STAFF REPORT SERIES

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LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 1989-90 SESSION

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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

Summary

This staff report summarizes legislative activities that affected higher education during the first year of the Legislature's biennial 1989-90 session

Part One on pages 1-4 summarizes particularly important higher education legislation

Part Two on pages 5-22 describes all higher education legislation signed by the Governor

Part Three on pages 23-30 identifies higher education bills vetoed by the Governor

And Part Four on pages 31-56 discusses two-year legislation

The Administration and Liaison Committee of the Commission discussed this report at its October 30, 1989, meeting Additional copies may be obtained from the Library of the Commission at (916) 322-8031 Questions about the substance of the report may be directed to Bruce D Hamlett or Norma Arceo of the Commission staff at (916) 445-1910

LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 1989-90 SESSION

A Staff Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

COMMISSION REPORT 89-31
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THIS is one in a series of staff reports on important issues affecting California postsecondary education These reports are brought to the California Postsecondary Education Commission for discussion rather than for action, and they represent the interpretation of the staff rather than the formal position of the Commission as expressed in its adopted resolutions and reports containing policy recommendations

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PART ONE Highlights

THIS section of the report highlights the first year of the 1989-90 legislative session for legislation of importance to higher education.

Adopted and Vetoed Legislation

- The effort to extend the existing student fee policy, which will sunset on August 31, 1990, was unsuccessful, as the Governor vetoed AB 1276 (Areias). As the Governor indicated in his veto message, he thought it was premature to extend the current policy pending the outcome of the June election on Senate Constitutional Amendment 1 (See page 23).

- A new student financial assistance program has been established -- the Willie L. Brown, Jr. California Community Service Scholarship Program -- to provide scholarships in recognition of high school graduates who serve their community through volunteer service (AB 400, W. Brown, page 6).

- $50 million in additional funding was made available in fiscal year 1988-89 for educational services needed by individuals seeking permanent residency status through the provisions of the federal Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) (SB 109, Torres, page 10).

- The California Planning Commission for Educational Technology was established to develop a master plan for the integration of technology at all educational levels. The Commission will be composed of representatives from higher education (including the Postsecondary Education Commission), public K-12 education, and the corporate sector, and will operate until June 30, 1992, when it is to submit its final report to the Legislature and Governor (AB 1470, Farr, page 10).

- The Morgan-Hart Class Size Reduction Act of 1989 was signed by the Governor, with the objective of providing funds to reduce class size in selected grades 9 to 12 and selected classes in grades 1 to 3 (SB 666, Morgan, page 12).

- Consistent with previous actions by the Postsecondary Education Commission, the California State University campus at San Marcos was established in statute (SB 365, Craven, page 14).

- Consistent with the recommendations of the Postsecondary Education Commission, the sunset date for the Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (MESA) Program was extended to June 30, 1995, and the objectives of the program were expanded to include serving community college students (AB 48, Hughes, page 15).

- The California Center for the Study of Asia was established, with the objective of promoting a better understanding of Asian business practices, language, and culture. The Center will sunset on January 1, 1991 (SB 349, Alquist, page 16).

- A comprehensive reform of private postsecondary education was achieved through the enactment of two bills -- the Private Postsecondary Education Reform Act of 1989 (Morgan) and the Maxine Waters School Reform and Student Protection Act of 1989. The California Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education was established to license and monitor the private postsecondary institutions and implement more rigorous standards and requirements for this sector of California education. (AB 1402, Waters, and SB 190, Morgan, pages 17 and 18).

Pending Legislation

Important legislation still pending final action during the 1989-90 legislative session includes the following:

- The recommendations of the Joint Committee for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education are the subject of various bills that will be considered in 1990, including an omnibus policy bill (AB 462, Hayden, page 47); transfer legislation (SB 507, Hart, page 50); and mission statements (SB 1570, Neilsen, page 51). It is anticipated that other legislation on this topic will also be introduced.

- Proposals to establish either a State-operated college saving program or a prepaid tuition program, or both, continue to be considered in the Legislature, and it is anticipated that a proposal will be submitted to the Governor in 1990 (AB 500, Hayden, page 31, and SB 935, Seymour, page 32).

- The recommendations of the Commission to (1) provide expanded funding for English as a second language and basic skills adult education courses and (2) allow districts to initiate adult education programs will be acted on by the Legislature in 1990 (AB 1273, Campbell, page 38).

- Proposals from the Business Roundtable to establish a demonstration program for "restructuring public education" will be reviewed in the Assembly and possibly submitted to the Governor (SB 1274, Hart, page 44).

- The Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1990 is still being considered by the Legislature and currently proposes a $900 million level for the general obligation bonds, to be approved by the electorate (SB 147, Hart, page 49).

PART TWO Signed Legislation

THIS section of the report lists all legislation of importance to higher education signed by the Governor during the first year of the 1989-90 legislative year.

1 Student Fees and Financial Assistance

A. Modifications in existing financial assistance programs

AB 2095 (Lempert) will direct the Student Aid Commission, with the cooperation of lenders and credit reporting agencies, to develop and implement a "guaranteed student loan defaults amnesty program" that will permit borrowers who have defaulted on guaranteed loans to enter repayment plans. The program will include an extensive outreach effort and an amnesty period not to exceed 180 days. For borrowers who comply with a repayment plan for one year, or who repay a loan in full, the Student Aid Commission will have to report that information to specified credit reporting agencies and restore the borrower's eligibility for financial assistance programs administered by that Commission. Seventy-five thousand dollars will be appropriated to the Commission from the State Guaranteed Loan Reserve Fund for costs associated with this program.

Status: Chapter 574, Statutes of 1989.

AB 2096 (Lempert) will require the Student Aid Commission to establish a process to ensure regular, annual credit reporting on the repayment status of borrowers whose loans are guaranteed by the Commission and have matured.

Status: Chapter 384, Statutes of 1989.

AJR 33 (Woodruff) will memorialize the President and Congress to reconsider and revise, as needed, the federal guidelines for institutional participation and student eligibility that apply to the granting of student loans for private and public postsecondary colleges and vocational schools. It will declare that institutional participation in state and federal financial aid programs be contingent on evidence that students are benefiting from a quality education.

Status: Resolution Chapter 110, Statutes of 1989.

SB 1106 (Bergeson) will change the name of the California Educational Loan Program, which includes the State Guaranteed Loan Program and California Loans to Assist Students Program, to the "California Loans Programs" and make related changes in the names of federal financial aid programs. It will also change the official name of the "California Educational Opportunity Grant Program" to the "Cal Grant Program" and revise provisions governing that program, as well as change the method of determining financial need for participants in the California State Work-Study Program. Additionally, it will revise the terms of certain members of the Student Aid Commission and increase the daily stipend received by these Commissioners from the current level of $50 to $100. Finally, it will revise the Commission's reporting requirements and repeal obsolete statutes governing the Commission.

Status: Chapter 1113, Statutes of 1989.

B. Proposed new financial assistance programs

AB 400 (W. Brown) will establish the Willie L. Brown, Jr. California Community Service Scholarship Program, to be administered by the Student Aid Commission. This program will provide financial aid, in an amount equal to the undergraduate resident fees charged at the University of California, to applicants selected by their high school's Community Service Scholarship Committee. Each participating high school will have one scholarship per 1,000 students, and the scholarships will be awarded by the committee based on the significance of the applicant's service to the community through volunteer work. Additional criteria will be considered in the event that more than one applicant was qualified for the scholarship. The Student Aid Commission will have to submit to the Legislature a report examining various aspects of this program by January 1, 1990. The establishment of this new program is consistent with the Postsecondary Education Commission's recommendations presented in its March 1987 report, *Student Public Service and the "Human Corps"*

Status. Chapter 1188, Statutes of 1989.

AB 768 (Murray) will require that institutions participating in the Assumption Program of Loans for Education strive for the participation of ethnic minority students at a rate at least proportionate to the percent of ethnic minorities currently enrolled in the State's public schools, as certified by the State Department of Education.

Status: Chapter 836, Statutes of 1989.

2. Public School Issues

A. College preparation programs

AB 2240 (Hughes) will establish the California Mathematics Diagnostics Testing Program, to be administered by the Trustees of the California State University in conjunction with the University of California, the California Community Colleges, and the State Department of Education. The Trustees will have to develop assessment materials and diagnostic services designed to assess pupils' knowledge and skills in mathematics, make these materials and services available to mathematics faculty members of the public schools system upon request, and provide opportunities for such faculty to interact with postsecondary faculty. The Governor vetoed a $119,500 appropriation included in AB 2240. The establishment of this program is consistent with the recommendations presented in the California Postsecondary Education's report in March 1988, *Evaluation of the California Academic Partnership Program.*

Status. Chapter 872, Statutes of 1989.

B. Student retention

SB 68 (Torres and Seymour) will extend to June 30, 1994, the sunset dates for provisions in the *Education Code* relating to educational clinics, alternative education, work centers, and programs designed to return dropouts to school or job training systems. SB 68 will also require the Superintendent to contract for an independent evaluation of Alternative Education and Work Centers and the Educational Clinic Program, and to report on the findings of this evaluation by January 1, 1993. This measure will also appropriate $3 million from AB 198 as follows: $1.4 million for outreach consultants for districts with dropout recovery programs meeting specified requirements, and $1.6 million for payments to certified education clinic programs meeting specified requirements.

Status. Chapter 242, Statutes of 1989.

SB 410 (Torres) will require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a report, to be submitted to the Legislature by December 31, 1989, regarding educational programs directed at high-risk pupils and specialized program participants. The report will focus on the funding for these programs as well as their success level. It contains an urgency clause. $125,000 dollars will be ap-

propriated to the Department of Education for costs associated with this mandate.

Status: Chapter 1187, Statutes of 1989.

C. Teacher training, certification, and employment

AB 953 (Killea) will require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to exempt holders of teaching credentials earned prior to January 1, 1974, from certain requirements when adding additional teaching authorizations to their credential. It will also permit holders of multiple subject or standard elementary credentials to teach any departmentalized subject in kindergarten and grades one through six until the Commission on Teacher Credentialing completes a study on necessary modifications regarding teacher assignments.

Status: Chapter 375, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1215 (Clute) will require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to develop standards and procedures to ensure that each postsecondary faculty member who teaches courses relating to teaching methods or administrative methods as a standard assignment actively participates in public elementary or secondary schools or classrooms at least once every three academic years.

Status. Chapter 1057, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1541 (Harvey) will require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to determine the causes for the difficulty many rural school districts experience in maintaining access to sufficient numbers of substitute teachers, and to recommend strategies for expanding the supply of substitute teachers. The study should be submitted to the Legislature no later than July 1, 1990. AB 1541 will appropriate $30,000 to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing for the study.

Status. Chapter 1037, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1761 (Woodruff) will declare that the Legislature encourages all public and private institutions of higher education that conduct teacher preparation programs to grant up to three semester units to students who would work with truant, habitual truant, or other at-risk pupils who are enrolled in public schools.

Status. Chapter 609, Statutes of 1989.

AB 2099 (Lempert) will delete the requirement that the authorization for a holder of a multiple subject teaching credential, or a standard elementary cre-

dential to teach specified departmental courses, be a partial assignment. It will also extend from September 1, 1987, to September 1, 1989, the requirements authorizing holders of standard secondary credentials to receive a supplementary authorization in any subject within the department of the holder's academic major or minor.

Status Chapter 385, Statutes of 1989.

SB 824 (Bergeson) will establish the School-Based Management and Advanced Career Opportunities Program, designed to ensure that district governing boards and administrators work with teachers and teacher bargaining units to develop and strengthen procedures that increase teachers' decision-making authority in responsibilities that affect their ability to teach. It will authorize an existing supplemental grant program to award grants to school districts for funding alternative models for school-based management and advanced career opportunities for classroom teachers.

Status: Chapter 1282, Statutes of 1989.

SB 1368 (Watson) will require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to study the extent to which existing statutes and regulations governing the assignment of certificated personnel in elementary and middle school grades affects existing staffing patterns and inhibits innovative instruction. It will also permit teachers credentialed to teach in an elementary school to teach in a departmentalized setting in grades eight and below, provided that the teacher has completed the prescribed course work. The Commission on Teacher Credentialing will be required to report the results of the study to the Legislature by January 1, 1991.

Status: Chapter 728, Statutes of 1989.

D. Adult education

AB 335 (Roybal-Allard) will delete the adult education program from the various categorical programs that will sunset on June 30, 1989, and extend the adult education program to June 30, 1994. The bill will require the State Department of Education to submit a report to the Legislature on or before June 30, 1994, reviewing the adult education program. It will also require the Legislative Analyst to submit its report to the Legislature within 90 days after receiving the report from the Department. AB 335 has an urgency clause and will therefore take effect immediately.

Status: Chapter 73, Statutes of 1989.

AJR 39 (Polanco) will memorialize the Congress and President of the United States to oppose any attempt to diminish or divert funds currently appropriated for the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants program.

Status: Resolution Chapter 113, Statutes of 1989.

SB 109 (Torres) will appropriate $50 million to the State Department of Education from funds available under the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant (SLIAG) program, in accordance with the federal Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. It includes an urgency provision. It also defines the term *priority students* and will require the State Department of Education to direct SLIAG-funded providers of educational services to (1) establish waiting lists of prospective students and enroll priority students first, (2) explain to students the educational requirements that must be satisfied, and (3) issue evidence of a student's satisfactory pursuit of educational requirements within 30 days of such a request. The Commission supported the bill, which will implement some of the recommendations in its March 1989 report, *Out of the Shadows -- The IRCA/SLIAG Opportunity*.

Status: Chapter 35, Statutes of 1989.

E. Educational technology

AB 898 (Areias) directs the California Council in Science and Technology to study the relationship between the training and educational needs of California's high technology industries and the training and educational programs offered by California's educational institutions. The Council is requested to submit the study to the Legislature and the Governor by July 1, 1992.

Status: Chapter 1211, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1470 (Farr, Morgan, and Quackenbush) will establish the Educational Technology Act of 1990, which will provide grants to local educational agencies for educational technology, such as school-based adoption and adaption grants, innovative research and development grants, and grants supporting educational technology research and demonstration schools. An Educational Technology Committee will be established to oversee the allocation of grants. It will also create an intersegmental forum for statewide planning for educational technology through the establishment of the California Planning Commission for Educational Technology, a 19-member commission. The commission will be responsible for developing a master plan for educational technology that will include developing priorities to guide the use and integration of technology at all educational levels. The planning commission will have an independent director and

will receive staff support from the California Postsecondary Education Commission and the postsecondary educational institutions.

Status: Chapter 1334, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1962 (Clute) will require the State Allocation Board to contract with the Office of the State Architect to study and develop recommendations for facilitating the computerization of classrooms in the public schools, kindergarten through grade 12. The Office of the State Architect will provide to the Legislature a report of its findings on or before January 1, 1991. AB 1962 will appropriate $70,000 to the State Allocation Board for the purpose of contracting with the Office of the State Architect for the study.

Status· Chapter 877, Statutes of 1989.

SB 192 (Garamendi) will delete the requirement that the members of the Competitive Technology Committee of the Department of Commerce appointed by the Legislature be members of specified national academies. Additionally, SB 192 permits consortia of private sector entities to submit proposals to the Department.

Status. Chapter 1440, Statutes of 1989.

SB 630 (Morgan) will extend the sunset date until January 1, 1993, for provisions relating to the Department of General Services' advisory board on telecommunications systems technology.

Status: Chapter 584, Statutes of 1989.

SB 1543 (Rosenthal and Morgan) will amend an existing law that establishes and describes the duties of the Telecommunications Division of the Department of General Services. It will require annual submission of a report to the Legislature regarding the Division's planning efforts -- specifically those efforts relating to CALNET -- a proposed statewide integrated voice and data telecommunications network. The annual reports will include analysis of the impact that the implementation of CALNET has had upon the rates and services of telephone utilities.

Status: Chapter 925, Statutes of 1989.

F. General

AB 920 (Bradley) will establish the Bill Bradley Human Relations Pilot Project, requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to authorize the devel-

opment of a pilot program for teaching a course on human relations. Three school districts will be selected for the program, which will have to be designed and implemented by the 1990-91 school year. It includes a $75,000 appropriation to the Superintendent for development of the program, training of district staff, and a subsequent evaluation of the program.

Status: Chapter 735, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1087 (Hughes) will amend existing law to provide that average daily attendance generated by elementary and secondary school pupils in voluntary Saturday school programs will be eligible for summer school apportionment if the course meets specific requirements for summer courses or provides credit towards high school graduation. It will also amend existing law to reduce to $5,000, the maximum amount of grants that are awarded to schools for the implementation of individual school safety plans. Three million dollars will be appropriated to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for special education program growth in the 1989-90 fiscal year.

Status: Chapter 92, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1190 (Campbell) will expand existing provisions to permit community college districts, school districts or county superintendents to contract with activity centers, work activity centers, or sheltered workshops to provide vocational education for handicapped persons.

Status: Chapter 255, Statutes of 1989.

ACR 37 (Speier) will request that no text book be adopted unless it accurately reflects the Japanese-American internment experience as a violation of human rights.

Status: Chapter Resolution 92, Statutes of 1989.

SB 666 (Morgan) will enact the Morgan-Hart Class Size Reduction Act of 1989, which will establish the Program to Reduce Class Size in Grades 9 to 12, inclusive, and the Language Arts Enrichment Program in Grades 1 to 3, inclusive. Through this program, school districts could apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to receive apportionments to implement a class size reduction plan. This urgency measure will specify the intent of the Legislature to appropriate up to $ 110 million for these programs.

Status: Chapter 1147, Statutes of 1989.

3. Segmental Issues

A. Community college issues

AB 766 (Frazee) will appropriate $150,000 to the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges for allocation to "Recording for the Blind" in support of its program that provides loans of taped educational books to the blind, visually impaired, and learning disabled students in the Community Colleges. It will require the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to enter into a contract with 'Recording for the Blind' to ensure appropriate accountability for the use of funds appropriated by the bill.

Status. Chapter 1311, Statutes of 1989.

AB 2155 (Vasconcellos) will make several technical changes in existing law that was enacted last year through the passage of AB 1725 (Chapter 973, Statutes of 1988).

Status: Chapter 1071, Statutes of 1989.

SB 156 (L. Greene) will permit the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to select two community college districts to implement an associate of arts teacher assistant degree program. Additionally, it will require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to adopt policies, procedures, and regulations for administering an examination to those who have completed the program and to levy a fee for issuance and renewal of teacher assistant licenses. The Governor vetoed the proposed $50,000 appropriation to the Chancellor's Office to be allocated to the districts selected to offer the new degree program. Both the Postsecondary Education Commission and the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be required to conduct studies of the effectiveness of the degree program and submit their findings by June 30, 1994, to the Governor, the Legislature, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, the Trustees of the California State University, and the Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

Status: Chapter 1345, Statutes of 1989.

SB 716 (Watson) will require that the governing board of each community college district set the nonresident tuition fee not later than February 1 of each year for the succeeding fiscal year and that tuition fee increases be gradual, moderate, and predictable. It will permit districts to set nonresident fees according to the current expense of per-student education, but not less than the statewide per-student expense.

Status: Chapter 985, Statutes of 1989.

SB 1590 (Petris) will revise existing law authorizing the governing board of any community college district to establish a bookstore on district property. It will also require the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges to levy fees for the renewal of credentials that are in an amount sufficient to support the associated costs, but not in excess of $40. This requirement will remain in effect until July 1, 1990, or until the Board of Governors certifies that the credential provisions of AB 1725 have been implemented.

Status. Chapter 1340, Statutes of 1989.

B. State University issues

AB 259 (Clute) will permit residency status at a campus of the California State University to specified dependents of members of the United States armed forces stationed on active duty in California, irrespective of how long the dependent has resided in California. Similarly, it will grant residency classification at campuses of the California State University to members of the United States armed forces who are stationed on active duty in California and who have not been assigned for educational purposes to a State-supported institution of higher education, irrespective of how long they have resided in California.

Status· Chapter 900, Statutes of 1989.

AB 691 (Jones) will increase from $50,000 to $75,000 the amount that the Board of Governors of the California Maritime Academy appropriates to the commanding officer of a vessel used by the school. It will also repeal a section of the *Education Code* relating to limited residence programs that is applicable only to the California Polytechnic State University courses offered at Vandenberg Air Force Base. Finally, it will permit all financial aid money in possession of the California State University to be deposited into the California State University Trust Fund, as established by this bill. These funds, together with their accrued interest, will be continuously appropriated to the Trustees for financial aid.

Status: Chapter 154, Statutes of 1989.

SB 365 (Craven) will establish a new permanent California State University campus at San Marcos, which is presently the site of an off-campus center of San Diego State University. The Commission approved this campus at its meeting on January 23, 1989, and the Commission supported the bill, which is

consistent with the Commission's recommendations presented in *The Twentieth Campus*, of January 1989.

Status: Chapter 289, Statutes of 1989.

C. University of California issues

AB 341 (Hannigan) will have the University of California establish the "Center for Cooperatives" instead of the "California Center for Cooperatives." The Center will be funded by a variety of sources. It will request the University to give careful consideration to locating the center at the University of California, Davis, because of its demonstrated leadership role in providing research, education, and extension services to cooperatives. It will also request that the University of California submit a report to the Legislature by March 15, 1990, addressing the funds needed to operate the center and describing the steps taken to establish and operate the center. A final report will be due on or before January 1, 1992, evaluating the effectiveness of the center.

Status: Chapter 668, Statutes of 1989.

SB 578 (Garamendi) will expand the financing capabilities of the State Public Work Board relating to University of California buildings or facilities used for research. It will authorize the Board to use until June 30, 1992, various revenue bonds, and negotiable notes or negotiable bond anticipation notes, in an amount not to exceed $250,000,000 to finance costs associated with the expansion and improvement of University research facilities. Revenues generated through the use of these facilities would be pledged to the payment of the principal and interest on the above-mentioned notes and bonds.

Status: Chapter 1145, Statutes of 1989.

D. Multi-segment issues

AB 48 (Hughes) will expand the operation of the Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (MESA) program to include low-income and ethnic minority community college students, if funding is provided through the regular budget process. Currently this program, which is designed to increase the number of low-income, Black, Hispanic, and American Indian students who complete mathematics-based fields of study, applies only to students enrolled in secondary schools and universities. AB 48 will also extend the sunset data for the program to June 30, 1995 The Commission sponsored AB 48, which will imple-

ment the recommendations in its January 1989 report, *The Effectiveness of the MESA Program's Administrative and Policy-Making Processes.*

Status: Chapter 1348, Statutes of 1989.

AB 288 (Clute) will preclude State-owned colleges, universities, and schools from charging tuition or incidental fees to specified dependents, or the surviving spouse who has not remarried, of any member of the California National Guard who was killed, died of a permanent disability that resulted from an event taking place during active service of the State, or is permanently disabled due to an event that occurred while in State active service.

Status· Chapter 136, Statutes of 1989.

AB 464 (Burton) will amend and supplement the Budget Act of 1989 by appropriating $1,300,000 to the Trustees of the California State University for San Jose State University, site acquisition, and $2,411,000 to the Board of Governor's of the California Community Colleges for construction of a cafeteria at Saddleback Community College.

Status: Chapter 1190, Statutes of 1989.

AB 814 (Floyd) will require any State agency conducting a survey regarding the ancestry or ethnic origin of State civil service employees to use separate categories and tabulations for each major Asian or Pacific Islander group in the survey. Similarly, it will require that any State agency, board, or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data regarding the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians also use separate categories for each major Asian or Pacific Islander group.

Status: Chapter 965, Statutes of 1989.

AB 1431 (Eastin) will require the Legislative Counsel to prepare and publish a monthly report that will identify all State and local agencys' reports that are required by law. The Legislative Counsel will send each report to each Member of the Legislature and make it available to the public.

Status. Chapter 528, Statutes of 1989.

SB 171 (Boatwright) will provide that the maximum interest rate that may be paid on specified bonds and notes issued by community college districts, the Trustees of the California State University, and the Regents of the University of California shall remain at 12 percent.

Status: Chapter 321, Statutes of 1989.

SB 349 (Alquist) will create a California Center for the Study of Asia. The Board of Directors of the Center will consist of 11 members comprised of leading representatives from California government, private industry, and universities. The board will convene its first meeting by April 1, 1990, and its goals will be to find ways to improve California-Asia relations and help the different entities of California develop a better understanding of Asian business practices, language, and culture, and new developments in Asian science and technology. These provisions will sunset on January 1, 1991. SB 349 will appropriate $20,000 from the General Fund to the California Center for the Study of Asia Task Force for these purposes.

Status: Chapter 754, Statutes of 1989.

SB 896 (Mello) will provide that the selection of a location for a particular campus and the approval of a long-range development plan will require the preparation of an environmental impact report. It will also provide that the approval of a project on a particular campus or medical center of public higher education will be subject to a tiered environmental analysis.

Status: Chapter 659, Statutes of 1989.

SB 1546 (Roberti) will amend current State laws that govern access to student records, requiring that whenever a college or university takes disciplinary action against one of its students for offenses involving personal safety, the victim of that offense be allowed access to student records and information concerning the disciplinary proceedings and any action taken as a result of those proceedings.

Status· Chapter, 593, Statutes of 1989.

SCR 9 (Torres) will create the Joint Committee on Refugee Resettlement, International Migration, and Cooperative Development. The committee will be composed of seven members from each house and will establish advisory councils on refugee resettlement, international migration and cooperative development, comprised of representatives from the public and private sectors in the areas of education, health, welfare, employment, economics, and other related areas. The joint committee will terminate on January 1, 1991.

Status: Resolutions Chapter 2, Statutes of 1989.

4. Private Postsecondary Institutions

AB 1402 (M. Waters) will make several revisions in the Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977, designed to strengthen the consumer protection provisions for students enrolling in private vocational schools. These provisions include (1) giving the Student Aid Commission the authority to refuse either to make a direct grant or loan, or to guarantee any federal or State student loan that will be used for tuition at a private vocational school which the Student Aid Commission determines is not in compliance with the provisions of the Private Postsecondary Education Act; (2) expanding information disclosure requirements for institutions about their job placement records, recruitment, sales, and other specified criteria; and (3) making findings, declarations, and expresses the intent to ensure greater control of fraud, deception, and unfair dealings with students.

Status: Chapter 1239, Statutes of 1989.

SB 190 (Morgan) will (1) establish a single agency -- the California Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education -- to license and monitor the more than 2,000 private postsecondary institutions that currently operate in California; (2) eliminate the existing Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions in the State Department of Education, and transfer the existing responsibilities of the Private Postsecondary Education Division of the State Department of Education to the new Council; (3) fund the operations of the new council solely through school licensure fees and federal funding provided to implement the veteran's approval process; (4) eliminate the current three-tier licensing scheme for non-accredited degree granting institutions by establishing a single licensure category for all private colleges and universities, thereby requiring that all non-accredited institutions meet the same standards for quality through a consistent and rigorous review process; and (5) implement strengthened consumer protection provisions for students attending private vocational schools, including the requirement that schools provide all prospective students information about completion rates, placement data, average annual starting salaries, a current schedule of all student charges, and a statement of the institution's cancellation and refund policies. The entire chapter will sunset on June 30, 1996, and the Postsecondary Education Commission will be directed to conduct a sunset review and evaluation prior to September 1, 1995. The Commission sponsored SB 190, which implements the Commission's recommendations presented in *Recommendations for Revising the Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977.*

Status: Chapter 1307, Statutes of 1989.

SB 849 (L. Greene) will prohibit non-accredited postsecondary educational institutions from awarding, conferring, or issuing honorary or academic de-

grees if more than 20 percent of the credit was earned through work or life experience credit.

Status: Chapter 1298, Statutes of 1989.

5. Legislation Affecting the Commission

AB 1993 (Farr) will repeal and recast the statutes regarding the composition of the Postsecondary Education Commission and permit the chair of the new Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education, established by SB 190, to appoint a designee to the Commission. It will also require the Commission, with the assistance of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to conduct an initial review of all national and regional accrediting agencies that accredit private postsecondary institutions doing business or seeking to do business in California. The review will determine whether the accrediting agencies' standards and procedures for the review of institutions are rigorously enforced and meet State and consumer protection requirements and determine the effectiveness of the accrediting agencies in responding to consumer complaints. This review will have to be completed and submitted to the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education by December 31, 1990. It will also require the Postsecondary Education Commission, with the assistance of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to work cooperatively with the Council to prepare draft regulations to implement the standards and procedures prescribed by law governing oversight of private postsecondary and vocational education.

Status: Chapter 1324, Statutes of 1989.

SB 1202 (Hart) will direct the Commission to develop a statewide policy statement on the use of distance learning technology that addresses the following issues: ensuring course quality, qualifications and credentialing of instructors and on-site personnel, funding and management of intersegmental distance learning efforts, course credit transfer, as well as compile research on the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of distance instruction. It will also require the Commission to consult with an advisory committee of prescribed members. The Commission's report on this subject shall be submitted to the Legislature prior to May 1, 1990.

Status: Chapter 1038, Statutes of 1989.

SB 1416 (Torres) will revise existing statute that currently require the Commission to report annually about the use of standardized tests in California. It will require the Commission to report biennially rather than annually the information required under existing law, as well as the number of secondary

school students, by ethnicity and gender, who take advanced placement classes and preliminary standardized college admission tests. It will also require the Commission to report on progress in increasing the number of Hispanic, Black, and American Indian students who graduate from high school eligible to enroll in either the University or the State University.

Status: Chapter 446, Statutes of 1989.

SCR 66 (Hart) will direct the Commission to conduct a study regarding the time required to complete doctorate degrees and ways to increase the number of women and minorities receiving UC doctorates. The study will have to be complete within 12 months of passage of this resolution.

Status· Resolution Chapter 174, Statutes of 1989.

6. Proposition 98 Implementation/Gann Limit Revisions

SB 98 (Hart) provides a statutory framework for Proposition 98 implementation. This urgency measure codifies definitions for Proposition 98 terminology, establishes uniform cost of living allowances for revenue limits and discretionary categorical programs, and requires that the Budget Act contain a section describing the percentages of the amounts of funding applied to the K-14 system. In the 1988-89 fiscal year, it appropriated:

- $250 million to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for distribution to school districts according to ADA.
- $23 million for state school deferred maintenance.
- $34 million for instructional improvement.
- $35 million for equalization funding for the economic impact aid program.
- $3 million for the gifted and talented program.
- $13.6 million for educational technology local assistance program.
- $21.3 million to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for allocation pursuant to Article 4.5 of Chapter 2 of Part 25 of the *Education Code.*
- $45 million to the Chancellor of the Community Colleges for appropriation to community college districts according to ADA.
- $6.5 million to the Chancellor of the Community Colleges for allocation to community college districts with enrollments above statutory funding limits.

Status: Chaptered 82, Statutes of 1989.

SB 972 (Beverly) will make expenditures of tax proceeds by special districts subject to limitation.

Status: Chapter 211, Statutes of 1989.

SCA 1 (Garamendi) will provide that the appropriations limit be adjusted according to the change in the California per capita personal income. It will exempt appropriations for capital outlay projects from the limitation. It provides for a nine-cent gas tax increase over the next five years and stipulates that revenues exceeding the spending limit that are allocated to K-14 will not be built into the K-14 funding base for the following year.

Status. Chapter 66, Statutes of 1989.

PART THREE Vetoed Legislation

THIS section of the report list legislation pertaining to higher education that the Governor vetoed.

1 Student Fees and Financial Assistance

A. Student fee policy

AB 1276 (Areias), as amended on September 13, 1989, would have extended provisions of student fee policy at the University of California, the California State University, and the Hastings College of the Law through the 1994-95 fiscal year, and would repeal them as of August 31, 1995. It would also continue the provisions in current policy that student fees could not be increased by more than 10 percent annually in the event that State revenues and expenditures are imbalanced due to factors unforeseen by the Legislature and Governor.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I support the existing policy which provides gradual and predictable fee increases without creating a hardship on students and their families by excessive fee increases, I believe that extending the sunset date for the current law would be premature before the outcome of the June election on Senate Constitutional Amendment 1 is known. If SCA 1 is not enacted by the voters, future Administrations and the higher education institutions will need flexibility in setting fees if there is a revenue shortfall or a problem relating to the state appropriation limit. I would sign urgency legislation next year which would extend the sunset on these fees, subject to the passage of SCA 1 on the June ballot.

2. Public School Issues

A. College preparation programs

AB 33 (Tanner), as amended on September 13 1989, would have required the

Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a statewide college preparation and college admissions test preparation and test-taking program. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the program be funded in the annual Budget Act.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message: Existing law establishes the College Admissions Test Preparation Pilot Projects. Funding has been provided over the past three years to operate nine pilot projects. If improving college test taking is a priority, schools can use the findings of these projects as models to develop their own college assistance programs with available resources. Moreover, although it appears that the provisions of this bill could legally be funded from K-14 education's share of the budget pursuant to Proposition 98, the bill states legislative intent that it not be funded from that source. I do not think it is appropriate for education programs that can be funded from Proposition 98 monies to compete against other high priority programs for non-Proposition 98 funds.

B. Student retention

AB 90 (Hughes), as amended on September 13, 1989, would have directed the Superintendent of Public Instruction to organize and offer regional workshops regarding school site management and shared decision-making in schools. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that $124,000 of discretionary funds received by the Superintendent of Public Instruction under the Chapter 2 federal program be used to provide for the programs.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is unnecessary because the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with advice of the Chapter 2 advisory committee, could conduct the proposed workshops without legislation. The bill also expresses legislative intent that the workshops be funded from federal Chapter 2 funds. However, because the workshops are mandated, I am concerned that Chapter 2 funds could not be used because the federal government could view usage as supplanting, not supplementing, what should be a state funded program. Therefore, the bill could result in General Fund costs.

C. General

AB 1077 (Waters), as amended on September 13, 1989, would have required the Superintendent of Public Instruction to contract for the development of educational materials to be used in training parents to work more effectively with the schools and to development programs for the promotion of ethics and civic values in the schools. The bill would reappropriate from reserve funds in the 1989 Budget Act a maximum of $400,000 for the development and dissemination of the programs and materials.

Status· Vetoed.

Veto Message: I am concerned that this bill does not allow districts other than Los Angeles to compete for these program development funds even though they may have meritorious proposals. In addition, the funding for this bill is reappropriated from the Education Reserve Fund in this year's budget. A determination as to whether the complete reserve is necessary cannot be made until the close of this Fiscal Year. Therefore, it is more appropriate to wait and consider the funding of these proposals in the upcoming budget.

AB 1399 (M. Waters), as amended on August 25, 1989, would have required that public schools administer parental involvement programs as a prerequisite to receiving funds from (1) Chapter 1 of the federal ECIA, (2) State Economic Impact Assistance, or (3) the State School Improvement Program. It would also set forth criteria that these programs must meet.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill would inappropriately disqualify schools from economic impact aid and school improvement program funding unless they also receive federal Chapter 1 funds.

SB 653 (Torres), as amended on August 28, 1989, would have required the State Department of Education in cooperation with the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, to assess the types of gang intervention counseling programs available to at-risk students in elementary and secondary schools. The bill would require the State Department of Education to submit a report on this assessment to the Legislature before June 30, 1990. Seventy-five thousand dollars would be appropriated to the Department for the purposes of this act.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: I do not believe the funding source in this legislation is appropriate. The funds generated by the civil forfeiture of the assets of drug traffickers are a crucial supplement to law enforcements' re-

sources in this area and to several state programs. In addition, the revenues for the Asset Forfeiture Distribution Fund have been lower than expected, and the fund is so new that there has not yet been an opportunity to see how the current funding scheme works. Therefore, it would be premature to divert funds from current projects for the purposes of this bill. Moreover, while the state has an interest in identifying and replicating successful programs relating to at-risk youth, the State Department of Education should currently be collecting this information as part of its management and oversight of at-risk programs. If the Department truly needs additional funds for this purpose, there are existing funds that could be used, such as monies from the model dropout program repository.

SB 773 (Campbell), as amended on September 11, 1989, would have required the State Librarian in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction to identify and assess adult literacy needs and resources throughout the State and develop and submit to the Legislature and the Governor a five-year plan for meeting adult literacy needs. It would also establish a board of governors for the Barbara Bush Literacy Program, which would be under the direction of the State Librarian. The Board would have to select, through a request for proposal process, volunteer groups or agencies with plans to form a literacy organization to receive grants of up to $25,000 for the purpose of establishing a literacy organization. The Board would also have to use funding provided in this measure to ensure that each of California's 58 counties has at least a part-time literacy coordinator. The bill would appropriate $3.188 million from the General Fund to the State Librarian to be allocated as follows: $1.45 million to the Board for the purpose of establishing literacy coordinators in all counties; and $1.738 million to the Board to establish a statewide workforce literacy program.

Status Vetoed.

Veto Message: The author has requested that I return this bill without my signature. He is concerned that confusion may arise between the existing Barbara Bush Literacy Foundation, a charitable foundation, and the program proposed by this bill.

SB 1357 (Torres), as amended on August 21, 1989, would have required the State Board of Education and the State Department of Education to adopt policies and guidelines to prevent and respond to acts of hate, violence, and bias. The bill contains extensive requirements for teachers, principals, schools, State agencies, and others in order to reduce and respond to these types of incidents in kindergarten through twelfth grade education. It would establish a California Schools Human Rights Commission and specify its membership, duties, and reporting requirements. It would require teachers to stress the meaning of equal-

ity and human dignity in their teaching. It defines acts of hate that would be added to those circumstances under which pupils could be suspended or expelled from school. Finally, it would change requirements for reporting on crime in the schools and make that information available to others.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message: This bill is unnecessary. The Department of Education already has an Intergroup Relations Unit, which provides assistance to schools and districts in addressing issues related to racial violence in schools and in planning programs and activities designed to end racial, religious, and sex discrimination in schools. The intent of the bill would be better implemented by the Department.

3. Segmental Issues

A. Community college issues

AB 364 (Polanco), as amended on June 26, 1989, would have changed election laws with respect to community college districts with an average daily attendance of 45,000 or more so that all members of these boards would be elected on a "trustee area" basis. Trustee candidates would have to reside in their respective trustee area and would be elected by voters within that area thereby establishing a state-mandated local program.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message: I do not believe it is appropriate for the Legislature to dictate the form of election used by a specific local governing body. Local government election matters have traditionally been placed in the hands of local citizens and should remain there. In addition, current law provides a procedure whereby a change in the community college elections in Los Angeles can be initiated by either a petition of 2 percent or 250 voters in the district, whichever is less, or by a community college district board resolution. These procedures provide the voters of this district with the tools they need to originate election changes if they so choose, without the intervention of the state.

AB 806 (Bates), as amended on August 30, 1989, would have required the governing board of a community college district to permit students to audit courses without limitation, as long as vacancies exist in the applicable course and applicable fees are paid. It would also remove the current ceiling on audit fees.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: I am concerned that this bill would unnecessarily restrict local decision making as community college districts would no longer be allowed to set their own audit policies based on the unique preferences and priorities of local administrators and faculty. In 1988, I signed a major Community College reform bill, Chapter 973/1988 (Assembly Bill 1725), which specified that certain matters relating to the operation of the colleges are the role and responsibility of the local governing boards. This bill would create a serious departure from that governance structure. Furthermore, I am concerned that by eliminating the current ceiling on audit fees, this bill could lead to substantial fee disparities among districts for the auditing of similar courses. In addition, authorization to set the audit fee at any level may prompt districts to attempt to attract students to audit courses rather than ensuring that space is available for students seeking credit in a transfer or vocational program.

SB 692 (Alquist), as amended on September 13, 1989, would have established 1989-90 as the base year for determining community college average daily attendance (ADA). Additionally, it would permit the Department of Finance to increase the community college growth factor to reflect any or all of the following: (1) changing economic conditions and public policy, (2) initiatives to solve education problems through links with business and industry, (3) policies on equal educational opportunities for adults, and (4) the changing needs of special populations. This measure would also permit community colleges to include in their ADA instructional services provided to federal correctional institutions. The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges would each year review the above-mentioned elements and make recommendations regarding the appropriate growth factor for inclusion in the Governor's Budget and the Budget Bill. It would appropriate up to $15 million for this purpose from the Education Reserve Fund.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message: The funding for this bill is reappropriated from the Education Reserve Fund in this year's budget. A determination as to whether the complete reserve is necessary cannot be made until the close of this fiscal year. Therefore, it is more appropriate to wait and consider the funding of this proposal in the upcoming budget. In addition, I believe that the growth factors to be used for increasing community college attendance limits are not well-defined. I believe that many of these growth factors could also be one-time in nature and should not result in permanent increases to districts' base attendance levels.

B. University of California issues

SB 915 (McCorquodale), as amended on August 21, 1989, would have established the California Center for Corporate Research to facilitate the study of issues concerning corporate governance and shareholders' rights. The Center would be operated by a director and an advisory board, composed of members representing the corporate community, such as shareholders, directors, management, and representatives of employee and public interest groups, and members representing higher education, government, and the general public.

Status. Vetoed.

Veto Message: This legislation is unnecessary. There are currently three centers for corporate governance in the United States studying these issues. In addition, there is nothing to preclude the University of California, or any other university, from establishing its own private center without involving taxpayer money. Moreover, it is unclear to me whether this center is in the private sector or is a governmental entity subject to civil service rules, conflict of interest rules, budgetary oversight or other similar restrictions. I am concerned that this legislation implies both state sponsorship of the center as well as the potential for future state funding.

C. Multi-segment issues

SB 237 (B. Greene), as amended on September 11, 1989, would have created the Cooperative Education Grant Program, which would be designed to give public college and university students an opportunity to receive paid professional job experiences. The program, which provided for grants to cover the costs of administering cooperative education programs at universities, would have been administered by the Employment Training Panel.

Status· Vetoed.

Veto Message: This legislation is unnecessary. Colleges and universities currently operate cooperative education programs in which students are placed in jobs related to their field of study and are paid entry-level salaries by the employer. The State Work Study program also provides eligible college students with subsidized employment in positions related to their career goal or course of study. Moreover, I do not believe the funding source for this proposal is appropriate. Employment Training Panel funds are derived from taxes paid by employ-

ers to relieve statewide unemployment insurance costs by providing job training for unemployment insurance recipients or individuals threatened by layoff. I do not believe these training dollars should be redirected to fund the administration costs of establishing programs to provide college students with work experience.

SB 1358 (Torres), as amended on September 11, 1989, would have enacted the Higher Education Crime Reporting and Security Information Act, requiring each California Community College, the California Maritime Academy, each campus of the California State University, each independent college and university, and -- if the Regents adopted a resolution to this effect -- each campus of the University of California to report annually to the Department of Justice a compilation of criminal statistics and crime rates on each campus over the most recent three-year period, with the same information to be provided to students currently enrolled at the institution and to each person submitting an application for admission.

Status: Vetoed.

Veto Message: While I am supportive of the intent of this bill, I am concerned that it would be too costly, especially since many colleges and universities already annually report crime statistics. It is estimated that this bill would cost the University of California and the California State University $450,000 annually, and create a reimbursable state-mandated program on the California Community Colleges of between $1.25 and $3 million.

PART FOUR Two-Year Legislation

THIS section of the report summarizes legislation that was not passed by the Legislature prior to September 15, and that can be considered by the Legislature when it reconvenes in January 1990.

1 Student Fees and Financial Assistance

A. Student fee policy

ACR 49 (Friedman), as introduced on March 9, 1989, would request that the Regents of the University of California and the Trustees of the California State University, in consultation with students, submit a report regarding student fees to the Legislature by November 1, 1989. The Postsecondary Education Commission would be requested to convene a policy committee, which would examine the policies relating to campus-based fees at the University of California and the California State University, and to submit a report of its findings to the Legislature by February 1, 1990. Finally, the Regents and the Trustees would be requested to ensure that all increases in, and new assessments of, campus-based fees are approved by students and consistent with the State's long-term student fee policy.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 1645 (Dills), as amended on September 1, 1989, would permit existing provisions relating to the setting of student fees to remain in effect through the 1994-95 academic year.

Status: Assembly Floor.

B. Proposed new financial assistance programs

AB 500 (Hayden), as amended on August 22, 1989, would establish the California Educational Trust which would be authorized to offer, either directly or by contract, a college savings option, employing tax-exempt securities, to assist families in saving money for future college costs. The trust would be operated

by the California Student Loan Authority, which would be renamed the California Student Loan and Finance Authority. Assemblyman Hayden unsuccessfully authored related legislation during each of the past two years.

Status. Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1720 (Hayden), as amended on September 8, 1989, would establish the Police Corps Program, which would be designed to permit participants to be trained as law enforcement officers and receive educational and hiring incentives while in the program. The Student Aid Commission would be authorized to grant scholarship aid to participants, in an amount not to exceed $8,000 per year, to be used in the pursuit of a degree from a participating postsecondary education institution. Participants would complete a 20-week law enforcement training course, the last four weeks of which would be with a local law enforcement agency, after which they would serve four years with such an agency. The bill contains a blank appropriation for the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and the Student Aid Commission for implementation purposes.

Status: Senate Floor -- inactive file.

SB 609 (C. Green), as introduced on February 23, 1989, would establish the Liberty Scholarship Pilot Program, designed to provide additional funding to qualified students to eliminate the financial gap between the costs of attending public postsecondary institutions and the amount presently available to low-income students through existing federal and State grant programs. An unspecified amount would be appropriated to the Department of Education and the Student Aid Commission for costs associated with the program.

Status. Senate Education Committee.

SB 935 (Seymour), as amended on June 8, 1989, would establish the Educational Investment Savings Program, which would permit authorized, but unissued general obligation bonds to be sold to tuition investors. The proposal also would rename the California Student Loan Authority as the California Tuition Finance Authority.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

SB 1083 (Kopp), as amended on July 11, 1989, would add the California State Scholarship Fund to the list of programs on State tax forms for which taxpayers are allowed to contribute parts of their anticipated State income tax refunds. The bill would require all money from the State Scholarship Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be allocated to the Franchise Tax Board

and Controller for reimbursement of incurred costs, and to the Student Aid Commission for supplemental funding of grants.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

SB 1636 (Roberti), as amended on June 27, 1989, would establish the California School Paraprofessional Teacher Training Program, to be administered by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. The pilot program would be designed to recruit and provide financial assistance to persons employed as paraprofessionals in a school district who wish to pursue a teaching credential. The Commission on Teacher Credentialing, with the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, the Chancellor of the California State University, and representatives of certified and classified school employees, would have to develop criteria for selecting 12 districts to participate in this pilot program. The State Department of Education would receive $1.2 million to allocate to school districts to fund the books, fees and tuition of participants attending a California Community College or California State University under auspices of the program. The Commission on Teacher Credentialing would have to contract with an independent evaluator to evaluate annually the success of this program.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee -- suspense file.

SB 989 (Watson), as amended on April 13, 1989, would establish within the California Student Aid Commission the Minority Program of Loan Advancement and Loan Redemption. The program is designed to provide financial incentives to underrepresented minority faculty members, and to potential minority faculty members, at public and private postsecondary education institutions to pursue doctorates in disciplines where minority faculty are severely underrepresented. Eligible program participants could receive direct loans of up to $12,000 annually, which would be renewable for four years.

Status. Senate Education Committee.

2 Public School Issues

A. College preparation programs

AB 1084 (Hughes), as introduced on March 1, 1989, would establish the Test Access Pilot Program. This three-year program would require that the Superintendent of Public Instruction allocate to participating high schools an amount not to exceed $9 per student for each student who is administered a

standardized test necessary for admission into a State postsecondary institution. The Postsecondary Education Commission would have to provide the Superintendent with a ranking of California high schools by college participation; only high schools in the lowest 25 percent of this list would be eligible for this program. The bill contains an urgency clause and an unspecified appropriation to the Superintendent for costs associated with this program.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1620 (McClintock), as introduced on March 8, 1989, would establish the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act, which would permit eleventh and twelfth grade pupils to enroll in courses in public and private postsecondary colleges and universities, for the purpose of obtaining either secondary or postsecondary credit, or both. School districts would have to provide counseling to pupils and their parents or guardians to ensure the effective utilization of this program; the parent or guardian of a pupil could apply to the district for reimbursement for the costs of transporting the pupil from the secondary school to the postsecondary institution. The State Department of Education would have to pay tuition reimbursement, according to specified criteria, to postsecondary institutions where courses were taken for secondary credit. This legislation is based upon the "Postsecondary Options" program in Minnesota.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2058 (Epple), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would permit the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate, from funds available for this purpose, grants to public high schools to assist those schools in obtaining accreditation to participate in the International Baccalaureate Program.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

B. Student retention

AB 56 (Vasconcellos), as amended on March 9, 1989, would direct the Superintendent of Public Instruction to study the feasibility of implementing a system of individualized assessments for students who are at risk of failure. This system would develop individual educational plans for "at risk" elementary and secondary school students in the hope of preventing their dropping out of school. The bill would direct the Superintendent to report to the Legislature no later than one year after the implementation of this act.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee -- suspense file.

AB 529 (Hansen), as introduced February 8, affirms the Legislature's support of "high risk pupil" programs and stipulates legislative intent to assure that such programs are coordinated at the State and local level.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1123 (Calderon), as introduced on March 2, 1989, would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to appoint a deputy superintendent of public instruction for dropout prevention.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1124 (Calderon), as amended on July 12, 1989, would require that the Superintendent of Public Instruction develop a strategy for establishing a school and community partnership to reduce the dropout rate. This partnership would involve business willing to commit financial resources and employment opportunities to raise student achievement and reduce dropout rates. The Superintendent would also have to coordinate six technical assistance outreach centers that would be staffed with individuals with training enabling them to work with business, school districts, high-risk students, and community leaders in developing programs to reduce dropout rates.

Status: Senate Education Committee.

AB 1975 (Tucker), as introduced on March 9, 1989, would direct the State Department of Education to develop a youth assistance and mentor program to promote greater opportunity for advancement through enrollment in postsecondary education institutions. The program would include financial assistance, academic advising, peer and group counseling, and mentoring by qualified individuals. The State Department of Education would have to submit its proposal to the Legislature by July 1, 1990.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2101 (W. Brown), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would establish demonstration projects in four counties to serve as models for the coordination of services for at-risk youth. The Secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, would be responsible for establishing the projects for a three-year period, reporting to the Legislature on their effectiveness, and advising on their potential replication in other counties. It would appropriate $160,000 for allocation to participating counties.

Status: Assembly Human Services Committee.

AB 2384 (Vasconcellos), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would enact the "Elementary and Secondary Education Guidance and Counseling Act," requiring that the governing board of every elementary and high school district provide comprehensive educational guidance and counseling. It includes an unspecified appropriation and would direct the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate $25 per pupil to school districts to meet the costs of all school district pupil counseling programs.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 606 (C. Green), as amended on September 12, would establish the Early Childhood Intervention Model Kindergarten Program, which would be designed to provide (1) intensive oral language experiences, (2) teaching practices to promote self-esteem, parent education classes, and auxiliary health services. Program participants would have to be at least four years old and "at-risk." The program would become operative only if $25,000 of Proposition 98 money is appropriated to the State Department of Education for allocation to the Orange County Office of Education for purposes associated with this program.

Status Assembly Floor.

SB 1378 (Watson), as amended on July 17, 1989, would establish a three-phase program to improve low performing schools. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would be responsible for identifying schools that are low performing. Phase One of the program, which would have a duration of two years, would consist of the establishment of a school management team and the development of a school action plan. Phase Two, which would also have a two-year duration, consists of assistance from an external review team. The third phase would include the appointment of an education management consultant. The Superintendent would also have to establish a cadre of school assistance experts to assist the identified schools. The bill provides for an appropriation of $3.5 million to the Superintendent for costs associated with the program.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

C. Teacher training, certification, and employment

AB 956 (Friedman), as introduced on February 27, 1989, would make technical revisions to existing law regarding teacher salaries.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 981 (Lempert), as introduced on February 28, 1989, would establish the Teacher Incentive Program of 1990.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1271 (Hughes), as introduced on March 3, 1989, would establish the Teacher Corps Program, designed to identify a select group of future teachers willing to commit to teaching in an at-risk school. The Student Aid Commission would be required to adopt rules to ensure the participation of Teacher Corps members in the Assumption Program for Loans for Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would have to establish guidelines for the implementation of the Teacher Corps Program. An urgency measure, the bill contains an unspecified appropriation to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for costs associated with the implementation of this program.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2479 (Hughes), as amended on June 30, 1989, would amend existing provisions requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to conduct pilot projects promoting support and assessment of beginning public school teachers, to provide that one or more of these projects involve the use of a teacher residency model, involving supervised teaching, and on-site assessments of subject knowledge.

Status. Senate Floor.

SB 306 (Morgan), as amended on July 5, 1989, would specify that existing statutes which authorize school districts to employ individuals in administrative and supervisory positions without holding supervisory or administrative credentials apply only to those employed by a school district on or before January 1, 1990. The bill would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to adopt criteria for the waiver of the minimum requirements for administrative services credentials for individuals who are participating in innovative programs of school organization. The bill also contains a statement of intent that the institutions of higher education actively participate with school districts and certified employee organizations in the development and organization of innovative programs of school organization. It also declares that the minimum requirements for an administrative services credential acknowledge that the practice of theory requires an integration of the base of knowledge and the demonstration of skills. Finally, it would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, in consultation of institutions of higher education, study the existing standards for administrative service credentials and develop models of alternative methods for candidates to satisfy a portion of those minimum requirements and submit the findings of its study to the Legislature by July 1, 1990.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

D. Adult education

AB 336 (Roybal-Allard), as amended on March 27, 1989, would require new funds appropriated for the purpose of adult education programs, beginning in the 1989-90 fiscal year, to be targeted to specific sections for purposes of adult education growth. It has an urgency clause and would therefore take effect immediately.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

AB 1273 (Campbell), as amended on September 13, 1989, would revise adult education funding formula to give priority to those districts where adult education programs have reached or exceeded a specified enrollment level. The bill would require that districts that are given that funding give priority for enrollment to people requesting English as a Second Language and basic skills courses. The bill would also require the Postsecondary Education Commission, subject to available funding, to do a study to ascertain whether these funding revisions adequately meet the needs of adult education programs. The Commission would also have to convene a task force, composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and providers of IRCA educational services, to determine the long-range impact of legalization applicants on adult education. The Commission would have to submit a report of the task-force findings to the Governor and the Legislature by November 1990. Seventy thousand dollars would be appropriated to the Commission for purposes of this study. The bill would also require the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to jointly prepare and submit a five-year plan for adult education to the Legislature by January 1, 1992. The Commission is sponsoring the bill, which would implement its recommendations in its October 1988 report, *Meeting California's Adult Education Needs*.

Status: Senate Floor.

AB 1421 (Hughes), as introduced on March 7, 1989, would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish an interagency adult literacy task force composed of, but not limited to, representatives from the State Department of Education, the California Community Colleges, the California State Library, and the Health and Welfare Agency to identify and assess the adult literacy needs and resources in the State, develop a single definition of literacy and recommend evaluation models to be used by State-funded literacy programs. The Superintendent would be required to coordinate adult literacy activities,

serve as a clearinghouse for literacy instruction, and provide ongoing technical assistance in specified areas. The bill would provide the State Department of Education with an unspecified appropriation for its implementation.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

AB 1775 (Roos), as introduced on March 9, 1989, would appropriate $20 million to the State Department of Education and $10 million to the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges for adult education classes in basic education, English as a second language, and work place literacy.

Status. Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2116 (Areias), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would express legislative intent to require the allocation of federal funds received for the 1988-89 fiscal year under the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program be used to provide educational services, and to avoid reductions in current educational services and classes due to inadequate federal funding.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2464 (Roos), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would change the wording of existing adult education statute to include computer and technical education programs among other types of possible adult education offerings.

Status· Assembly Education Committee.

SB 1443 (McCorquodale), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would authorize unified school districts and high school districts not currently providing adult education classes to apply to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for block grants to initiate such instruction as of January 1, 1990. It would express the intent of the Legislature that funding for the provisions of the bill be provided in the annual Budget Act.

Status· Senate Appropriations Committee -- suspense file.

E. Faculty and staff development

AB 1678 (Chacon), as introduced on March 8, 1989, would reactivate the Bilingual-Bicultural Education Act of 1976 and would rename it the "English Language Proficiency Program." The bill would require the State Department of Education to develop instruments to differentiate between pupils with learning disabilities and those of limited English proficiency. It would reactivate provisions requiring that pupils with limited English proficiency be instructed in a

language that they understand and would require pupils with limited English proficiency who are not enrolled in specified programs to be individually evaluated and receive specified educational services. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would have to conduct a study regarding language services provided to pupils with limited English proficiency. The bill would also require the Trustees of the California State University and the State Department of Education to develop a plan to establish language development centers to train public school teachers.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 1421 (Mello), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would reactivate the Bilingual-Bicultural Education Act of 1976 and require the State Department of Education and school districts to distribute information regarding the intent and focus of this program. The bill would permit bilingual teachers who do not possess the requisite credential to teach bilingual courses, but have received a waiver, to receive an extension of that waiver. Additionally, school districts would have to prepare fiscal reports detailing the apportionment of funds for Economic Impact Aid and limited English proficiency purposes. The bill would also revise the method for determining the proportion of limited English speaking pupils that may be enrolled in a primary language class. It would delete provisions relating to special allocations for districts with high concentrations of Economic Impact Aid pupils and would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, in conjunction with the State Board of Education and the Chancellor of the California State University, to report recommendations regarding means through which the supply of bilingual teachers can be increased, and the options relating to the granting of terminal waivers for bilingual teachers to the Legislature by March 1, 1989.

Status: Senate Education Committee.

F. Educational Technology

AB 2269 (Mojonnier), as introduced on March 10, 1989, cites a shortage of trained technicians to work in the State's high technology industries and claims that California's educational system does not produce enough highly-trained technicians. It would create a task force to develop and implement a cooperative high technology training program. Private sector contributions and resources would be used to fund the program.

Status: Assembly Economic Development and New Technology Committee.

SB 964 (Garamendi), as amended on July 13, 1989, would establish the California Summer Science and Technology Academy. Through this program, which would be administered by the University of California and the State Department of Education, in consultation with the California State University, public high school students with high academic potential in mathematics, science, and technology would participate in University-based research programs. The pupils and their high school teachers would work directly with University research faculty to undertake projects that would be educationally significant. The pilot program would be established at one or more University of California campuses, at one or more California State University campuses, and at one or more private universities. The University and the Department would have to enter into an interagency agreement to provide for the apportionment of funds to pay a stipend for each pupil and high school teacher and to reimburse the universities for the costs of administering the program. An amount of $100,000 would be appropriated to the Department for allocation pursuant to this proposal.

Status: Assembly Floor.

SB 1201 (Morgan and Garamendi), as amended on August 22, 1989, would establish the Educational Technology Act of 1990, which would seek to identify specified educational problems, develop an intersegmental approach to statewide planning for technology, provide an environment where instructional technology uses can be conceived, developed, and implemented at the school level. The Act would provide local assistance grants to local educational agencies for educational technology applications through school-based adoption and adaptation grants, innovative research and development grants, and grants supporting educational technology research and demonstration schools. These grants would require a local match and an annual report to be submitted to the State Board of Education. The bill would also establish the California Planning Committee for Education Technology and an Educational Technology Program Advisory Committee with specified responsibilities. The Act would sunset on January 1, 1993.

Status: Senate Floor for concurrence.

G. General

AB 87 (O'Connell), as amended on July 13, 1989, would permit school districts to establish "early primary programs," which are defined as integrated, experiential and developmentally appropriate programs for children age four to six, which incorporate various teaching strategies. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would be required to (1) provide for training for teachers, adminis-

trators and board members regarding early childhood education, strategies for involving parents in education, and the development of appropriate teaching practices, (2) develop guidelines, assessment methods, and curriculum standards appropriate for children aged four to six, (3) develop guidelines for increasing parental involvement, and (4) make one-time grants to districts implementing early primary programs.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 175 (La Follette), as amended on April 20, 1989, would authorize governing boards of school districts to establish "public schools of choice" and specify the administrative procedures for establishing such schools. A "school of choice" is a school or a program within a school that emphasizes parent, pupil and teacher involvement in planning a pupil's educational plan; allows flexibility in teaching styles, curriculum, and classroom planning; adheres to its district's educational plan while utilizing learning techniques that are conducive to the pupil's individual learning style; and is responsive to each pupil's way of learning, rate of learning, and motivation for learning. The bill would require the Department of Education to prepare guidelines for the establishment of these schools and would appropriate $15,000 for that purpose.

Status: Assembly Rules Committee.

AB 375 (La Follette), as amended on March 1, 1989, would allow pupils to apply to attend a school in any school district in the State other than in their district of residence. It would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: Assembly Rules Committee.

AB 896 (Polanco), as introduced on February 23, 1989, would appropriate $10,000,000 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for apportionment to school districts and county superintendents of schools to be utilized for instructional improvement. It directs that these funds would be specifically targeted for meeting the needs of immigrant and limited English proficient students.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 970 (Hill), as introduced on February 28, 1989, would make operative one section of the Bilingual-Bicultural Education Act of 1976, which is presently inoperative. This section would be amended to allow public schools to choose to establish programs that teach English proficiency to pupils whose first language is a language other than English. The bill sets forth goals for such programs, stipulates legislative intent to provide supplemental assistance to help school districts meet the costs of these programs, and would become operative on January 1, 1990.

Status· Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1468 (Bradley), as introduced on March 7, 1989, would require the governing board of each school district maintaining grades 9 to 12, in conjunction with the California Community Colleges, to develop within its vocational education program a four-year program including a curriculum with the goal of providing a trade skill and basic comprehension in mathematics, reading, and writing. The governing board of each school district would have to submit the cost of implementing such a program to the Legislature by December 1, 1989.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1793 (Vasconcellos and Johnson), as introduced on March 9, 1989, would establish the Demonstration Program to Restructure Public Education. This program would last for five years and have as its primary goals increasing the learning outcomes of participating pupils, enhancing satisfaction with the public schools, and determining how to apply concepts to restructure public education statewide. The bill includes an unspecified appropriation and is similar to SB 1274 (Hart).

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2430 (Johnson), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would direct the Legislative Analyst to conduct a study regarding the fiscal and practical ramifications of various types of educational reform relating to primary and secondary schools.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 152 (Garamendi), as introduced January 9, 1989, would revise the definition of average daily attendance (ADA) with respect to school district apportionment and would reclassify certain school district tax proceeds.

Status. Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

SB 387 (Torres), as amended on August 21, 1989, would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to select three school districts to implement environmental education pilot programs that would become inoperative on June 30, 1994. The Chancellor of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California, if the Regents adopt an appropriate resolution, would be required to conduct a study regarding the cost of including in their teacher preparation programs a section pertaining to environmental education. The bill would appropriate $250,000 from the California Environmental License Plate Fund to cover the costs of the program, and it would require the Legislative Analyst to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

SB 1274 (Hart), as amended July 11, 1989, would establish a "demonstration of restructuring of public education." School districts would be able to apply to receive funds to implement a demonstration program. District proposals would have to encompass at least two of the following areas: enhancing preschool services, increasing course options for students in grades 11 and 12, improving parental involvement, increasing assistance and support for beginning teachers, decreasing teacher work loads, differentiating roles among instructional personnel, expanding curriculum offerings, incorporating innovative instructional strategies, and providing early opportunities for all pupils to become proficient in two ore more languages. The Legislative Analyst would annually evaluate the impact of the program, while the Legislative Analyst in conjunction with representatives from the Department of Finance and the State Department of Education would have to select an independent contractor to conduct an evaluation at the end of the five-year program. The bill would permit planning grants to be awarded to districts at a rate of up to $30 per pupil, and demonstration grants at a rate of up to $200 per pupil, depending on the nature and scope of the restructuring. It would appropriate $7.5 million to the Department of Education for grants to participating districts and $50,000 to the Legislative Analyst for costs associated with the first-year evaluation.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

3. Segmental Issues

A. Community college issues

AB 880 (Hughes), as introduced on February 23, 1989, would provide a means for calculating average daily attendance units for apportionment purposes for the clinical hours provided in community college courses leading to licensure as a licensed vocational nurse or a registered nurse.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1213 (Eastin), as amended on July 29, 1989, would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to develop guidelines for improvement of program coordination and articulation between community college districts and secondary schools through the development and implementation of instructional programs with a multi-year sequence of courses. The guidelines would have to establish criteria for granting waivers from statutes and regulations to promote flexibility for those dis-

tricts participating in this program and would have to develop an evaluation design. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges would have to have to report to the Legislature annually, beginning in 1993, on the status of developments pursuant to this measure.

Status. Senate Appropriations Committee -- suspense file.

AB 2154 (Vasconcellos), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would require community college districts with less than 75 percent of their hours of all instruction, not just credit instruction, taught by full-time instructors to apply a portion of their program improvement allocation to reach the 75 percent standard. It does not include an appropriation.

Status. Assembly Education Committee.

AB 2478 (Campbell), as introduced March 10, 1989, would declare the intent of the Legislature to provide adequate funding for the third year of community college matriculation pursuant to the Seymour-Campbell Matriculation Act of 1986.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 670 (Morgan), as introduced on February 27, 1989, would delete the requirement that the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges elect a president and a vice president.

Status: Senate Education Committee.

SB 1168 (Davis), as amended on June 26, 1989, would provide additional funding to community college districts with unfunded average daily attendance and would provide that the additional funding become part of the district's funded base, in proportion to the district's share of total statewide unfunded average daily attendance. The amount of $6.5 million would be appropriated to the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges from the Budget Act of 1989.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

B. State University Issues

AB 690 (Bradley), as introduced February 15, 1989, would require the Trustees of the California State University to adopt regulations requiring that blind and visually disabled students who are enrolled in the California State Univer-

sity and who are not sponsored by, or clients of, the Department of Rehabilitation, be allocated reader services. Such services would be allocated according to the number of units in which the student is enrolled, up to a specified limit. Additionally, the student would be entitled to select the person employed to provide the services and the location where the services are provided.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 522 (Alquist), as introduced February 16, 1989, would delete the requirement that specified gifts accepted or land contracts negotiated by the Trustees of the California State University involve land in the vicinity of the areas specified in the 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education.

Status: Senate Education Committee.

SB 1573 (Boatwright), as amended on July 17, 1989, would change State laws that govern the disposition of funds received by the Trustees of the California State University for the sale of property in Contra Costa County. Currently, these funds would be deposited directly with the Trustees of the State University for the acquisition and development of real property. The bill would create the California State University Property Sales Fund, into which all moneys received by the State University from the sales of interests in real property in Contra Costa County would be deposited. These moneys would be made available for continuous appropriation by the Legislature to the Trustees for the purchase and development of real property at the State University without regard to fiscal year.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

SB 1591 (Petris), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would permit California State University auxiliary organization boards to expend funds necessary to secure attorneys and certified public accountants without the approval of the trustees.

Status· Senate Education Committee.

C. University of California issues

SB 1308 (Garamendi), as amended on May 30, 1989, would permit the State Public Works Board to finance the acquisition, furnishing, and equipping of an agricultural biotechnology center to be used for joint research projects involving the University of California Experimental Station, the United States Department of Agriculture, and appropriate private industrial organizations.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

D. Multi-segments Issues

AB 461 (Hayden), as introduced February 2, 1989, would enact the Higher Education Bond Act of 1990. This act, upon approval of the electorate, would permit the issuance of general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed $1 billion. The revenue from these bonds would be used by the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges for the acquisition of new campus sites, construction on such sites, equipment for the new facilities, and preconstruction costs.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 462 (Hayden), as amended on August 21, 1989, would provide for the implementation of the recommendations in the latest report of the Joint Committee for Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education: *California Faces . . . California's Future; Education for Citizenship in a Multicultural Democracy.*

Status: Senate Education Committee.

AB 463 (Hayden), as introduced on February 2, 1989, would create the California Council on Academic Excellence. The Council would be composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, the Chancellor of the California State University, the President of the University of California, the leader of an organization representing private postsecondary educational institutions in California, the director of the California Postsecondary Education Commission, the director of the California Student Aid Commission, two faculty members, and two students. Neither the faculty members nor students would be from the same segment. The Council would promote and foster cooperation and collaboration between public, private, and educational segments in solving California's educational problems.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 616 (Allen), as introduced February 13, 1989, would require the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, the Chancellor of the California State University, and the State Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Social Services, to include in their basic information for day care center licensees, training options for day care licensees, and explain how in-service training programs can be approved by the Private Postsecondary Education Division of the State Department of Education to satisfy coursework re-

quirements in early childhood education. Prior to July 1, 1989, the Department of Social Services would distribute this information to current and future child care center licensees

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1422 (Hughes), as amended on August 22, 1989, would establish the Student of Color Advisory Board to ensure that the educational needs of students from underrepresented groups are met. It would require the Advisory Board to review and analyze policies on a broad range of issues affecting students of color and to report on these issues to the governing boards of each of the three segments of public postsecondary education, to the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities, the California Postsecondary Education Commission, the Student Aid Commission, the Legislature and the Governor. The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature that funding be provided in the annual Budget Act for support of the Advisory Board.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee -- suspense file.

AB 1999 (Farr), as introduced on March 9, 1989, would require the University of California (if the Regents adopt an appropriate resolution) and the California State University to be sensitive to the concerns of local communities and to make good faith efforts to honor local planning priorities when planning for the construction of new facilities. The bill would also require the universities to mitigate the costs of providing certain services incurred by cities or counties as a result of campus development or expansion.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

AB 2146 (Johnson), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would appropriate $25,000 to the Office of the Legislative Analyst to prepare a report outlining the scope of the missions of the postsecondary institutions in states other than California.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

ACA 37 (La Follette), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would establish a class of "independent schools" composed of private independent schools and public independent schools. These independent schools would be eligible to redeem State educational scholarships and would be required to reserve 25 percent of new admissions for applicants from low-income families. The bill would require that each school-aged child be entitled to a State educational scholarship; these scholarships would be equivalent to 90 percent of the public cost per pupil at public schools. Finally, it would require the Legislature to enact legislation to establish an open enrollment policy for school districts.

Status: Assembly Rules Committee.

SB 9 (Robbins), as amended on March 27, 1989, would provide a tax credit not to exceed $400 for specified unreimbursed costs incurred by teachers at public elementary, secondary, or vocational educational schools, and nonprofit private K-12 educational institutions. The tax credit would cover 50 percent of qualified unreimbursed expenses, including textbooks, equipment, and school supplies. Additionally, the bill would provide a tax credit, pursuant to a tax table based on gross income, for educational expenses paid on behalf of eligible students. Eligible expenses would include the cost of instruction, textbooks, transportation, and band instruments, incurred at the above-mentioned types of educational entities.

Status. Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 69 (Torres), as amended on July 17, 1989, would establish the California Aerospace Commission, which would include members representing the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the University of California, and the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities. The Aerospace Commission would have to establish and maintain a California Air and Space Center, to be located in the City of Mountain View, and a California Air and Space Foundation. This proposal would appropriate $950,000 to the Aerospace Commission for costs associated with this program.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee -- suspense file.

SB 147 (Hart), as amended on April 26, 1989, would enact the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1990, which would authorize, upon approval by the electorate, the issuance of general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed $900,000,000. Additionally, it would delete a provision requiring community colleges to provide matching funds when obtaining assistance through the Community College Construction Act of 1980. The Commission supports this bill.

Status. Assembly Education Committee.

SB 348 (Alquist), as introduced on February 2, 1989, would require each State agency to submit annually a list of its capital outlay needs for the next five years. It would exclude from this requirement those agencies that do not have capital outlay needs.

Status: Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee.

SB 507 (Hart), as amended on June 27, 1989, would implement selected recommendations of *The Master Plan Renewed* with respect to transfer. It would re-

quire the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State University, and the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges to have as a fundamental policy the maintenance of a healthy and expanded transfer system. Accordingly, this bill would require that all students who complete a community college transfer curriculum be guaranteed admission as an upper-division student at the University or State University pursuant to transfer agreements. Each community college would have to have formal transfer agreements with three University and five State University campuses. Additionally, each community college governing board would have to ensure that all campuses provide transfer services to students. The bill would require the State University to maintain its upper-division enrollment at 60 percent of total undergraduate enrollment. The University would be required, beginning in the 1989-90 academic year, to increase its upper-division enrollment by 1 percent through the 1994-95 academic year, until its upper-division enrollment is at 60 percent. The Legislature would be permitted to conduct hearings regarding the possibility of withholding budget allocations in the event that there is a substantial failure in addressing the 60 percent upper-division enrollment goal. The University and State University would have to report annually to the Legislature regarding the status of the transfer system and related enrollment issues. The Commission would have to report biennially regarding the success in the implementation of these provisions. SB 507 would appropriate $10 (million) to the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, $750,000 to the Regents of the University of California, and $750,000 to the California State University, for purposes of transfer functions.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 758 (Bergeson), as introduced on March 1, 1989, would permit the Regents of the University of California and any school district to enter into an agreement providing for the construction and operation of an elementary school on a campus of the University. The purpose of this placement would be to promote collaborative efforts between the University and school districts with respect to teaching, learning, human development, and other aspects of the educational process.

Status: Senate Education Committee.

SB 897 (Mello), as introduced on March 6, 1989, 1989, would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to provisions relating to California Environmental Quality Act proceedings.

Status: Senate Rules Committee.

SB 1570 (Neilsen), as amended on June 16, 1989, would restate the missions of the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the Uni-

versity of California, and the California Postsecondary Education Commission. It would combine the present missions statements into a single provision and would make the following additions to segments' mission statements:

- The California Community Colleges would be required to conduct institutional research concerning student learning and retention. The bill would stipulate that the colleges, in conjunction with school districts, shall provide remedial education to those who need it. It would also state that the colleges share the responsibility for vocational education with adult schools. The colleges would also be permitted to conduct institutional research regarding student retention and learning, as is needed to facilitate their educational mission.
- The State University would have included in its mission the broad responsibility of promoting the public good through projects and programs aimed at regional economic, social, and cultural development, and public service. The State University would also be directed to provide undergraduate and graduate instruction through the master's degree in liberal arts and sciences, and professional education, including teacher education. The bill would support State University research, scholarship, and creative activity in support of its instructional mission.
- The University would have included in its mission the responsibility to encourage and support public service programs. The bill would also stipulate that the University's mission is to provide undergraduate, graduate, and professional education, through the doctoral degree. The University would also be required to maintain extension programs.
- In addition to the existing statutes relating to the Postsecondary Education Commission, the bill would add sections to the *Education Code* that would reiterate the Commission's mission, stating that the Commission is California's statewide postsecondary education coordinating and planning agency and specifying the following Commission responsibilities: (1) long-range planning, (2) analysis of policy and programs involving independent postsecondary sectors, (3) program and policy review, (4) resource analysis, and (5) maintenance of pertinent public information. Additionally, the Commission would be required to consult with all segments and relevant State agencies, including the Student Aid Commission and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the preparation of analyses and recommendations for the Governor and the Legislature. The bill would also direct that the Commission remain an independent and nonpartisan body responsible for providing an integrated and segmentally unbiased view for purposes of State policy formulation and evaluation.

  Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 1599 (Torres), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would encourage the University and the State University to discontinue the use of standardized test

scores to determine eligibility for admission. It would also prohibit public universities from denying admission to individuals who did not take a standardized test because of their financial inability to afford the test fees.

Status: Senate Education Committee.

SB 1648 (Torres), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would encourage the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, the Trustees of the California State University, and the Regents of the University of California to develop programs of concurrent enrollment and programs of outreach, recruitment, and cooperation between the segments. It would also provide the Board of Governors with the authority and responsibility of guaranteeing that community college students have access to specified courses and would require the Board, in conjunction with the Trustees of the State University and the Regents of the University, to ensure that community college students are informed about transfer courses and community college requirements that correspond to specified upper-division requirements. Additionally, the three segments, in conjunction with the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities and the State Department of Education, would be accountable for implementing systemwide articulation agreements and comparable course numbering systems.

Status: Senate Education Committee.

SB 1649 (Torres), as amended on May 1, 1989, would require each community college district to designate a place on every community college campus for a transfer center. It would require community college districts or campuses to match funds provided by the Chancellor's Office for the purposes of the bill. It would request that the University of California and the California State University assist students in academic planning, provide information on financial aid, and answer students' questions regarding transfer. The Chancellor of the Community Colleges would have to report to the Legislature on the transfer services provided to underrepresented minorities and low-income students, and the success rate of such students in transfer. Additionally, the Chancellor, in conjunction with an intersegmental coordinating committee, would be required to develop a formula for funding transfer centers. The bill would appropriate $5 million to the Board of Governors of the Community Colleges, $750,000 to the Regents of the University, and $750,000 to the Trustees of the State University.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee -- suspense file.

SCR 36 (Roberti), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would establish the California Commission for the New Century, which would be responsible for developing an agenda for preparing California for the twenty-first century. The Commission would consist of six ex-officio members, who would be the chairper-

sons of various legislative policy committees, and 10 public members, as appointed by the Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the Assembly. Faculty members at California's private and public colleges and universities would be requested to provide the commission with a workplan for the execution of its duties.

Status: Senate Rules Committee.

SJR 34 (Seymour), as introduced on June 1, 1989, would urge Congress to delay all action on the "Applied Technology Education Amendment of 1989" until the public has held adequate hearings on the subject. Additionally, the resolution would request that Congress extend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act through the fiscal year 1993.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

4. Private Postsecondary Institutions

AB 1401 (M. Waters), as amended on July 17, 1989, would require that all institutions applying for authorization or approval from the Superintendent of Public Instruction demonstrate that they are financially capable of fulfilling their commitments to students and that they have satisfied all financial obligations to students, faculty, and others, if the ownership has operated an authorized or approved school that closed within the last ten years. The measure would also require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to complete by April 1, 1992, a review of each postsecondary institution offering vocational or job training instruction with a default rate of 40 percent or more, and review all other institutions by December 31, 1992. The bill would direct the Superintendent to suspend or revoke an institution's authorization if that institution has violated provisions of this chapter.

Status. Senate Education Committee.

AB 1992 (Farr), as introduced on March 9, 1989, would make minor technical changes in the Private Postsecondary Education Act. AB 1992 is a "spot bill" introduced by the Assembly Select Committee on Accreditation, chaired by Assemblyman Sam Farr.

Status. Assembly Education Committee.

SB 1104 (Roberti), as introduced on March 8, 1989, would extend until January 1, 1992, the sunset date of a provision permitting the Board of Optometry to refuse to honor specified degrees from foreign universities.

Status: Assembly Health Committee.

5. Legislation Affecting the Commission

AB 892 (Calderon), as amended on April 4, 1989, would provide that State agencies, when submitting reports to the Legislature, may submit abstracts containing a description of the report to each member of the Legislature, to other State agencies, and to interested members of the public. These abstracts would have to contain information as to how a copy of the full report could be obtained.

Status: Assembly Governmental Efficiency Committee.

SB 194 (Morgan), as amended on May 25, 1989, would direct the Commission to recommend standards and criteria to be used in periodic reviews of the operations of accrediting associations that accredit public and private colleges, universities, and vocational schools in California. The Commission would be directed to submit its recommendations to the Legislature and Governor by March 5, 1990.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

SB 1415 (Torres), as introduced on March 9, 1989, would direct the Commission to conduct a California Community College transfer transcript analysis, with the objective of identifying and quantifying the course and curriculum problems that impede the progress of community college transfer students toward a baccalaureate degree. It would direct the Commission to submit a budget request for funding necessary to complete the study to the Department of Finance as it prepares the 1990-91 Budget Bill, with the Commission's study to be completed within two years of the appropriation of the funding necessary to complete the study. The Commission supports this bill, as it is consistent with the Commission's work plan priorities during the next year.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee -- suspense file.

6. Proposition 98 Implementation/Gann Limit Revisions

AB 98 (Hughes), as amended on February 22, 1989, would define the terminology of Proposition 98 for the purpose of implementing this constitutional amendment on school finance approved by the voters in November 1988. The terms defined in AB 98 include *revenues, appropriations, local proceeds of taxes,*

and *enrollments*. The legislation estimates that $250 to $280 million in additional funds will be transferred to K-12 education and the community colleges in the current (1988-89) fiscal year, under the provisions of Proposition 98.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 957 (Friedman), as introduced on February 27, 1989, would make a technical change to existing law regarding instructional improvement as it relates to Proposition 98.

Status: Assembly Education Committee.

AB 1330 (Campbell), as introduced on March 6, 1989, would exempt from the appropriations limitation revenues derived from taxes levied on the operation of hazardous waste facilities.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

ACA 6 (Klehs), as amended on April 13, 1989, would direct all revenues to be used in two fiscal years, rather than one, for the purpose of assessing revenues above or below the appropriations limit; exempt from limitation emergency appropriations to areas suffering from natural disaster; remove the State imposed time limitation on local suspensions of local limits; define the change in the cost of living for the State and a school district as the change in California per capita personal income; and among other technical nonsubstantive changes, would change the base year for calculating the appropriations limit to the 1986-87 fiscal year. This measure would take effect on July 1, following the date on which it is approved.

Status: Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

ACA 8 (Floyd), as introduced on December 16, 1989, would make major changes in Articles of the State's Constitution that deal with the "Gann" appropriations limit and those pertaining to the funding provisions contained in Proposition 98. This measure would repeal the provisions in Article XIIIB of the State's Constitution that impose expenditure limitations on governmental entities. This amendment also would require State and local governments to adopt balanced budgets whereby estimated total expenditures of each entity of government for any fiscal year do not exceed its estimated total revenues for that fiscal year. This bill would, however, maintain the existing Article XIIIB provisions that require the State to reimburse local governmental entities for the costs of State-mandated programs. The amendment would eliminate those provisions of the recently approved Proposition 98 constitutional amendment that allocate revenues collected in excess of the current appropriations limit to K-14 education and those that require the State to maintain a prudent reserve fund. This bill would also revise the present formulas for determining the minimum

level of State funding for school districts and community colleges to eliminate the application of the Article XIIIB expenditure limits to those formulas.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

ACA 43 (Campbell), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would impose an additional 1/2 percent State sales tax on tangible personal property; revenue from this act would be allocated to the State School Building Lease-Purchase Fund. The appropriation of these funds would be exempt from the Gann limit. Additionally, the bill would prohibit local agencies from levying fees, charges, dedications, or other requirements against any activity of construction, or other development for the purpose of funding the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of school facilities, or the acquisition of land for school purposes.

Status. Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

ACA 45 (Hayden), as introduced on March 27, 1989, would change the inflation index for calculating the appropriations limit from the lesser change in either the U.S. Consumer Price Index or California per capita income to the Implicit Price Deflator.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

ACA 40 (Connelly), as introduced on March 10, 1989, would exempt appropriations by any entity of government for long-term health care services and medically indigent health care services from the Gann limit. It would also require the Legislature to establish a health services program and a long-term care program.

Status: Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

SB 974 (Seymour), as introduced on March 7, 1989, would declare as a result of Proposition 4 and Proposition 98 that the Governor and the Legislature no longer have sufficient control over State spending to ensure that the needs of the State are adequately funded. It would express the intent of the Legislature to develop alternatives to, or modifications of, the appropriations limit as prescribed by Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.

Status: Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee.

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Members of Legislative Policy and Fiscal Committees for Higher Education

Assembly Education Committee
(18 Members)

Teresa Hughes, *Chair*
Rusty Areias
Charles Bader
Bill Bradley
Chris Chandler
Delaine Eastin
Sam Farr
Terry Friedman
Tom Hayden
Pat Johnston
Marian LaFollette
Ted Lempert
Tim Leslie
Willard Murray
Jack O'Connell
John Vasconcellos
Paul Woodruff
Phil Wyman

Assembly Subcommittee on Higher Education

Tom Hayden, *Chair*
Rusty Areias
Charles Bader
Bill Bradley
Chris Chandler
Sam Farr
Terry Friedman
Teresa Hughes
Patrick Johnston
John Vasconcellos
Paul Woodruff

Assembly Ways and Means Subcommittee #2 (Education)

Robert Campbell, *Chair*
Tom Hannigan
Elihu Harris
Bill Jones
Patrick Nolan
Jackie Speier
Cathie Wright

Senate Education Committee
(11 Members)

Gary Hart, *Chair*
Ed Davis
Wadie Deddeh
Ralph Dills
Cecil Green
Leroy Greene
Rebecca Morgan
John Seymour
Larry Stirling
Art Torres
Diane Watson

Senate Subcommittee on Education Reform

Wadie Deddeh, *Chair*
Ed Davis
Gary Hart
Art Torres

Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee #1

Nicholas Petris, *Chair*
Rebecca Morgan
Diane Watson

Special Senate Committee on University of California Admissions

Art Torres, *Chair*
Marian Bergeson
Ed Davis
Ralph Dills
Cecil Green
Milton Marks
Rebecca Morgan
Jim Nielsen
Diane Watson

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 15 members Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly The other six represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California.

As of February 1990, the Commissioners representing the general public are.

Mim Andelson, Los Angeles,
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach,
Henry Der, San Francisco;
Seymour M. Farber, M D , San Francisco;
Rosalind K. Goddard, Los Angeles;
Helen Z. Hansen, Long Beach;
Lowell J Paige, El Macero, *Vice Chair;*
Cruz Reynoso, Los Angeles; *Chair,* and
Stephen P Teale, M D , Modesto.

Representatives of the segments are:

Meredith J. Khachigian, San Clemente, appointed by the Regents of the University of California,

Theodore J Saenger, San Francisco, appointed by the Trustees of the California State University,

John F Parkhurst, Folsom, appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges,

Harry Wugalter, Thousand Oaks, appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions;

Joseph D Carrabino, Orange, appointed by the California State Board of Education, and

James B Jamieson, San Luis Obispo; appointed by the Governor from nominees proposed by California's independent colleges and universities.

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs "

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools

As an advisory planning and coordinating body, the Commission does not administer or govern any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it cooperates with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform these functions, while operating as an independent board with its own staff and its own specific duties of evaluation, coordination, and planning,

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, its meetings are open to the public Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Kenneth B O'Brien, who is appointed by the Commission

The Commission publishes and distributes without charge some 30 to 40 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover

Further information about the Commission, its meetings, its staff, and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 98514-3985, telephone (916) 445-7933

LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 1989-90 SESSION

California Postsecondary Education Commission Report 89-31

ONE of a series of reports published by the Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Additional copies may be obtained without charge from the Publications Office, California Postsecondary Education Commission, Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814-3985

Recent reports of the Commission include.

89-13 The State's Reliance on Non-Governmental Accreditation. A Report to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Concurrent Resolution 78 (Resolution Chapter 22, 1988) (3/89; reprinted in Report 89-21)

89-14 Analysis of the Governor's Proposed 1989-90 Budget. A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (March 1989)

89-15 Planning Our Future· A Staff Background Paper on Long-Range Enrollment and Facilities Planning in California Public Higher Education (April 1989)

89-16 Standardized Tests Used for Higher Education Admission and Placement in California During 1988· The Fourth in a Series of Annual Reports Published in Accordance with Senate Bill 1758 (Chapter 1505, Statutes of 1984) (April 1989)

89-17 Protecting the Integrity of California Degrees. The Role of California's Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977 in Educational Quality Control (April 1989)

89-18 Recommendations for Revising the Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977· A Report to the Legislature and Governor on Needed Improvements in State Oversight of Privately Supported Postsecondary Education (April 1989)

89-19 Mandatory Statewide Student Fees in California's Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Report of the Sunset Review Committee on Statewide Student Fee Policy Under Senate Bill 195 (1985), published for the Committee by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (April 1989)

89-20 State Policy Guidelines for Adjusting Nonresident Tuition at California's Public Colleges and Universities Report of the Advisory Committee on Nonresident Tuition Policies Under Senate Concurrent Resolution 69, published for the Committee by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (June 1989)

89-21 State Oversight of Postsecondary Education. Three Reports on California's Licensure of Private Institutions and Reliance on Non-Governmental Accreditation [A reprint of Reports 89-13, 89-17, and 89-18] (June 1989)

89-22 Revisions to the Commission's Faculty Salary Methodology for the California State University (June 1989)

89-23 Update of Community College Transfer Student Statistics, 1988-89 The University of California, The California State University, and California's Independent Colleges and Universities (August 1989)

89-24 California College-Going Rates, Fall 1988 Update The Twelfth in a Series of Reports on New Freshman Enrollments at California's Colleges and Universities by Recent Graduates of California High Schools (September 1989)

89-25 Overseeing the Heart of the Enterprise The Commission's Thirteenth Annual Report on Program Projection, Approval, and Review Activities, 1987-88 (September 1989)

89-26 Supplemental Report on Academic Salaries, 1988-89: A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No 51 (1965) and Subsequent Postsecondary Salary Legislation (September 1989)

89-27 Technology and the Future of Education Directions for Progress. A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission's Policy Task Force on Educational Technology (September 1989)

89-28 Funding for the California State University's Statewide Nursing Program. A Report to the Legislature in Response to Supplemental Language to the 1988-89 Budget Act (10/89)

89-29 First Progress Report on the Effectiveness of Intersegmental Student Preparation Programs One of Three Reports to the Legislature in Response to Item 6420-0011-001 of the 1988-89 Budget Act (10/89)

89-30 Evaluation of the Junior MESA Program: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 610 (Hughes) of 1985 (10/89)

89-31 Legislation Affecting Higher Education During the First Year of the 1989-90 Session: A Staff Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (10/89)