:
Establishes baccalaureate degree pilot program.

Timeline:
Effective: January 1, 2015
Other Dates:

- *March 31, 2015* – Board of Governors shall develop and adopt by regulation, a funding model for the support of the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program.
- *2017-2018 academic year* – A district baccalaureate degree pilot program must commence
- *July 1, 2018* – Deadline for LAO Interim evaluation of the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program
- *July 1, 2022* – Deadline for LAO final evaluation of the statewide baccalaureate degree pilot program.
- *2022-2023 academic year* – Student participating in a baccalaureate degree pilot program must complete the degree
- July 1, 2023 – bill becomes inoperative
- January 1, 2024 – bill is repealed unless a later enacted statute is enacted

Cost:
Assembly Appropriations:
1) Ongoing General Fund costs to the Chancellor's Office in the range of $350,000 for three to four staff to establish and monitor district programs, including developing guidelines and reviewing, approving, and monitoring participating districts' baccalaureate degree programs.
2) Significant one-time and ongoing costs to participating districts for establishing and operating the programs, including any needed capital improvements and equipment purchases. Since participation by districts is voluntary, these costs are not reimbursable and will be offset by state apportionments and student fee revenues. To the extent that students who participate in the program would otherwise have attended a CSU campus, the state cost for the student's enrollment would likely be similar.
3) Minor absorbable costs for DOF and LAO to conduct statewide program evaluations.

SB 967 (De León)

Summary:
This bill would require the governing boards of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions, in order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, to adopt policies concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking that include certain elements, including an affirmative consent standard in the determination of whether consent was given by a complainant.

Timeline:
Effective: January 1, 2015

Cost:

No fiscal impact to the Commission. Amend the IPA and get updated signatures and audits would add this to their program to verify. If not in compliance, they would be terminated. No different than how CSAC handles now.

2015-2016 Legislative Agenda Concepts and Alignment with Policy Priorities

2015 marks the 60th anniversary of CSAC's founding (1955), an appropriate milestone for reflection and direction in constructing the Commission's 2015-2016 legislative agenda. Over six decades, the promise to make education beyond high school financially accessible to all Californians has been developed through the investment in and implementation of new programs, expansion of outreach to students and families, and the implementation of key institutional quality measures. This growth has been developed decade by decade:

- 1955-1960 - CSAC Founded, Master Plan Implemented
- 1970-1980 – Creation of Cal SOAP, growth of Cal Grant program
- 1990-2000 – Growth of the Cal Grant program
- 2000-2010 – Creation of the Entitlement & Competitive Cal Grant A and B, Creation of Cash for College State Outreach Program
- 2010- 2014 - CDR-GR Quality Standards, Dream Act, MCS, # of CG Recipients
    - 2015 – 2025 – Goals for the Future?

Since 2010, Governor Brown and the California State Legislature has made financial aid for higher education a priority. In the last four years 77,000 more students received a Cal Grant. The Dream Act and Middle Class Scholarship were passed and implemented, the Cal B access grant increased to $1648 and the passage and signature of the College Access Tax Credit (SB 798 DeLeon) holds the promise of the Cal B rising closer to the real cost of college (From $1648 to $3000).

The positive momentum of the past four years is an important prologue to changes in terms limits for legislators. Because of this change, the majority of legislators in both houses remain in office until 2024 and incoming members until 2026. CSAC has a special opportunity to set the higher education financial aid agenda with the Legislature for a decade long engagement through 2025.

CSAC's 2015-2016 Legislative Agenda

With history and opportunity in mind, CSAC's 2015-2016 legislative agenda is focused on setting a course for the next decade of financial aid investment and institutional quality measures based on the Commission's Policy Priorities adopted in February of this year.

By 2025 CSAC will maximize public investment in financial aid, increase the effectiveness of financial aid programs through implementation of quality standards and support of CSAC operations, advance and expand awareness of financial aid programs and influence federal financial aid policy. This work will be implemented through an equity lens with a focus on underserved and low-income students in California. CSAC's 2025 goal seeks to create the conditions where education beyond high school is financially accessible for all Californians.

The draft below aligns the Commission Policy Priorities with legislative and conceptual proposals. The document serves as a first draft and a beginning of a more robust visioning conversation to be had by the Commission to solidify the 2015-2016 agenda and its 2025 goal.

Consideration of GOAL 2025 (Lumina, PPIC)

Finally, in consideration of next year's agenda and its ten-year engagement opportunity, Commissioners may want to consider the 2025 goal and questions related to financial aid of two of its key partners The Lumina Foundation and the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC). Lumina has established GOAL 2025, which in part is focused on mobilizing action at the local state and national levels to reach the goal of 60% higher education attainment. According to the Public Policy Institute of California, by 2025, the state will have one million fewer college-educated workers than the economy will require**.** To that end PPIC has proposed three principles for action to achieve this goal (1) Expand eligibility, (2) increase the numbers of BA degrees, (3) Focus on Outcomes. These proposed goals create key questions for Commissioners to consider:

Expand Eligibility

- Eligibility goals for the CSU and UC systems should be gradually increased to new levels by 2025. The share of the state's high school graduates eligible for UC should grow from the top 12.5 percent to the top 15 percent of high school graduates. The share eligible for CSU should grow from the top 33.3 percent to the top 40 percent.

- *If the share eligibility grows at CSU and UC what is CSAC's estimate of students that will require financial aid, how many additional awards would be required and at what cost?*

Increase Numbers of BA degrees

- The Master Plan should set explicit goals for transfer from the community colleges to UC and CSU. A target for larger shares of bachelor's degrees awarded to transfer students at both systems should be defined.

- *How many additional Cal Grant awards would this change require and at what cost?*

Focus on Outcomes

- A new component of higher education policy that focuses on outcomes—specifically, completion rates—should be added to the Master Plan.

- *In addition to CDR and GR standards what type of institutional quality standards should CSAC implement in a new system focused on outcomes?*

These questions are meant to start the conversation of aligning the Commission's Policy Priorities with external stakeholders that share CSAC's values. Clearly any major changes in eligibility, BA attainment and outcomes would be vetted through a larger conversation with the Governor, the Legislature and the segment.

Finally, in addition to the agenda below we have included planned legislative outreach and events SPMC is pursuing, the least not being the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of CSAC. This event is designed to leverage and increase contact and strengthen CSAC's relationships with the Governor and his staff and the Members and staff in the Legislature:

- **October – December** - Dissemination of personalized Cal Grant Awards by Legislative District letter to Members. These letters were provided to key Senate and Assembly leaders. We are in the process of disseminating these letters to all 120 legislative members. We have had recent success with this strategy. We provided Assemblymember and Chair of the Assembly Higher Education Committee, Das Williams with a letter drawn from the report of Cal Grant Awards in Legislative Districts. The Assemblymember's local Santa Barbara paper picked up the story and printed an article.

- **January** – Annual Senate and Assembly Member and Staff Cal Grant Briefing – For the second year SPMC has sought and was provided with the opportunity to develop key relationships with Senate and Assembly Members and staff through a special Cal Grant briefing.

- **February** – 60th Anniversary of CSAC Celebration in the Governor's Conference Room (Event is for new and returning members of the Legislator, the Governor and his staff, Commissioners, Cal SOAP directors, and special guests related to the founding of Cal SOAP in 1978 (The original Cal SOAP legislation was carried by then Assemblymember Vic Fazio and then Governor Jerry Brown).

- **March-June** – Committees, Floor Sessions, Bills on the Governor's Desk, Signatures, Meetings with Members, Policy Committees and the Budget.

CALIFORNIA STUDENT AID COMMISSION 2014-15 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA
IN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMISSION STATEMENT OF POLICY PRIORITIES

1. *Maximize public investment in California students through financial aid that:*
   - *1.1 Ensures access for low-income and historically underrepresented California students to our eligible public colleges and universities and non-profit independent colleges; and for profit eligible WASC-accredited colleges that meet the 90-10 rule without using state grant aid or Title 38 aid as a means for satisfying the non-Title IV revenue requirement.*

   - *1.2 Ensures sufficient financial support for living expenses and costs of attendance for low-income community college students.*

   - **Stakeholders Working Group -** 10 year plan for Cal Grant –Use CSAC's power to convene to bring the higher education segments and partners from philanthropy, public policy research etc. together to draft a 10 year plan focused on the Commission's five policy priorities.
     - **Prop 30** – Within the next 10 years Prop 30 will expire (2018) leaving a sizable budget deficit to fill. How will this effect CSAC/ Cal Grant Funding?

   - Consolidate the Cal Grant programs into one Cal Grant program similar to the Pell Grant structure (From PASD).

   - Reinstate California Work-study program.

- Redesign the Cal B Access grant to the Cal B Access and Retention Grant (Precedent SB 1644).

- Reintroduce AB 212 Pavley - Fund the APPLE program

- Reintroduce AB 1976 Quirk-Silva **–** Increases the statutory limit on Competitive Cal Grants from 22,500 to 50,000

- Reintroduce AB 1318 Bonilla **–** Requires the maximum Cal Grant Award level for nonpublic postsecondary institutions be set and maintained at 75% of the base funding per Cal Grant student at the UC and the CSU and requires, as a condition for funding of the Cal Grant maximum award, the submission of performance metrics.

2. *Maximize the effectiveness of state-authorized financial aid programs through consequential quality standards and consumer protections for students attending any California college.*

- **Concept: Reduce Time to 'Financial Aid'** – Too few college students receive their financial aid (majority Cal Grant B) within the first two weeks of enrollment thereby lessening their ability to prepare for or fully participate in their classes. Multiple obstacles within multiple organizations including CSAC limit the time to financial aid for students. The focus of this bill would be to address, limit and alleviate those obstacles and increase student 'time to financial aid' over a prescribed period of time.

- Uniform Admissions Policy regarding verification documents forwarded by students (Dreamers and non-dreamers).

- Remove age limit from Transfer Entitlement Program (PASD)

- **Concept: FCMAT for CSAC** - In 2012-13 the CDR/GR reforms removed 160+ institutions that did not meet the standards. Is there a way to incentivize and or assist colleges that did not meet the standard to institute improvements on the road to reinstatement or reapplication? In K-12 the Fiscal Crisis Management Assistance Team assists schools who have lost their accreditation. Could a similar type of institution or institutional support be provided for institutions that have failed to meet the CDR/GR standards?

- **Student Debt Issue** - Assistance and leadership in the implementation of AB 2377 (Perez) - Establishes **the California Student Loan Refinancing Program** (program), to be administered by the California Educational Facilities Authority (Authority), to assist in the refinance of private student load debt at favorable rates and establishes eligibility requirements for the program.

- Reintroduce AB 2099 (s) - Deems a private postsecondary educational institution ineligible for Title 38 awards if the institution does not meets CDR and GR standards.

- Reintroduce AB 640 (Hall) - Amends provisions of existing law regarding the Cal Grant Program. Requires the Student Aid Commission to establish an appeal process for an otherwise qualifying institution that fails to satisfy the cohort default rate and requirements due to small cohort size.

3. *Advance awareness of financial aid for California students and parents through sufficient funding and support for comprehensive outreach programs and financial literacy programs that include federal, state and institutional aid, loans and other opportunities to cover the cost of college.*

- Budget - Budget Change Proposal to fund and expand Cal SOAP and Cash for College outreach programs. Expand outreach programs beginning in the middle school years and support students beyond FAFSA completion through to college enrollment.

- Legislation – Corresponding legislation for the reorganization of Cal SOAP. Legislators often lament that there are 15 Cal SOAP programs in the state and there are 80 Assembly Districts and 40 Senatorial Districts. Is there a way to increase the number of Cal SOAP outlets or reorganize them into more effective regions as it relates to coverage, events, etc.?

- Legislation, CSAC Admin Regs. or Operational directive – Cal Grant Certified Training Program. There are hundreds of good natured organizations and volunteers who want to help increase FAFSA completion and college knowledge that may be using outdated and incorrect information. CSAC should provide a standard for organizations and individuals who want to do this work through a certified training program. Quality standards regarding outreach could affect the entire state and hundreds of thousands of students and families.

- Assistance and Leadership with the implementation of AB 2160 (Ting) – District mandate to upload GPA's – Partnership with the California School Boards Association.

- Assistance and Leadership with the implementation of SB 850 – BA at CCC. There are multiple issues to work out regarding how financial aid will be distributed during this pilot program.

- Assistance and Leadership with the Implementation of the College Access Tax Credit (SB 798) would raise the Cal B to 3k over 3 years (500 million possible). This is a massive undertaking. We have begun a partnership with the Office of the Treasurer, Controller and FTB. CSAC may be the only entity with a statewide reach that can assist in outreach for this program that could result in the Cal B access grant being increased to $3,000.

- Assistance and Leadership in the implementation of SB 1028 (Hanna Beth Jackson) - SB 1028 modifies the criteria to qualify for a Cal Grant C award to include social and economic factors including long termed unemployed status.

4. **Influence and inform federal policy on financial aid policy** and programs that affect California students, parents and college institutions

    - Support legislation, regs to streamline the FAFSA application.
    - Support progressive gainful employment regs.
    - Support student debt legislation (Warren, Booker)
    - Support Obama Administration's 2025 Goal of 60% college attainment. The goal is also supported by the Lumina Foundation and the Public Policy Institute of California
    - Support the National Get School'd Initiative, the President's FAFSA Challenge and the statewide Mayor's FAFSA Challenge

5. *Maximize the effectiveness of state-authorized financial aid programs through sufficient funding and support for the operations of the California Student Aid Commission.*

    - Budget Change Proposal - BCP to fund Technology Update for Grant Delivery at CSAC (GDS). The current system is 30 years old and a replacement of overdue.
    - Clean up legislation which deals with Reports *as well as* duplicative and burdensome restrictions on Cal Grant administration. PASD would probably have ideas for how certain program requirements can be clarified, tweaked or simplified to make the job easier.
    - Focus on adding cost analysis regarding new legislative requests that emphasize new positions at CSAC where the additional work requires it. Last year we were able to add three new positions because of this strategy.