
CALIFORNIA

FINAL GRADING ANALYSIS

OVERALL SCORE: **590.5/700 POINTS (84.4%)**
LETTER GRADE: **B**

I. OVERSIGHT BODY: **67.5/100 POINTS**

- A. IS THERE A STATUTORILY CREATED OVERSIGHT BODY THAT IS PUBLICLY ACCOUNTABLE?
30/60 POINTS

Element	Points Available	Points Awarded
1. Oversight body is a multi-member board, commission, or panel created by statute	10	0
2. Oversight body was statutorily created specifically to oversee private postsecondary institutions	10	5
3. Multi-member board, commission, or panel is the ultimate decision maker (as opposed to a single person, like the head of a department or director)	10	0
4. Oversight body can engage in rulemaking	10	10
5. Oversight body's meetings must be open to the public	5	2.5
6. Oversight body's meetings must allow public comment	5	2.5
7. Oversight body can initiate investigations	5	5
8. Oversight body can impose penalties for violations	5	5
Total Points	60	30

Explanation:

California does not have a multi-member body serving as the decision maker in matters relating to the oversight of private postsecondary education; such oversight power and duties are vested in the Director of Consumer Affairs, who may delegate them to the Chief of the Bureau of Private Postsecondary Education. (Cal. Ed. Code § 94876.)

Although the Director of Consumer Affairs has a broader mandate, the Bureau was created specifically to “regulate private postsecondary educational institutions through the powers granted, and the duties imposed” by the California Private Postsecondary Act of 2009 (Cal. Ed. Code § 94875); thus, partial credit is awarded for #2 above. Within the Bureau there is a 12-member Advisory Committee, which is

directed to examine the oversight functions and operational policies of the Bureau and advise the Bureau with respect to matters relating to private postsecondary education and the administration of Act. (Cal. Ed. Code § 94880(c).)

The Bureau is authorized to engage in rulemaking. (Cal. Ed. Code § 94877(a).) Although the Bureau does not hold meetings, the Advisory Committee does; such meetings are open to the public and must include an opportunity for public comment. Thus, partial credit has been awarded for #5 and #6 above.

The Bureau is authorized to initiate investigations and take all appropriate legal action in response to violations of applicable laws. (Cal. Ed. Code § 94877(b), (d); 5 CCR 75020 *et seq.*)

B. STATUTE-SPECIFIED MEMBERSHIP:

1. TO WHAT EXTENT ARE LIMITATIONS PLACED ON FOR-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP ON THE OVERSIGHT BODY?

25/25 POINTS

Explicit prohibition on for-profit majority, plus no possibility of a majority of the quorum	Explicit prohibition on for-profit majority	Discouraged	No prohibition specified, but not discouraged	For-profit majority mandated
25 Points	20 Points	10 Points	0 Points	-5 points

Explanation:

Of the Bureau’s 12-member Advisory Committee, only three members are designated to be representatives of institutions. (Cal. Ed. Code § 94880(a).) The mandated composition of the Advisory Committee would make it impossible for for-profit interests to obtain a majority or even to obtain a majority of the quorum, and the statute contains language prohibiting the public members of the Advisory Committee from being associated with for-profit interests. The language applies to the two members of the Advisory Committee who are current or past students of institutions, one public member appointed by the Senate committee on Rules and the one public member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. Specifically, these members shall not, either at the time of his or her appointment or during his or her tenure in office, have any financial interest in any organization currently or previously subject to regulation by the bureau, be a close family member of an employee, officer, or the director of any institution subject to regulation by the bureau, or currently have, or previously have had, a business relationship, in the five years preceding his or her appointment, with any institution subject to regulation by the bureau. (Cal. Ed. Code § 94880(b).) Because the effect of California’s law governing the make-up of the Advisory Board has the effect of prohibiting a for-profit majority and leaves no possibility for a for-profit majority of the quorum, the state receives full credit for this element.

2. IS THE OVERSIGHT BODY MANDATED TO INCLUDE AT LEAST ONE CONSUMER ADVOCATE?

10/10 POINTS

Yes	No
10 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

Three of the twelve members of the Bureau’s Advisory Committee are statutorily required to “have a demonstrated record of advocacy on behalf of consumers.” (Cal. Ed. Code § 94880(a)(1).)

3. ARE THE MEMBERS APPOINTED BY A PUBLICLY ACCOUNTABLE OFFICIAL OR ELECTED IN A GENERAL ELECTION?

2.5/5 POINTS

All	Majority	Half	Minority	None
5 Points	3 Points	2.5 Points	1 Point	0 Points

Explanation:

Six of the Advisory Committee members are appointed by public officials: two are ex officio members who are the chairs of the policy committees of the Assembly and Senate (or their designees); two of the members who have a demonstrated record of advocacy on behalf of consumers, are appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and the Speaker of the Assembly (with the director appointing the third) and the two public members are appointed (one each) by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly. The remaining members are appointed by the Director of the California Department of Consumer Affairs (student members and institutional representative members). (Cal. Educ. Code § 94880(a).)

II. STATE OVERSIGHT—EFFICACY: 83/100 POINTS

A. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE ONSITE REVIEW OF PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS?

8/10 POINTS

Mandatory onsite reviews			Discretionary	None
Every 2 years or less	Every 3-5 years	Over 5 years	Discretion to conduct onsite reviews	No review specified
10 Points	8 Points	5 Points	3 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

The Bureau is authorized to conduct site visits as needed and shall perform announced and unannounced inspections of schools every five years. (Cal Educ. Code §94932, §94932.5.)

B. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE UNANNOUNCED INSPECTIONS FOR ONSITE REVIEWS?

5/5 POINTS

Requires unannounced visits	Discretion to do unannounced visits	No indication
5 Points	3 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

The Bureau determines the number and priority of announced and unannounced compliance inspections and, as necessary, immediate inspections for any institution by evaluating relevant factors including: the risk factors specified the Code (such as institutional use of public resources, high cohort default rate, placement rates, recent change of ownership, recently the subject of an investigation, etc.), priority of complaints, size of the institution, number and types of programs offered, time elapsed since last inspection, history of the owner’s approval(s) to operate any and all institutions, and enforcement history. (5 CCR 75200.) While the Bureau “determines the number” of these visits, it is required to do announced and unannounced inspections at least once every five years. (Cal Educ. Code §94932.5(a).)

C. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE REGULAR REVIEWS OF PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY APPROVAL TO OPERATE?

15/20 POINTS

Mandatory			Discretionary	None
Every 2 years or less	Every 3-5 years	Over 5 years	Discretion to conduct reviews	No review specified
20 Points	15 Points	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

As part of its compliance program, the Bureau shall perform announced and unannounced inspections of institutions at least every five years. (Cal Ed Code § 94932.5(a).)

D. DO THE CRITERIA FOR RENEWAL OF AUTHORIZATION MANDATE A REVIEW OF FACTORS ESSENTIAL TO ACADEMIC AND ETHICAL INTEGRITY?

15/20 POINTS

**points for Type 1 and Type 2 schools have been averaged to calculate the above score*

	8 of 8	7 of 8	6 of 8	5 of 8	4 of 8	3 of 8	2 of 8	1 of 8	0 of 8
Type 1: Accredited	20 Points	17.5 Points	15 Points	12.5 Points	10 Points	7.5 Points	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points
Type 2: Non-Accredited	20 Points	17.5 Points	15 Points	12.5 Points	10 Points	7.5 Points	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points

Element	Type 1: Accredited	Type 2: Non-accredited
Admission requirements		M
Graduation requirements		M
Placement rate		M
Completion rate (or graduation rate)	M	M
Advertising practices	M	M
Cohort default rate	M	M

Accreditation status	M	M
Financial aid policies		M

M=Mandatory; D=Discretionary

Explanation:

California’s criteria for authorization renewal are different for accredited schools and non-accredited schools.

Accredited schools: The criteria for renewal of authorization of accredited schools is based on meeting the minimal operating standards, which include compliance relating to advertising and the Performance fact sheet. Fact sheet disclosures include information related to completion rates, placement rates, license exam passage rates, salary and wage information, and cohort default rate (in some cases), among other disclosures. (5 CCR §71480, Cal Ed Code § 94910.)

Non-accredited schools: The criteria for renewal of authorization of non-accredited schools includes a review of admission requirements, graduation requirements, placement rate, completion rate, advertising practices, cohort default rate, accreditation status, and financial aid policies, among other things. (5 CCR §71475.)

E. DOES THE STATE’S OVERSIGHT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN FOR-PROFIT AND NON-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS?

10/15 POINTS

Yes, strongly distinguished	Yes, moderately distinguished	Yes, slightly distinguished	Not distinguished
15 Points	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California law contains an exemption for certain non-profits (organizations operating as a nonprofit religious corporation and specified nonprofit public benefit corporations, for example), but does not provide a blanket exemption from the laws governing private postsecondary institutions in California for all non-profits. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94874(e), (h).)

F. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE INCREASED OVERSIGHT/SCRUTINY OF PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS BASED ON POOR PERFORMANCE?

10/10 POINTS

Yes, mandatory	Yes, mandatory but limited	Yes, discretionary	Yes, discretionary but limited	No
10 Points	7.5 Points	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California law requires an annual report to the Bureau, which must contain completion rates for each program, job placement rates, license exam passage rates, salary and wage information, and, if applicable, the three-year official cohort default rate and percentage of enrolled students receiving federal student loans. (Cal. Educ. Code §94929, 94929.5.) The Bureau has a mandate to collect information and ensure that the information required from schools is useful, credible and not unduly burdensome. (Cal. Educ.

Code. §94929.5(b).) The annual report shall also include the information required by Cal. Educ. Code §94934, and shall include the information required by Cal. Educ. Code §94934 for all educational programs offered in the prior calendar year. (Cal. Educ. Code §94934, 5 CCR § 74110.)

Further, the Bureau is required to base the number of compliance inspections on considerations including number and type of complaints, history of approval to operate, and enforcement history. (5 CCR 75200(b).)

G. DOES STATE LAW INCLUDE ANY SPECIAL PROTECTIONS FOR VETERANS WHO ATTEND PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS?

20/20 POINTS

Yes	No
20 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California law requires the Bureau, in developing its priorities for inspection, investigation, and enforcement regarding institutions, to consider schools that receive more than 70% of their revenues from financial aid funds, including federal aid for veterans as posing heightened risks to students. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94941(c) (1).)

III. STATE OVERSIGHT—SCOPE AND INCLUSION:

75 /100 POINTS

A. ARE EXEMPTIONS TO STATE OVERSIGHT COVERAGE LIMITED?

75/100 POINTS

No exemptions	Few exemptions	Moderate exemptions	Broad exemptions
100 Points	75 Points	50 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California has a few common sense exemptions exceptions for avocational programs, institutions offering educational programs sponsored by a bona fide trade, business, professional, or fraternal organization, solely for that organization's membership, postsecondary educational institutions established, operated, and governed by the federal government or California state government or its political subdivision, and others. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94874.2.) California loses 25 points here because it provides a narrowly-tailored exception meant to carve out one institution.

IV. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS: **100/100 POINTS**

A. ARE INSTITUTIONS REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO POTENTIAL STUDENTS?

20/20 POINTS

Yes, mandatory	Yes, discretionary	None
Fact sheet or equivalent required to be given to students	Fact sheet or equivalent given to students upon request	No fact sheet required
20 Points	10 Points	0 Points

Explanation: Institutions in California are required to disclose institutional performance measures to potential students.



Notable Provision: An enrollment agreement is not enforceable unless, among other things, the student receives School Performance Fact Sheet and catalog prior to signing the enrollment agreement and the student and institution have signed and dated the information required to be disclosed in the in Fact Sheet prior to the execution of the enrollment agreement. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94902(x). The School Performance Fact Sheet includes elements reflecting institutional performance. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94910.)

B. WHICH INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURES ARE REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO STUDENTS PRIOR TO ENROLLMENT?

60/60 POINTS

Disclosures	Mandatory	Discretionary	Not specified
Cohort default rate (CDR)	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points
Graduation / completion rates	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points
Placement rates	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points
Wage information	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points
License exam passage rates	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points
Methods & sources used to calculate	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points

Explanation: California law requires institutions to provide a School Performance Fact Sheet containing, a minimum, the information specified in Cal. Educ. Code § 94910 (see notable provision above).


C. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE SCHOOLS TO DISCLOSE ELEMENTS ESSENTIAL TO STUDENT PROTECTION PRIOR TO ENROLLMENT OR IN THE ENROLLMENT CONTRACT?

20/20 POINTS


Element Description	Mandatory	Discretionary	Not specified
Total cost of program	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points
Refund information	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points
Transferability of credits	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points

Length of program	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points
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Explanation: Yes, California law requires schools to include elements essential for students to make an informed decision in the enrollment contract.

 **Notable Provision:** Enrollment contracts must state, among other things, an itemization of all institutional charges and fees including as applicable, tuition, registration fee, equip, refund policy and dates, in-resident housing, lab supplies or kits, uniforms or protective clothing, tutoring, assessment fees for transfer of credits, fees to transfer credits, Student Tuition Recovery Fund fee, any other charges/fees, charges required to a third party or participation. (5 CCR §71800, Cal. Educ. Code § 94911.)

In addition, an enrollment agreement is not enforceable unless a student has received the institution's catalog and School Performance Fact Sheet prior to signing the enrollment agreement. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94902(b).) The institution's catalog is required to provide information about the transferability of credits and the classes and time required to complete a program. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94909(a)(8)(A).) California received full credit for these elements because provision of the information is mandatory prior to signing the enrollment agreement. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94902(b).)

 **Notable Provision:** Although not relevant to the element above, a new California law warrants mention here. AB 1178 (Calderon) (Chapter 448, Statutes of 2017), will require each higher education institution, except for the California Community Colleges, to the extent that the institution receives a student borrower's federal, state, and private education loan information, send an individualized letter, by regular mail or electronic mail, to that student that includes (1) an estimate of the total cumulative principal amount of his or her federal, state, and private education loans, the potential total payoff amount of his or her federal, state, and private education loans incurred or a range of the total payoff amount, and monthly repayment amounts that a similarly situated borrower may incur, including principal and interest, for the amount of loans the student has taken out at the time the information is provided, assuming a 10-year repayment plan under current federal loan interest rates; (2) a statement that the estimates provided are general in nature and not meant as a guarantee or promise of the actual projected amounts, and that they are based on the loan amounts that the institution is aware of and may not include all student debt incurred, that borrowers with private loans may have substantially higher payments, and that federal student loan borrowers may be eligible for repayment plans that extend beyond ten years; and (3) contact information for the institution's financial aid office or a financial aid or academic adviser of the institution. If an institution is not able to provide a student with estimates as described above, it shall inform the student in the letter that he/she may view his/her financial aid history by establishing a federal student aid account, or accessing his/her federal student aid account if established, through the National Student Loan Data System, and the institution shall provide the student with the Internet Web site link to the system.

V. REGULATION OF RECRUITING PRACTICES:

100/100 POINTS

A. HAS THE STATE PUT INTO LAW A LIST OF PROHIBITED ACTS REGARDING ADVERTISING AND RECRUITING?

100/100

Yes, strong regulation	Yes, moderate regulation	Yes, weak regulation	No list of prohibited acts
100 Points	75 Points	50 Points	0 Points

PROHIBITED ACTS

Included in list of prohibited acts	
Misleading representations using the word “college” or “university”	X
Misleading institution affiliation (e.g., military, public institution, business)	X
Promise of employment	X
Compensation for enrollment	X
Compensation or “bounty” to recruiters	X
Deception	X
Misrepresentation	X
Misleading representations re: accreditation	X

1-3=weak; 3.5-6=moderate; 6.5-8= strong

Explanation: California has a notable provision that puts into law a list of prohibited acts regarding advertising and recruiting.



Notable Provision:

In addition to a prohibition on the use of the terms “college” and “university” (Cal. Educ. Code § 94050, 5 CCR §74150), California has a list of prohibited acts that encompass all of the elements on the above chart and several more. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94897.)

VI. COMPLAINT PROCESS & RELIEF FOR STUDENTS:

65/100 POINTS

A. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE A BOND OR FUND AS A CONDITION OF AUTHORIZATION?

0/20 POINTS

Yes	No
20 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California does not require a bond as a condition of authorization.

B. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE A REFUND OF TUITION IF A STUDENT ENROLLS AS THE RESULT OF MISREPRESENTATION?

10/20 POINTS

Yes, full refund	Yes, partial refund	No refund required
20 Points	10 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

A student may receive a refund from the Student Tuition Recovery Fund in cases in which an institution has been ordered to pay a refund by the Bureau, a student to whom an institution has failed to pay or reimburse loan proceeds, or a student who has been awarded restitution refund or other monetary award by a court as a result of school violation. (Cal. Educ. Code §94923(b)(2); see 5 CCR 76020.) This may include instances in which a student has enrolled as the result of misrepresentation, but there is nothing in California law that mandates a full refund for enrollment as the result of misrepresentation.

C. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE INSTITUTIONS TO REFUND TUITION IN THE EVENT OF CLOSURE?

15/20 POINTS

Yes, full refund	Yes, partial refund	Yes, refund in limited circumstances	No refund required
20 Points	15 Points	10 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California’s Student Tuition Recovery Fund (STRF) relieves or mitigates economic loss suffered by a student in case of closed or discontinued program. Payment from the STRF is available to a student to whom an institution has been ordered to pay a refund by the Bureau, student to whom an institution has failed to pay or reimburse loan proceeds, student who has been awarded restitution refund or other monetary award by a court as a result of school violation. (Cal. Educ. Code §94923; 5 CCR 76020.) California does not receive full credit for this element because the student may or may not receive a full refund in cases of school closure.

D. DOES THE STATE ALLOW STUDENTS AMPLE TIME TO MAKE A COMPLAINT?

10/10 POINTS

2 years or more (or no deadline)	Up to 1 year	Less than 1 year	Not applicable
10 Points	5 Points	1Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California does not specify a timeframe for complaints.

E. DOES THE STATE REQUIRE INSTITUTIONS TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION ABOUT FILING A COMPLAINT WITH THE STATE OVERSIGHT BODY?

20/20 POINTS

Medium	Yes	Discretionary	No
Catalog	10 Points	5 Points	0 Points

Website	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points
Enrollment contract	5 Points	2.5 Points	0 Points

Explanation: California has a notable provision which requires institutions to disclose information about filing a complaint with the state oversight body.

Notable Provision:



California law requires institutions to include information in their catalog about how to file a complaint with the Bureau along with a toll-free number and the Bureau website on which a complaint form is available. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94909(a)(3)(C).) California receives credit for the enrollment contract element here because California requires schools to give students a catalog prior to their signing an enrollment agreement and the information is in the catalog. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94902(b).)

F. IS THE COMPLAINT PROCESS READILY ACCESSIBLE AND AVAILABLE ON THE STATE OVERSIGHT BODY WEBSITE?

10/10 POINTS

Yes, with address	Yes, with phone #	Yes, with email address	Yes, with electronic form	No
2 Points	2 Points	3 Points	3 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

The Bureau’s website is easily accessible, and has a “complaints” link at the top of the home page. The complaints page contains each one of the above elements (the email address is on the bottom of the form). The complaint form can either be printed out and mailed to the Bureau or it can be submitted from the Bureau’s website.

VII. ENFORCEMENT: 50/100 POINTS

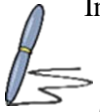
A. IS THERE LOSS OF STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS THAT REPEATEDLY PRODUCE SUBSTANDARD GRADUATION RATES, JOB PLACEMENT RATES, AND/OR COHORT DEFAULT RATES?

30/30 POINTS

Yes, required	Yes, required but limited	Yes, discretionary	Yes, discretionary but limited	No
30 Points	20 Points	15 Points	10 Points	0 Points

Explanation: A notable California provision mandates institutions in California must meet specified performance requirements to remain eligible to participate in California’s Cal Grant program.

Notable Provision:



Institutions in California must have (1) a three-year cohort default rate below 15.5% and (2) a graduation rate above 30% for students taking 150% or less of the expected time to complete degree requirements, as reported by the U.S. Department of Education and as certified by the Commission to be eligible to participate in California’s Cal Grant Program. (Cal. Educ. Code § 69432.7(l).) These provisions apply to Chafee grants administered by California’s Student Aid Commission as well. (Cal. Educ. Code § 69519(d).)

B. DOES STATE LAW EXPLICITLY AUTHORIZE A PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION FOR STUDENTS AGAINST INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE VIOLATED THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN PLACE TO GOVERN THEM?

0/30 POINTS

Yes	Limited circumstances	No
30 Points	15 Points	0 Points

California does not explicitly allow students a private right of action against institutions that have violated the laws and regulations in place to govern them.

C. DOES STATE LAW EXPLICITLY ALLOW ATTORNEY FEE AWARDS FOR STUDENTS WHO PREVAIL IN LITIGATION AGAINST PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS?

0/20 POINTS

Yes	Limited	No
20 Points	15 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

California does not explicitly allow attorney fee awards for students who prevail in litigation against institutions that have violated the laws and regulations in place to govern them.

D. DOES STATE LAW EXPLICITLY AUTHORIZE ATTORNEY GENERAL INVOLVEMENT?

20/20 POINTS

Yes	Limited circumstances	No
20 Points	10 Points	0 Points

Explanation:

Complaints that allege the greatest threats of harm to greatest numbers of students shall be referred to the Attorney General. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94941(b).) Also, California law requires the Bureau to contract with the Attorney General if there is reason to believe school has engaged in pattern or practice of violating the law involving multiple students or claimants. (Cal. Educ. Code § 94945(c).)

BONUS POINTS

California receives 50 Bonus Points because the state is not a member of the State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (SARA).



ILLUMINATING INFORMATION



PENDING LEGISLATION

AB 1619 (Berman) would require the Bureau to prohibit institutions that are subject to the Act's provisions from enrolling new students in an educational program that receives a fail rating for 2 out of 3 consecutive years, or receives a combination of zone or fail ratings for 4 consecutive years, based on the federal debt-to-earnings rates. It would prohibit these institutions from reestablishing enrollment of new students in a fail or zone educational program that it discontinued voluntarily, reestablishing enrollment of new students in an educational program that is out-of-compliance under the federal debt-to-earnings rates, or establishing enrollment of new students in an educational program that is substantially similar to the discontinued or out-of-compliance program, until 3 years has passed. The bill would authorize institutions with an educational program that receives a fail or zone rating under the federal debt-to-earnings rates to file an alternate earnings appeal.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS

California is not a member of SARA (State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements).

LITIGATION, INVESTIGATIONS, AND ACTIONS INVOLVING PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

For more information about pending and recent federal and state government investigations and actions regarding for-profit colleges see David Halperin's compilation at <http://www.republicreport.org/2014/law-enforcement-for-profit-colleges/#sthash.1vc4HmPw.dpuf>.