

**MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

**Seventy-Eighth Session
March 13, 2015**

The Senate Committee on Education was called to order by Chair Becky Harris at 3:30 p.m. on Friday, March 13, 2015, in Room 2149 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. [Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda. [Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Becky Harris, Chair
Senator Scott Hammond, Vice Chair
Senator Don Gustavson
Senator Mark Lipparelli
Senator Joyce Woodhouse
Senator Moises (Mo) Denis

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Tick Segerblom (Excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Ben Kieckhefer, Senatorial District No. 16
Senator Ruben Kihuen, Senatorial District No. 10

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Todd Butterworth, Policy Analyst
Shelley Kyle, Committee Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Crystal Abba, Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs, Nevada System
of Higher Education
Renee Davis, Director of Student Affairs, Nevada System of Higher Education

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Madeleine Welch, Senatorial District No.16, Nevada Youth Legislature
Rick Trachok, Vice Chair, Board of Regents, Nevada System of Higher Education
Chester Burton, President, Western Nevada College
Marlayna Martinez
Susana Melgarejo
Nina Nititadukul
Susan Adamek, Community Member, College of Southern Nevada Institutional
Advisory Committee; Director of Education, Dignity Health Center,
St. Rose Dominican Hospitals
Umram Osambela, Director, Nevada Student Alliance
Andres Ramirez, President, Ramirez Group
Laura Martinez, Ramirez Group
Paul J. Moradkhan, Vice President, Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce
Erika Beck, Ph.D., Provost and Executive Vice President, Nevada State College
Anthony Morrone, Director of Financial Aid, Nevada State College
Sharon Wurm, Director, Financial Aid, Truckee Meadows Community College
Leo Murrieta, Latino Leadership Council
William McCurdy II, Student Body President, College of Southern Nevada
Nancy Brune, Director, Kenny C. Guinn Center for Policy Priorities
Jolene Dille, Intern, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada
Ray Bacon, Nevada Manufacturers Association

SENATE BILL 227: Creates the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program.
(BDR 34-216)

Senator Ben Kieckhefer (Senatorial District No. 16):

The sole purpose of Senate Bill 227 is to help Nevadans attend and graduate from college. When looking at the total cost to attend college, the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) is one of the least affordable in the United States.

In 2012, attending a community college full time in Nevada required 18.9 percent of a Nevada median family household income. That percentage is the highest of any state in the Nation. The national average was 13.5 percent in 2012. For the poorest 20 percent of Nevada's families, it required 62.4 percent of the family income to attend college full time. Nevada's colleges remain unaffordable for many students, particularly those from first-generation and low-income families. Senate Bill 227 is an effort to address this affordability gap.

Senate Bill 227 would create a State-funded, need-based scholarship program for Nevada students enrolled in a community college or a Nevada State college. This bill creates the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program, which will be administered by NSHE.

There are requirements to be met to be eligible for the grant monies. An individual must be a degree-seeking, full-time student who is a bona fide resident of the State and prepared to enroll in college-level courses. The grant funds cannot be used for remedial courses.

State money will be awarded only after considering other types of funds the student has available for education costs. Financial aid, the family's ability to pay and the student's share ensure there is a shared responsibility for the success of this program. Vice Chancellor Crystal Abba of NSHE will provide additional details about how the grants will be calculated.

Senator Ruben Kihuen (Senatorial District No. 10):

Last year, Senator Ben Kieckhefer and I hosted the first Nevada College Affordability Summit at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV). Higher education leaders from all areas of the State attended this summit. Senate Bill 227 is a result of the dialogue from the summit.

Creating a clear path to affordable higher education for more of Nevada's middle class will ensure our State's economic prosperity and economic diversification. Three-quarters of the fastest growing occupations in the United States today require education and training beyond a high school diploma. Yet, nearly half the students who begin college in this Country do not finish their education within 6 years.

The lack of affordability to Nevadans means the State's workforce is not prepared for the demands of our current and future employers. Thirty-eight percent of Nevada families are low-income; of this population, 47.8 percent are low-income, minority, working families. These families will benefit from S.B. 227.

We must make an investment in our students today to have a more robust economy in the future. This will help to expand Nevada's middle class.

**Crystal Abba (Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs,
Nevada System of Higher Education):**

The Silver State Opportunity Grant is a game changer for students in need. I have provided a slide presentation of information to you today ([Exhibit C](#)) that shows how a shared responsibility model (SRM) would work. The Silver State Opportunity Grant would get a critical mass of funds to students so they would not need full-time work. I have also submitted a report ([Exhibit D](#)).

A significant portion of our students, especially in community colleges, attends part-time because they cannot afford to go to school and support themselves. The purpose of this bill is to cover the total cost of attendance.

The grant is not based on a flat per-credit amount. It is not a merit-based scholarship; it is not like scholarships you have seen before. This is a grant on the total cost of attendance, and it assumes that all partners share in the total cost of attendance.

A graph on page 1, [Exhibit C](#), shows the recognized cost of attendance and the sharing partners. The student's share will be based on a calculation that is defined in the bill.

Page 2 shows the five eligibility requirements for this program. The first requirement is for a student to be enrolled in 15 credits. The grant program allows a student to take 15 credits because the student does not have to work full-time. A student taking 15 credits is more likely to graduate than a student taking 12 credits.

The second and third requirements are that the students must be seeking a degree or certificate and must be college-ready. Applicants must meet or exceed placement scores in English and mathematics.

The fourth requirement is the student must be a Nevada resident. The fifth requirement is completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form. The completed FAFSA form is critical to this formula. Without this completed form, the expected family contribution and the amount of the federal award would be unknown.

On page 3, [Exhibit C](#), the table shows three examples of what the program would mean in terms of dollars for students. The first line shows the total cost

of the education for the student. This calculation uses the average cost of attendance across the community colleges using 2014-2015 data. The cost for attendance for Nevada State College presently is about \$19,300.

Cost of attendance assumes full-time enrollment. When calculating cost of attendance, Nevada institutions use 15 credits for full-time enrollment. Cost of attendance also includes other costs. Those costs include transportation, personal expenses, room and board, tuition and fees, and books and supplies.

The second, third and fourth lines show the shared costs for student, family and federal contributions. The fifth line shows the total amount of the SRM grant the student would receive for a year, or for fall and spring semesters. This is a sizable award and is intended to be a game changer for students. That is the explanation of the Silver State Opportunity Grant program.

Pages 4 through 8 of [Exhibit C](#) were part of my presentation to this Committee on February 12, 2015, when S.B. 76 was presented. Page 4 is the justification for the 15-credit requirement. In fall 2004 at the Nevada State College, none of the students graduated who started the semester with less than 12 credits.

SENATE BILL 76: Revises provisions governing the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. (BDR 34-320)

Ms. Abba:

When community college students take fewer than 12 credits, the graduation rate is 2.6 percent. Ninety-seven out of one hundred students do not graduate.

On page 5, [Exhibit C](#), the participation rate of Nevada students from low-income families is shown. The rate is 6.4 percent. These students are not attending what is perceived to be our most affordable access institutions because they cannot cover the total cost of attendance. This exemplifies the challenge we have.

Pages 6 and 7, [Exhibit C](#), show the total cost of attendance and the data identifying where Nevada ranks nationally. Nevada is the least affordable in the United States for 2-year institutions.

Page 8 shows the large piece of the pie that we are trying to fill. In 2012-2013, Nevada's unmet need was \$434.5 million. In order to support themselves, and

in some cases cover the basic cost of tuition and fees, students attend school part-time.

Senator Denis:

What is the definition for Nevada resident and does that include graduating from a Nevada high school?

Ms. Abba:

The definition of a Nevada resident includes students who have graduated from Nevada high schools. If a student were classified as a resident for tuition purposes, the student would be eligible for the Silver State Opportunity Grant.

Senator Denis:

Is the proposed grant intended for first-time students?

Ms. Abba:

No. We want to reach adult learners and do not want to limit the grant to recent high school graduates. This would allow us to move toward the goal we have set for Complete College America (CCA).

Chair Harris:

What are the residency requirements for this proposed grant? We want to ascertain the dollars are spent on Nevadans who have the greatest need.

Ms. Abba:

It is the Board of Regents' interpretation of *Nevada Revised Statute* 396.340. A person must have resided in Nevada for at least 12 months. Generally, the criteria for students is 12 months of Nevada residency or graduating from a Nevada high school. There are other criteria in the statute.

Chair Harris:

What happens when a person leaves Nevada and returns later to the State?

Ms. Abba:

Here is an example. When a Reno High School graduate attends Sacramento State College as a dependent student, the student is not giving up his or her Nevada residency. When the student returns to the State, the student would automatically be considered a Nevada resident.

Chair Harris:

You mentioned that it is possible for someone to relinquish their residency and later return to Nevada. Can you explain the process when residency is given up?

Ms. Abba:

I will refer to the previous example of the Reno High School graduate going to Sacramento State College as a student dependent. The student is not giving up residency. The student is still considered a resident of Nevada and is probably paying nonresident tuition to Sacramento State College.

If the student returns to Nevada, that student would automatically be considered a Nevada resident.

Senator Lipparelli:

When a student is covered by other scholarships, when is this proposed grant applied? Do some students receive too much money? Do those truly in need receive the money?

Ms. Abba:

No. This is not a last dollar proposal. Other scholarship monies will apply to the student contribution on page 1 of [Exhibit C](#).

Senator Lipparelli:

Will the amount they receive from the program be the result of netting out all those monies?

Ms. Abba:

Only the expected family contribution (EFC) and the federal contribution are subtracted. The institutional scholarship or the Millennium Scholarship count toward the student's share and are not subtracted. We consider the student earned these monies.

Senator Lipparelli:

Would those monies be shown on the FAFSA filing?

Ms. Abba:

The merit-based Millennium Scholarship or other merit-based scholarships would count toward the student's share and would not necessarily be shown on the FAFSA documents.

Senator Lipparelli:

How many students will be impacted by the proposed \$5 million per fiscal year?

Ms. Abba:

Ten million dollars will not go as far as we would like it to go. The number of recipients is hard to estimate because every award will be a different amount. The average amount is close to \$2,000 a semester. Dividing the \$10 million by \$2,000 and spreading the amount over four semesters for the biennium would result in the approximate number of students.

Senator Lipparelli:

That would be 800 to 1000 students by doing the calculations in my head. It has an impact.

Ms. Abba:

Yes, it does.

Senator Kieckhefer:

This is the State's opportunity to make this investment. The institutions have recognized the need for financial aid. They have carved off 15 percent of existing students' fees and tuition to place in the financial aid program. We are not relying on other students to fund financial aid for students in need without the State making a commensurate investment. It is appropriate for the State not to put the entire burden on the backs of other students.

Senator Woodhouse:

Over the interim, there was a study committee on S.B. No. 391 of the 77th Session. One of the three bill draft requests (BDRs) from that bill is for a needs-based scholarship. Senate Bill 227 may go further than that one will. I would like to compare these two bills. There may be a way to make the bills work together. Senator Denis also has requested a BDR on this topic. There is a lot of work going on for our students of need. We want to answer that need in the best way we can.

Would a lesser amount than 15 credits be considered? We are considering a smaller number on the community college credits for the Millennium Scholarship.

Senator Kieckhefer:

The number of credits is a sensitive issue. The requirements of 15 service credits and attending school full-time doubles the chance for students to graduate. "Fifteen to Finish" is a real thing. We need to create a program that will get the highest and best return on investment for the taxpayer dollars that will be used.

Ms. Abba:

When I return to the Legislature in 2017, I want to be able to show this program was a success. We have chosen the two markers that are the most significant barriers to student success. The first is to be ready to hit the ground running when placed into a college level course and the second is the enrollment intensity of the student.

If we are not tough, we will be contributing to the \$40 million we previously gave to students who did not graduate. We have to start being tough.

Senator Woodhouse:

We need to do a better job letting our students and their parents and guardians know the four steps and what constitutes the student's obligation. The students also need to know that they can go full-time. If they need to work, we can make that happen with what we have in place.

It will be the responsibility of NSHE, Legislators, parent organizations and everyone else we can bring into the fold to let students and parents know how they can make this happen so the students can take 15 credit hours.

Chair Harris:

To include the cost of living expenses in your definition of cost of education is relevant. Often, these costs are not included in the cost of education and can have the most limiting impact to obtaining an education.

Senator Kieckhefer:

We recognize that many students attend school part-time because expenses require them to work full-time. Working full-time and attending school full-time is incredibly difficult. We want the students to be able to pick up the extra workload in the classroom rather than working a full-time job while attending school.

Senator Denis:

All of the schools in my district are Title I schools. When we talk "tough," many students in my district are working to support themselves and to help their families. We all want to reach the same goal in helping our students. The students in my district are living tough lives already. We need to do whatever we can to help them.

How was the tracking done for working part-time to meet expenses versus working part-time or full-time to support families and attending school? This is a great opportunity to help students who, most likely, will remain in Nevada.

Senator Hammond:

Is this a loan program?

Senator Kieckhefer:

No. This is a scholarship-grant program. No repayment is required.

Senator Hammond:

Is the program based on a student's ability to contribute to the program?

Senator Kieckhefer:

Yes. In most cases, the student's share will be the largest portion.

Senator Kihuen:

Senate Bill 227 is for students who may have received the Millennium Scholarship or a Pell Grant and who may be working full-time. They are still short of money to take an extra class or two to graduate in 4 or 5 years. The Opportunity Grant will fill the gap so they can graduate on time.

We want them to graduate. This will lead to their economic prosperity, to the State's economic diversification and a well-trained workforce for Nevada's jobs of the future.

Senator Denis:

Once a student qualifies for the proposed grant program, is there a Grade Point Average (GPA) requirement while being a participant?

Ms. Abba:

This is a needs-based program. It is not merit-based. An example would be if a student enrolled in 15 credits and dropped out, that student would not be eligible for the grant the next semester.

Senator Denis:

What if the student took 15 credits and failed one class?

Ms. Abba:

If a student were not making satisfactory progress toward his or her degree, the student would not be eligible in the next semester.

Senator Denis:

What is the definition of satisfactory progress?

Ms. Abba:

That would be based on the federal definition that is now used in financial aid.

Senator Denis:

What is that definition?

Ms. Abba:

I will have Renee Davis answer your question.

Senator Kieckhefer:

While there is no GPA requirement, there is a college readiness requirement. Students cannot be in need of remedial education when entering college.

Renee Davis (Director of Student Affairs, Nevada System of Higher Education):

In general, the financial aid requirement for students is the need to have a 2.0 cumulative GPA. If a student failed one of five classes, depending on the grades received in the other classes, the student probably would be okay. If a high level were not achieved over time, a student would not be eligible for the program.

Senator Denis:

Is there a period of time in which the degree would need to be completed?

Ms. Abba:

No there are no written time limits. Assuming a student would have 15 credits from multiple semesters, the graduation date would be on time.

Chair Harris:

Madeleine Welch is a youth legislator from Senatorial District No. 16, and she proposed similar legislation while serving her district as a youth legislator.

Madeleine Welch (Senatorial District No.16, Nevada Youth Legislature):

I support S.B. 227.

This is an important topic to the students in the Nevada Youth Legislature. At this time, high school seniors are applying to colleges and for financial aid throughout the United States. The major stressor in a college search is how a student will pay for a college education.

The Nevada students referred to in my testimony are in rigorous academic environments, primarily taking college preparatory courses. These students are a safe investment for the State because they are prepared for higher education.

The reason they would not receive a degree or certificate is the cost of their higher education in Nevada or elsewhere in the United States. If these students were able to receive the proposed Silver State Opportunity Grant, they would continue their higher education in Nevada. As I begin my college search, I think about how this proposed grant would effect my financial security and those of my classmates. This accessibility to higher education would allow students to focus on their studies as they go into college.

Rick Trachok (Vice Chair, Board of Regents, Nevada System of Higher Education):

The Board of Regents fully supports S.B. 227 and the financial measures it would provide to our most needy students. It is critical in order for us to educate more Nevadans. The proposed bill provides a unique opportunity for the State to reach out to support and partner with students from low-income families.

Chester Burton (President, Western Nevada College):

Statistics are relevant to a story; however, they do not tell the complete story. When talking to students on campus, I urge them to do whatever it takes to stay in school. The best investment people can make is to invest in themselves.

Recipients of the proposed grant and Nevada colleges will be partners in this grant. The colleges will have a responsibility to the students who take the 15 credit hours to provide counseling, tutoring and support, which are incumbent within the performance pool and other requirements to be met.

As the president of Western Nevada College (WNC), I am held accountable to support the students in the proposed grant program to make the program work. This is a relevant and important point. I support S.B. 227.

Marlayna Martinez:

I am in the "Fifteen to Finish" campaign at WNC and will be graduating this spring with an associate of arts degree within the 2 years. This proposed bill will help students in financial need to accomplish their goals and attend college.

Susana Melgarejo:

I have an associate of arts degree from WNC and am working towards a degree in social work. I support S.B. 277. As a first-generation Latino student, the biggest obstacle for me was to afford a higher education. This bill will give low-income students the opportunity to attend college and graduate in a timely manner.

Nina Nititadakul:

I could possibly be one of the recipients of the proposed Silver State Opportunity Grant. Since age 15, I have been working to pay for a college education. Due to an illness in my freshman year of college, I was unable to maintain the GPA required to obtain scholarships. The illness forced me to drop out of college for a semester, and it was a hardship for my family and me to continue to pay for college.

I knew there could be an opportunity for me to seek the education I desired, even though I did not have the GPA at the time I dropped out for that semester. I returned to school and earned a 4.0 GPA and am willing to take 15 credits in order to graduate on time. As a student, I support S.B. 227.

Susan Adamek (Community Member, College of Southern Nevada Institutional Advisory Committee; Director of Education, Dignity Health Center, St. Rose Dominican Hospitals):

Many programs offered at our community and State colleges prepare graduates for careers and industries in which Nevada sorely needs people. This bill targets the people who are in need and extremely motivated to help themselves. Senate Bill 227 allows those people to be positive contributors to the economy of the State. For these reasons, I support S.B. 227.

Umram Osambela (Director, Nevada Student Alliance):

The Nevada Student Alliance supports S.B. 227. We students are all too aware of the low graduation rates of our institutions. These are not numbers to me. They are people I see every day. Their chances of graduation are slim not because they do not have the ability, desire and commitment, it is because they are struggling financially.

Andres Ramirez (President, Ramirez Group):

I support S.B. 227.

I have several concerns. I know we are using the federal definition for measuring success and using the FAFSA to determine need. Sometimes, when we are trying to do good things, we get stuck in nuances or technicalities, and simple needs are overlooked.

Will there be an alternative form for people who have religious exemptions or other reasons for not filing federal income taxes? They may have financial need and academically qualify for the proposed grant. Will the Committee be open to alternatives for those types of things?

The 15 credit hours is my second concern. I know that 15 credits are important. The courses students need for their majors are not always available. Because of the unavailability of the courses, a student may only take 12 or 9 credits.

Are we forcing our students to take courses and spend money on courses they do not need for their academic majors simply by having the requirement of 15 credits? Are we willing to have adjustments for students who are in those situations?

Chair Harris:

I would encourage you to talk with Senator Kieckhefer and Senator Kihuen after the hearing regarding your concerns so they can address those concerns.

Laura Martinez (Ramirez Group):

I support S.B. 227. I am from a low-income Latino family and as a University of Nevada, Reno, (UNR) student have had to juggle school and work for the last 6 years. I am helping to support my family, which makes it difficult to meet expenses for my higher education.

The proposed Silver State Opportunity Grant will allow other students like me to attend college and be Nevada success stories.

Paul J. Moradkhan (Vice President, Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce):

The Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce supports S.B. 227. It will give Nevada students another path to access a college education. Nevada's workforce needs are changing, and it is important that Nevada has an educated workforce.

Erika Beck, Ph.D. (Provost and Executive Vice President, Nevada State College):

The Nevada System of Higher Education has submitted a letter of support for S.B. 227 ([Exhibit E](#)). This letter has been signed by the presidents of the community colleges of Nevada and the president of Nevada State College.

As someone who spends a lot of time with students who come from low-income backgrounds, I see the gap widening between the resources available to students and the overall costs of our institutions.

Anthony Morrone (Director of Financial Aid, Nevada State College):

I support S.B. 227. Nevada State College (NSC) was founded in 2002 with the intent to provide baccalaureate degrees to an underserved population in southern Nevada and throughout the State. Forty percent of our degree-seeking students receive the federal Pell Grant. Sixty percent of this group of students receives the maximum award. Nearly two-thirds of our Pell Grant recipients have an expected family contribution of zero as calculated by the federal need-analysis formula.

These students and their families have no available income to contribute to the cost of attending our institutions. Despite limited federal aid and limited

amounts of institutional aid, we are unable to assist the majority of our needy students at any level. These students are left with an average unmet need in excess of \$9000 each.

The creation of a State-funded, need-based fund like the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program would provide much needed resources to assist NSC students in obtaining their educational goals.

Sharon Wurm (Director of Financial Aid & Student Success, Truckee Meadows Community College):

I support S.B. 227. The unmet need at Truckee Meadows Community College (TMCC) for 2013-2014 was \$33 million. There is a need for the Silver State Opportunity Grant Program.

Fifty-one percent of TMCC students are first-generation college students. Most of these students are eligible for the federal Pell Grant, and for most, this federal grant is the only financial assistance they will receive.

Students receiving financial assistance who begin college at TMCC taking 12 or more credits are three times more likely to graduate. By taking 15 credits per semester, they will graduate on time in 2 years, and we hope, with little to no debt.

Leo Murrieta (Latino Leadership Council):

The Latino Leadership Council supports S.B. 227 as outlined in my letter of support ([Exhibit F](#)). In the future, we would be in support of this grant program covering students at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR).

William McCurdy II (Student Body President, College of Southern Nevada):

On behalf of the students of the College of Southern Nevada, I support S.B. 227. It will contribute to the success and economic growth of the State.

Nancy Brune (Director, Kenny C. Guinn Center for Policy Priorities):

Nevada is the only state in the Intermountain West that does not have a state-sponsored or state-funded, needs-based financial aid program as outlined in my written testimony ([Exhibit G](#)). Senate Bill 227 will put Nevada on an equal footing with our regional neighbors.

The Guinn Center supports the 15 credit hours requirement, as well as the requirement that applicants demonstrate proficiency in English and mathematics sufficient for placement into college-level English and mathematics courses. The program, coupled with these requirements, improves the likelihood that the State will realize a positive return on its investment.

The Guinn Center supports S.B. 227.

Jolene Dille (Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada):

Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada supports S.B. 227.

Ray Bacon (Executive Director, Nevada Manufacturers Association):

This legislation does not look at the State's economic development plan or the job needs. I have two concerns about the proposed legislation.

The skill gaps in the areas that are served should be given some level of priority. That will enable us to match students with the greatest need where the greatest number of jobs will be in the future. The skills gap will be different among the colleges in Nevada. Those skill gaps should be considered by each college. It will not be an easy task; however, it will show that Nevada, the State, has an economic development plan to which it is attentive.

We know we have a shortage of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) based skills. There is a huge shortage of STEM teaching skills. We know we have almost a nonexistent program for producing Career and Technical Education (CTE) teachers. Graduation rates of CTE schools, especially in southern Nevada, are outstanding. This legislation is not encouraging students to enter the needed fields that will benefit them, future generations and the State. As applications for this grant are being reviewed, ascertain the alignment for Nevada's skills gap is being reviewed.

First in generation and first in family should be considered, as well. When there is an example to follow, there is a good likelihood the rest of the family will follow and seek higher education.

These are criteria that can be added to improve the bill and make it more effective.

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Chair Harris:

I will close the hearing on S.B. 227. There being no further comment or business before the Committee, the meeting is adjourned at 4:53 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Shelley Kyle,
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Senator Becky Harris, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBIT SUMMARY				
Bill	Exhibit		Witness or Agency	Description
S.B. 227	A	1		Agenda
S.B. 227	B	5		Attendance Roster
S.B. 227	C	8	Crystal Abba, NSHE	Slide Presentation
S.B. 227	D	40	Crystal Abba, NSHE	Handout
S.B. 227	E	2	Erika Beck, NSC	Letter of Support
S.B. 227	F	1	Leo Murrieta, Latino Leadership Council	Testimony
S.B. 227	G	1	Nancy Brune, Guinn Center for Policy Priorities	Testimony