



About HBCU

The objective of the California Community Colleges Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Transfer Program is the development of Transfer Guarantee Agreements that will facilitate a smooth transition for students from all of the California Community Colleges to partnered HBCUs. These agreements will simplify the transfer process and reduce students' need to take unnecessary courses, thereby shortening the time to degree completion with a cost savings.

[Click HERE to see the list of partnering Historically Black Colleges and Universities](#)

California Community College Transfers

California community college transfer students with a GPA of 2.5 or higher are guaranteed admission to HBCU partner schools using either of the following two options: (1) complete a minimum of 30 UC or CSU units (2) complete a transfer level-associate degree (ADT) using the Intersegmental General Education Transfer Curriculum (IGETC) or the California State University General Education Breadth pattern. Students who qualify for this guarantee can also receive an application fee waiver code for the online Common Black College Application in order to apply to participating partner HBCU (four max). There may be additional prerequisites or other requirements for certain majors.

Additional program benefits for students under the agreement include priority consideration for housing, consideration for transfer scholarships for students with a 3.2 or higher GPA, and pre-admission advising.

[Click HERE to FIND YOUR HBCU MATCH!](#) Locate the colleges that offer the academic programs you want to study.

HBCU History

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) were created by the Morrill Act. This act was introduced to congress by Justin Smith Morrill, a congressman from Vermont, in 1862. The goal of this act was to establish land grants colleges that would bring higher education to people in each state. However, seventeen states, mostly in the south, excluded blacks from their land grant colleges. A second Morrill Act was passed in 1890 that expanded the system of grants to include black institutions.

Most Historically Black Colleges and Universities were established after the American Civil War. Three that were established prior to the Civil War include Cheyney University of Pennsylvania (1837), Lincoln University in Pennsylvania (1854) and Wilberforce

University in Ohio (1856). By 1902, 85 HBCUs had been established. Currently, there are 105 Historically Black Colleges and Universities located mainly in the south and on the East Coast.

HBCU Transfer

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have an excellent academic track record. While only about 17 percent of black undergraduate students attend an HBCU, more than 28 percent of African-Americans who receive a bachelor's degrees obtain them from an HBCU. These colleges and universities are also leading institutions in awarding degrees to African-American students in the life sciences, physical sciences, mathematics and engineering programs.

Thanks to an agreement signed March 17, 2015 between the California Community Colleges and several HBCUs, California community college students who complete certain academic requirements are guaranteed transfer to a participating HBCU.

HBCUs were established primarily to serve the higher education needs of the African-American community, however they are open to students of all ethnicities. Most award bachelor's degrees in many fields. Some also award master's and doctorate degrees.

Many historically black colleges and universities were founded after the Civil War, in response to legislation (the Morrill Act) signed by President Lincoln creating land grant colleges in the states. However, seventeen states, mostly in the South, would not grant money to black colleges. As a result, further legislation was adopted in the 1890s requiring the states to establish a second land grant act that would provide funding for black colleges.

The goal of the California Community Colleges HBCU Transfer Guarantee Program is to educate students about additional transfer opportunities at these institutions and develop pathways that will ultimately contribute to an increase in baccalaureate degree attainment.

[For more information, please fill out the Student Contact Form found here.](#)

