APPENDIX
Higher Education Bills- Position of the Council of New Jersey State College Locals (CNJSCL)
Testimony of Dr. Tim Haresign, President of CNJSCL

I'd like to thank the members of the committee for holding these hearings. The issues being addressed are of the utmost importance to the future of higher education in the state of New Jersey. I represent 10,000 faculty, librarians, and professional staff at the nine institutions that make up the CNJSCL (Rampapo, Montclair, William Paterson, Jersey City, Kean, The College of New Jersey, Thomas Edison, Rowan, and Richard Stockton). The positions of the Council generally mirror those of AFTNJ. I want to state at the outset that our unions believe that the cost of a college education needs to be addressed. Further we don't oppose the development of performance standards, however we feel that any standards need to be carefully developed to ensure that they are both valid and reliable.

In order to save time, a number of higher bills that affect higher education are listed below, along with the Council position on the bill and in some cases some short comments. In my verbal testimony I will go over some of these bills in more detail. When we take a position calling for further study, in most cases we are urging that the issues being addressed in the bill be deferred until the College Affordability Commission has a chance to issue a report (assuming the recently passed legislation is signed by the Governor).

PACKAGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION BILLS SPONSORED BY ASSEMBLYMAN CRYAN AND
ASSEMBLYWOMAN RILEY ET AL.

Study A-2800 Riley (D-3)

Requires eleventh grade high school students to be assessed for college-level course work in Language Arts and Math, by using college placement (SAT or ACT) cut scores.

Oppose /Study A-2801 Jasey (D-27)

Mandates 120 credit requirement for baccalaureate degrees and 60 credits for associate degrees, except in cases of 5 year degree programs or where professional accreditation agencies require additional credits.

Colleges in the fall 2016 semester.

Basis for opposition—credit requirement should be made with faculty input

Amend A-2802 Riley (D-3)
Requires public institutions of higher education, in consultation with the Secretary of Higher Education and the New Jersey President’s Council, to establish “reverse transfer agreements” allowing students to transfer at least 30 credits earned at a four year state institution to a county college and apply them toward the earning of an associate degree.

Further requires state colleges and universities to provide incentives for students to obtain an associate degree before enrolling in a four year institutions and to provide financial aid to students who transfer to four year institutions after earning an associate degree.

Requires creation of statewide communications program to encourage those who dropped out of college after completing three-quarters of the required credits to re-enroll.

Amend to remove incentive program. The choice of what type of institution to attend for the first years of higher education should be left up to the students.

Study A-2803 Cryan (D-20)

Requires state colleges/universities to publish on its website information on it remedial instruction program—number of students in program, number of remedial courses taken by each student, number of such courses completed, graduation rates for students enrolled in remedial instruction etc.

Further requires state colleges/universities to work with local school districts to assess college readiness of public school students in eight and tenth grades.

Study A-2805 Jasey (D-27)

Requires the Secretary of Higher Education and the New Jersey President’s Council, in consultation with the state colleges and universities, to develop common core numbering system for general education classes required for the attainment of an associate or baccalaureate degree.

Good idea in principle, but likely to be extremely difficult to implement.

Study A-2807 Cryan (D-20)
Freezes tuition and fees a state college/university for nine consecutive semesters following a student’s initial enrollment (i.e. the estimated time for a student to graduate)

At the very least there would need to be guarantees of funding increase to cover increased costs, along with caps on the rate of tuition rise

**Study** A-2808 Giblin (D-34)

Directs Secretary of Higher Education to conduct a study to examine use and cost and effectiveness of on-line courses offered by institutions of higher education and to submit report to Senate and Assembly Higher Education Committees.

**Amend** A-2809 Cryan (D-20)

Requires all institutions of higher education to submit plan to Secretary of Higher Education, after consulting with faculty, to expand use of open textbooks, to alleviate financial burden on students.

Requires college bookstores to buy back used textbooks at at least 50% of purchase price, provided student produces receipt and returns book in good condition.

Amend to ensure academic freedom of faculty to choose textbooks.

**Support** A-2810 Cryan (D-20)

Allows taxpayers to deduct interest paid on student loans, consistent with IRS rules.

**Support/Study** A-2811 Cryan (D-20)

Bars state colleges/universities from requiring student to purchase a meal plan

Comment: Financial aid implications need to be clarified.

**Amend** A-2812 Riley (D-20)
Establishes a Task Force in the Office of the Secretary of Higher Education to develop a Statewide longitudinal data system to include education record of students from enrollment in public school through entrance into workforce.

**Amend to include representatives of public education and public higher education unions, or defer to study commission**

**Oppose** A-2813  Cryan (D-20)

Requires the closure of any four year state college/university that fails to achieve a 50% undergraduate graduation rate over a six year period. The Secretary of Higher Education is authorized to give the institution a reprieve if the institution is making sufficient progress to this goal.

**Amend** A-2814  Cryan (D-20)

Requires Secretary of Higher Education to revoke the license of for profit colleges and universities if school fails to achieve 6 year graduation rate of at least 75%.

**Amend to require disclosure of student indebtedness, and default rate on student loans**

**Support** A-2815  Pinkin (D-18)

Requires the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority to annual submit a report to the Governor and State Legislature documenting the indebtedness of each public institution of higher education.

**Study** A-2816  Cryan (D-20)

Requires State Auditor to annually audit the fees charged by public institution of higher education in NJ.

**Support/Study** A-2817  Riley (D-3)
Requires all school districts and public institution of higher education to offer “dual enrollment programs, whereby high school students can take college courses either on its campus or the high school campus. College tuition charged to high school students enrolled in such programs can be no more than 75% of the in-State per credit rate.

Support if it doesn’t impose financial burden on educational institutions

Support A-2818 Stender (D-22)

Requires undergraduate students to file a “degree plan” after the completion of 45 credits, in consultation with an academic advisor and further requires the state college/university to develop pathway systems that establish graduation progress benchmarks for each academic major and for the general education program for students who have not declared a major.

We believe such a system exists for the campuses represented by the College Council.

Other Assembly Bills affecting Higher Education

ASSEMBLY BILLS

Study A-653 Cryan (D-20)

Requires state colleges/universities to post on its website information regarding its tuition and fees, room and board charges, graduation rates, student transfer rate, financial aid, average student loan indebtedness, break down of faculty based on those tenured, untenured or adjunct and other “consumer information.”

Study A-658 Cryan (D-20)

Requires state colleges/universities to achieve 50% five year graduation rate within five years or lose State funding.

Support A-668 Cryan (D-20)
Requires state colleges/universities to post financial aid “shopping sheet” on its website, including costs of tuition, fees, room and board, text books, the availability of grants and scholarships and loans, student loan information, graduation rates etc.

The bill directs the Secretary of Higher Education to develop a model format for the “shopping sheet.”

Study A-1107 Vainieri Huttle (D-37)

Requires all public institutions of higher education to submit its proposed tuition and fee schedule for the coming academic year to the Secretary of Higher Education for review.

Support A-1840 Lampitt (D-6)

Requires each public institution of higher education to post its budget on its website by August 15.

Study A-1850 Lampitt (D-6)

Requires textbook publishers to provide faculty with the price of books sold at the college bookstore and disclose when discounted textbooks or lower cost substitute textbooks are available.

Study* A-1974 Riley (D-3) –

Requires all institutions of higher education in NJ to collect and report the employment status of recent graduates on its website.
*would require increased funding to accomplish this mandate

Support A-2156 Riley (D-3)

Requires the Higher Education Student Assistance Authority to annually post the graduation rates of TAG (Tuition Aid Grant) recipients on its website.

Support A-2321 Munoz (D-21)

Provides free tuition at public institutions of higher education for surviving spouses and dependent children of soldiers killed in the line of duty.
Support A-2372 Greenwald (D-6)

Creates a gross income tax credit equal to 10% of tuition costs, for parents of full time students under 22 years old, or full time students themselves, for taxpayers with gross annual incomes up to $150,000.

Amend/Study A-2715 Pinkin (D-18)

Establishes New Jersey Higher Education Funding Commission to study higher education funding formulas in other states, assess the funding needs of all of the State’s institutions of higher education and submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Senate Education Committee and the Assembly Higher Education Committee

Amend to include representatives of state higher education unions or defer to the study commission.
TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
ASSEMBLY HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

DR. RAY YANNUZZI
PRESIDENT, CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE

MAY 14, 2014

Assemblywoman Riley, Assemblyman Cryan, and members of the Assembly Higher Education Committee, my name is Ray Yannuzzi, President of Camden County College, and I am pleased to be here today on behalf of community college presidents throughout the state.

The first thing I want to do is thank you, Madam Chair and others, for introducing these bills that are bringing renewed attention to some very important higher education issues. I think we can all agree that New Jersey's colleges can and must do better in helping more of our students achieve their goals – whatever those goals may be.

About four years ago, New Jersey's community college trustees and presidents joined together in a statewide effort to improve student success. We have been calling it our "Big Ideas" project – and through it a lot of great work has occurred.

In fact, you will be pleased to know that many of the "big ideas" we have been working on are some of the very same issues addressed by your bills. For example, we are reforming our
remedial programs in major ways so that more students will have a better chance of graduate on time.

Let me be clear. In my perfect world, every college student would graduate.

But then there's the reality that many of our community colleges students are faced with when they enroll at our institutions. Many recent high school graduates come to us not ready for college-level work. And the same is true for many adults who enroll at our 19 New Jersey community colleges.

As open-door institutions, we are committed to helping these students in every way we know how. But there are no “silver bullets” that will work for all students.

There are, however, several best practices emerging throughout the country that are showing great promise. One is to have community college faculty and high school teachers work together to identify high school students who need extra help – and then get them that help while they are still in high school. Done the right way, these kinds of collaborations (which some have called “college readiness now” programs) give students a better shot at being ready for college when they graduate from high school, so that they can avoid remediation programs altogether when they enroll on our campuses.

Another related idea is dual enrollment programs. It turns out that completing even a single college course while in high school can make a huge difference in increasing a student’s chance of completing a college degree. And I’m not talking here just about the straight A students.
They of course take lots of AP (Advanced Placement) and/or college courses while in high school and do well in them. I’m also talking about the C student who might not think of herself as “college material” but, given the chance, will blossom. And completing a college course while in high school is a great way to begin to blossom.

Another idea still is the notion of providing clearer educational plans – or “pathways,” as they are sometimes called – for students. And the sooner we help students identify and pursue these educational plans, the better.

I’m guessing that these three ideas – college readiness now, dual enrollment, and student degree plans – may sound familiar to you. And they should, because they are part of the package of bills you have recently introduced – specifically, A2800, A2817, and A2818.

We applaud these bills as opportunities to build on the work we have already started. To the extent that these bills make state policy more helpful to student success initiatives, we welcome them. We will have more to say about these three bills at the third of your hearings at Hudson County Community College, but I will of course be happy to answer any questions you have about them right now.

But before getting to your questions, I also want to give a shout out to a couple more of your bills – because we think they too raise important issues that need our attention:

- A2802 – Reverse Transfer and Near Completers – Atlantic Cape Community College has recently engaged in a reverse transfer agreement with Stockton College through which
students who transfer early from the community college and complete their lower-division courses at Richard Stockton can be awarded the associate degree from Atlantic Cape. This might serve as a great model for this bill. As for the near completers also cited in this bill, my college (Camden County College) has had considerable success in reaching out to students who completed 45 or more credits and, for a variety of reasons, left college before graduating. We have found ways to help those students come back and finish up.

- A2805 – Common Course Numbering – Community colleges would be interested in having this conversation about common course numbering as a way to better streamline the transfer of credits when our students move on to four-year institutions. We have made progress over the last few years through a Statewide Transfer Agreement required by New Jersey law. But some states, like Florida, have found common course numbering to be an effective way to further improve the transfer of credits among colleges and universities.

- A2801 – Cap on Number of Credits in Degrees – On average a full-time student takes 15 credits per semester. So, over four semesters (two years), a full-time community college student could reasonably be expected to complete 60 credits. It’s important to keep that in mind when considering the number of credits that comprise a degree program. Now, sometimes there are good reasons for an associate degree to include more than 60 credits – licensure and accreditation requirements, for example, often require an extra course or two. On the other hand, sometimes the reasons may not be so good. So, we need to be mindful about all of this as we build and revise our associate degree programs.
There are other bills in your 20-bill package that are obviously very important — and we will want to share ideas with you about them later.

But for now, in the interest of time, let me stop here and respond to any questions you might have.

Again, we thank you for the leadership you are providing in bringing state policy attention to important higher education issues.
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<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Sponsor(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>A-676</td>
<td>Cryan/Singleton/Riley</td>
<td>Directs Secretary of Higher Education to establish performance-based funding plans for public institutions of higher education.</td>
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<td>A-2800</td>
<td>Riley/Giblin/Jasey/Cryan/Fuentes</td>
<td>Requires high school students to be assessed using college placement cut scores to determine readiness for college-level course work, and Commissioner of Education to develop plan to improve college and career counseling for students.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2801</td>
<td>Jasey/Stender/Riley</td>
<td>Provides that no more than 120 credits will be required for baccalaureate degree awarded by a public institution and no more than 60 credits for an associate degree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2802</td>
<td>Riley/Cryan/Giblin/Mukherji/Lagana</td>
<td>Directs Secretary of Higher Education to establish a communication and incentive plan to encourage re-enrollment in college; requires Statewide reverse transfer agreement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2803</td>
<td>Cryan/Riley</td>
<td>Requires independent colleges report certain consumer information on their websites; requires information on remedial instruction to be provided by public and independent colleges; directs how remedial education is delivered at public and certain independent colleges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2804</td>
<td>Giblin/Riley/Cryan/Benson</td>
<td>Requires county colleges to develop plan to achieve three-year graduation rate of at least 33 percent for full-time degree-program students by 2019-2020 academic year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2805</td>
<td>Jasey/Riley/Cryan/Stender/Pinkin</td>
<td>Directs Secretary of Higher Education to establish common core course numbering system for public institutions of higher education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2807</td>
<td>Cryan/Riley/Eustace/Quijano/Lagana</td>
<td>Prohibits four-year public and independent institutions of higher education from increasing resident undergraduate tuition and fees for nine continuous semesters following student's initial enrollment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2808</td>
<td>Giblin/Eustace/Riley/Benson</td>
<td>Directs Secretary of Higher Education to study prevalence, cost, and quality of on-line courses compared to traditional classroom courses offered by institutions of higher education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2809</td>
<td>Cryan/Riley/Quijano/Pinkin</td>
<td>Requires institutions of higher education to develop open textbooks available to students at no charge and requires buyback of used textbooks at 50 percent of purchase price.</td>
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<td>A-2810</td>
<td>Cryan/Riley/Quijano/Lagana</td>
<td>Allows gross income tax deduction for certain student loan interest.</td>
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<td>A-2811</td>
<td>Cryan/Riley/Mazzeo/Pinkin</td>
<td>Prohibits four-year public and independent institutions of higher education from requiring students to purchase meal plans and permits the institutions to only offer meal plans in the form of a spending allowance.</td>
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<td>A-2812</td>
<td>Riley/Cryan/Diegnan/Giblin/Benson</td>
<td>Requires development of longitudinal data system that maintains individuals' data from preschool through entry into workforce.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2813</td>
<td>Cryan/Burzichelli/Riley</td>
<td>Requires closure of a four-year public institution of higher education that fails to achieve a six-year graduation rate of at least 50% for full-time undergraduate students.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2814</td>
<td>Cryan/Burzichelli/Riley</td>
<td>Directs Secretary of Higher Education to revoke proprietary school's license to award academic degrees if school fails to achieve certain minimum graduation rates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2815</td>
<td>Pinkin/Cryan/Riley/Quijano/Benson</td>
<td>Requires New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority to annually prepare report on debt held by public institutions of higher education.</td>
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<td>A-2816</td>
<td>Cryan/Riley/Pinkin/Lagana</td>
<td>Requires State Auditor to conduct audit of fees charged by public institutions of higher education.</td>
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<td>A-2817</td>
<td>Riley/Singleton/Jasey/Cryan/Fuentes</td>
<td>Requires all school districts and public institutions of higher education to offer dual enrollment programs to provide college-level instruction to high school students and requires these students be charged a reduced tuition rate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-2818</td>
<td>Stender/Riley/Cryan/Lagana</td>
<td>Requires certain undergraduate students to file degree plan and requires public institutions of higher education to develop pathway systems to graduation.</td>
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NJ H.E.L.P
Fact Sheet
(Higher Education Legislative Package)

"After twenty years of declining State funding and increased tuition, the fortunes of citizens and our state hang in the balance. Student access to an affordable college education and the economic prosperity of our state are at stake. New Jersey must decide to change course and provide greater support for higher education."

From the Report of the Governor's Task Force on Higher Education

We, the students of New Jersey, passionately believe in the shining ideal that higher education is a right. Furthermore, education liberates the mind, empowers the individual, and allows us to transcend circumstances given to us by the lottery of birth. For the past thirty years, these foundational beliefs have been trampled on as the cost of education has shifted from the public to the individual. We refuse to quietly stand by and watch the process of self-discovery, curiosity, and growth that characterizes the college experience become overshadowed by the question, "How will I pay for this?" The state must reinvest in higher education or it will abandon an entire generation of young Americans who cannot afford what is now the privilege of a college education.

Higher education is an investment in the future - not an expense.

The Affordability Crisis

Going to college has NEVER been more expensive than right now.

- "College tuition and fees [in the US] have surged 1,120% since records began in 1978."

- New Jersey's average cost of tuition and fees of $12,715 is 54.2% higher ($4,471) per year than the national average. NJ's 4-year public universities are the 4th most expensive in the US.

- Frequently, young people are presented with two bad choices upon graduating from high school: go to college and take on large amounts of student debt, or don't go to college and risk unemployment and poverty.

  "When today's young adults are compared with previous generations, the disparity in economic outcomes between college graduates and those with a high school diploma or less formal schooling has never been greater than in the modern era."

- Our higher education system hurts social mobility. Income plays a huge role in deciding who gets to go to college. 81.5% of high income students enroll in college compared to 65.5% and 52.1% of students coming from middle and low income families respectively. Only 22% of students coming from households making under $29,600 a year attend a public university.

1bloomberg.com/news/2012-08-15/cost-of-college-degree-in-u-s-soars-12-fold-chart-of-the-day.html
2trends.collegeboard.org/college-pricing/figures-tables/tuition-and-fees-sector-and-state-over-time
4pewsocialtrends.org/2014/02/11/the-rising-cost-of-not-going-to-college/
The State Funding Crisis

State divestment from higher education is rapidly causing the privatization of our public universities.

- NJ state funding of higher education dropped by 22.6% from 2007 to 2012. State support of all senior public colleges dropped from about 42% of operating expenses in 1994 to 28% in 2010.

- New Jersey has the 10th lowest (41st out of 50) state appropriations to higher education per wealth (per $1000 dollars in personal income) in the United States. New Jersey has the 20th lowest (31st out of 50 states) state appropriations to higher education per capita.

- What this means for NJ's students: the extremely high cost of college education has been shifted from the public onto students and their families. Many students and families are not able to bear the cost, and must either forego college or take on student loan debt.

- As an illustration of the above point, in 1990 the cost of a Rutgers education was, on average, paid 67% by the state and 33% by the student. Now, students pay 68% and the state pays 32%.

The Student Debt Crisis

- As of 2013, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau reports that outstanding student debt in the United States is nearing $1.2 trillion - this makes it the second largest source of debt, behind only mortgage debt.

- In New Jersey the average amount of student loan debt held is $29,287, the 8th highest in the nation. 65% of students graduate with debt - the 11th highest state average.

- Students who graduate in four years, on average, pay off their debt in 13 years - at age 36. During the repayment period they will actually have less discretionary income than someone with only a high school education. Many, however, do not pay their debt off in 13 years or even at all - there are over 7 million student borrowers nationwide in default on a federal or private student loan.

- Most students do not earn a Bachelor's degree in 4 years. Of students who began college in 2005, 59% finished in 6 years. It is becoming the norm to earn a "four year degree" in five or more years, which increases the amount of debt being taken on.

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6"State Higher Education Finance FY 2012" report of the State Higher Education Executive Officers
9budgetfacts.rutgers.edu/pdf/higher_ed_per_capita_2013.pdf
10budgetfacts.rutgers.edu/pdf/educ_chart_2013.pdf
12projectonstudentdebt.org/state_by_state-view2013.php?area=NJ
14consumerfinance.gov/blog/a-closer-look-at-the-trillion/
15nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=40
Many students attempt a university education, but drop out before completing their degree. More than 20% of students who drop out of college cite financial reasons as the cause. This is a tremendous lost investment for the student - they have most likely taken on significant student debt already, but don't have a degree that will increase their earnings and ability to pay back loans.\textsuperscript{16}

\section*{The Financial Aid Crisis}

- Budget constraints in NJ have caused most need-based aid to lag behind actual tuition levels by two years, and in some cases up to four years\textsuperscript{17}.

- Only once in nearly 10 years has additional funding been given to the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF)\textsuperscript{18}. EOF is crucial in keeping public universities accessible to impoverished communities.

- The amount of tuition covered by Tuition Aid Grants is estimated by the Office of Legislative Services to decrease by 8.3\% in Fiscal Year 2014\textsuperscript{19}.

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{16}deltacostproject.org/sites/default/files/products/Delta-Cost-Attrition-Research-Paper.pdf
\bibitem{17}nj.gov/highereducation/documents/GovernorsHETaskForceReport.pdf
\bibitem{18}state.nj.us/governor/news/news/552012/approved/20120629aa.html
\bibitem{19}njleg.state.nj.us/legislativepub/budget_2014/HED_response.pdf
\end{thebibliography}
**1. A748 / S2225**

*Directs Higher Education Student Assistance Authority to forgive certain student loans in the event of the student borrower's death.*

**2012-2013 Legislative Session**

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<th>Assembly</th>
<th>Senate</th>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2012/Bills/A1000/748_R1a.PDF">http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2012/Bills/A1000/748_R1a.PDF</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2012/Bills/S2500/2225_R1.PDF">http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2012/Bills/S2500/2225_R1.PDF</a></td>
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**Sponsored by:**
- Assemblyman PETER J. BARNES, III
- Assemblywoman LINDA STEENDER
- Assemblyman UPENDRA J. CHIVUKULA
- Assemblywoman CELESTE M. RILEY
- Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO

**Co-Sponsored by:**
- Assemblymen Giblin, Benson, Coutinho, Coughlin, Assemblywoman Handlin, Assemblyman Cryan, Assemblywoman Wagner, Assemblyman Gusciora, Assemblywoman Mosquera, Assemblymen Schaer, DeAngelo and Assemblywoman Watson Coleman

**Sponsored by:**
- Senator JAMES BEACH
2. Tuition Cap

Prohibits a four-year public institution of higher education from increasing resident undergraduate tuition rates by more than CPI.

The language for this bill is in formulation by the Office of Legislative Services.

2014-2015 Legislative Session

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|          | Sponsored by:  
|          | Senator LORETTA WEINBERG |
3. A668 / S484

Requires institutions of higher education to provide to prospective students certain cost, loan, and debt information in financial aid shopping sheet.

2014-2015 Legislative Session

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<td>Assemblyman JOSEPH CRYAN</td>
<td>Senator SANDRA B. CUNNINGHAM</td>
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<td>Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO</td>
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<td>Assemblyman CRAIG J. COUGHLIN</td>
<td>Senators Beach, Pou, Ruiz and Gordon</td>
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<td>Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assemblyman Chivukula</td>
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4. A2659 / S1195

Revises procedure for issuance of amended birth certificate for person who has undergone change in sex.

2014-2015 Legislative Session

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<th>Assembly</th>
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<td>Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE</td>
<td>Senator JOSEPH F. VITALE</td>
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<td>Assemblyman REED GUSCIORA</td>
<td>Senator DIANE B. ALLEN</td>
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<td>Assemblyman UPENDRA J. CHIVUKULA</td>
<td>Senator LORETTA WEINBERG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assemblyman Singleton and Assemblywoman Schepisi</td>
<td>Senator P. Barnes, III</td>
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5. Increase EOF Funding

*Language is currently being drafted by the Office of Legislative Services*

Increases funds for the Educational Opportunity Fund by $1.9 million, $1.4 million of which shall go to increasing general enrollment by 10%, and $500,000 of which shall go to the EOF Summer Institute programs.

Proposed FY 2014 funding: $40.772 million

**Proposed Increase:** $1.9 million

= 4.89% increase

2014-2015 Legislative Session

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<td>Senator LORETTA WEINBERG</td>
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6. State Aid for DREAMers

*Language is currently being drafted by the Office of Legislative Services*

Allows all undocumented students, who are eligible for the NJ DREAM Act, to procure access to higher education state financial aid programs.

2014-2015 Legislative Session

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